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

KUNIKERI TANDA-1 (4D3A1Z1a) MICRO WATERSHED

Koppal Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

The World Bank

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

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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 for Kunikeri Tanda-1 microwatershed in Koppal Taluk, and District, Karnataka" for integrated development was taken up in collaboration with the State Agricutural Universities, IISC, KSRSAC, KSNDMC as Consortia partners. The project provides detailed land resource information at cadastral level (1:7920 scale) for all the plots and socio-economic status of farm households covering thirty per cent farmers randomely selected representing landed and landless class of farmers in the micro-watershed. The project report with the accompanying maps for the microwatershed will provide required detailed database for evolving effective land use plan, alternative land use options and conservation plans for the planners, administrators, agricutural extention personnel, KVK officials, developmental departments and other land users to manage the land resources in a sustainable manner

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

Nagpur
Date: 25-10-2019

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Kunikeri Tanda-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 these 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 451 ha in Koppal taluk and district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought - prone with an average annual rainfall of 662 mm, of which about 424 mm is received during south–west monsoon, 161 mm during north-east and the remaining 77 mm during the rest of the year. An area of about 90 per cent is covered by soils and 10 per cent by rock outcrops, habitation and water bodies, settlements and others. The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 14 soil series and 25 soil phases (management units) and 6 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is <90 days and starts from 2nd week of August to 2nd week of November.*
- *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 31 major agricultural and horticultural crops were assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *Entire area is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 1 per cent of the soils are 1 shallow (25-50 cm), 11 per cent of the soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), 21 per cent of the soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), 34 per cent area has deep (100-150 cm) and 24 per cent has very deep (>150 cm) soils.*
- *About 1 per cent has sandy soil, 66 per cent has loamy soils and 24 per cent has clayey soils at the surface.*
- *About 27 per cent of the area has non-gravelly (<15%) soils, 59 per cent gravelly (15-35% gravel) and 4 per cent has very gravelly (35-60%) soils.*

- *About 28 per cent are very low (<50 mm/m), 35 per cent low (51-100 mm/m), <1 per cent medium (101-150 mm/m), 23 per cent has high (151-200mm/m) and 4 per cent very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *About 4 per cent has nearly level (0-1%) and 86 per cent area has very gently sloping (1-3%) lands.*
- *An area of about 23 per cent has soils that are slightly eroded (e1) and 67 per cent moderately eroded (e2) lands.*
- *An area of about 16 per cent are strongly acid (pH 5.0-5.5), 19 per cent are moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0), 41 per cent are slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 12 per cent has neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and 3 per cent are slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) in soil reaction.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils is <2 dS m^{-1} and as such the soils are non-saline.*
- *Organic carbon is low (<0.5%) in 1 per cent, medium (0.5-0.75%) in 77 per cent and high (>0.75%) in 13 per cent area of the soils.*
- *Available phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in 85 per cent and high (>57 kg/ha) in 6 per cent area in the microwatershed.*
- *About 66 per cent of the soils are low (<145 kg/ha), 18 per cent are medium (145-337 kg/ha) and 6 per cent soils are high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium content.*
- *Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in about 79 per cent and medium (10-20 ppm) in about 11 per cent soils.*
- *Available boron is low (0.5 ppm) in about 76 per cent area and 14 per cent are medium (0.5-1.0 ppm).*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in 52 per cent and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in about 39 per cent area.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 90 per cent and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in about 1 per cent area.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils.*
- *The land suitability for 31 major agricultural and horticultural 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	*121 (27)*	*118 (26)*	*Sapota*	*115 (25)*	*139 (31)*
Maize	*47 (10)*	*192 (42)*	*Pomegranate*	*115 (25)*	*156 (35)*
Bajra	*133 (29)*	*188 (42)*	*Musambi*	*131 (29)*	*139 (31)*
Groundnut	*102 (23)*	*253 (56)*	*Lime*	*131 (29)*	*139 (31)*
Sunflower	*121 (27)*	*77 (17)*	*Amla*	*153 (34)*	*250 (55)*
Red gram	*110 (24)*	*82 (18)*	*Cashew*	*81 (18)*	*172 (38)*
Bengalgram	*11 (2)*	*229 (51)*	*Jackfruit*	*115 (25)*	*139 (31)*
Cotton	*105 (23)*	*127 (28)*	*Jamun*	*95 (21)*	*177 (39)*
Chilli	*110 (24)*	*112 (25)*	*Custard apple*	*169 (37)*	*233 (52)*
Tomato	*110 (24)*	*112 (25)*	*Tamarind*	*95 (21)*	*121 (27)*
Brinjal	*87 (19)*	*194 (43)*	*Mulberry*	*132 (29)*	*221 (49)*
Onion	*49 (11)*	*215 (48)*	*Marigold*	*110 (24)*	*128 (28)*
Bhendi	*49 (11)*	*231 (51)*	*Chrysanthemum*	*110 (24)*	*128 (28)*
Drumstick	*132 (29)*	*147 (33)*	*Jasmine*	*110 (24)*	*111 (25)*
Mango	*95 (21)*	*66 (15)*	*Crossandra*	*110 (24)*	*122 (27)*
Guava	*81 (18)*	*172 (38)*			

- *Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 6 identified LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops that helps in maintaining productivity and ecological balance in the microwatershed.*
- *Maintaining soil-health is vital for crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested for these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. That would help in supplementing the farm income, provide fodder and fuel, and generate lot of biomass which in turn would help in maintaining the ecological balance and 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 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 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 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 was 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 Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed in Koppal Taluk and 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 Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed is located in the central part of northern Karnataka in Koppal Taluk and District, Karnataka State (Fig. 2.1). It comprises parts of Kunakeri, Huvinala, Halavarthi and Bahaddhurabandi villages. It lies between $16^0$77' – $16^0$80' North latitudes and $61^0$47' – $61^0$69' East longitudes and covers an area of 400 ha. It is about 23 km from Koppal town. It is surrounded by Kunakeri village on the south, east and west, Halavarthi in the east, Huvinala on the north and Bahaddhurabandi on the western side.

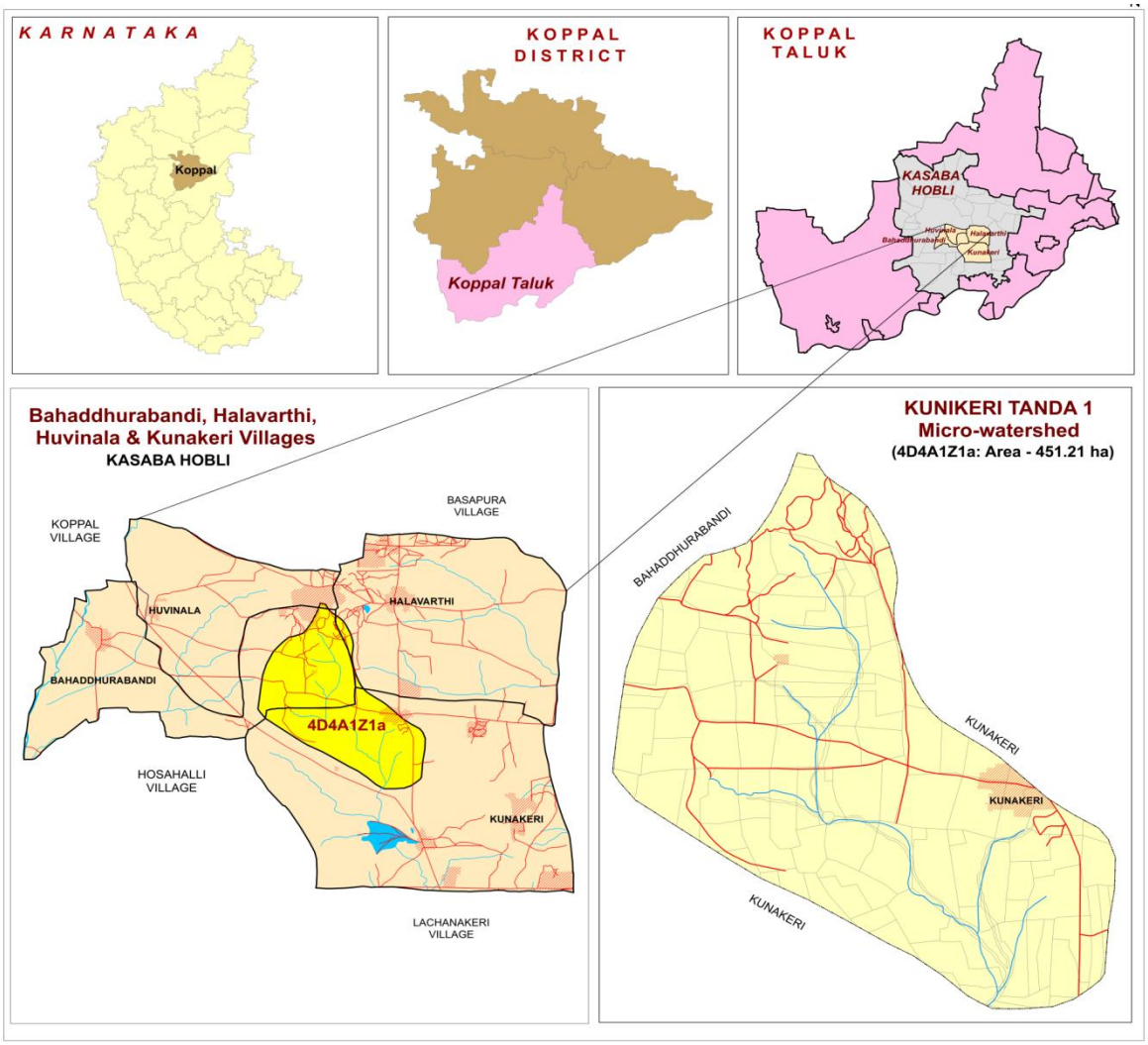


Fig. 2.1 Location map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

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

gray granite gneisses are highly weathered, fractured and fissured upto a depth of about 10 m. Dolerite dykes and quartz veins are common with variable width and found to occur in the village. 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 a 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 microwatershed area has been further divided into summits, very gently sloping uplands and nearly level plains based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 502 to 529 m in the gently sloping uplands.

2.4 Drainage

The area is drained by several small seasonal streams that join Hire *halla* and Chenna *halla* along its course. Though, the streams are not perennial, during rainy season they carry large quantities of rain water. The microwatershed has only few small tanks which are not able to store the water flowing during the rainy season. Due to this, the ground water recharge is very much affected in the villages. This is reflected in the failure of many bore wells in the villages. If the available rain water is properly harnessed by constructing 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 dendritic to sub parallel.

2.5 Climate

The district falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought-prone with an average annual rainfall of 662 mm (Table 2.1). Maximum of 424 mm precipitation takes place during the south-west monsoon period from June to September, north-east monsoon contributes about 161 mm and prevails from October to early December and the remaining 77 mm takes place during the rest of the year. The winter season is from December to February. During April and May, the temperatures reach up to 45 °C and in December and January, the temperatures will go down to 16 °C. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapo Transpiration (PET) is 145 mm and varies from a low of 101 mm in December and 193 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except in the month of September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is <90 days and starts from 2nd week of August to 2nd week of November.

Table 2.1 Mean Monthly Rainfall, PET, 1/2 PET at Koppal Taluk and District

Sl. No.	Months	Rainfall	PET	1/2 PET
1	January	1.60	116.70	58.35
2	February	1.50	129.20	64.60
3	March	14.10	169.80	84.90
4	April	18.10	180.60	90.30
5	May	41.60	193.50	96.75
6	June	85.80	167.90	83.95
7	July	72.10	156.20	78.10
8	August	110.50	152.50	76.25
9	September	155.60	138.50	69.25
10	October	116.30	122.30	61.15
11	November	36.00	106.40	53.20
12	December	9.10	101.00	50.50
	TOTAL	**662.30**	**144.55**	

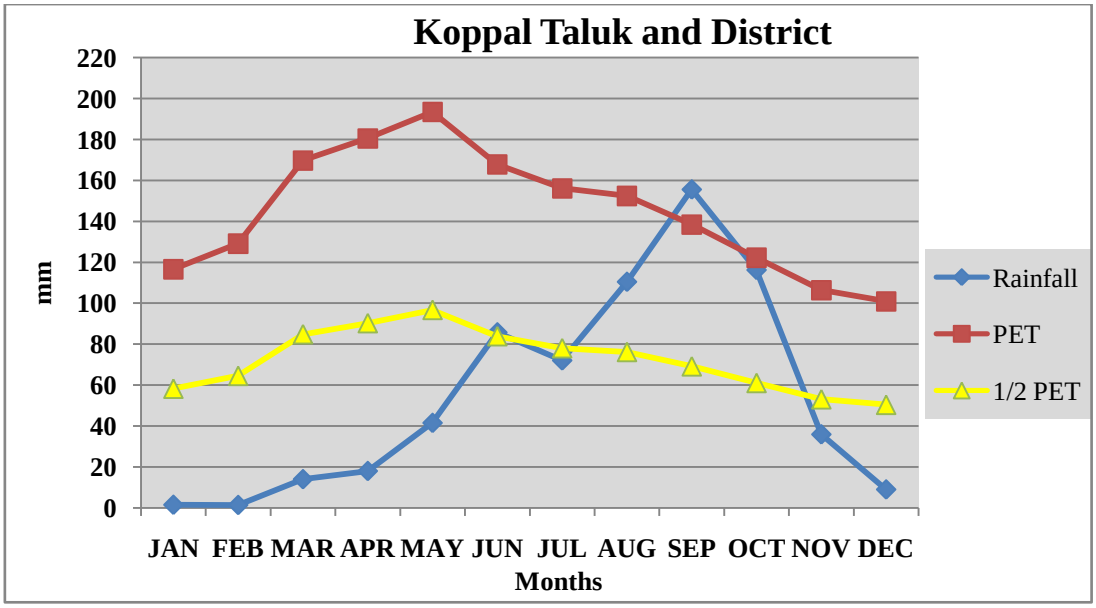


Fig. 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Koppal Taluk and District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation is sparse comprising few tree species, shrubs and herbs. The mounds, ridges and boulders occupy sizeable areas which are 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 and eventually resulting in the heavy siltation of few tanks and reservoirs in the microwatershed.

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

About 91 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Koppal district is cultivated at present and about 16 per cent of the area is sown more than once. The cropping intensity is 118 per cent. An area of about 3 per cent is currently barren. Forests occupy a small area of about 5 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, bajra, cotton, safflower, sunflower, red gram, horse gram, onion, mulberry, pomegranate, sugarcane, bengalgram and groundnut (Fig 2.5). 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 Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed is presented in Fig. 2.6. Simultaneously, enumeration of existing wells (bore wells and open wells) and other soil and water conservation structures in the microwatershed is made and their location in different survey numbers is marked on the cadastral map. Map showing the location of wells and other water bodies in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed is given Fig. 2.7.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Koppal District

Sl. no.	Agricultural land use	Area (ha)	Per cent
1	Total geographical area	552495	
2	Total cultivated area	500542	90.6
3	Area sown more than once	92696	16.8
4	Trees and groves	210	0.04
5	Cropping intensity	-	118
6	Forest	29451	5.33
7	Cultivable wasteland	2568	0.46
8	Permanent Pasture land	14675	2.66
9	Barren land	16627	3.01
10	Non agricultural land	40591	7.35
11	Current fallow	19660	3.56

Fig. 2.5 (a) Different crops and cropping systems in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Fig. 2.5 (b) Different crops and cropping systems in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

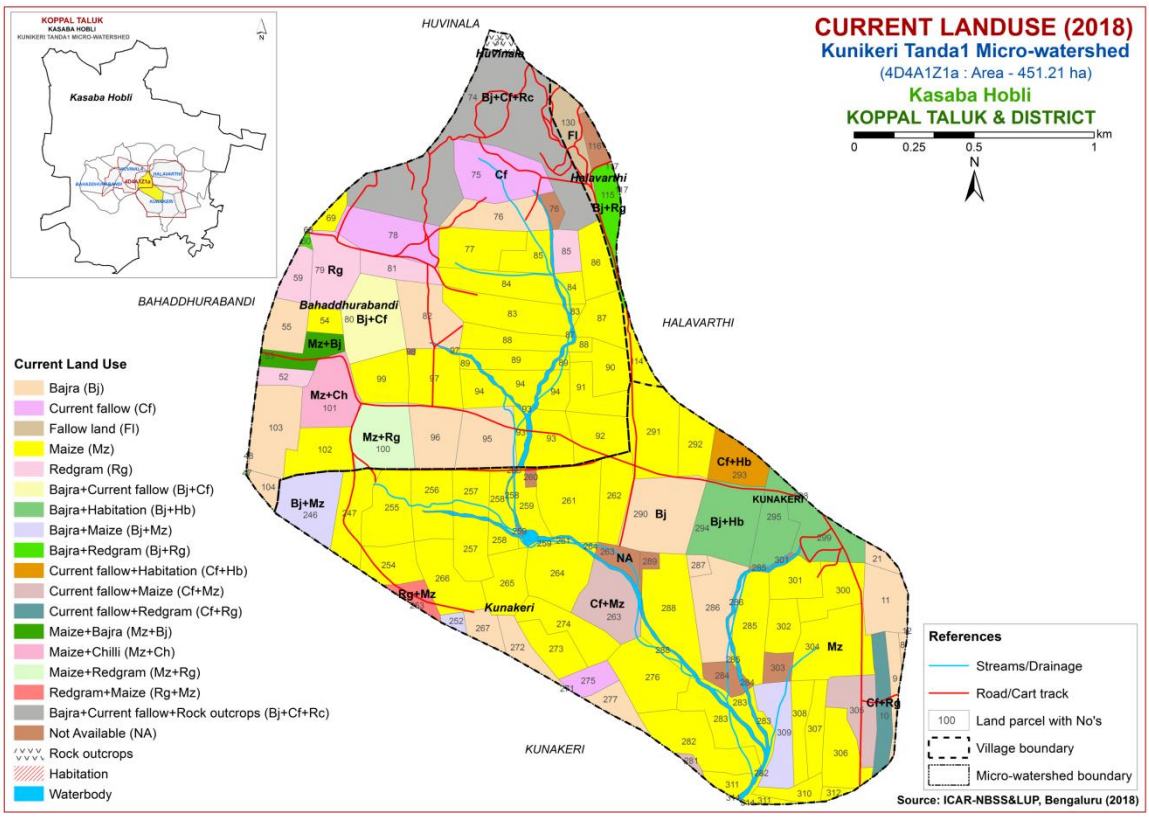


Fig. 2.6 Current Land Use – Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

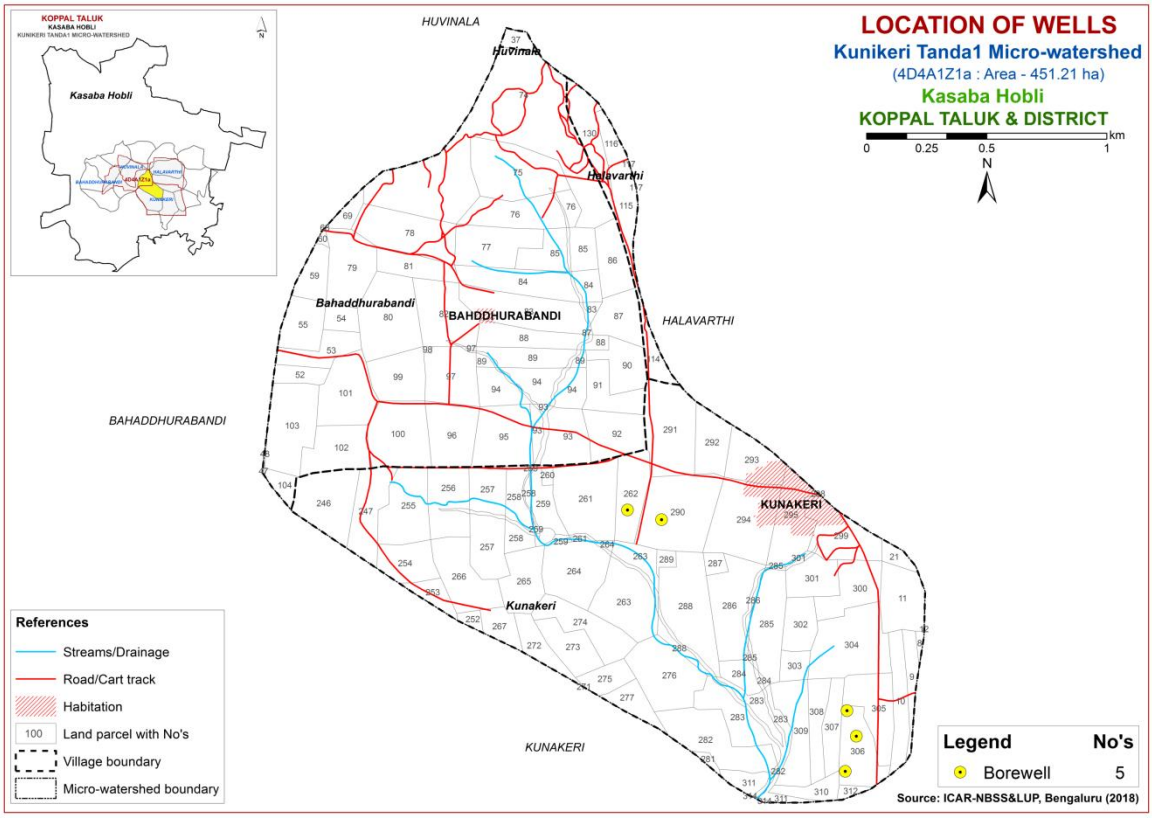


Fig. 2.7 Location of wells-Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

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 for a given level of management. This was achieved in Kunikeri Tanda-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, 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 their extent and geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed soil survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in 400 ha area. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.,* 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

The detailed survey of the land resources occurring in the microwatershed was carried out by using digitized cadastral map and satellite imagery as base supplied by the 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 geology, 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 used for initial traversing, identification of geology, landscapes 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 (FCC) of Cartosat-I and LISS-IV merged satellite data covering the microwatershed area was visually interpreted using image interpretation elements and all the available collateral data with local knowledge. The delineated physiographic boundaries were transferred on to a cadastral map overlaid on satellite imagery. Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes and is divided into landforms such as ridges, mounds and uplands based on slope. 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)

DSe Alluvial landscape

Dse 1 Summit

- Dse 11 Nearly level Summit with dark grey tone
- Dse 12 Nearly level Summit with medium grey tone
- Dse 13 Nearly level Summit with whitish grey tone
- Dse 14 Nearly level Summit with whitish tone (Calcareousness)
- Dse 15 Nearly level Summit with pinkish grey tone
- Dse 16 Nearly level Summit with medium pink tone
- Dse 17 Nearly level Summit with bluish white tone
- Dse 18 Nearly level Summit with greenish grey tone

Dse 2 Very genetly sloping

- Dse 21 Very gently sloping, whitish tone
- Dse 22 Very gently sloping, greyish pink tone
- Dse 23 Very gently sloping, whitish grey tone
- Dse 24 Very gently sloping, medium grey tone
- Dse 25 Very gently sloping, medium pink tone
- Dse 26 Very gently sloping, dark grey tone
- Dse 27 Very gently sloping, bluish grey tone
- Dse 28 Very gently sloping, greenish grey tone
- Dse 29 Very gently sloping, Pinkish grey

Dsa 25 – Nearly Level Lands

- Dsa 251- Nearly level, Grayish green tone
- Dsa 252- Nearly level, Bluish grey tone
- Dsa 253- Nearly level, Light green tone
- Dsa 254- Nearly level, Medium green tone
- Dsa 255- Nearly level, Greenish pink tone
- Dsa 256- Nearly level, Whitish green
- Dsa 257- Nearly level, Pink tone
- Dsa 258- Nearly level, Whitish grey tone
- Dsa 259- Nearly level, Grayish Pink

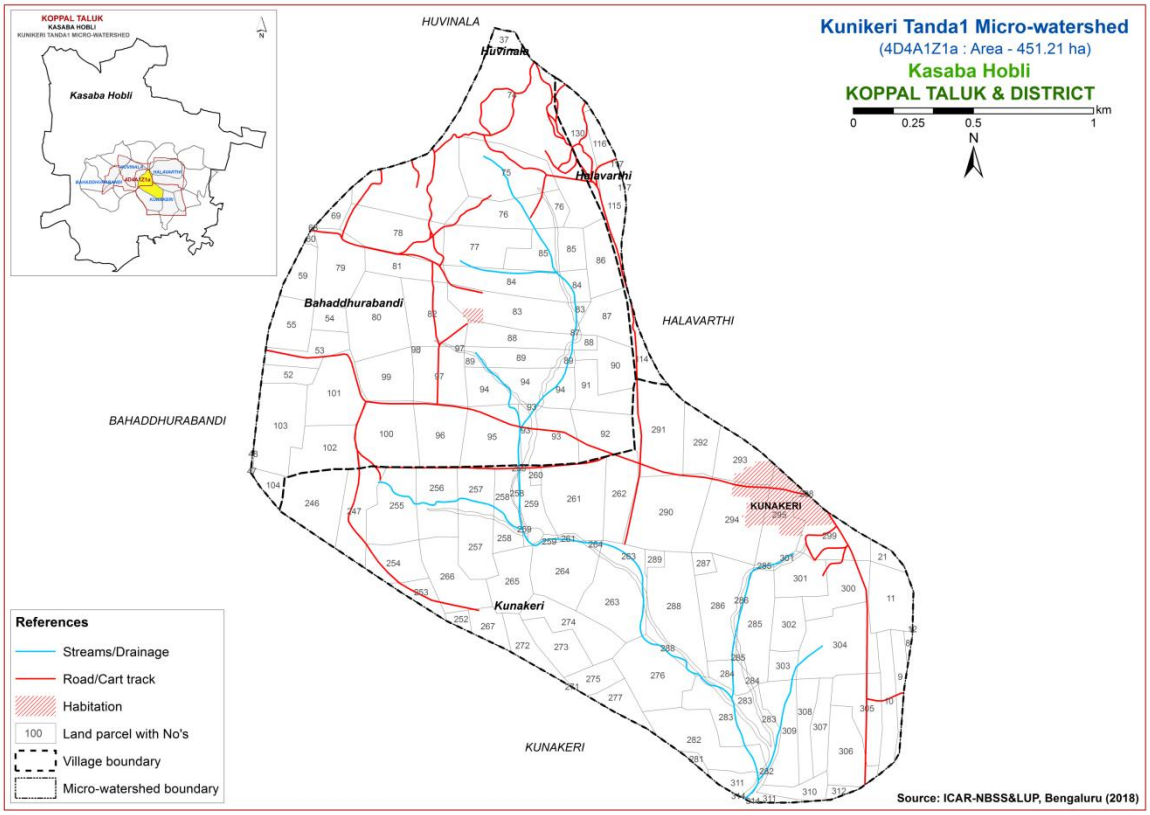


Fig. 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

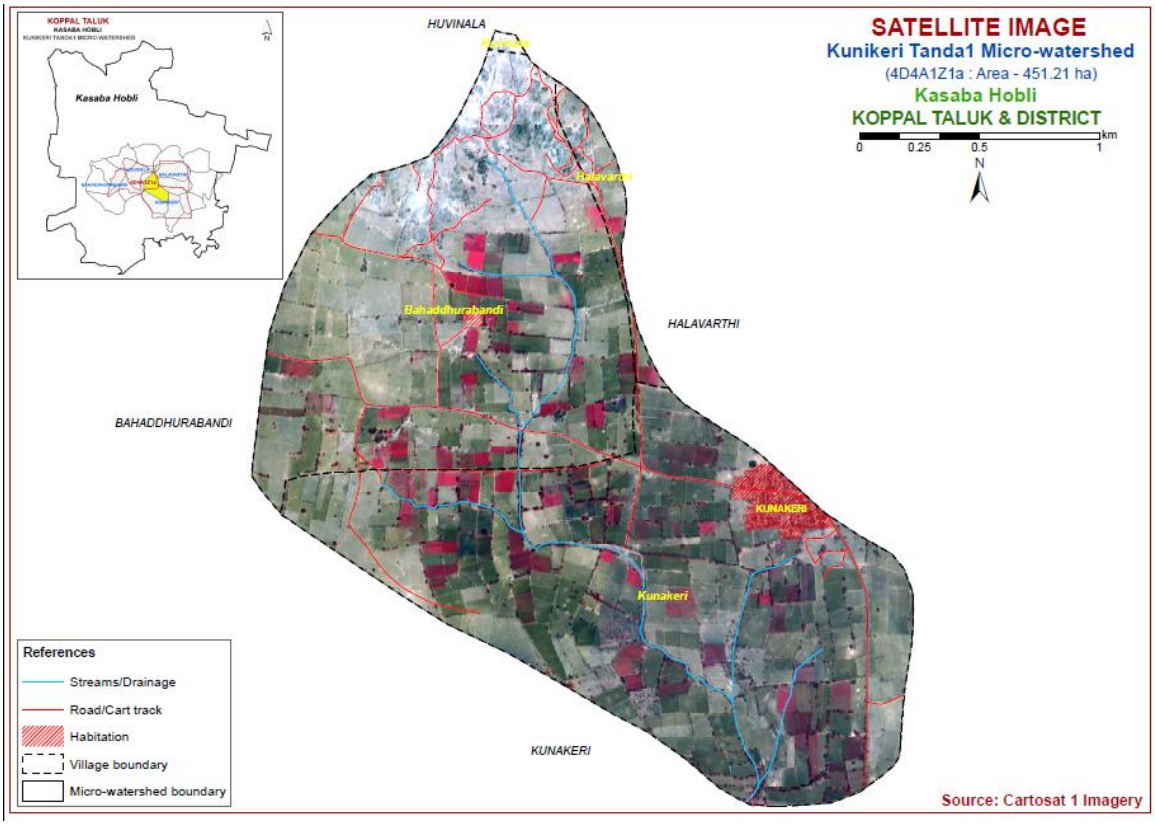


Fig. 3.2 Satellite Image of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

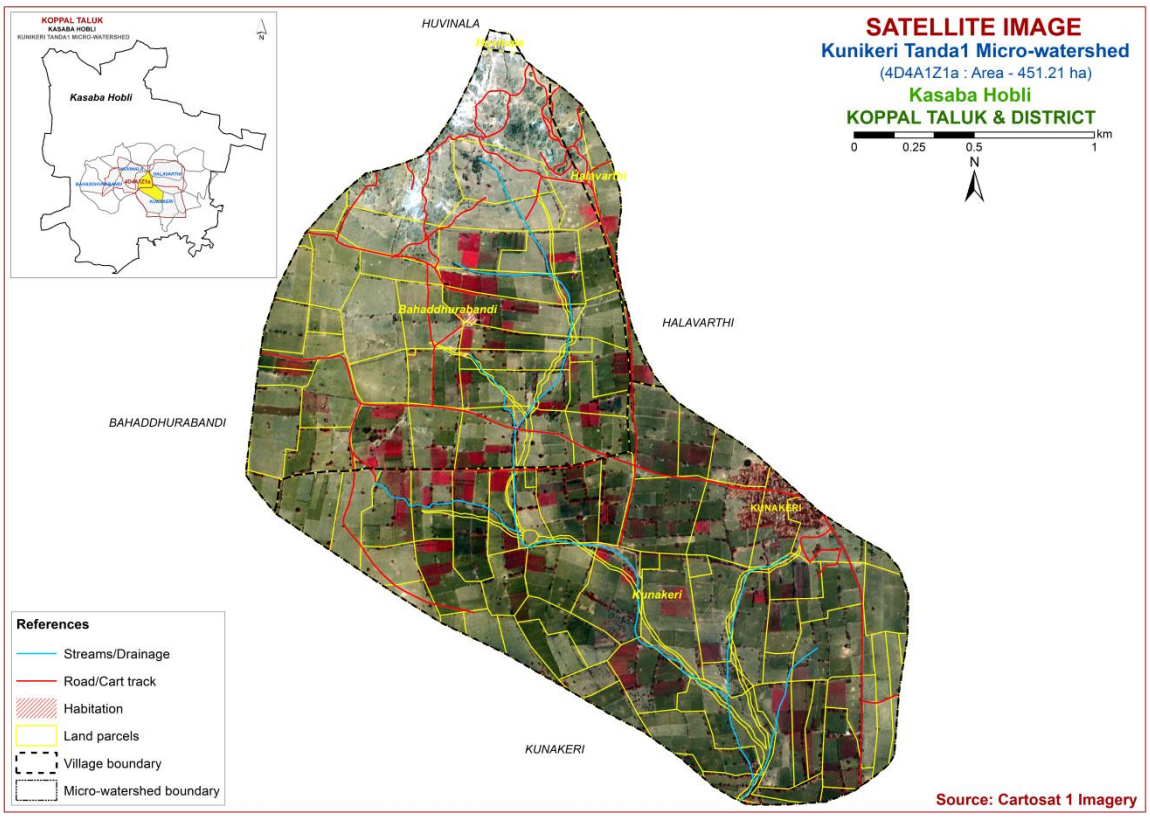


Fig. 3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

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 plains 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).

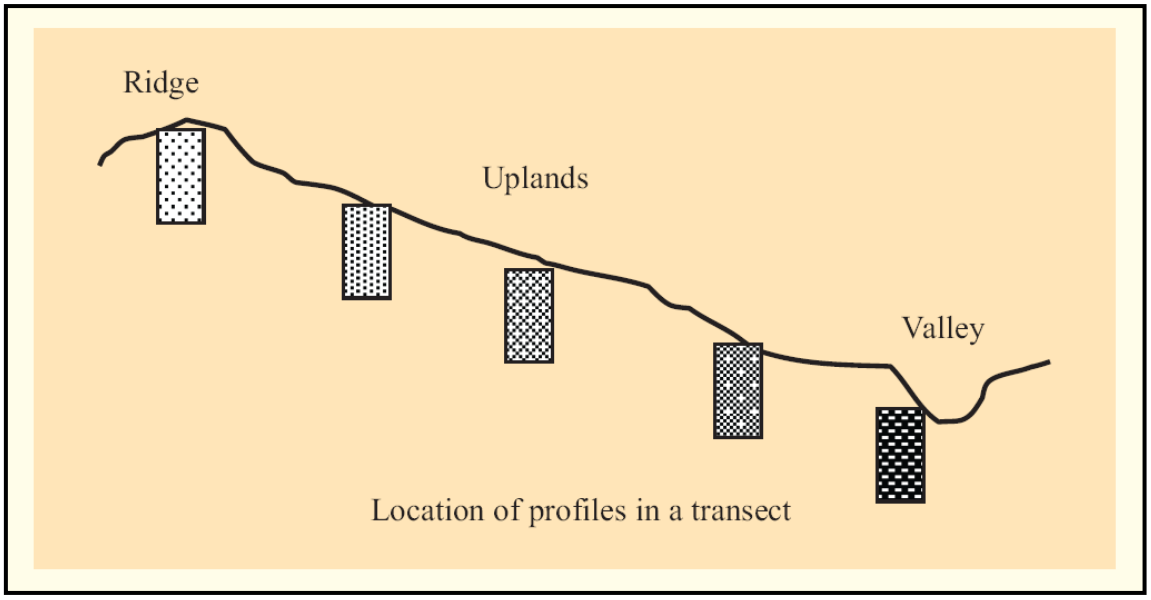


Fig. 3.4 Location of profiles in a transect

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

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, amount and nature of gravel present, calcareousness, 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, 14 soil series were identified in Kunikeri Tanda-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**	**Calcareo -usness**
1	Chikkasavanur (CSR)	25-50	7.5YR3/2,3/3,3/4	scl	<15	Ap-Bw-Cr	-
2	Lakkur	50-75	2.5YR 2.5/3, 2.5/4,	gsc	40-60	Ap-Bt-Bc-Cr	

	(LKR)		3/4, 3/6				
3	Mukhadahalli (MKH)	50-75	5YR3/3,3/4,4/3, 5/4,6/6 2.5YR3/4	gsc	>35	Ap-Bt-Cr	
4	Gollarahatti (GHT)	75-100	2.5YR3/4,3/6, 4/4,4/6	gscl	15-35	Ap-Bt-Cr	
5	Hooradhahalli (HDH)	75-100	2.5YR2.5/4,3/4, 3/6	gsc-gc	>35	Ap-Bt-Cr	
6	Jedigere (JDG)	100-150	5YR 4/6, 3/4, 7.5YR 3/4, 4/6	sc-c	<15	Ap-Bt-BC-Cr	-
7	Vaddarahalli (VDH)	100-150	7.5YR3/2,3/3,3/4	sc-c	-	Ap-Bt-Cr	
8	Balapur (BPR)	100-150	2.5YR2.5/4,3/4	gsc-gc	>35	Ap-Bt-Cr	-
9	Giddadapalya (GDP)	100-150	2.5YR3/4, 3/6	gsc-gc	30-60 after 60 cm	Ap-Bt-Cr	-
10	Nagalapur (NGP)	100-150	5YR2.5/2,3/2, 2.5YR3/6,4/6	gsc	>35	Ap-Bt-Cr	-
11	Ranatur (RTR)	>150	2.5YR2.5/3,2.5/4, 3/3,4/6	c	-	Ap-Bt	
12	Niduvalalu (NDL)	>150	2.5YR2.5/3,2.5/4, 3/3,4/6	gsc	>35	Ap-Bt	-
13	Muradi (MRD)	>150	2.5YR3/6,4/6,5/6, 5/8	scl	-	Ap-Bt	
Soils of Alluvial Landscape							
14	Kadagathur (KDT)	>150	10 YR 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, 7.5YR 3/3, 3/4	sc-c	-	Ap-Bw	

3.4 Soil Mapping

The area under each soil series was further separated into 25 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 soil map (Fig. 3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map. The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 25 mapping units representing 14 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 25 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 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples for each soil series were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected in the year 2018 from Kunikeri Tanda-1 farmer's fields for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval 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 using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Soil map unit No*	Soil Series	Soil Phase Symbol	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of Granite and Granite gneiss landscape				
	CSR	Chikkasavanur soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to light yellowish brown sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**6 (1.28)**
37		CSRhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	6 (1.28)
	LKR	Lakkur soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay red soils occur on nearly level to very gently and gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**7 (1.69)**
43		LKRcB2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	4 (0.99)
53		LKRiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	0 (0.02)
54		LKRiB2g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	3 (0.68)
	MKH	Mukhadahalli soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to reddish brown, gravelly sandy clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**41 (9.11)**
85		MKHhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	36 (7.9)
90		MKHiB2g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	5 (1.21)
	GHT	Gollarahatti soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay loam soils occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**20 (4.49)**
142		GHThB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	20 (4.49)
	HDH	Hooradhahalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have red to dark red and reddish brown gravelly		**74 (16.28)**

Soil map unit No*	Soil Series	Soil Phase Symbol	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
		sandy clay to clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		
121		HDHhB1g2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	3 (0.56)
122		HDHhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	1 (0.3)
123		HDHhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	70 (15.42)
	JDG	Jedigere soils are deep (100-150 cm) well drained, have yellowish red to strong brown sandy clay to clay soils occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**2 (0.4)**
212		JDGiA1g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	2 (0.4)
	VDH	Vaddarahalli soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark brown sandy clay to clay soils occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**36 (7.92)**
		VDHbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	3 (0.59)
		VDHcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	16 (3.46)
		VDHhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	17 (3.87)
	BPR	Balapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay to clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**37 (8.28)**
231		BPRhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	37 (8.28)
	GDP	Giddadapalya soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay to clay soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**32 (7.02)**
		GDPhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	32 (7.02)
	NGP	Nagalapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red, gravelly sandy clay soils occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**45 (9.94)**
258		NGPhB1g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, slight	31

Soil map unit No*	Soil Series	Soil Phase Symbol	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
			erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	(6.76)
259		NGPhB1g2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	9 (2.05)
265		NGPiB2g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	5 (1.13)
	RTR	Ranatur soils are very deep (> 150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red clayey soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands		**63 (14.01)**
287		RTRiA1	Sandy clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	17 (3.71)
288		RTRiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	46 (10.3)
	NDL	Niduvalalu soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have dark red and dark reddish brown gravelly sandy clay soils occuring on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**22 (4.96)**
299		NDLiB1g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	22 (4.96)
	MRD	Muradi soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have red to dark red sandy clay loam to sandy clay soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**6 (1.41)**
278		MRDhB1g2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	6 (1.41)
Soils of Alluvial Landscape				
	KDT	Kadagathur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown sandy clay to clay soils occuring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**17 (3.64)**
400		KDTcB1	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	11 (2.34)
402		KDTiB1g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	6 (1.3)
999		Rock outcrops		35 (7.8)
1000	Others	Habitation and water body		8 (1.77)

*Soil map unit numbers are continuous for the taluk, not the microwatersheds

3.6 Land Management Units (LMU's)

The 25 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were regrouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence

on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Kunikeri Tanda-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 Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

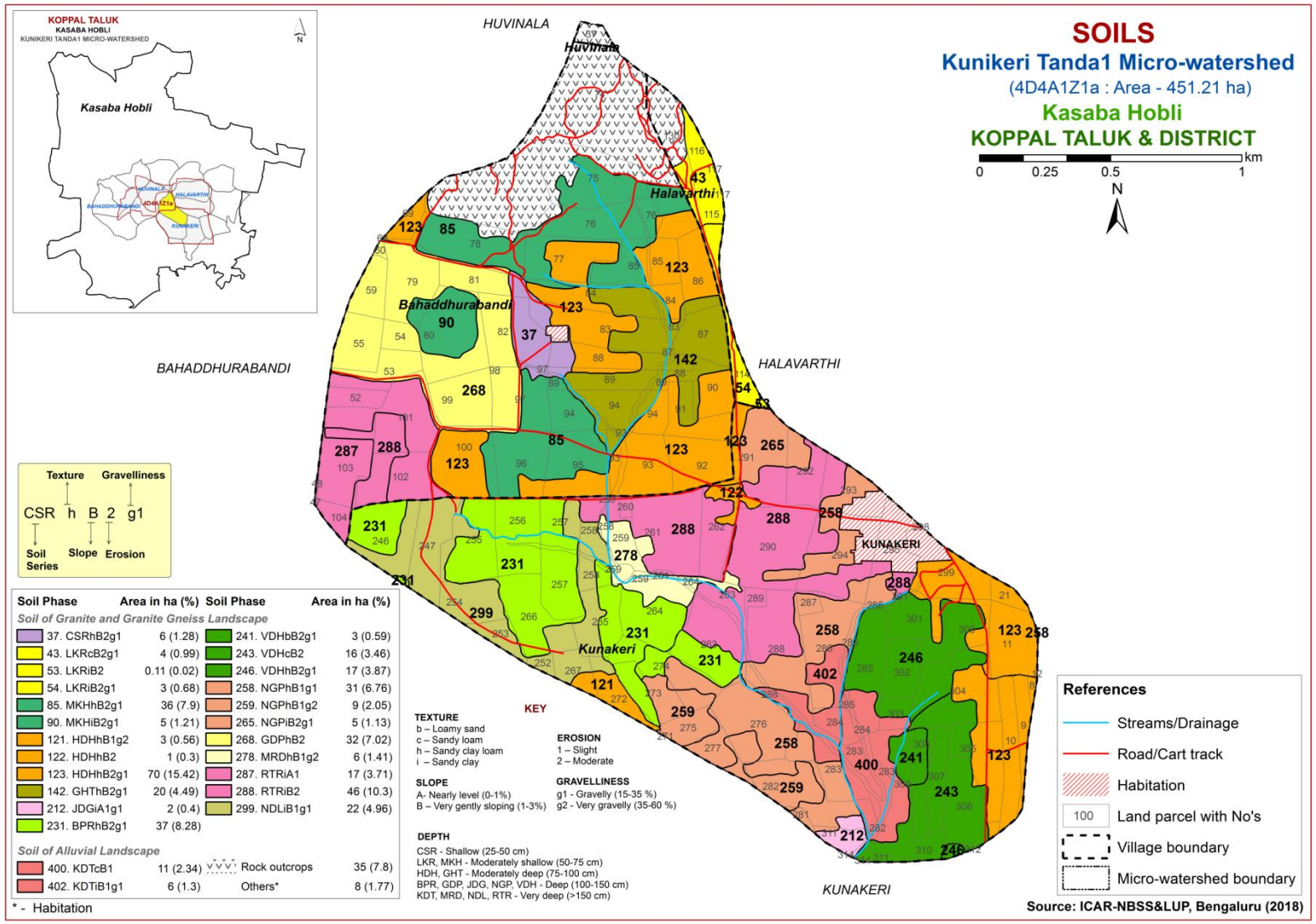


Fig 3.4 Soil Phase or Management Units-Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes based on geology. In all, 14 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. The soil formation is dominantly influenced by the parent material, climate, time and relief.

A brief description of each of the 14 soil series identified followed by 25 soil phases (management units) mapped (Fig. 3.4) are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed are given in Table 4.1. 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 and granite gneiss landscape

In this landscape, 13 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, Hooradhahalli (HDH) series occupies maximum area of 74 (7%), Ranatur (RTR) 63 ha (14%), Nagalapur (NGP) 45 ha (10%), Mukhadahalli (MKH) 41 ha (9%), Balapur (BPR) 37 ha (8%), Vaddarahalli (VDH) 36 ha (8%), Giddadapalya (GDP) 32 ha (7%), Niduvalalu (NDL) 22 ha (5%), Gollarahatti (GHT) 20 ha (4%), Lakkur (LKR) 7 ha (2%), Chikkasavanur (CSR) 6 ha (1%), Murudi (MRD) 6 ha (1%) and Jedigere (JDG) occupy minor area of about 2 ha (<1%) in the microwatershed. The brief description of each soil series along with the soil phases identified and mapped is given below.

4.1.1 Chikkasavanur (CSR) Series: Chikkasavanur soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to light yellowish brown sandy clay loam soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands. The Chikkasavanur series has been classified as a member of the loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of (paralithic) Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 32 to 49 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 23 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 10 YR hue with value 2.5 to 4 and chroma 3 to 6. The texture varies from sandy loam to clay with 10 to 20 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 16 to 32 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 5 YR hue

with value 3 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay loam with gravel content of < 15 per cent. The available water capacity is low (50-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Chikkasavanur (CSR) Series

4.1.2 Lakkur (LKR) Series: Lakkur soils are moderately shallow (50-75cm), well drained, have reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay red soils. They have developed from granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently and gently sloping uplands. The Lakkur series has been classified as a member of the clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Rhodustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 51 to 74 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 18 cm. Its colour is in 5YR and 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy clay loam with 15 to 50 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 39 to 58 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. Texture is sandy clay with 40 to 60 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is low (50-100 mm/m). Three phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Lakkur (LKR) Series

4.1.3 Mukhadahalli (MKH) Series: Mukhadahalli soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to reddish brown gravelly sandy clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands. The Mukhadahalli series has been classified as a member of the clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 51 to 72 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 17 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam with 20 to 45 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 40 to 68 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value and chroma 3 to 6. Texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay with 35 to 50 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is low (50-100 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Mukhadahalli (MKH) Series

4.1.4 Gollarahatti (GHT) Series: Gollarahatti soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands. The Gollarahatti series has been classified as a member of the fine loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Rhodustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 78 to 98 cm. The thickness of A-horizon ranges from 12 to 18cm. Its colour is in 5 YR and 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. Texture varies from gravelly sandy clay loam with 15 to 35 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 66 to 81cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. Texture is sandy clay loam with 15 to 35 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is medium (100-150 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Gollarahatti (GHT) Series

4.1.5 Hooradhahalli (HDH) Series: Hooradhahalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have red to dark red and reddish brown gravelly sandy clay to clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands. The Hooradhahalli series has been classified as a member of the clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Rhodic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 76 to 100 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 11 to 19 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR and 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 3 to 6. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy clay with 15 to 50 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon varies from 65 to 83 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 2.5 to 3 and chroma 4 to 6. Texture is sandy clay to clay with 35 to 50 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is low (50-100 mm/m). Three phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Hooradhahalli (HDH) Series

4.1.6 Jedigere (JDG) Series: Jedigere soils are deep (100-150 cm) well drained, have yellowish red to strong brown sandy clay to clay soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Jedigere series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 117 to 145 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 13 to 21 cm. Its colour is in hue 5 YR and 7.5 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 2 to 6. Its texture is dominantly sandy clay and sand clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 104 to 124 cm. Its colour is in hue 5 YR and 7.5 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 3 to 6. Its texture is dominantly clay. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Jedigere (JDG) Series

4.1.7 Vaddarahalli (VDH) Series: Vaddarahalli soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark brown sandy clay to clay soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands. The Vaddarahalli series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 108 to 140 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 13 to 23 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 2 to 3. The texture varies from sandy loam to loamy sand. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 95 to 132 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay to clay. The available water capacity is high (151-200 mm/m). Three phases were identified and mapped.

4.1.8 Balapur (BPR) Series: Balapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay to clay soils. These soils are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands. The Balapur series has been classified as a member of the clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Rhodustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 102 to 147 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 17 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR and 2.5 YR hue with value and chroma 3 to 4. The texture ranges from loamy sand to sandy clay with 15 to 50 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 90 to 132 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 2.5 to 3 and chroma 4 to 6. Texture is sandy clay to clay with 35 to 50 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is medium (100-150 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Balapur (BPR) Series

4.1.9 Giddadapalya (GDP) Series: Giddadapalya soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red gravelly sandy clay to clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Giddadapalya series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Rhodic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 106 to 145 cm. The thickness of A-horizon ranges from 12 to 13 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR hue with value and chroma 3 to 4. The texture ranges from sandy loam with 10 to 15 per cent gravel. The thickness of B-horizon ranges from 106 to 123 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 3 to 6. Texture is sandy clay to clay with 35 to 75 per cent gravel after 60 cm depth. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Giddadapalya (GDP) Series.

4.1.10 Nagalapur (NGP) Series: Nagalapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red, gravelly sandy clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands. The Nagalapur series has been classified as a member of the clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 105 to 145 cm. The thickness of A-horizon ranges from 14 to 20 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR hue with value and chroma 3 to 4. The texture ranges from sandy loam to sandy clay with 10 to 50 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 90 to 128 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 3 to 6. Texture is sandy clay to clay with 35 to 80 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Three phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile Characteristics of Nagalapur (NGP) Series

4.1.11 Ranatur (RTR) Series: Ranatur soils are very deep (> 150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark red clayey soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands. The Ranatur series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Rhodic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 14 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR and 2.5 YR hue with value 2.5 to 4 and chroma 3 to 6. The texture varies from sandy loam to sand clay. The thickness of B horizon is more than 150 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 2.5 to 3 and chroma 3 to 6. Its texture is clay. The available water capacity is high (150-200 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Ranatur (RTR) Series

4.1.12 Niduvalalu (NDL) Series: Niduvalalu soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have dark red and dark reddish brown gravelly sandy clay soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Niduvalalu series has been classified as a member of the clayey–skeletal, mixed isohyperthermic family of Rhodic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A-horizon ranges from 11 to 15 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay loam with 10 to 30 per cent gravel. The thickness of B-horizon ranges from 150 to 160 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 2.5 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. Its texture is sandy clay and ranges from gravelly sandy clay with 20 to 75 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is low (50-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile Characteristics of Niduvalalu (NDL) Series

4.1.13 Muradi (MRD) Series: Muradi soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have red to dark red sandy clay loam soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Muradi series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 16 to 26 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 4. The texture is Sandy loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 126 to 160 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 6 to 8. Its texture is sand clay loam to sandy clay. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile Characteristics of Muradi (MRD) Series

4.2 Soils of Alluvial landscape

In this landscape, only one soil series has been identified and mapped. Kadagathur (KDT) series occupies maximum area of 17 ha (4%) in the microwatershed. The brief description of soil series along with the soil phases identified and mapped is given below.

4.2.1 Kadagathur (KDT) Series: Kadagathur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown sandy clay to clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation. The Kadagathur series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 14 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 4. The texture varies is sandy loam. The thickness of B horizon is more than 150 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay to clay. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Kadagathur (KDT) Series

Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Soil Series: Lakkur (LKR), **Pedon:** RM-8.
Location: $15^0$04'26.3"N, $75^0$37'84.1"E, (4D4A3I1f), Belhatti village, Shirahatti taluk, Gadag distrtict
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Rhodustalfs

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
0-21	Ap	74.00	8.34	17.66	9.62	11.57	15.76	23.13	13.92	20	sl	-	-
21-35	Bt	54.37	10.48	35.14	16.33	8.64	9.69	11.59	8.11	40	sc	-	-
35-56	Bc	48.37	13.46	38.17	10.96	7.69	9.17	11.28	9.27	60	sc	-	-

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}							%	%
0-21	8.18	-	-	0.30	0.56	0.94	-	-	0.31	0.55	0.86	12.19	0.69	100.00	4.51
21-35	8.17	-	-	0.30	0.52	1.29	-	-	0.19	0.84	1.03	22.18	0.63	100.00	3.79
35-56	7.95	-	-	0.46	0.48	1.99	-	-	0.24	0.58	0.82	22.94	0.60	100.00	2.53

Contd...

Series Name: Mukahadahalli (MKH), **Pedon:** R-11
Location: $15^0$22'05.4"N, $76^0$04'10.3"E, Halageri village, Koppal Taluk and District
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Haplustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-19	Ap	65.71	8.83	25.46	9.27	9.06	14.42	21.52	11.43	70	scl	16.54	8.60
19-32	Bt	55.89	11.13	32.98	6.47	9.18	11.89	19.19	9.18	50	scl	19.24	12.78
32-58	Bt	47.95	10.41	41.63	17.52	3.78	9.13	9.55	7.97	50	sc	24.03	16.02

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}							%	%
0-19	7.38	-	-	0.09	0.2	0.00	8.97	4.32	0.26	0.22	13.77	14.84	0.58	93	1.49
19-32	7.5	-	-	0.106	0.41	0.00	15.98	3.27	0.16	0.50	19.91	20.88	0.63	95	2.38
32-58	7.46	-	-	0.173	0.49	0.00	19.71	4.53	0.23	1.32	25.79	25.76	0.62	100	5.11

Contd...

Soil Series: Gollarahatti (GHT), **Pedon:** RM-2
Location: $50^0$04'88.8"N, $75^0$37'65.2"E, (4D4A3I1f), Belhatti village, Shirahatti taluk, Gadag district.
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Rhodustalfs

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
0-26	Ap	83.22	5.74	11.05	9.71	11.73	16.68	27.10	16.58	30	ls	-	-
26-63	Bt1	55.91	13.36	30.73	13.05	9.66	11.10	14.29	7.81	20	scl	-	-
63-84	Bt2	57.17	11.38	31.45	10.53	10.11	12.28	13.83	10.42	20	scl	-	-

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}							%	%
0-26	5.70	-	-	0.06	0.20	0.00	1.50	0.60	0.09	0.13	2.32	3.17	0.29	73.00	4.10
26-63	6.26	-	-	0.04	0.24	0.00	7.35	1.55	0.09	0.17	9.15	9.89	0.32	93.00	1.72
63-84	6.50	-	-	0.05	0.20	0.47	-	-	0.09	0.21	0.30	10.18	0.32	100.00	2.06

Contd...

Soil Series: Hooradhahalli (HDH), **Pedon:** RM-69
Location: $13^0$24'31"N, $76^0$33'41"E, (4D3D8G2d), Hesarahalli village, Chikkanayakanahalli taluk, Tumukura district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Rhodic Paleustalfs

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	72.56	15.17	12.27	4.57	8.33	17.38	23.88	18.39	35	sl	-	-
18-33	Bt1	56.29	10.75	32.96	7.88	10.24	13.41	14.43	10.34	55	scl	-	-
33-58	Bt2	46.66	10.79	42.55	10.79	9.87	8.43	9.04	8.53	55	sc	-	-
58-90	Bt3	43.09	13.63	43.27	9.90	8.25	7.32	8.76	8.87	45	c	-	-

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	6.54	-	-	0.07	0.60	0.00	2.68	1.38	0.44	0.42	4.91	5.84	0.48	84.07	7.11
18-33	5.90	-	-	0.07	0.52	0.00	3.99	1.27	0.09	0.37	5.71	8.61	0.26	66.32	4.29
33-58	6.16	-	-	0.07	0.44	0.00	4.92	1.67	0.08	0.55	7.22	10.00	0.24	72.23	5.50
58-90	6.39	-	-	0.06	0.40	0.00	4.30	2.02	0.08	0.46	6.87	9.21	0.21	74.61	5.05

Contd...

Series Name: Jedigere (JDG), **Pedon:** R5
Location: Chennahalu village, Yelburga Taluk and Koppal District
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Fine, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Haplustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-14	Ap	70.63	8.33	21.04	16.26	23.58	13.41	11.59	5.79	-	scl	13.46	6.17
14-39	Bt1	49.95	11.56	38.49	10.61	17.40	10.30	7.42	4.22	-	sc	23.07	13.70
39-62	Bt2	45.88	11.44	42.68	10.72	16.70	9.28	6.80	2.37	-	sc	25.24	15.20
62-94	Bt3	42.89	8.51	48.61	9.48	14.54	8.35	6.80	3.71	-	c	25.30	14.07
94-118	Bt4	45.24	11.90	42.86	10.66	15.53	8.59	6.63	3.83	-	sc	23.52	13.58

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-14	6.11			0.078	0.83		5.58	2.49	0.18	0.19	8.45	9.41	0.45	90	2.06
14-39	6.87			0.123	0.67		12.01	5.62	0.32	0.29	18.24	18.22	0.47	100	1.59
39-62	7.65			0.121	0.50				0.42	0.43		21.68	0.51	-	1.99
62-94	8.21			0.188	0.28				0.34	0.41		21.09	0.43	-	1.93
94-118	8.23			0.189	0.24				0.33	0.36		17.62	0.41	-	2.02

Contd...

Soil Series: Balapur (BPR), **Pedon**: RM-78
Location: $13^0$26'39"N, $76^0$35'03"E, (4D3D8G2c), Kasaba, Chikkanayakanahalli taluk, Tumakuru district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic, Typic Rhodustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-12	Ap	65.66	18.66	15.68	4.14	6.16	13.33	21.82	20.20	-	sl	-	-
12-34	Bt1	61.91	11.52	26.57	2.36	6.78	12.53	21.36	18.89	-	scl	-	-
34-60	Bt2	51.81	11.24	36.94	4.66	5.70	12.23	15.96	13.26	30	sc	-	-
60-84	Bt3	46.61	9.02	44.37	14.70	6.88	7.51	8.97	8.55	55	sc	-	-
84-112	Bt4	48.75	12.92	38.33	15.73	8.13	6.87	8.23	9.79	60	sc	-	-
112-127	Bc	50.98	24.74	24.28	5.25	4.63	5.15	10.92	25.03	50	scl	-	-

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-12	6.64	-	-	0.03	0.56	0.00	1.90	1.32	0.21	0.03	3.46	5.45	0.35	63.48	0.51
12-34	6.99	-	-	0.02	0.48	0.00	3.66	1.90	0.07	0.08	5.70	7.82	0.29	72.93	0.96
34-60	7.29	-	-	0.02	0.40	0.00	5.13	2.08	0.11	0.20	7.52	11.19	0.30	67.18	1.75
60-84	7.50	-	-	0.02	0.32	0.00	5.83	6.36	0.13	0.23	12.55	12.38	0.28	101.43	1.83
84-112	7.54	-	-	0.02	0.24	0.00	6.02	6.59	0.11	0.25	12.96	12.77	0.33	101.49	1.97
112-127	7.90	-	-	0.02	0.20	0.00	8.04	3.62	0.07	0.32	12.04	12.47	0.51	96.56	2.55

Contd...

Series Name: Giddadapalya (GDP), **Pedon:** R-8
Location: $15^0$25'26"N, $76^0$10'59"E, Kalakeri village, Koppal Taluk and District
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. Classification: Fine, mixed, isohyperthermic Rhodic Paleustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-16	Ap	74.95	9.24	15.81	18.43	18.94	13.85	14.97	8.76	-	sl	11.88	5.09
16-43	Bt1	41.69	13.89	44.42	9.84	10.90	7.41	7.62	5.93	-	c	23.13	14.53
43-61	Bt2	47.67	6.13	46.19	21.14	10.15	5.29	6.45	4.65	-	sc	21.60	11.87
61-83	Bt3	52.52	7.10	40.38	24.42	10.59	5.66	7.55	4.30	40	sc	19.51	11.35
83-119	Bt4	43.76	11.59	44.65	20.15	7.56	5.77	5.46	4.83	60	c	20.80	12.06
119-139	Bt5	54.93	9.84	35.23	29.70	10.49	5.50	5.92	3.32	50	sc	15.24	11.97

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-16	7.88	-	-	0.103	0.79	-	5.98	1.35	0.05	0.22	7.60	7.8	0.49	97	2.87
16-43	7.81	-	-	0.117	0.66	-	13.99	1.97	0.08	0.46	16.50	16.9	0.38	98	2.74
43-61	7.74	-	-	0.132	0.51	-	12.70	2.18	0.08	0.69	15.64	15.9	0.34	98	4.36
61-83	7.72	-	-	0.142	0.39	-	11.46	2.22	0.08	0.66	14.41	14.6	0.36	99	4.53
83-119	7.58	-	-	0.115	0.22	-	11.30	2.70	0.09	0.73	14.82	15.3	0.34	97	4.79
119-139	7.50	-	-	0.113	0.22	-	10.03	2.19	0.07	0.65	12.95	13.2	0.37	98	4.89

Contd...

Series Name: Nagalapur (NGP) **Pedon :** R-10
Location: $15^0$26'38.0"N, $76^0$10'27.0" E Budashettynala village, Koppal Taluk and District
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Clayey- skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Paleustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-16	Ap	78.43	6.36	15.21	25.23	18.82	14.04	13.22	7.12	30	sl	9.32	5.56
16-38	Bt1	46.97	8.53	44.51	14.33	12.34	7.43	6.80	6.07	30	sc	18.70	13.79
38-58	Bt2	51.92	7.48	40.60	20.98	10.07	7.37	7.48	6.02	40	sc	17.93	13.75
58-81	Bt3	54.05	7.18	38.77	27.07	10.58	5.91	5.81	4.67	50	sc	17.92	11.87
81-104	Bt4	59.03	8.93	32.04	21.88	13.11	8.88	8.05	7.12	50	scl	16.63	10.55
104-126	BC	62.35	9.26	28.40	21.19	14.51	9.88	8.13	8.64	60	scl	15.03	10.06

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-16	6.77	-	-	0.09	0.82	-	3.52	2.14	0.18	0.03	5.87	7.10	0.47	82.70	0.46
16-38	6.89	-	-	0.06	0.57	-	9.35	3.85	0.10	0.21	13.50	14.70	0.33	91.87	1.40
38-58	6.80	-	-	0.06	0.52	-	8.76	3.42	0.10	0.26	12.55	14.20	0.35	88.35	1.85
58-81	6.84	-	-	0.06	0.32	-	7.67	2.77	0.10	0.58	11.12	12.90	0.33	86.18	4.48
81-104	6.86	-	-	0.05	0.20	-	6.97	2.07	0.09	0.95	10.07	11.90	0.37	84.59	7.95
104-126	6.70	-	-	0.07	0.10	-	5.53	1.77	0.07	0.73	8.09	9.40	0.33	86.09	7.77

Contd...

Soil Series: Ranatur (RTR), **Pedon:** TR7-3
Location: $15^0$07'58.3"N, $75^0$38'30.6"E, (4D4A3G2d), Devihal-4 microwatershed, Shirahatti taluk, Gadag district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine, mixed, isohyperthermic Rhodic Paleustalfs

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	80.08	8.23	11.69	7.22	16.46	17.68	21.95	16.77	<5	sl	-	-
10-34	Bt1	44.96	12.64	42.39	3.84	11.42	10.07	11.32	8.31	<5	c	-	-
34-71	Bt2	43.35	13.02	43.63	5.20	10.40	9.77	9.77	8.21	<5	c	-	-
71-100	Bt3	47.00	10.23	42.77	10.43	12.71	9.09	7.54	7.23	<5	sc	-	-
100-138	Bt4	45.04	12.78	42.17	8.37	10.33	9.30	9.19	7.85	<5	sc	-	-
138-170	Bt5	44.63	13.79	41.58	9.19	8.99	8.26	9.40	8.78	<5	c	-	-

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-10	6.47	-	-	0.03	0.49	0.00	5.61	1.33	0.13	0.01	7.07	7.07	0.60	100.00	0.41
10-34	6.46	-	-	0.03	0.57	0.00	11.69	3.19	0.14	0.01	15.03	16.87	0.40	89.00	0.06
34-71	7.23	-	-	0.03	0.53	1.20	-	-	0.16	0.01	-	17.33	0.40	100.00	0.06
71-100	7.60	-	-	0.03	0.3	0.30	-	-	0.17	0.04	-	17.21	0.40	100.00	0.23
100-138	7.88	-	-	0.03	0.6	0.42	-	-	0.17	0.15	-	16.30	0.39	100.00	0.92
138-170	8.12	-	-	0.08	0.64	0.60	-	-	0.14	0.06	-	16.87	0.41	100.00	0.36

Contd...

Series Name: Niduvalalu (NDL),**Pedon:** R-20
Location: $15^0$12'78.8"N, $75^0$57'44.0" E Raghunathanahalli village, Koppal Taluk and District
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Clayey –skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Rhodic Paleustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-16	Ap	79.83	7.02	13.15	9.36	11.02	19.54	28.59	11.33	35-40	sl	14.30	5.17
16-31	Bt1	54.75	10.89	34.36	12.81	7.47	12.17	11.95	10.35	55-60	scl	24.67	14.17
31-44	Bt2	44.64	2.31	53.06	17.06	8.48	7.19	8.05	3.86	65-70	c	30.02	17.19
44-79	Bt3	47.28	2.50	50.21	24.17	8.20	6.07	5.96	2.88	65-70	sc	27.19	14.87
79-107	Bt4	47.79	8.17	44.04	13.38	5.72	11.11	11.87	5.72	60-65	sc	25.96	14.23
107-140	Bt5	46.16	3.57	50.27	21.75	7.57	6.40	6.72	3.73	60-65	sc	27.28	15.13
140-180	Bt6	49.47	3.94	46.59	22.49	8.21	6.29	7.78	4.69	65-70	sc	27.56	14.76

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-16	7.46	-	-	0.08	0.76		6.26	4.05	0.12	0.09	10.52	11.45	0.87	91.88	0.32
16-31	7.84	-	-	0.28	1.05	2.86	-	-	0.18	1.41	-	27.36	0.80	100.00	2.06
31-44	7.69	-	-	0.46	0.81	2.99	-	-	0.24	2.63	-	32.59	0.61	100.00	3.23
44-79	7.92	-	-	0.11	0.35	1.69	16.29	3.51	0.14	2.63	22.57	22.56	0.45	100.03	4.66
79-107	7.86	-	-	0.09	0.23	1.43	12.98	2.83	0.10	1.82	17.73	17.88	0.41	99.19	4.07
107-140	8.20	-	-	0.07	0.23	1.17	16.26	3.41	0.13	1.85	21.65	20.82	0.41	104.01	3.56
140-180	8.11	-	-	0.20	0.15	1.82	-	-	0.11	1.29	-	20.71	0.44	100.00	2.49

Contd...

Series Name: Kadagathur (KDT**), Pedon :** R-7
Location: $15^0$26'48"N, $76^0$09'51" E Budashettynala village, Koppal Taluk and District
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Fine, mixed, isohyperthermic Fluventic Haplustepts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-12	Ap	75.90	8.77	15.33	17.33	18.36	14.36	15.90	9.95	-	sl	10.66	5.33
12-37	A2	62.54	11.35	26.11	8.46	20.54	13.31	12.07	8.15	-	scl	15.61	8.22
37-71	Bw1	52.73	10.51	36.77	6.08	18.24	12.47	9.01	6.92	-	sc	19.66	11.21
71-93	Bw2	33.26	22.65	44.09	3.13	12.53	7.78	5.18	4.64	-	c	30.08	17.34
93-118	Bw3	31.01	24.57	44.42	2.04	10.41	8.26	6.01	4.29	-	c	34.92	18.16
118-170	Bw4	38.31	18.73	42.96	2.99	14.62	10.35	6.30	4.06	-	c	46.06	19.59

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-12	6.95	-	-	0.17	1.28	0.39	9.17	2.76	0.10	0.08	12.11	12.10	0.79	100.09	0.65
12-37	7.55	-	-	0.17	0.40	0.40	8.36	4.51	0.08	0.40	13.35	13.30	0.51	100.37	3.02
37-71	7.60	-	-	0.21	0.44	0.39	10.67	8.19	0.10	0.74	19.70	19.10	0.52	103.12	3.88
71-93	8.26	-	-	0.28	0.72	1.56	14.97	12.13	0.12	3.07	30.29	29.40	0.67	103.01	10.45
93-118	8.44	-	-	0.58	0.68	1.17	13.32	10.77	0.13	4.76	28.98	28.50	0.64	101.68	12.40
118-170	9.06	-	-	0.64	0.44	1.17	8.92	8.14	0.23	12.32	29.61	28.60	0.67	103.53	37.27

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

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 severe 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 25 soil map units identified in the Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed are grouped under two land capability classes and five land capability subclasses (Fig. 5.1).

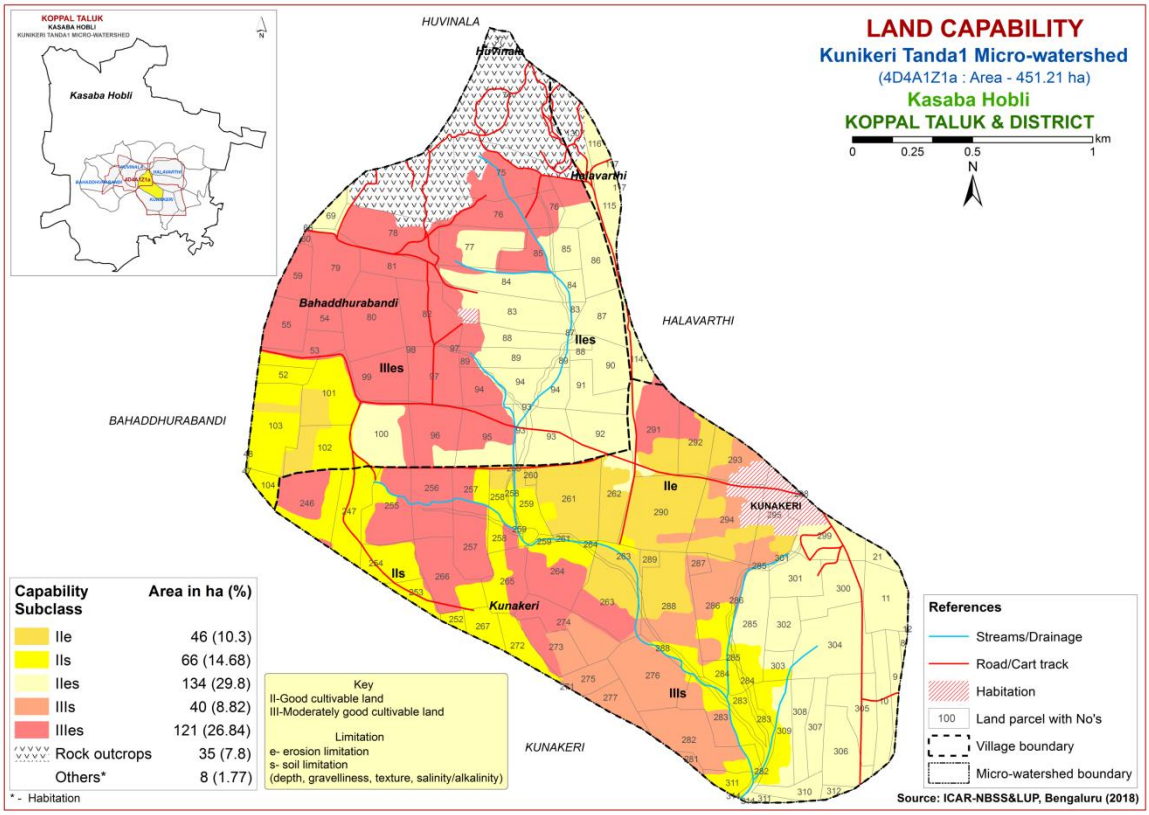


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Entire area of the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture. Maximum area of 246 ha (55%) are good lands (Class II) that have minor limitations and require moderate conservation practices and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Moderately good lands (Class III) cover an area of 161 ha (36%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil that require special conservation practices. The other miscellaneous areas cover about 10 per cent (rock outcrops and others).

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 (Fig. 5.2).

Shallow (25-50 cm) soils occupy an area of 6 ha (1%) and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) occur in an area of 49 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep soils (75-100 cm) occupy an area of 94 ha (21%) and occur in the northern, central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) and very deep (>150 cm) soils occupy a maximum area of 259 ha (58%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

The most problem lands with an area of about 6 ha (1%) having shallow (25-50 cm) rooting depth. They are suitable for growing short duration agricultural crops. The most productive lands cover a maximum area about 259 ha (58%) where all climatically adapted long duration crops be grown.

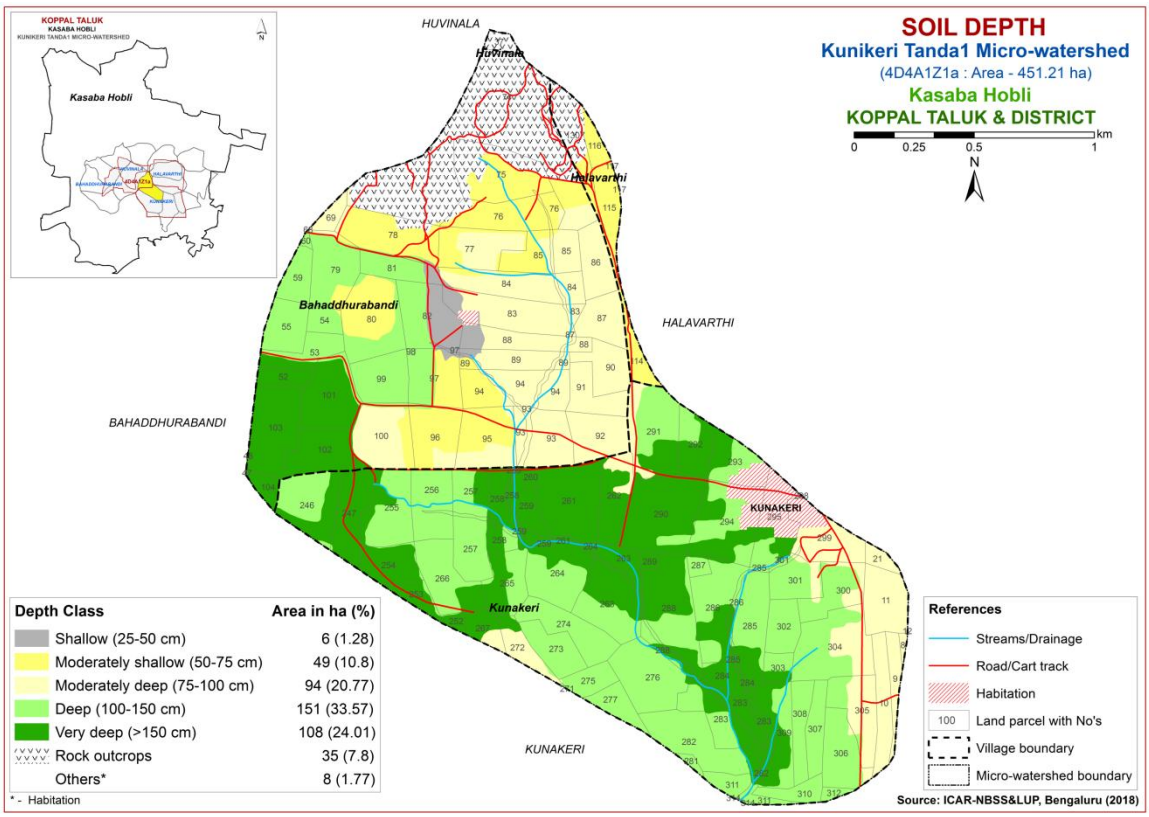


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

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

An area of 3 ha (1%) has sandy soils at the surface and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of 299 ha (66%) has loamy soils at the surface and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of 107 ha (24%) is clayey soils at the surface and are distributed in the western, central, southern and northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.3).

The most productive lands 107 ha (24%)with respect to surface soil texture are the clayey soils that 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 most productive lands 299 ha (66%) are loamy soils which also have high potential for AWC, nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems compared to loamy soils. The problem soils cover 1 per cent area which

have problem of moisture and nutrient availability and require frequent irrigation and nutrient management. They are better suited for root and tuber crops.

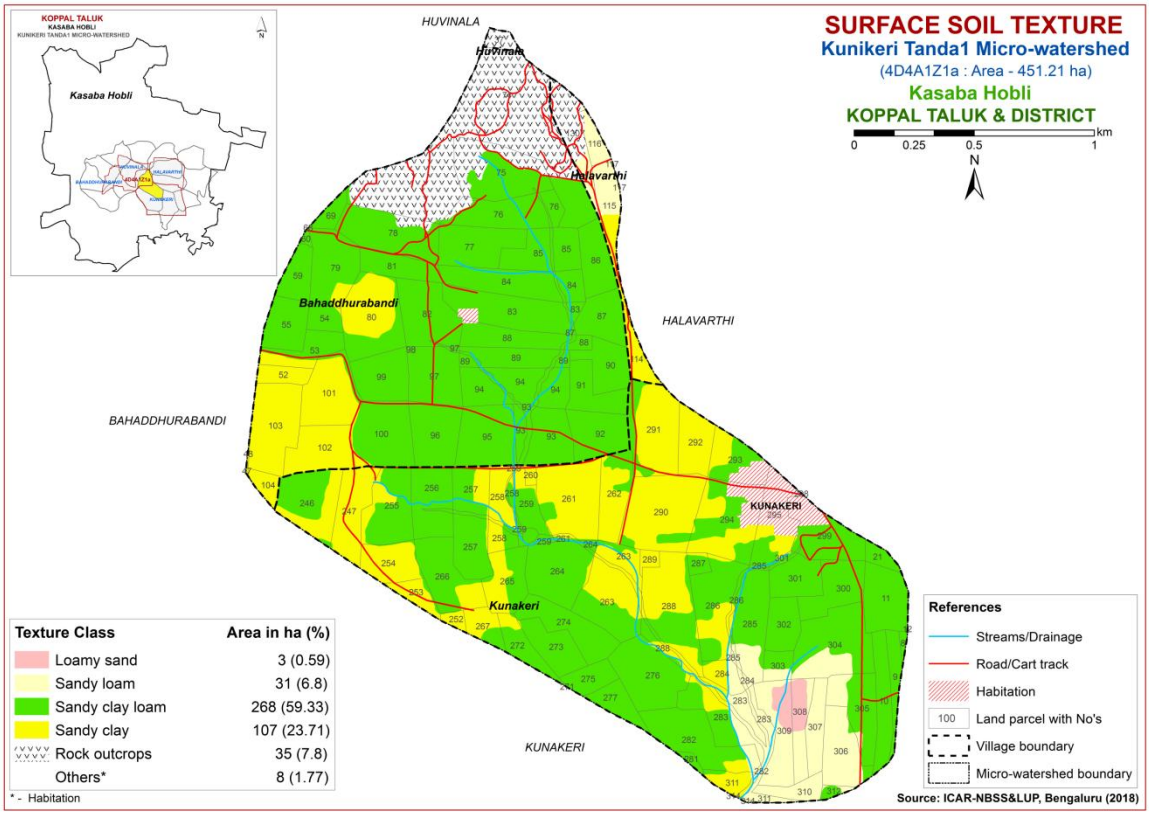


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

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

The soils that are non-gravelly (<15% gravel) cover an area of 123 ha (27%) and are distributed in the central, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 267 ha (59%) is covered by gravelly (15-35% gravel) soils and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 18 ha (4%) is very gravelly (35-60%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.4).

The most productive lands with respect to gravelliness are found to be 27%. They are non-gravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing both

annual and perennial crops. The problem soils that are gravelly (15-35%) to very gravelly (35-60%) cover 285 ha (63%) where only short or medium duration crops can be grown.

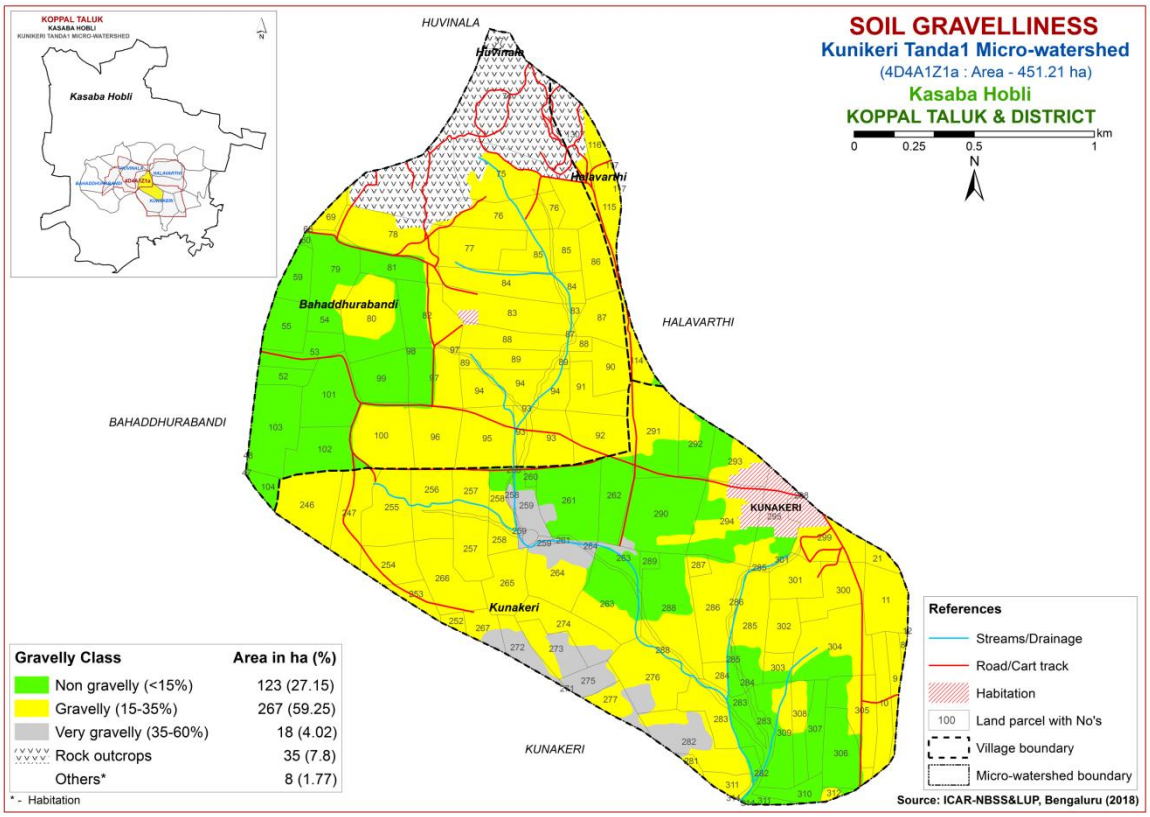


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

An area of about 128 ha (28%) are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 157 ha (35%) has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Soils with medium available water capacity (101-150 mm/m) occupy an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. High (151-200 mm/m) available water capacity occur in an area of 105 ha (23%) and are distributed in the western, central, and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of

about 16 ha (4%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 128 ha (28%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. The potential soils with respect to AWC cover about 121 ha (27%) that have high to very high AWC, where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

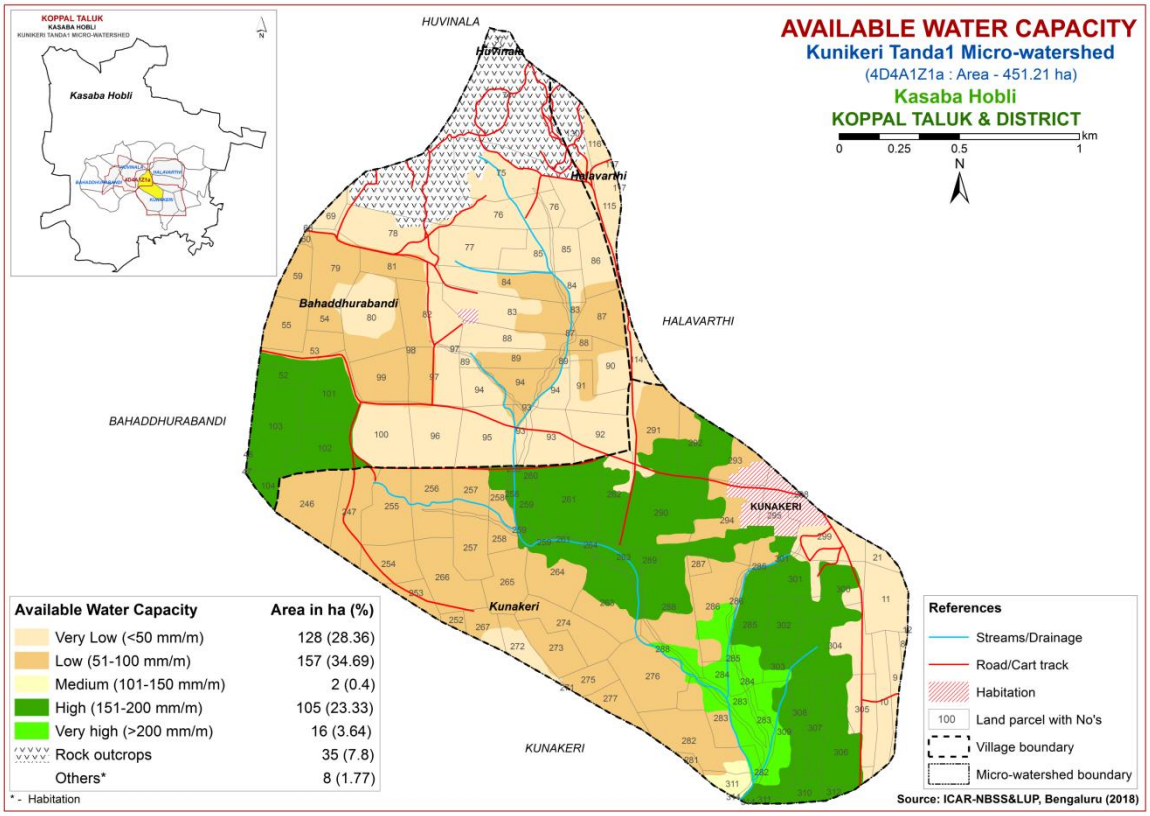


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

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

An area of 19 ha (4%) is nearly level (0-1%) and are distributed in the western and southern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 389 ha (86%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed.

In all these lands, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

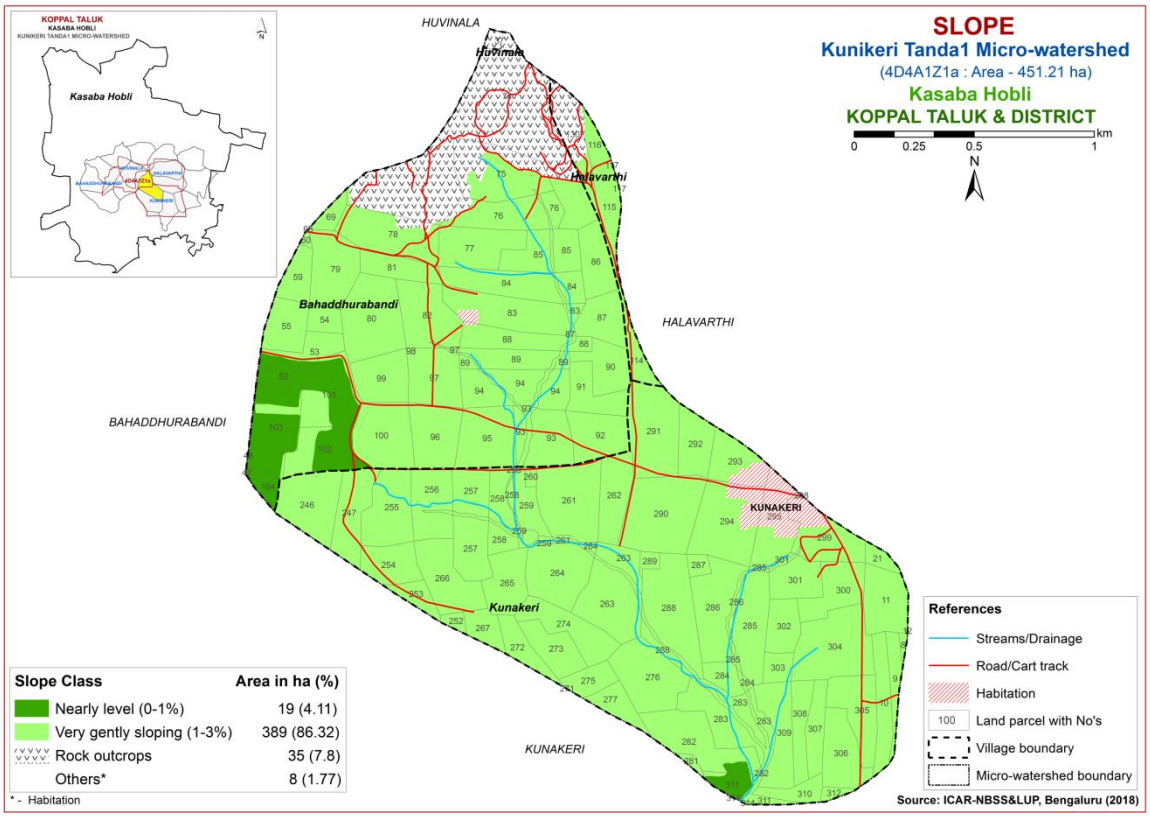


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 Class) occupy an area of about 106 ha (23%) and are distributed in the western and southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately eroded (e2 Class) soils cover a maximum area of 302 ha (67%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 302 ha (67%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate erosion. These areas need soil and water conservation and other land development measures for restoring the soil health.

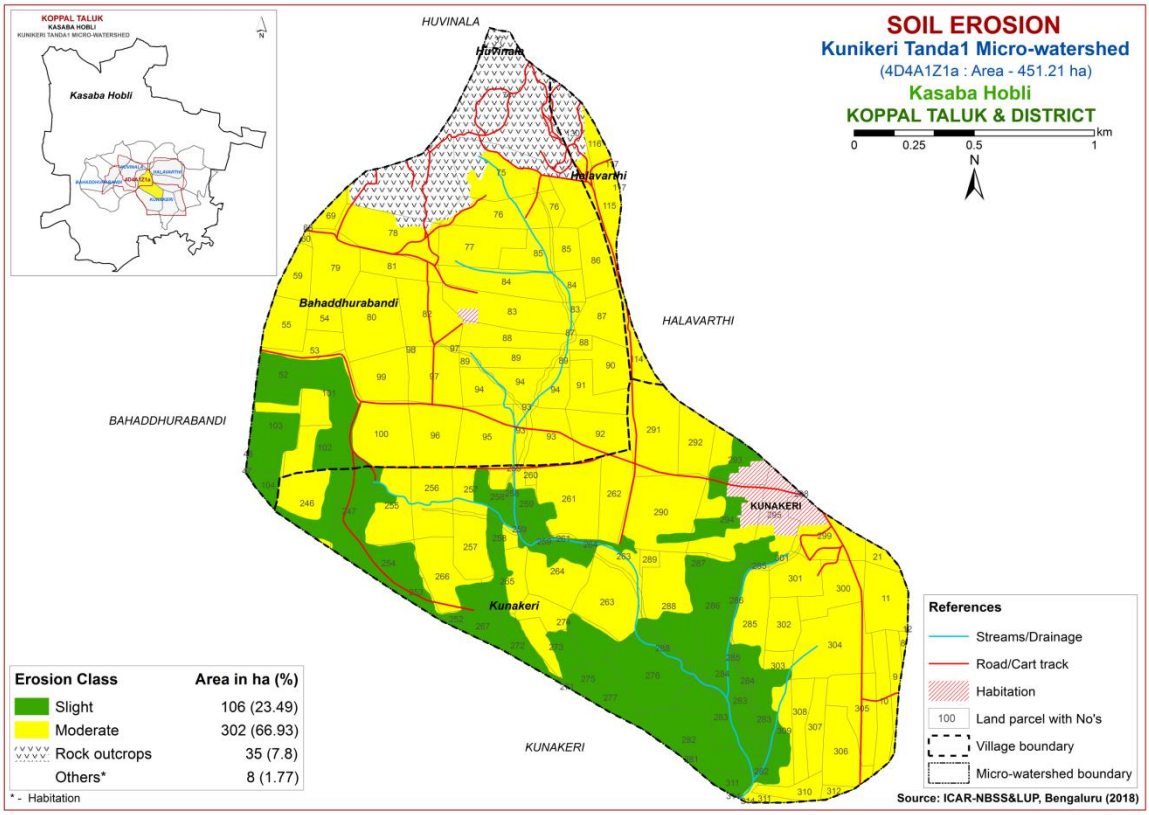


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

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 grid 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 by using the 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 Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of 72 ha (16%) is strongly acid (pH 5.0-5.5) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. An area of 85 ha (19%) is moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0) and are distributed in the southern, central and western part of the microwatershed. Slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) occur in a maximum area of 183 ha (41%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 54 ha (12%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the eastern, southern and northern part of the microwatershed. Thus, major soils in the microwatershed are acidic covering 340 ha.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

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 4 ha (1%) and is distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 346 ha (77%) is medium (0.5-0.75%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 58 ha (13%) is high (>0.75%) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

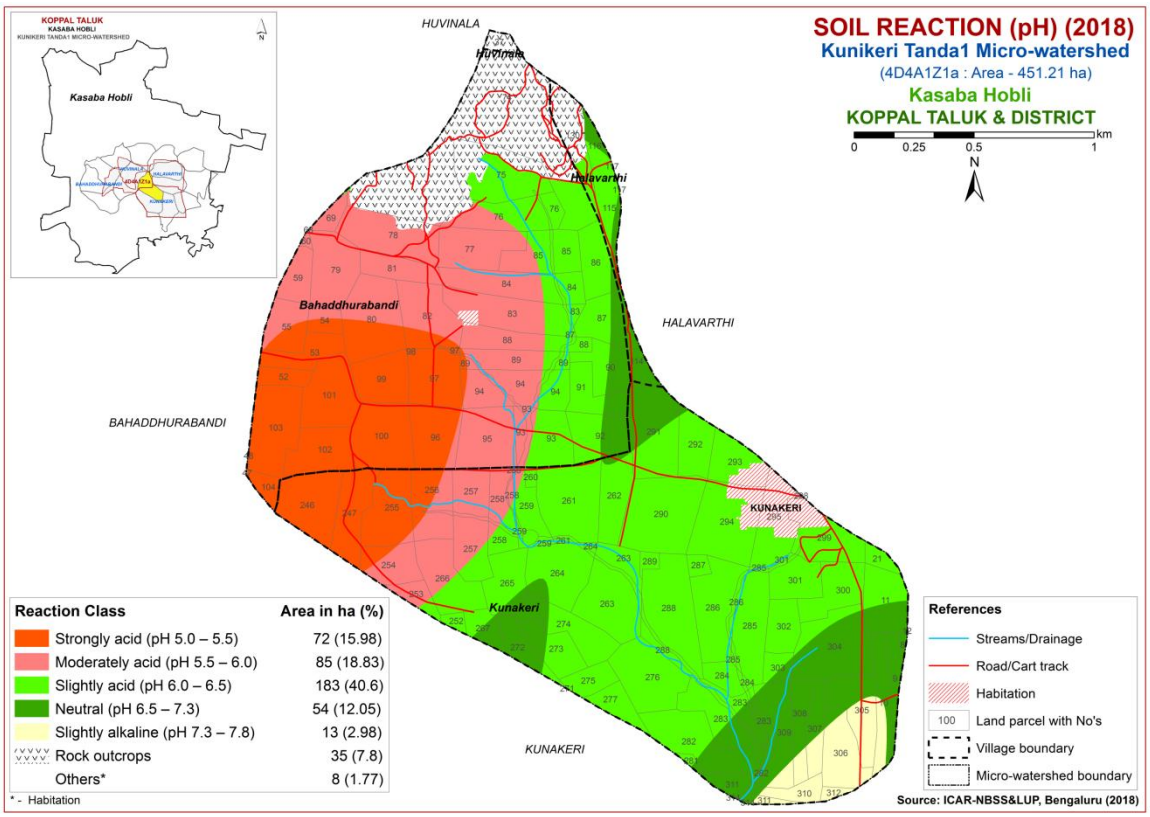


Fig. 6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

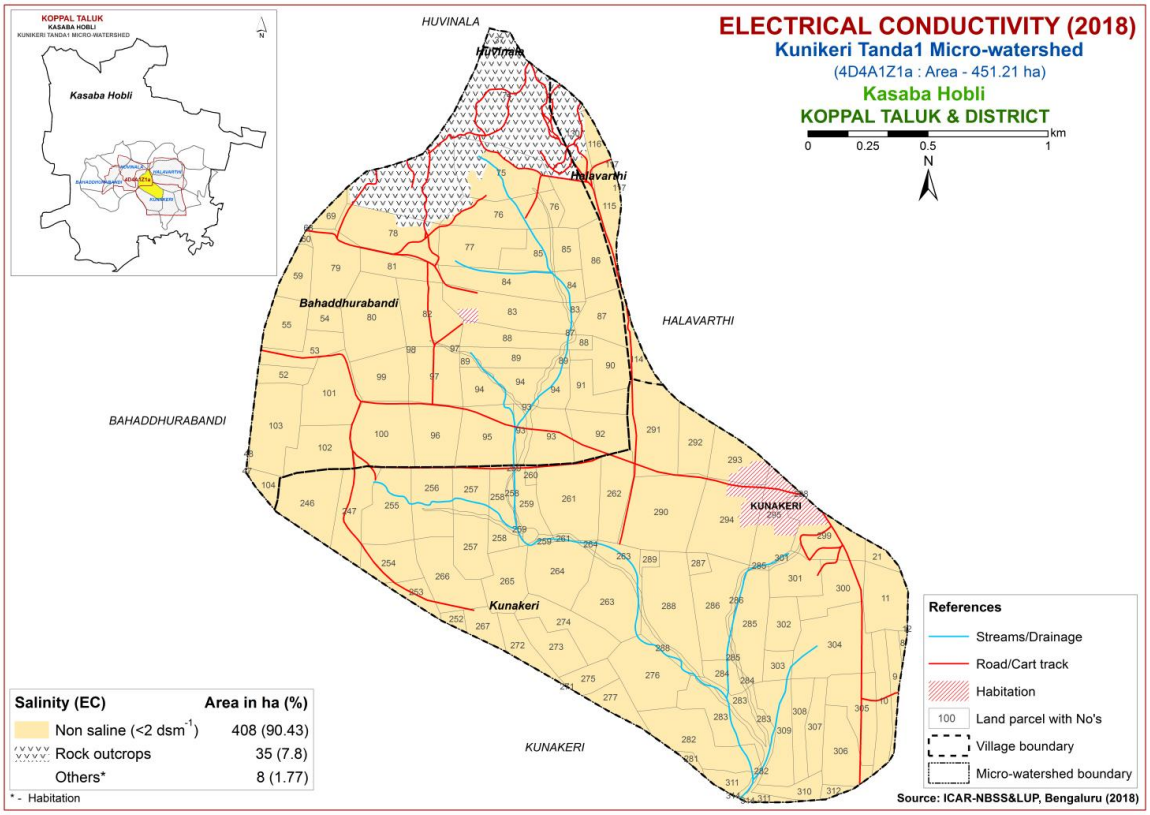


Fig. 6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

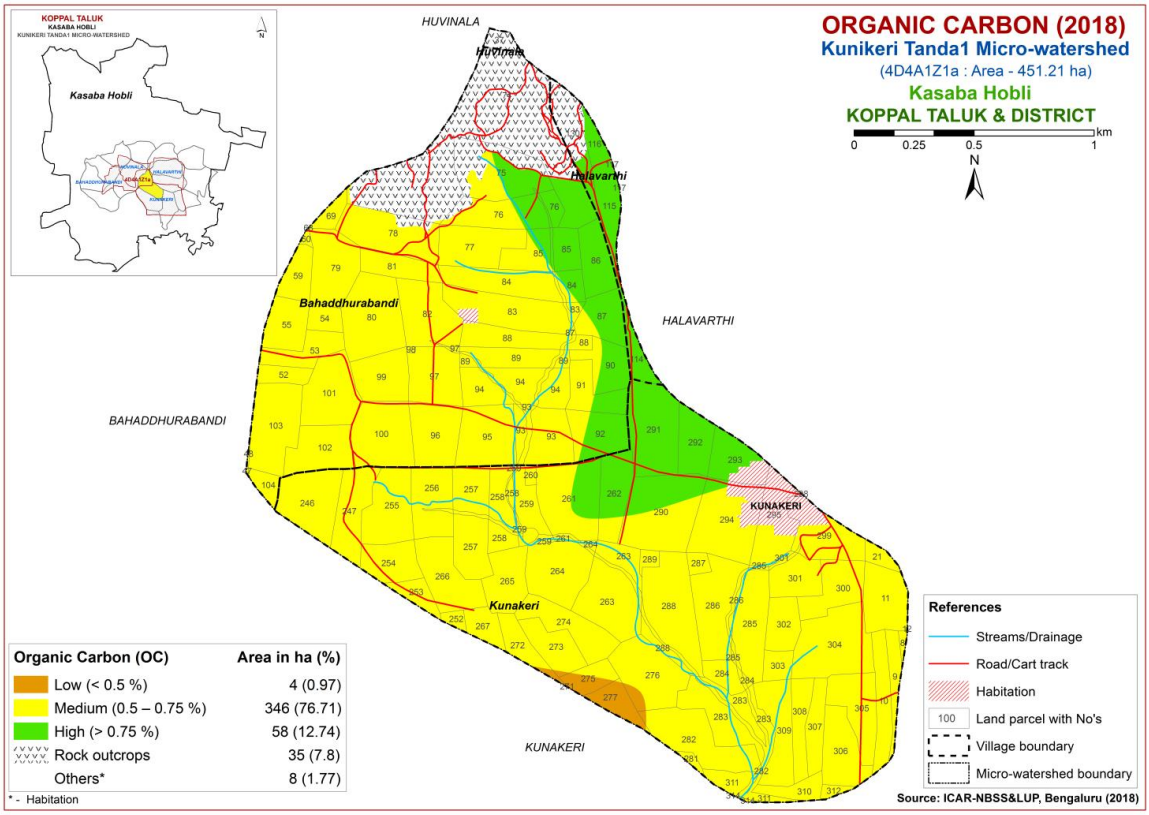


Fig. 6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

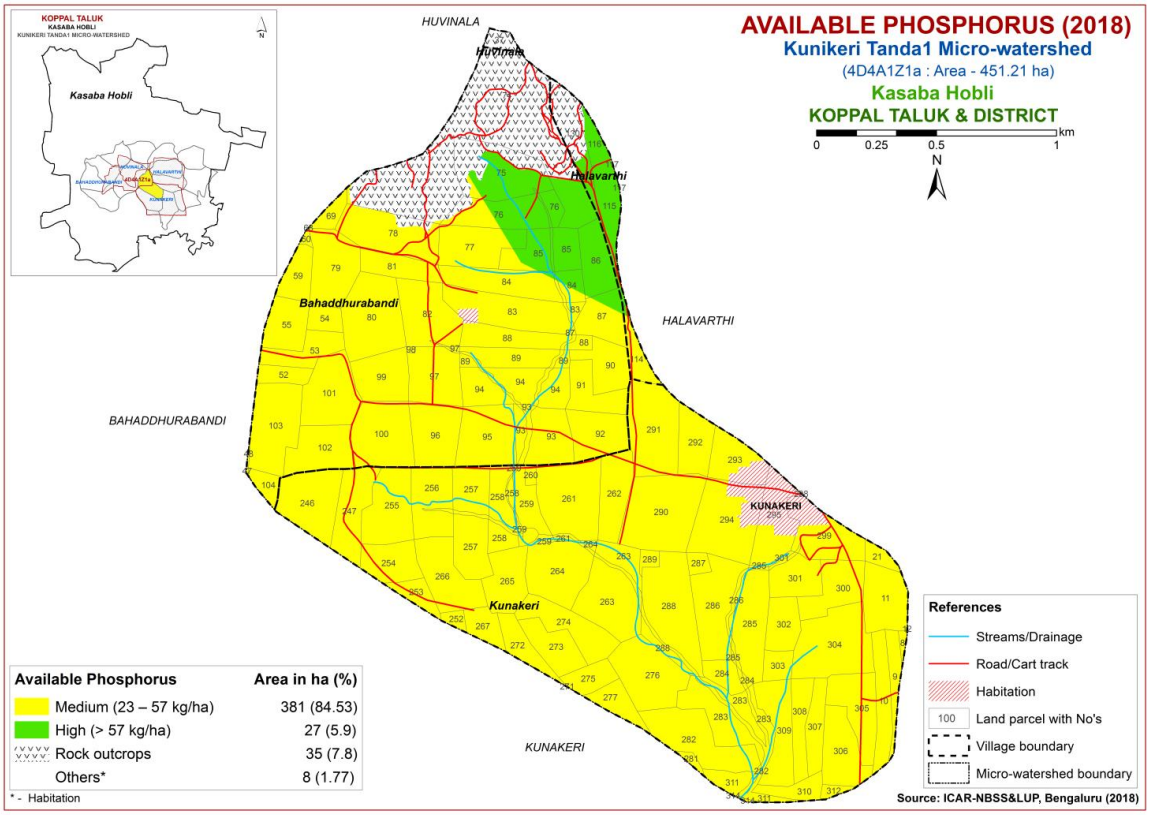


Fig. 6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Maximum area of about 381 ha (85%) is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 27 ha (6%) is high (>57 kg/ha) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Low (<145 kg/ha) in available potassium content occupy a maximum area of 300 ha (66%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 80 ha (18%) is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and is distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 28 ha (6%) is high (>337 kg/ha) and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

Soils that are low (>10 ppm) in available sulphur content occupy a maximum area of 356 ha (79%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 52 ha (11%) is medium (10-20 ppm) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in a maximum area of 344 ha (76%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 64 ha (14%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron and are distributed in the western and northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in a maximum area of 233 ha (52%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 175 ha (39%) is deficient (<4.5 ppm) and distributed in the western, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.8).

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

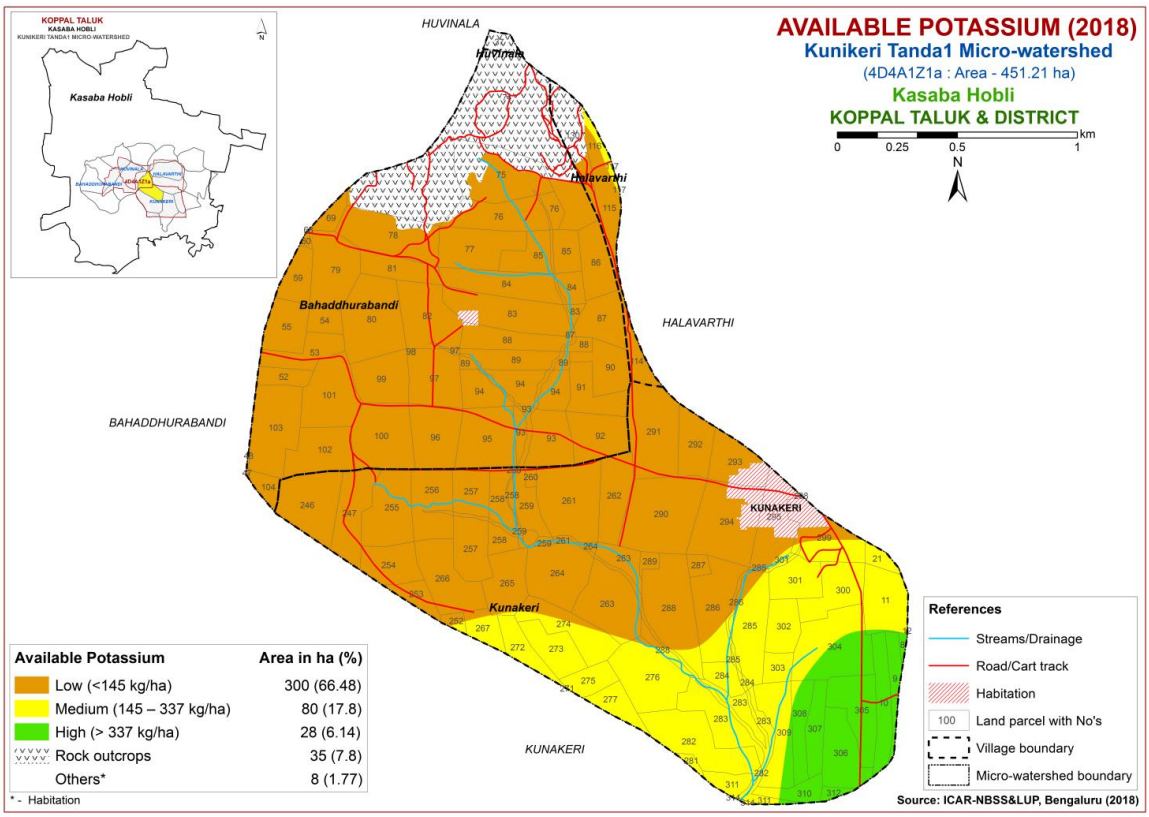


Fig. 6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

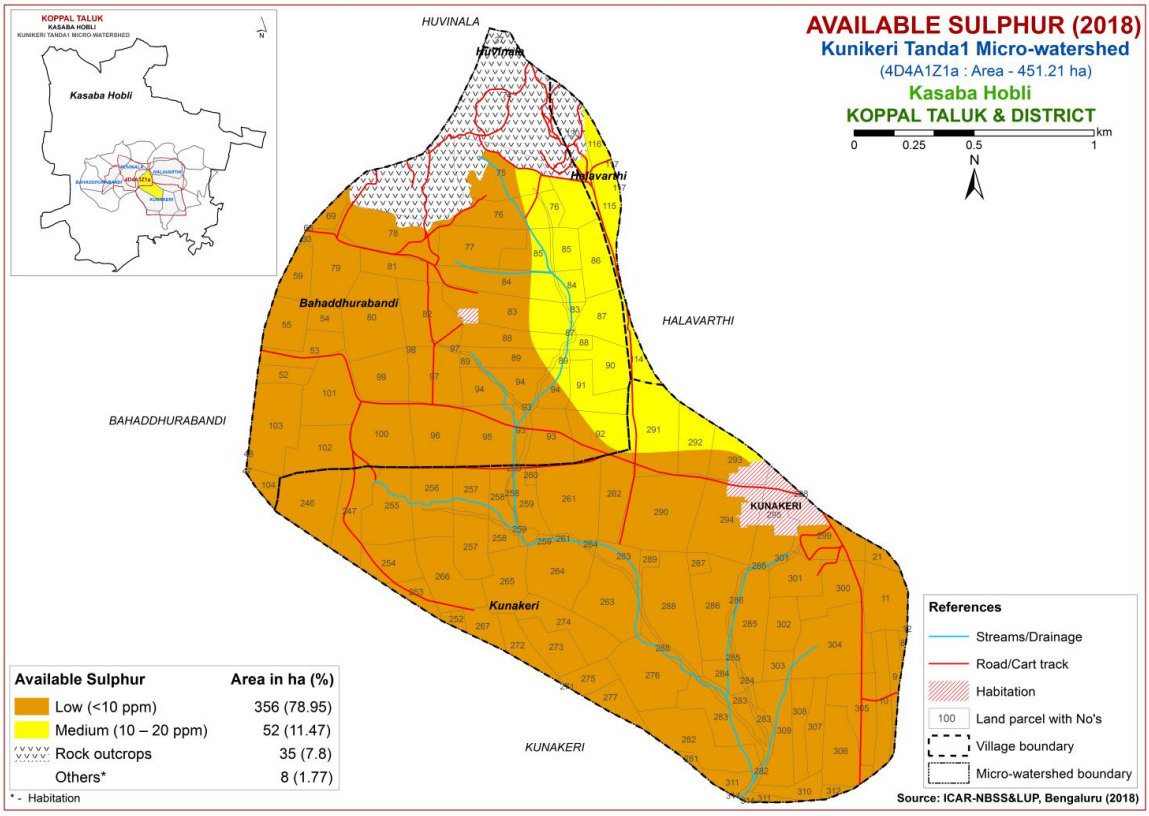


Fig. 6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

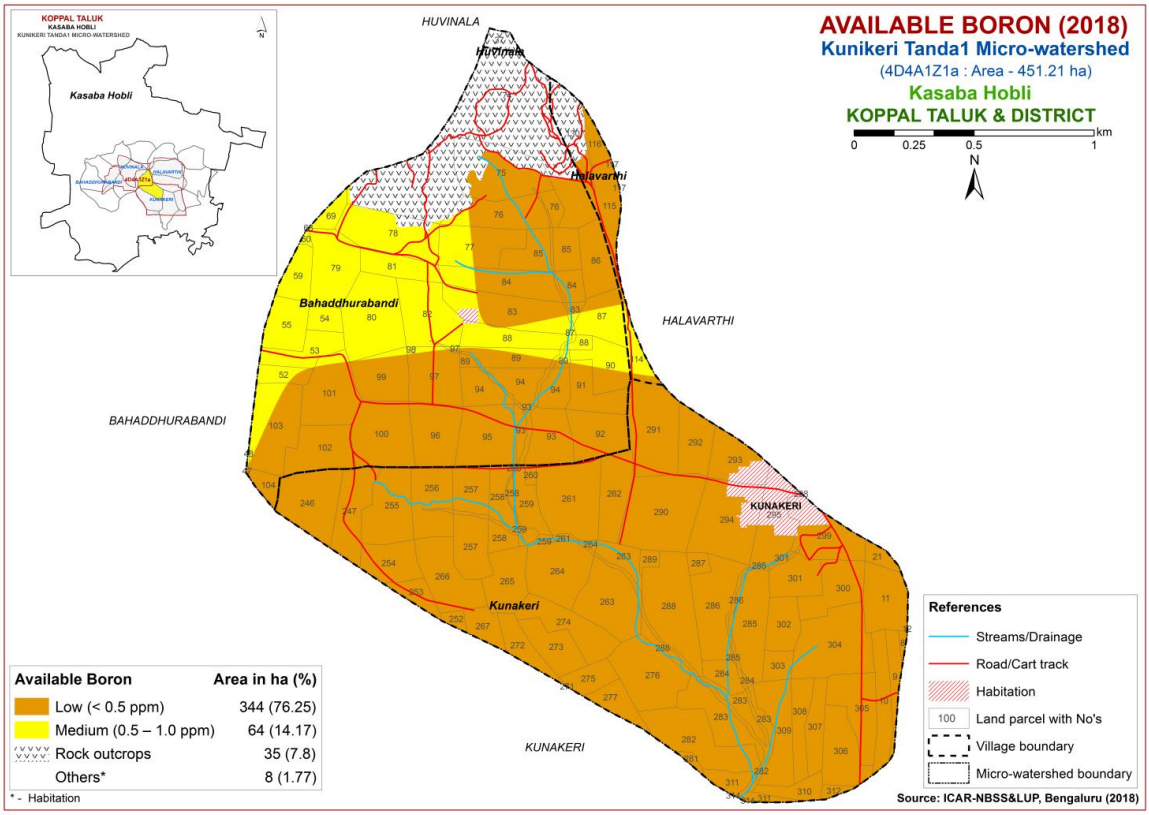


Fig. 6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

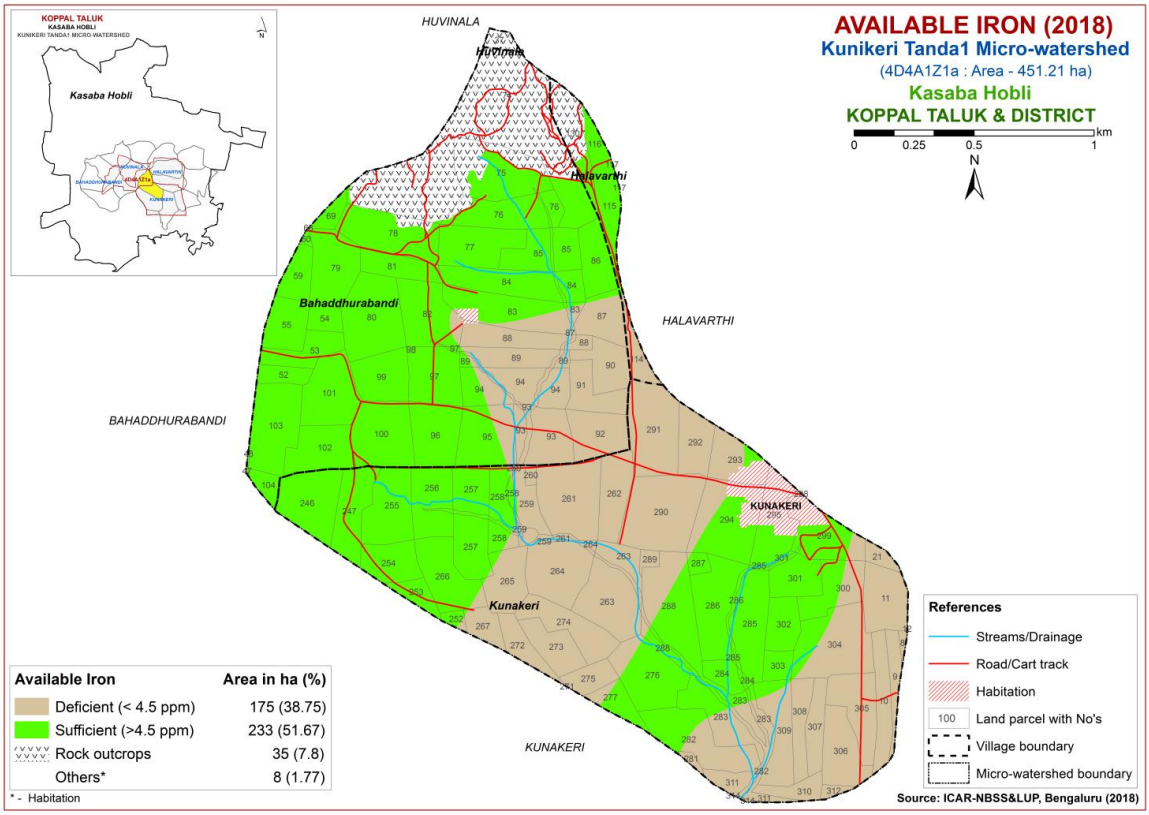


Fig. 6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

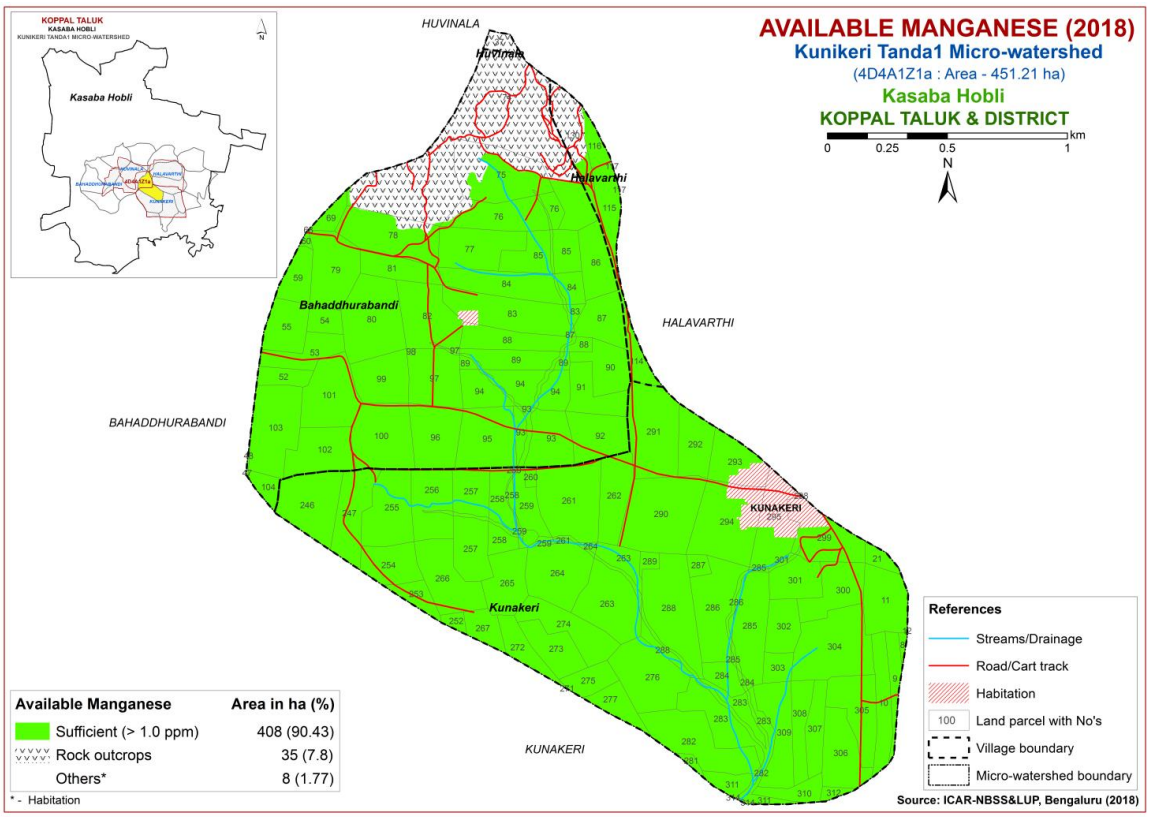


Fig. 6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

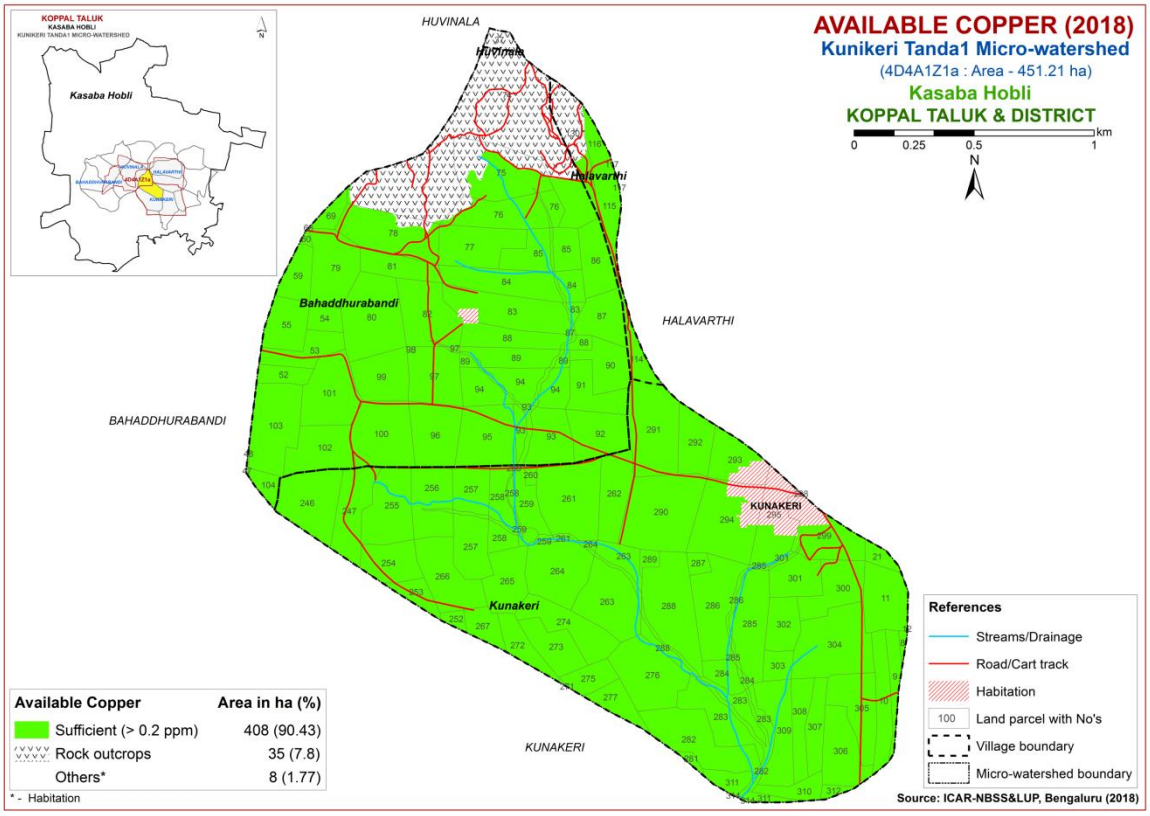


Fig. 6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in a maximum area of 406 ha (90%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 2 ha (1%) is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.11).

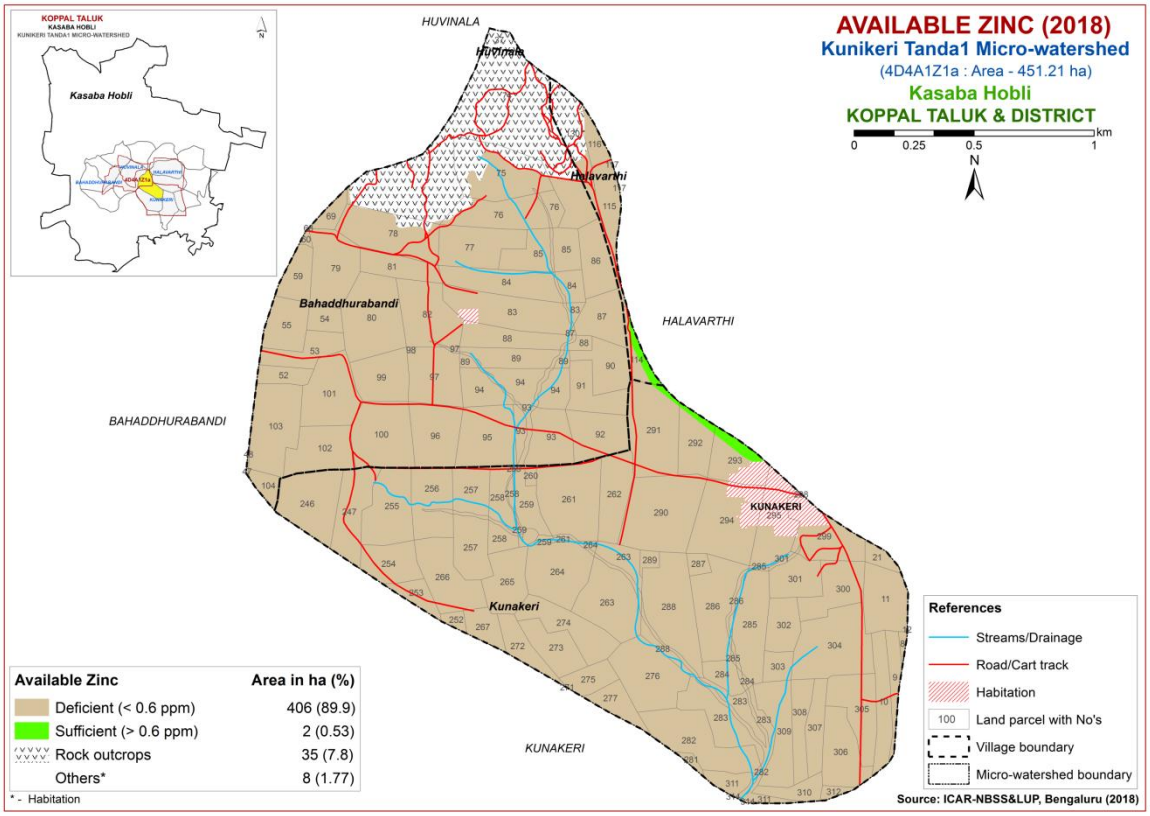


Fig. 6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Kunikeri Tanda-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 crop requirements (Table 7.2 to 7.33) were matched with the soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) to arrive at the crop suitability. The crop requirement tables are given at the end of the Chapter. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N- Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3-Marginally Suitable. Order N has two Classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2-Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3, N1 and N2 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'z' for calcareousness 's' for sodium and 'w' for drainage. 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 31 major agricultural and horticultural crops were generated. The detailed information on the kind of suitability of each of the soil phase for the crops assessed are given village/ survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

Sorghum is one of the major food crop grown in Karnataka in an area of 10.47 lakh ha in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bellary, Chitradurga, Mysore and Chamarajnagar 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 121 ha (27%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 118 ha (26%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the northern,

southern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of about 170 ha (37%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

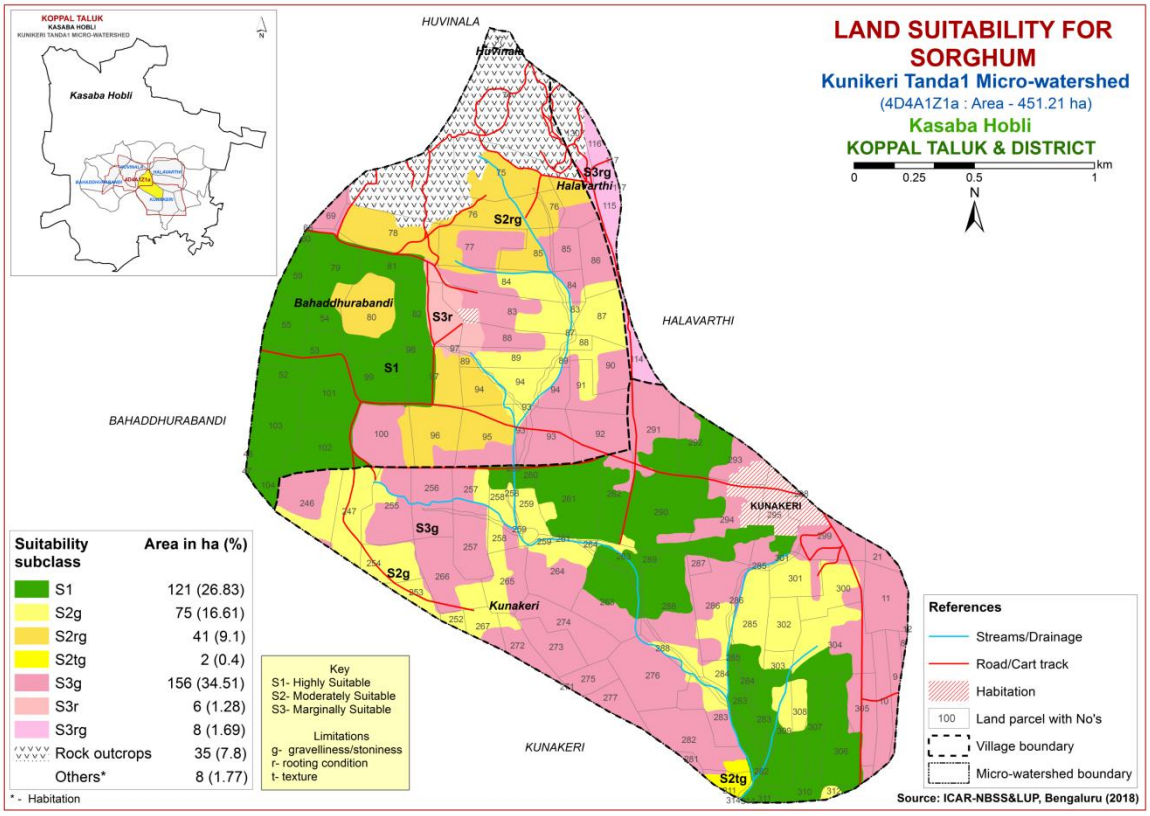


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

An area of 47 ha (10%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing maize and are distributed in the western and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 192 ha (42%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing maize and are distributed in the northern, western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of 170 ha (37%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

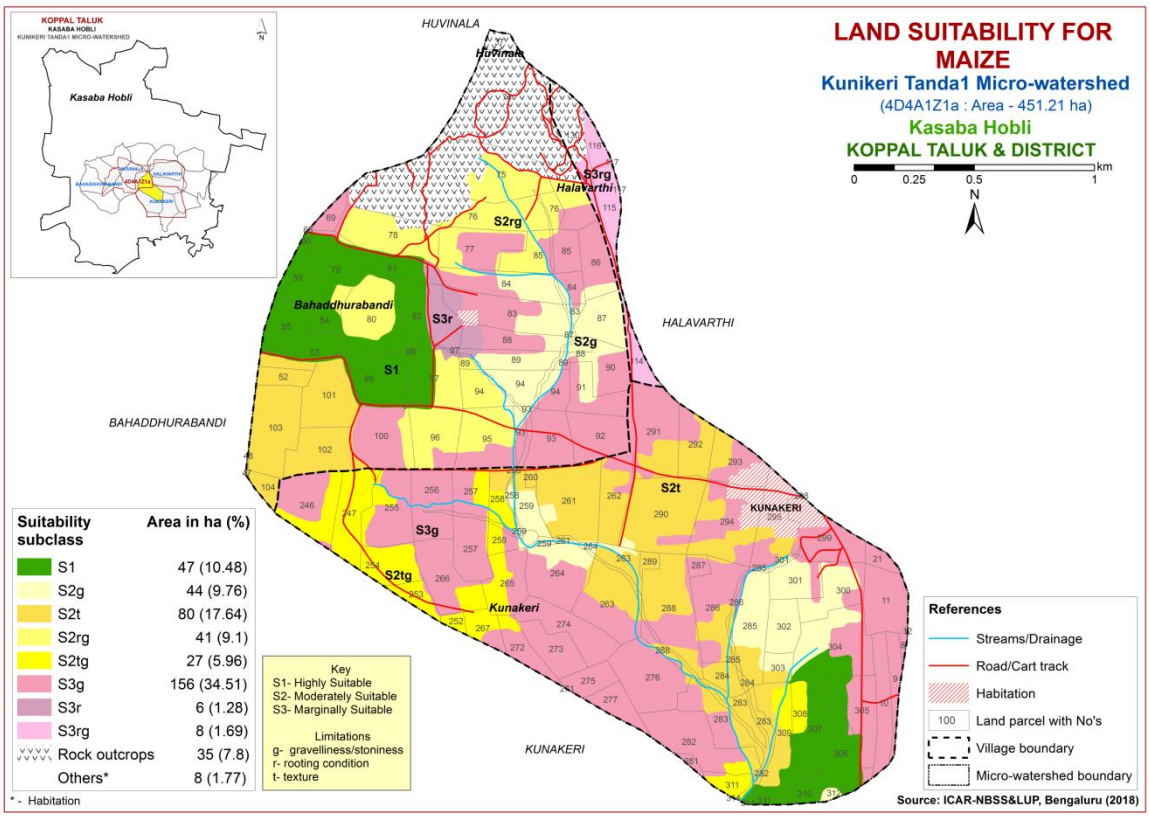


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum)*

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

An area of 133 ha (29%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing bajra and are distributed in the western, northern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 188 ha (42%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of texture, gravelliness and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 88 ha (20%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

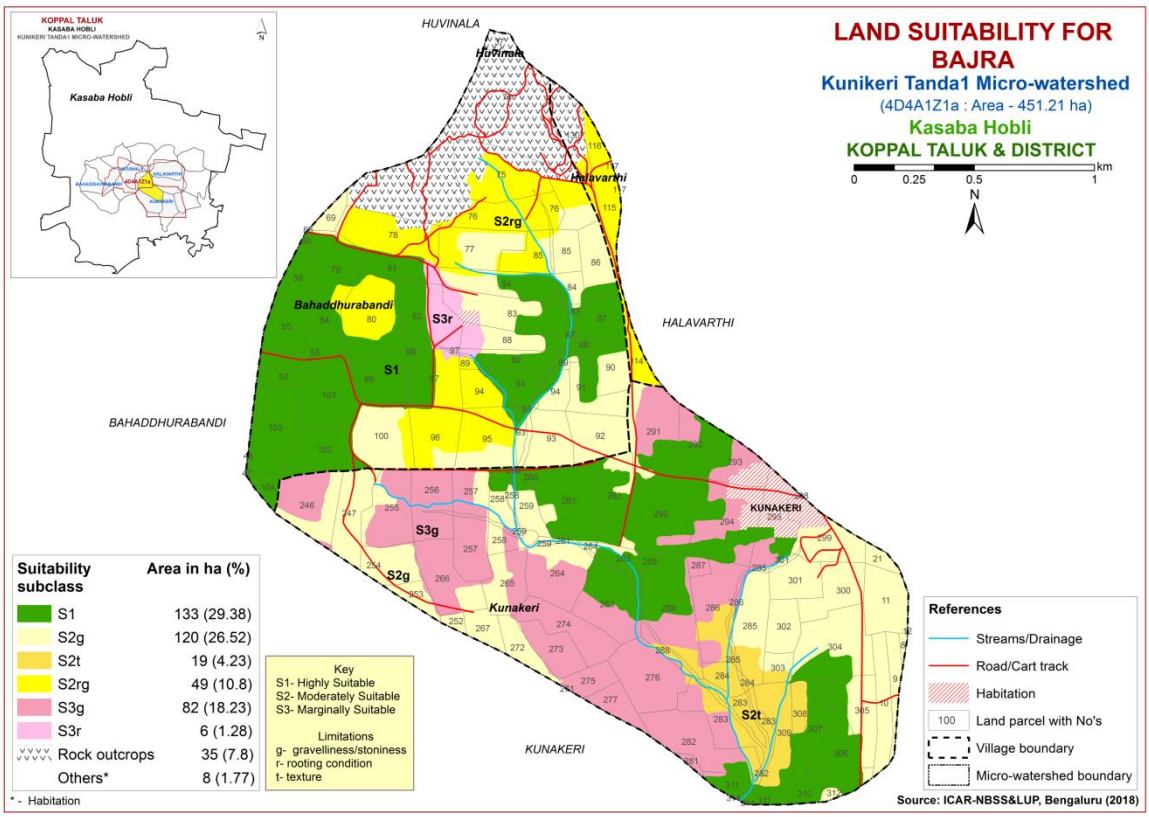


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Groundnut is one of the major oilseed crop grown in an area of 6.54 lakh ha in Karnataka in most of the districts either as rainfed or irrigated crop. The crop requirements for growing groundnut (Table 7.5) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing groundnut was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.4.

An area of 102 ha (23%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing groundnut and are distributed in the western, northern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. A Maximum area of 253 ha (56%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting condition and gravelliness. An area of 52 ha (12%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for groundnut and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, gravelliness and texture.

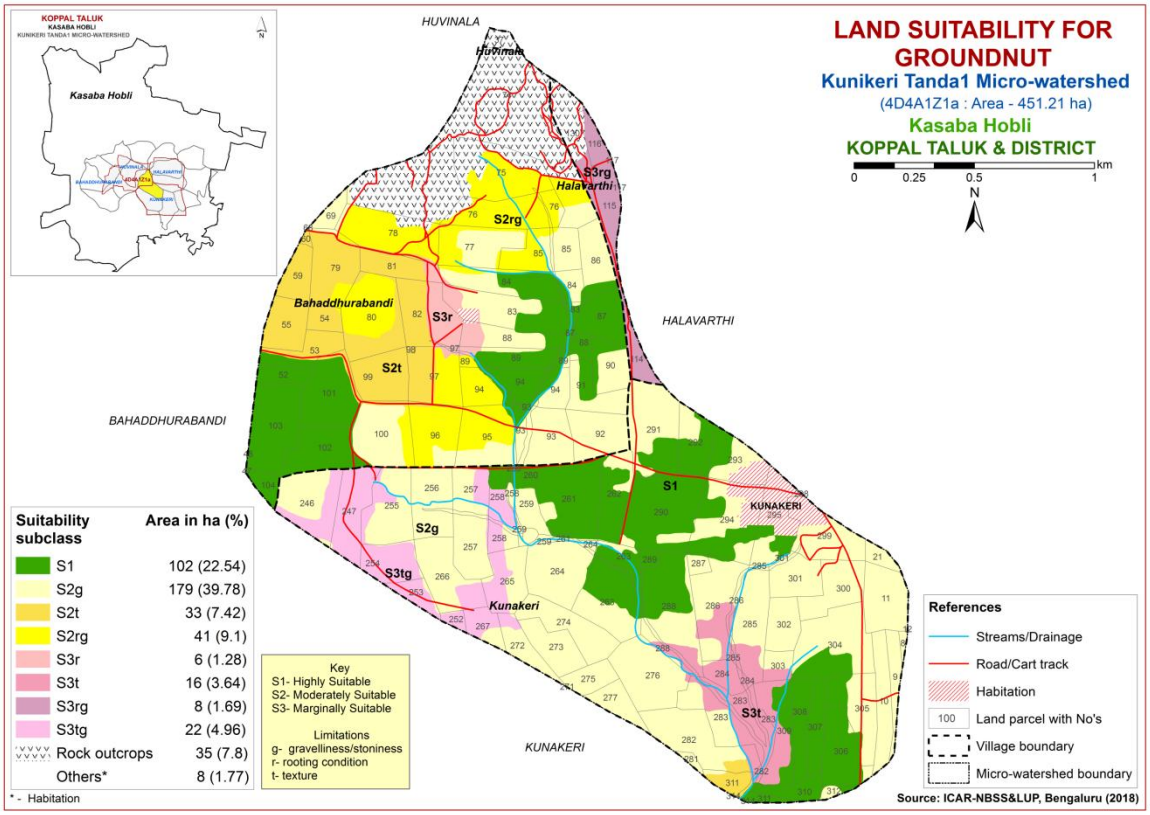


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

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 121 ha (27%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sunflower and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 77 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the southern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. Maximum area of 204 ha (45%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sunflower and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands cover an area of 6 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

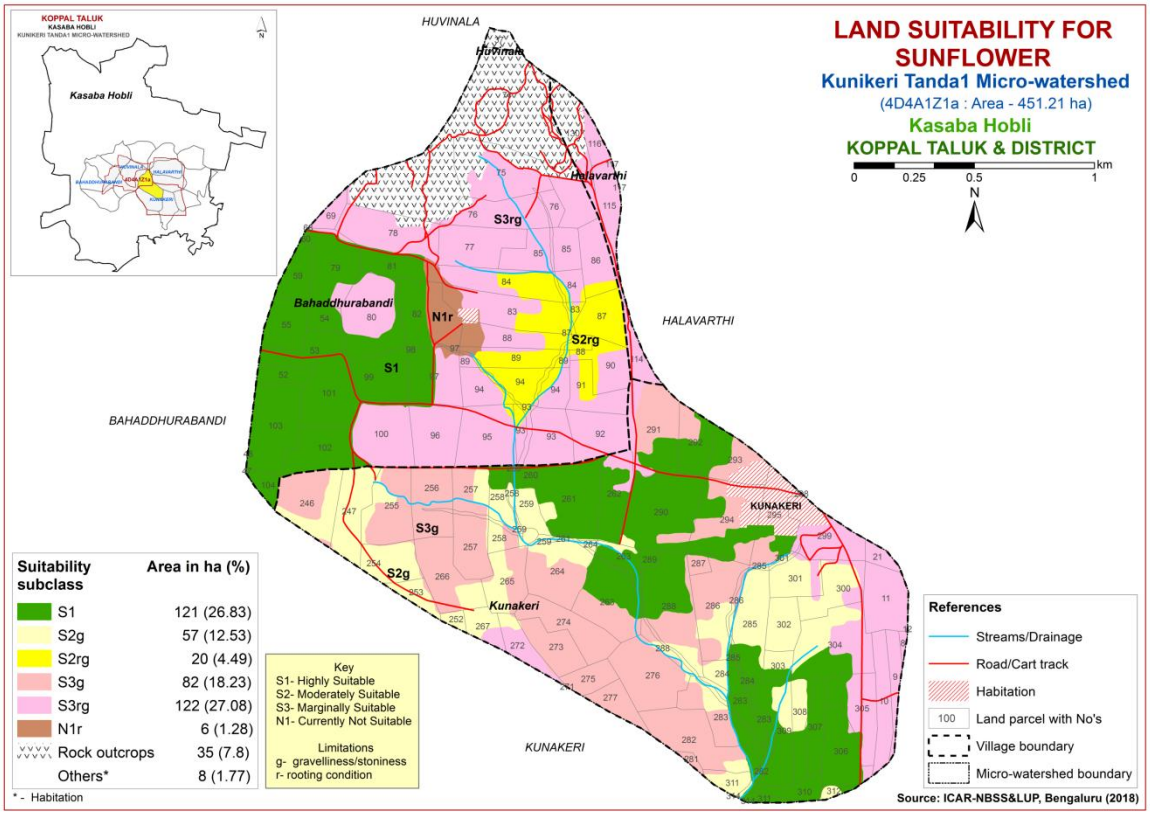


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing red gram and are distributed int he western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy an area of 82 ha (18%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 211 ha (47%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands cover an area of 6 ha (1%) for growing red gram and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

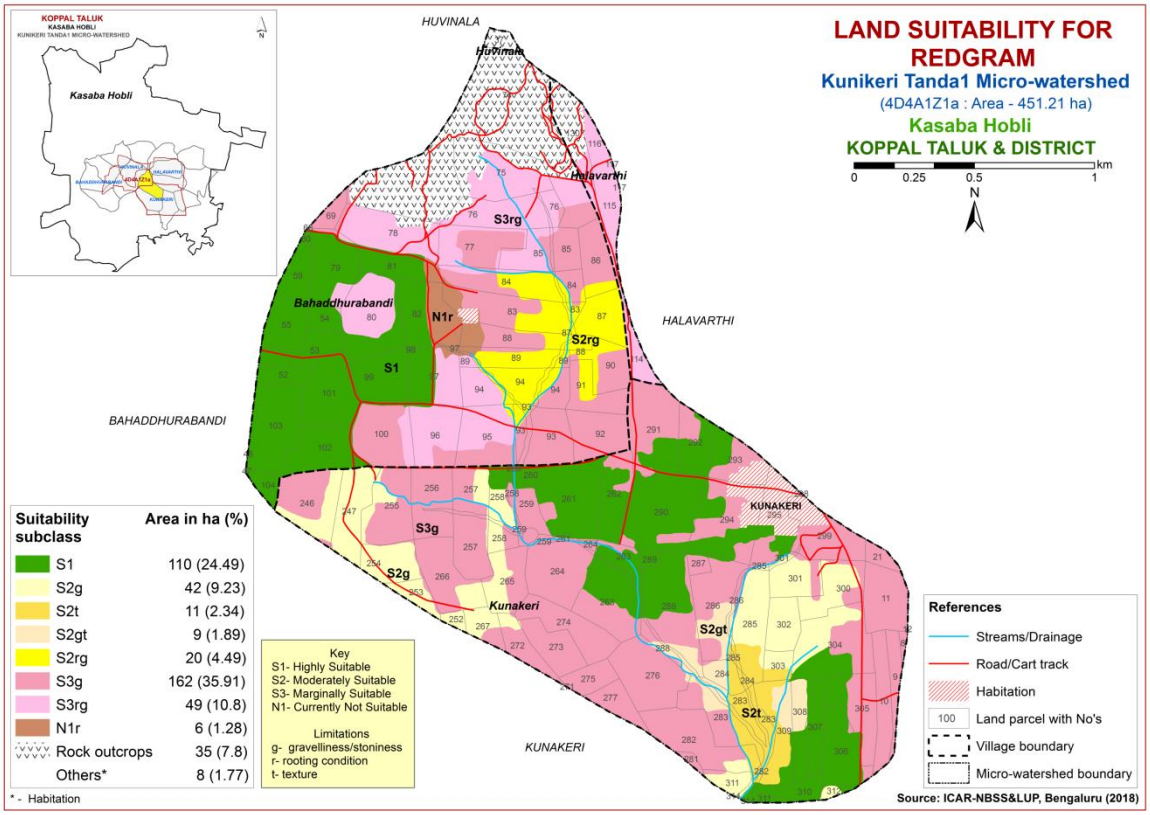


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

7.7 Land Suitability for Bengalgram (*Cicer arietinum*)

Bengalgram is one of the major pulse crop grown in an area of 9.39 lakh ha in northern Karnataka in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing Bengalgram (Table 7.8) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing Bengalgram was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.7.

An area of 11 ha (2%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable lands (Class S2) occupy a maximum area of 229 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 168 ha (37%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness.

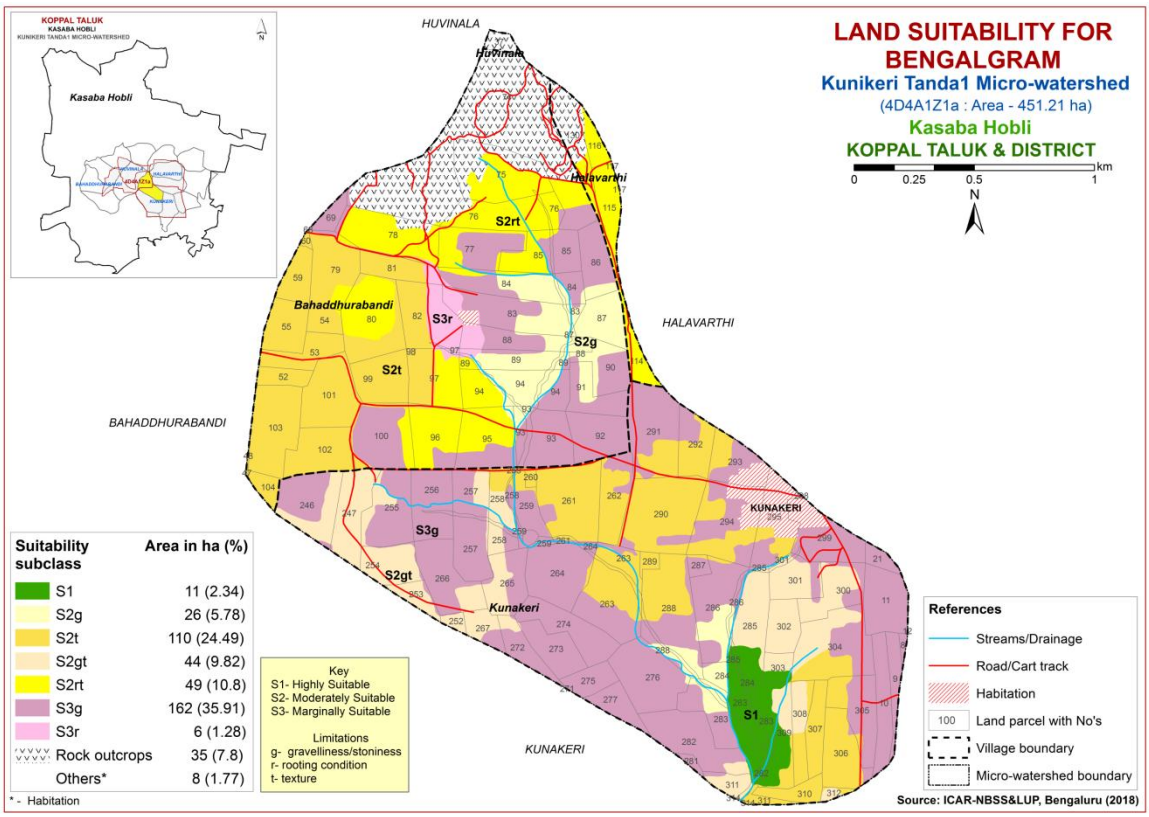


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengalgram

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, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing cotton (Table 7.9) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cotton was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.8.

An area of 105 ha (23%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing cotton and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy a maximum area of 127 ha (28%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, gravelliness and texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 175 ha (39%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition.

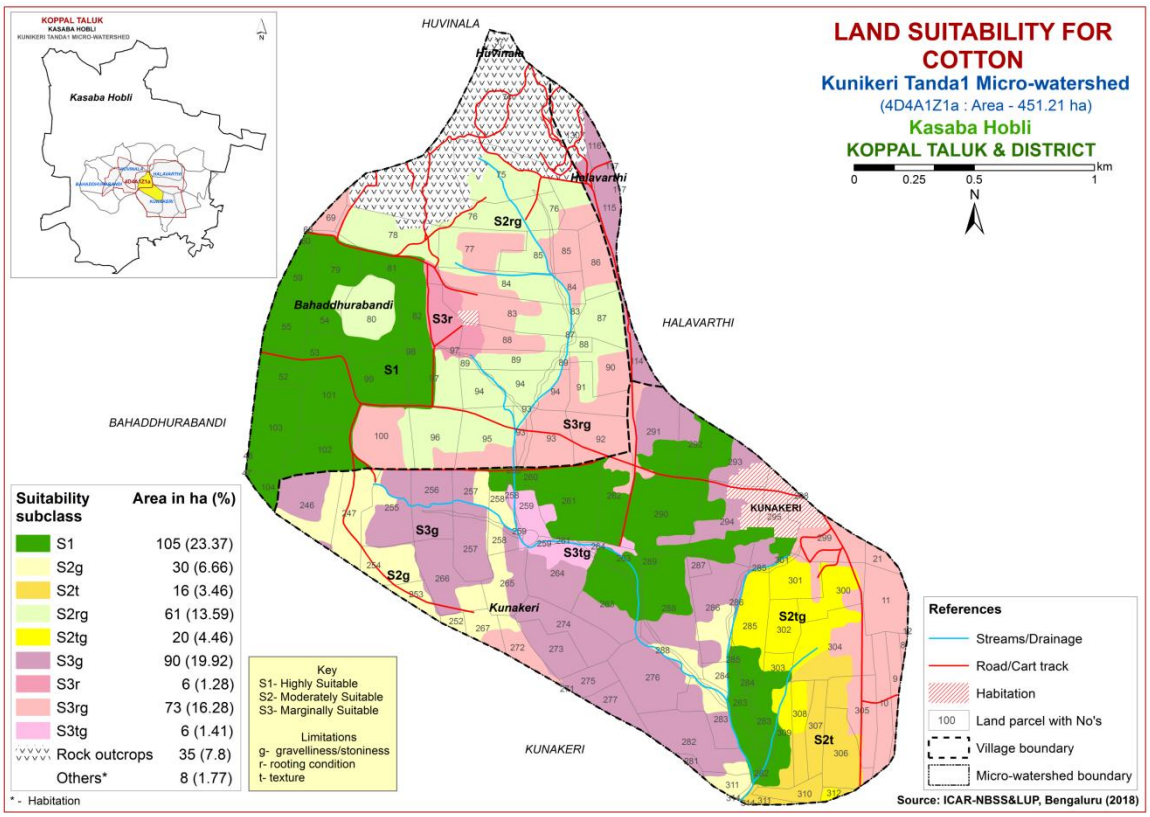


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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

Chilli is one of the most important commercial spice crop grown in an area of 0.89 lakh ha in all the districts of Karnataka State. The crop requirements for growing chilli (Table 7.10) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing chilli was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.9.

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly (Class S1) and are distributed in the western, central nd southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 112 ha (25%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern partof the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition, texture and drainage. A maximum area of 185 ha (41%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition.

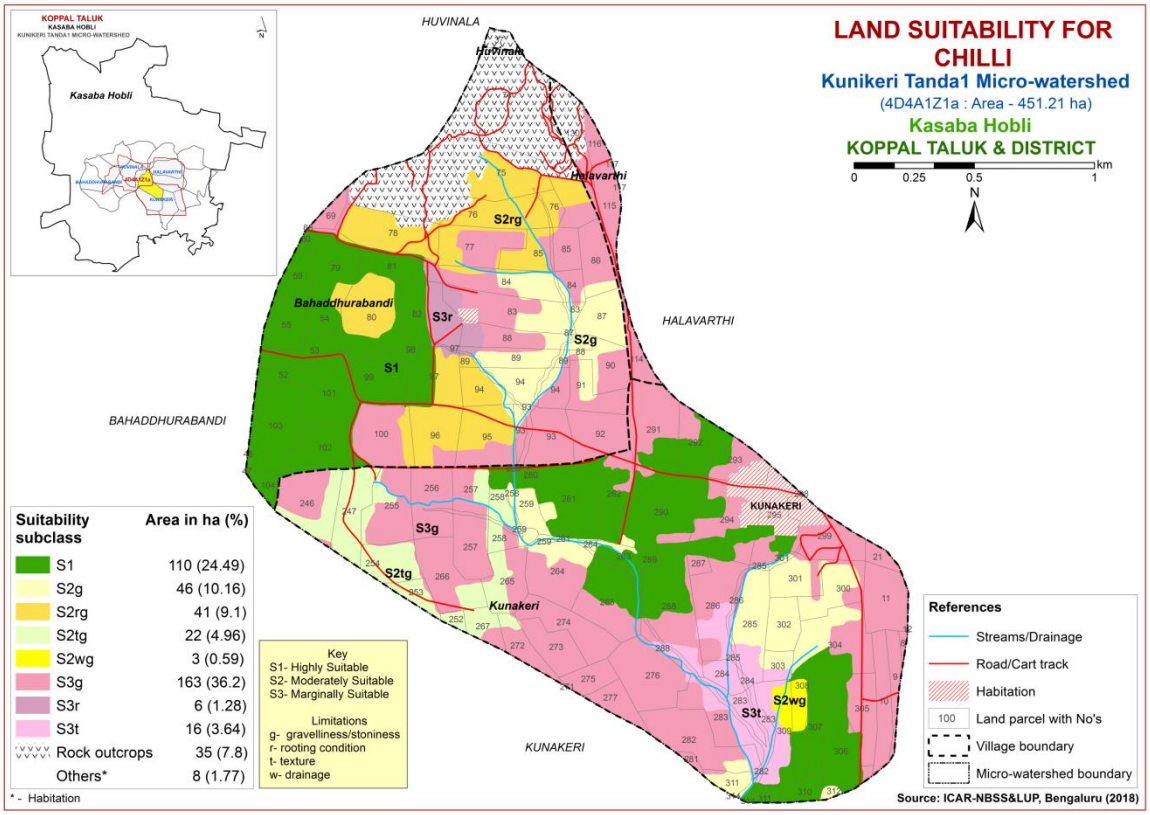


Fig. 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)

Tomato is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in an area of 0.65 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.11) for growing tomato were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.11) and a land suitability map for growing tomato was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.10.

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly (Class S1) and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 112 ha (25) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occupy a maximum area of 185 ha (41%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture.

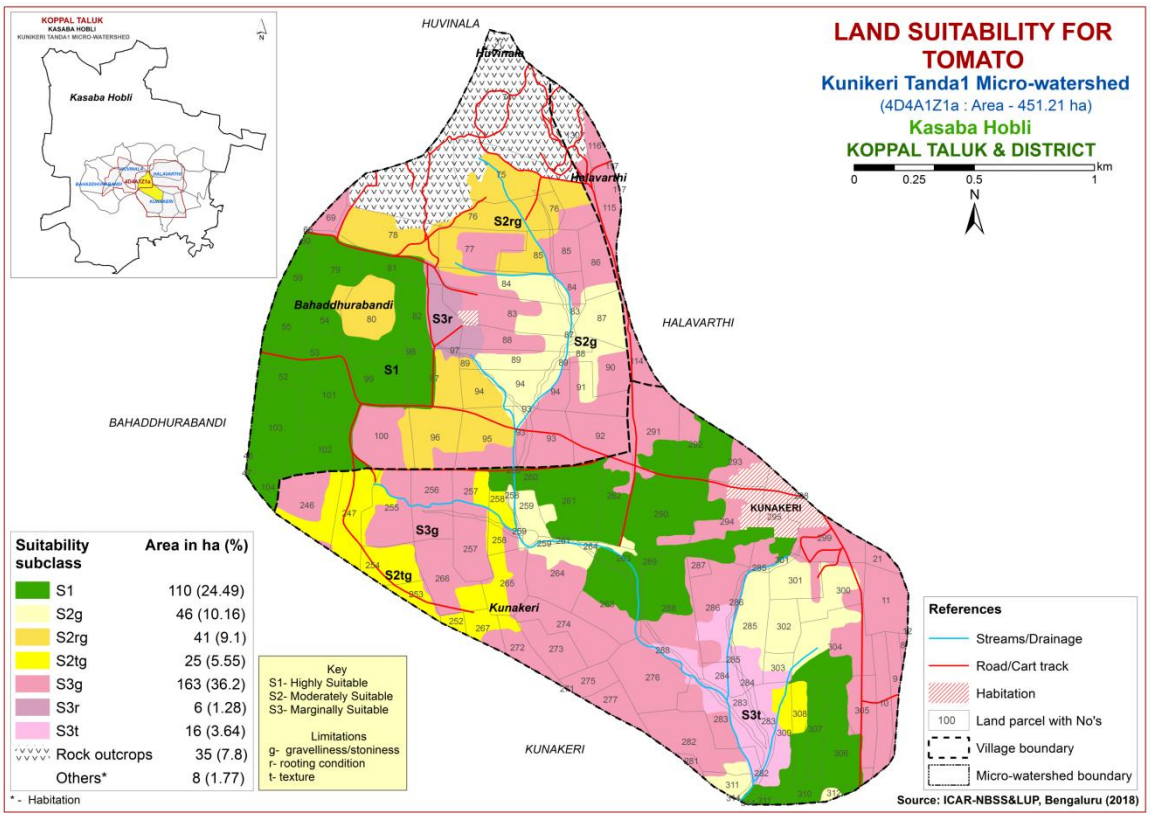


Fig. 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

Brinjal is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in all the districts. 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 are given in Figure 7.11.

An area of 87 ha (19%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. A maximum area of about 194 ha (43%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of texture and gravelliness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing brinjal occur in an area of 128 ha (28%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness.

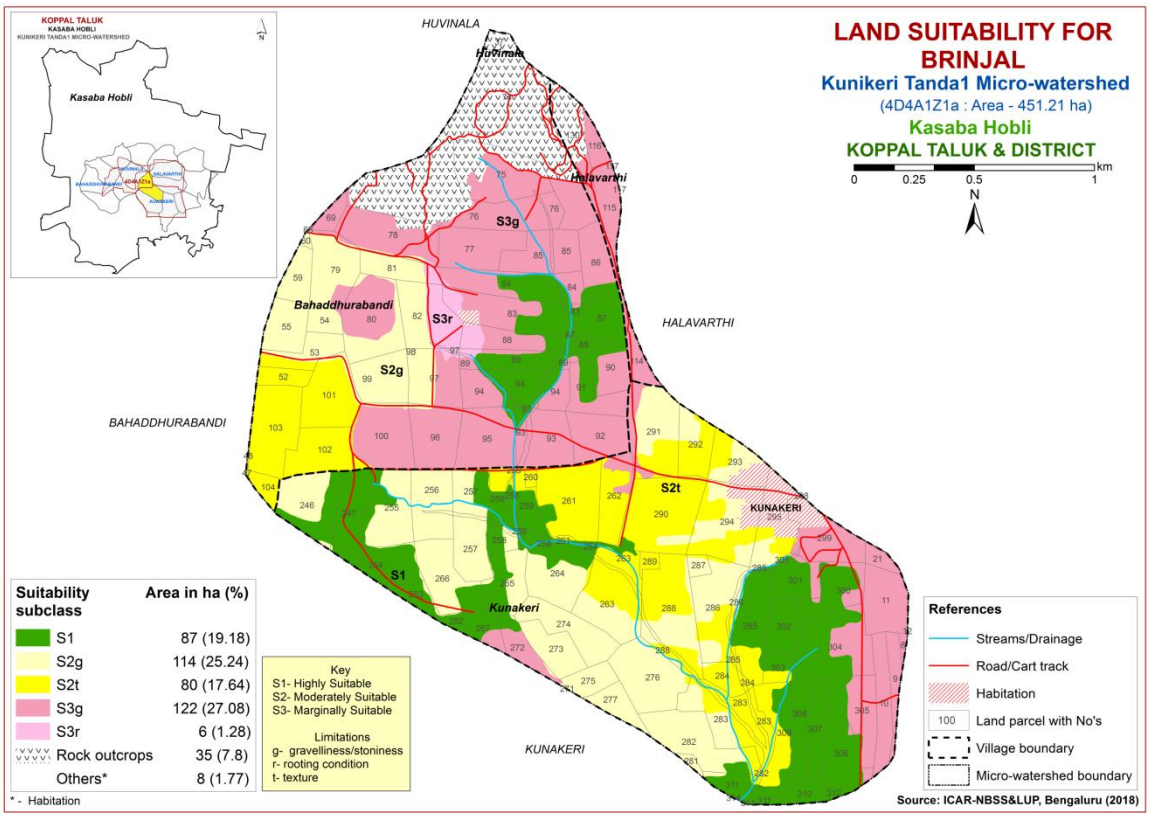


Fig. 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

7.12 Land Suitability for Onion (*Allium cepa*)

Onion is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in Raichur, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga and Tumakuru districts. 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 are given in Figure 7.12.

An area of 49 ha (11%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing onion and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 215 ha (48%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 144 ha (32%) and are distributed in the western, southern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture.

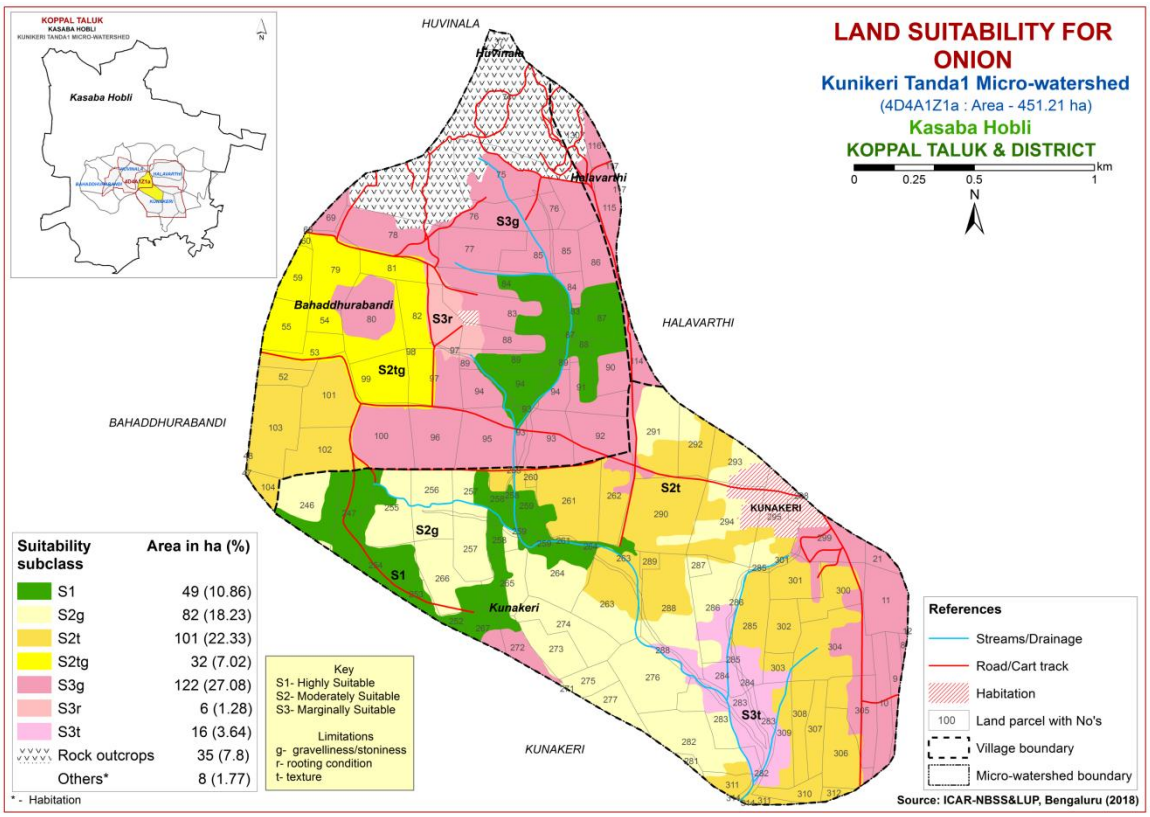


Fig. 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

Bhendi is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in all the districts. 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 are given in Figure 7.13.

An area of 49 ha (11%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 231 ha (51%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of texture and gravelliness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occur in an area of 128 ha (28%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness.

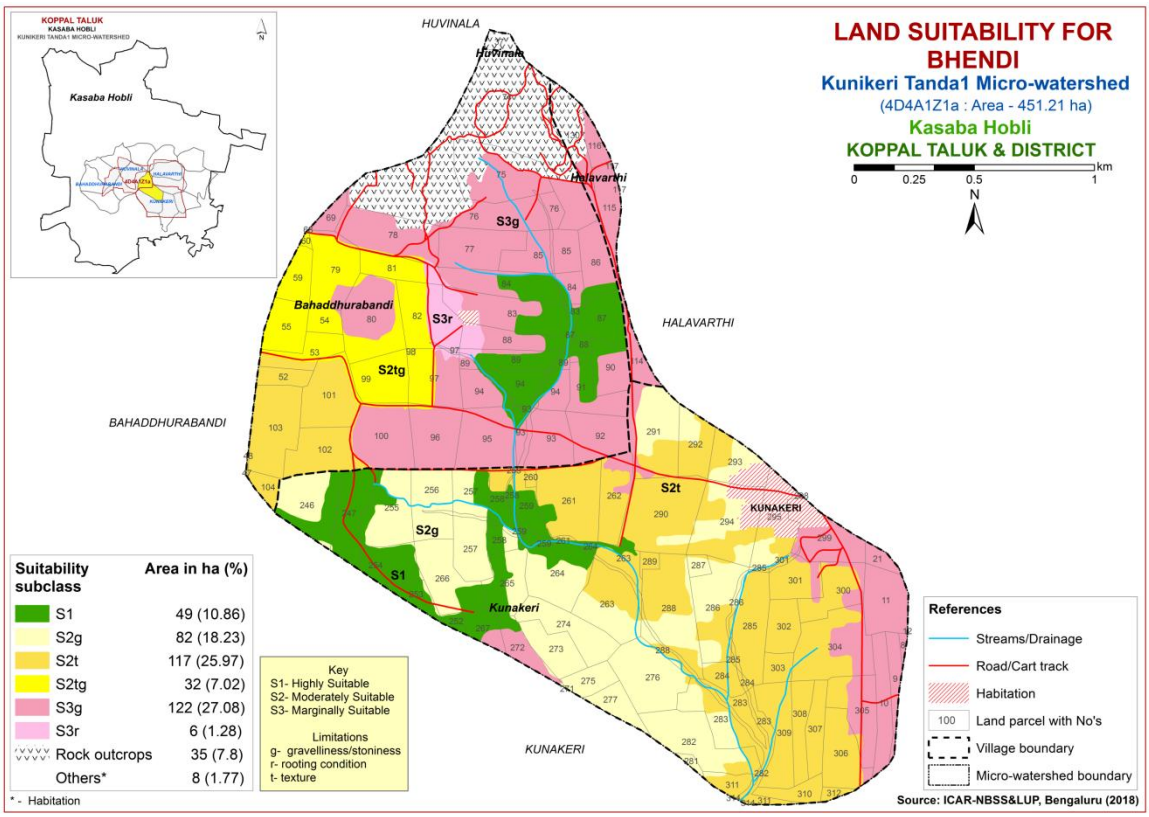


Fig. 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera)*

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

An area of 132 ha (29%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwaterhsed. A maximum area of 147 ha (33%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 122 ha (27%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands cover an area of 6 ha (1%) and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

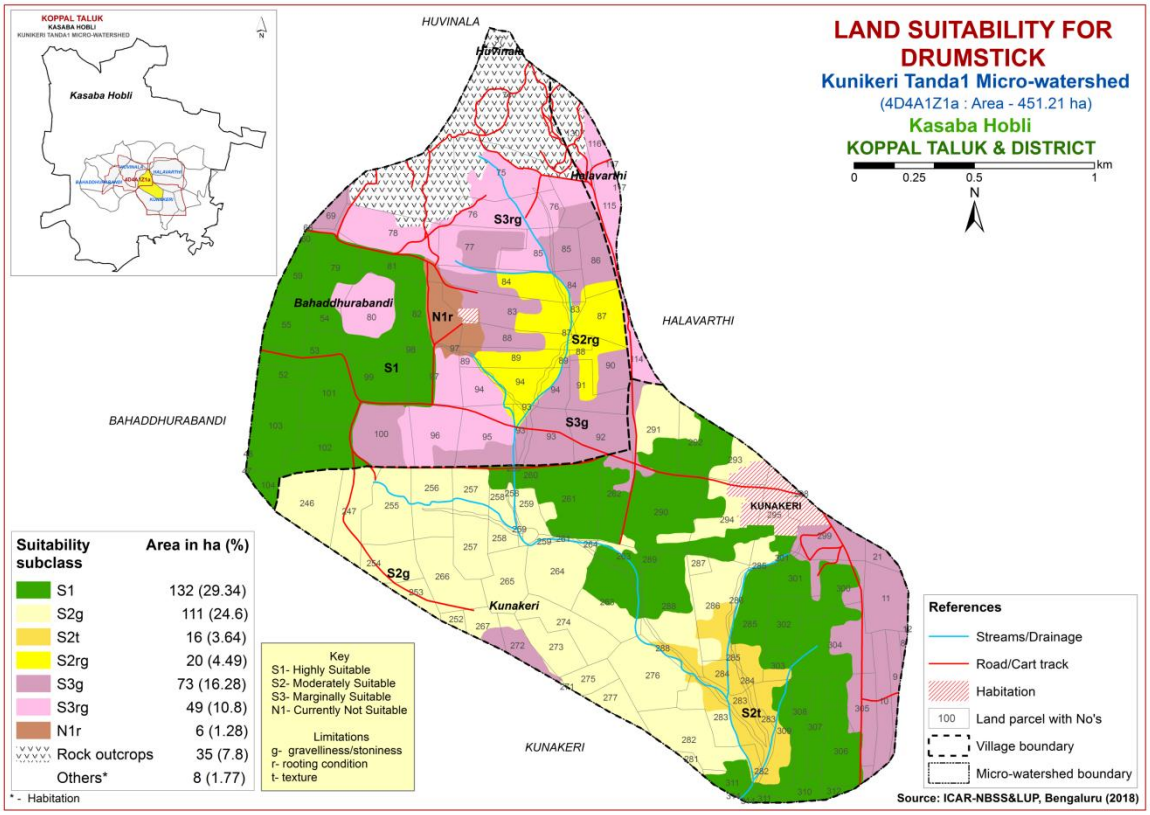


Fig. 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.15 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

Mango is one of the most important fruit crop grown in about 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 are given in Figure 7.15.

An area of 95 ha (21%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing mango and are distributed in the western and central part of the microwaterhsed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy an area of 66 ha (15%) and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of 192 ha (43%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness and rooting condition. An area of 55 ha (12%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing mango and occur in the northern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

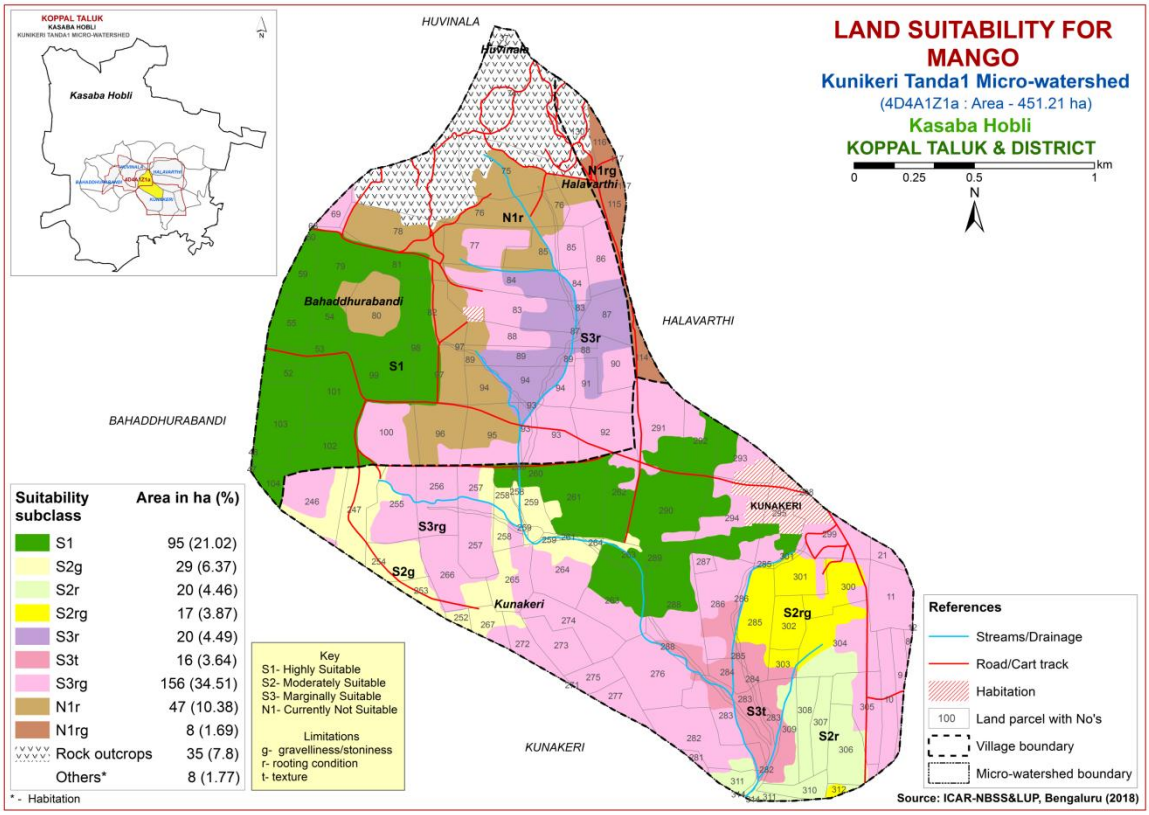


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

Guava is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of about 0.64 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 (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing guava was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.16.

An area of 81 ha (18%) is highly (Class S1) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 172 ha (38%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 147 ha (33%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. An area of about 6 ha (1%) area is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing guava and occur in the central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

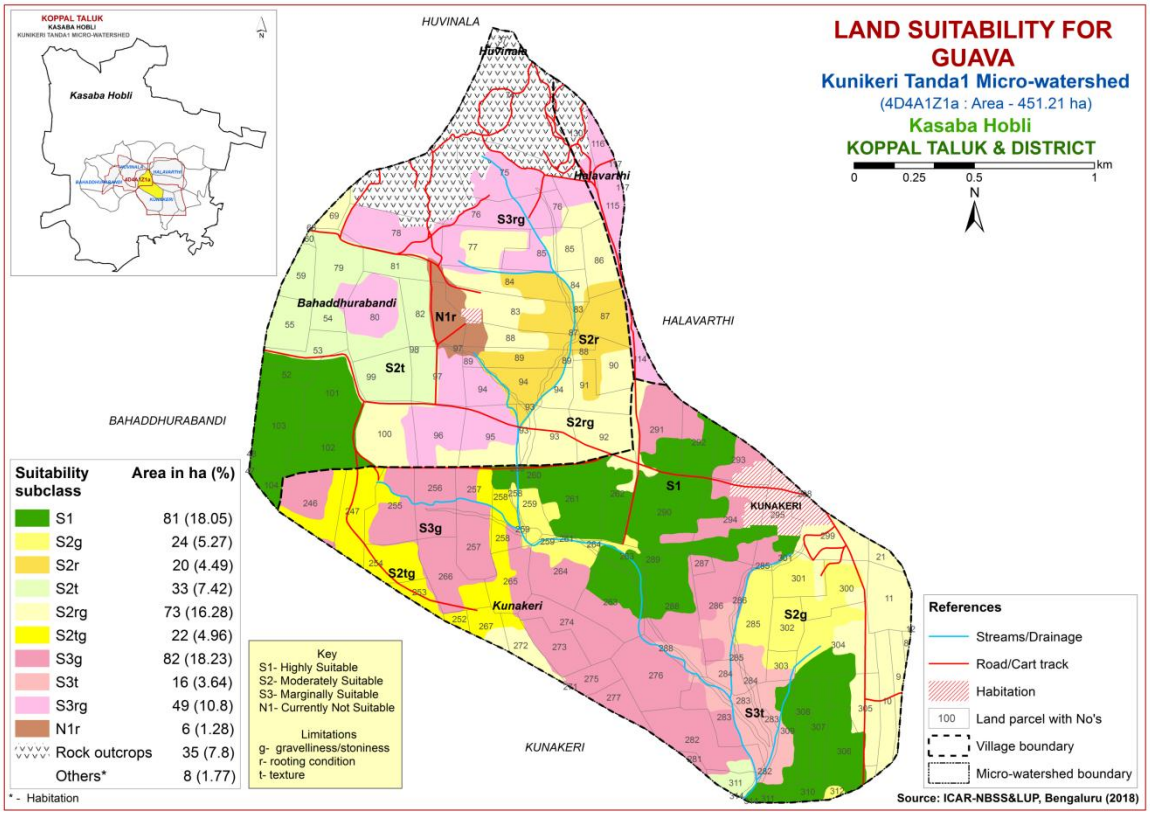


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.17 Land Suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

Sapota is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of about 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.17.

An area of 115 ha (25%) is highly suitable (Class S1) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 139 ha (31%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of 147 ha (33%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sapota and occur in the central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

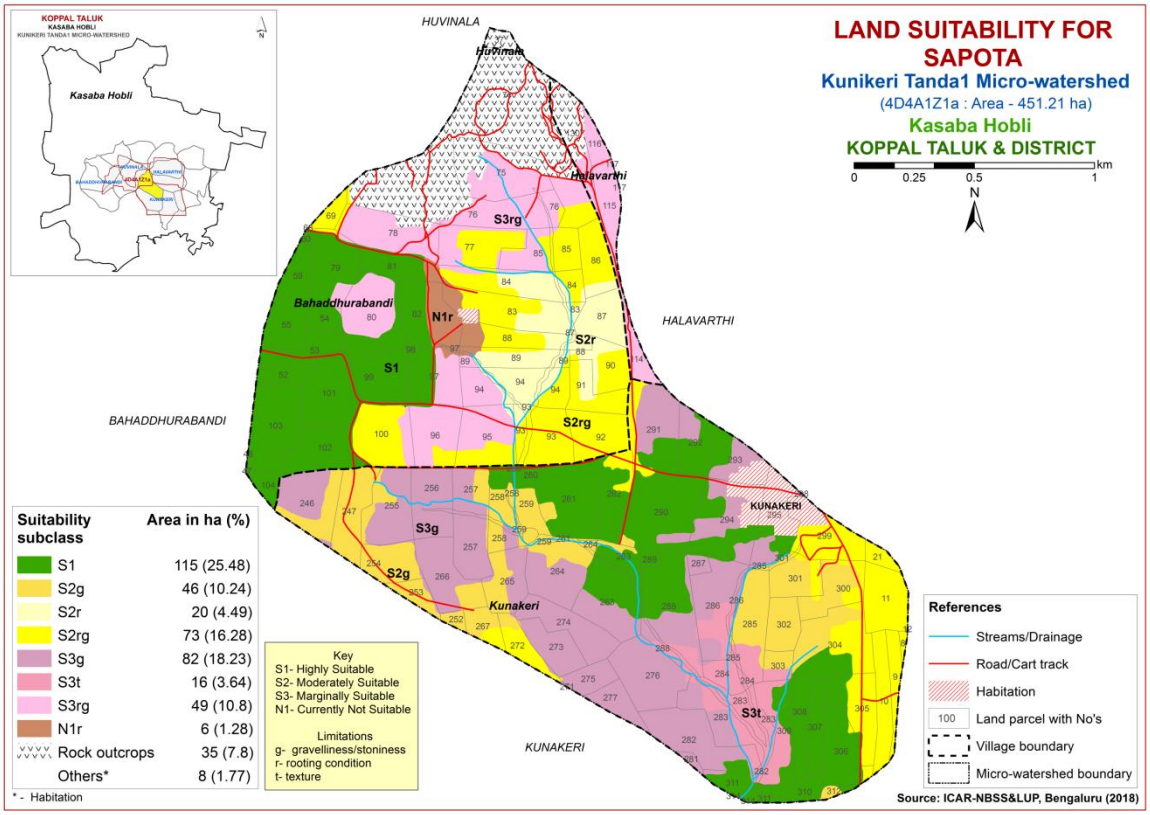


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.18 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

Pomegranate is one of the commercially grown fruit crop 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) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing pomegranate was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.18.

An area of 115 ha (25%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy a maximum area of 156 ha (35%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting condition and gravelliness. An area of 131 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the northern, southern and central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

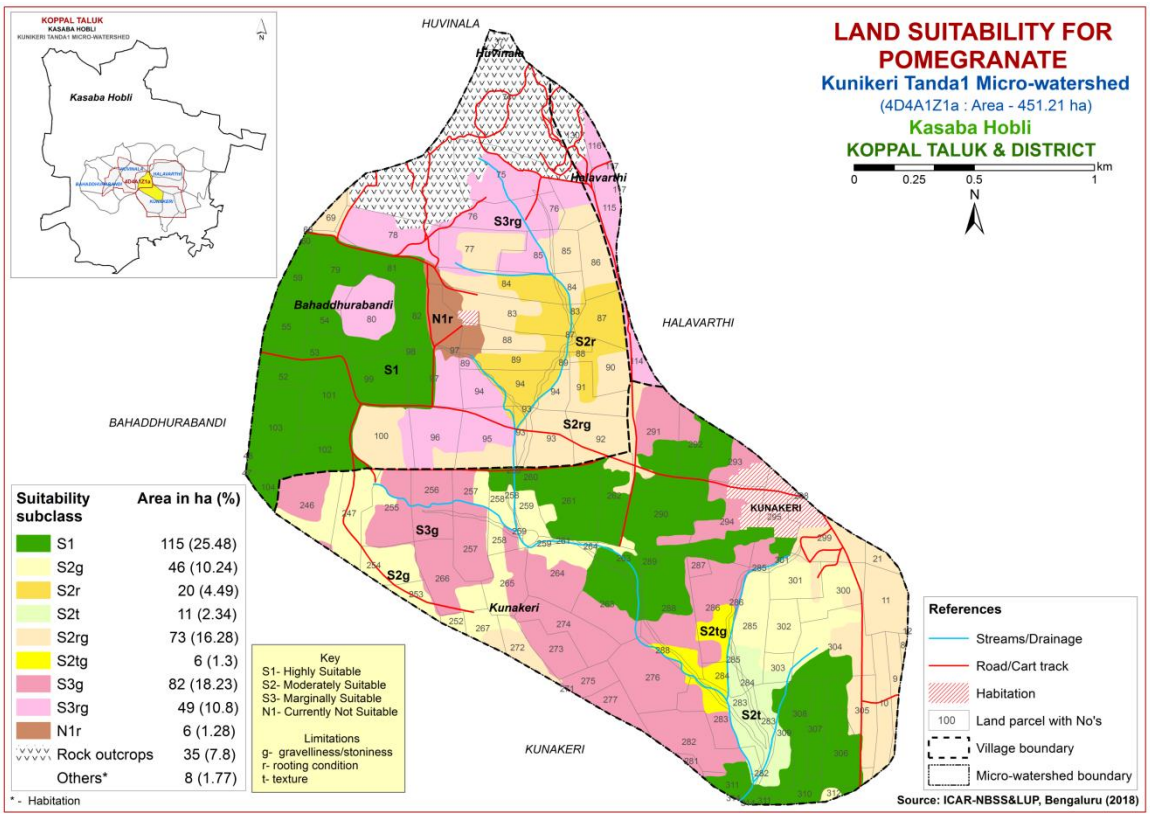


Fig. 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

Musambi is one of the most important fruit crop grown 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.19.

An area of 131 ha (29%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing musambi and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. A maximum area of 139 ha (31%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing musambi and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of rooting condition.

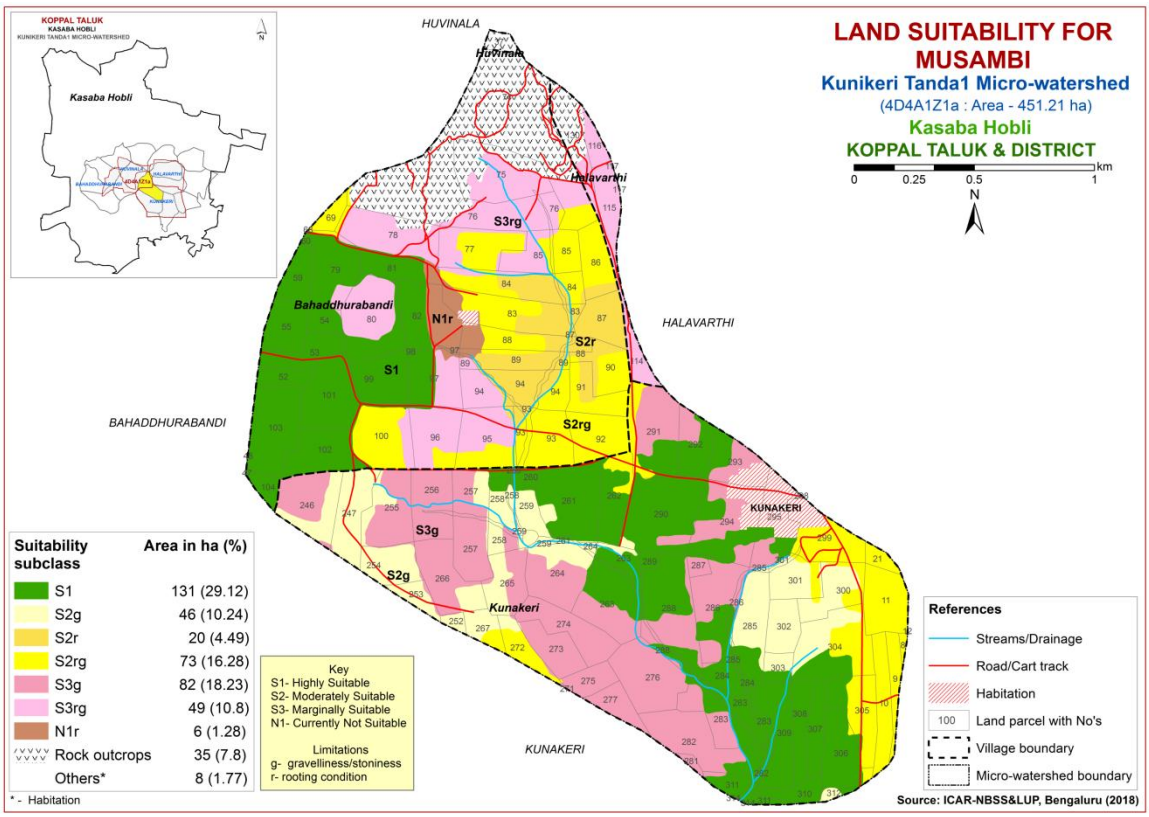


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.20.

An area of 131 ha (29%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing lime and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. A maximum area of 139 ha (31%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (29%) for growing lime and distributed in the northern, southern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing lime and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

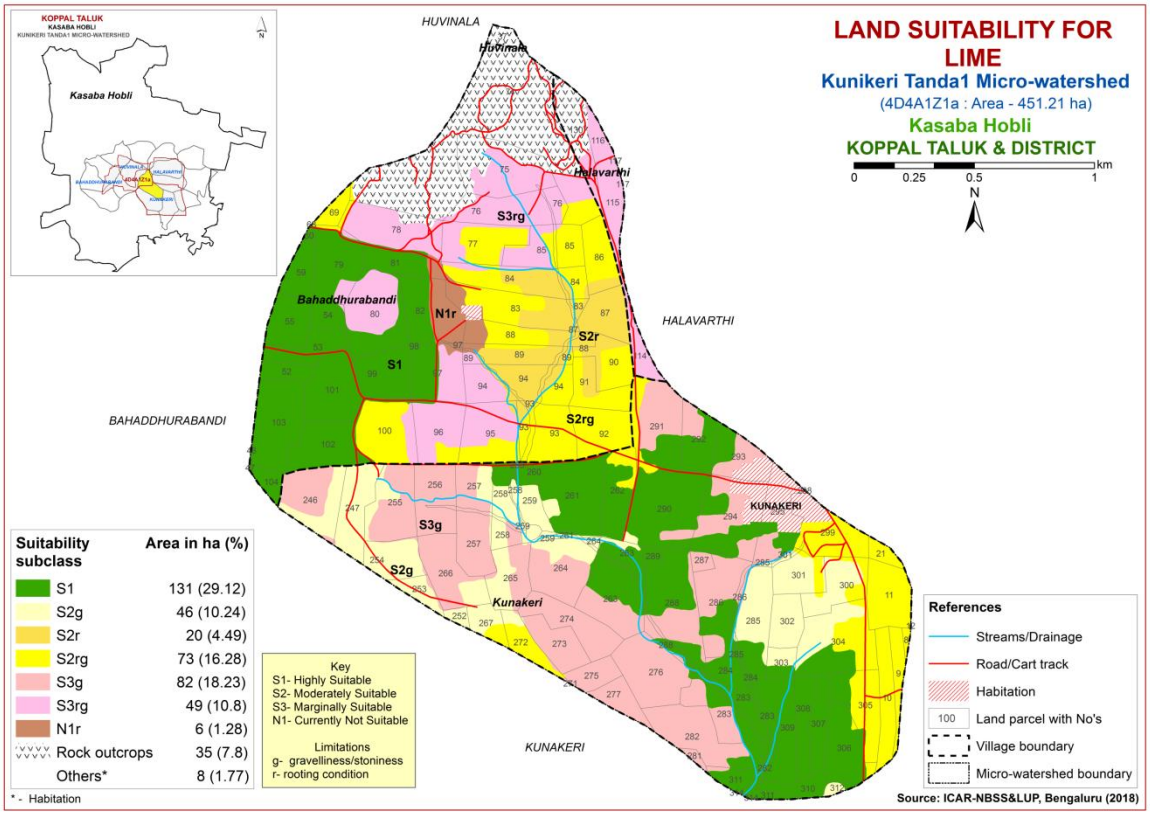


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

Amla is one of the most important medicinal crop grown in 151 ha area and distributed 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.21.

An area of 153 ha (34%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing amla and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. A maximum area of 250 ha (55%) has soils that are moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, gravelliness and texture. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, texture, rooting condition. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 6 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting condition.

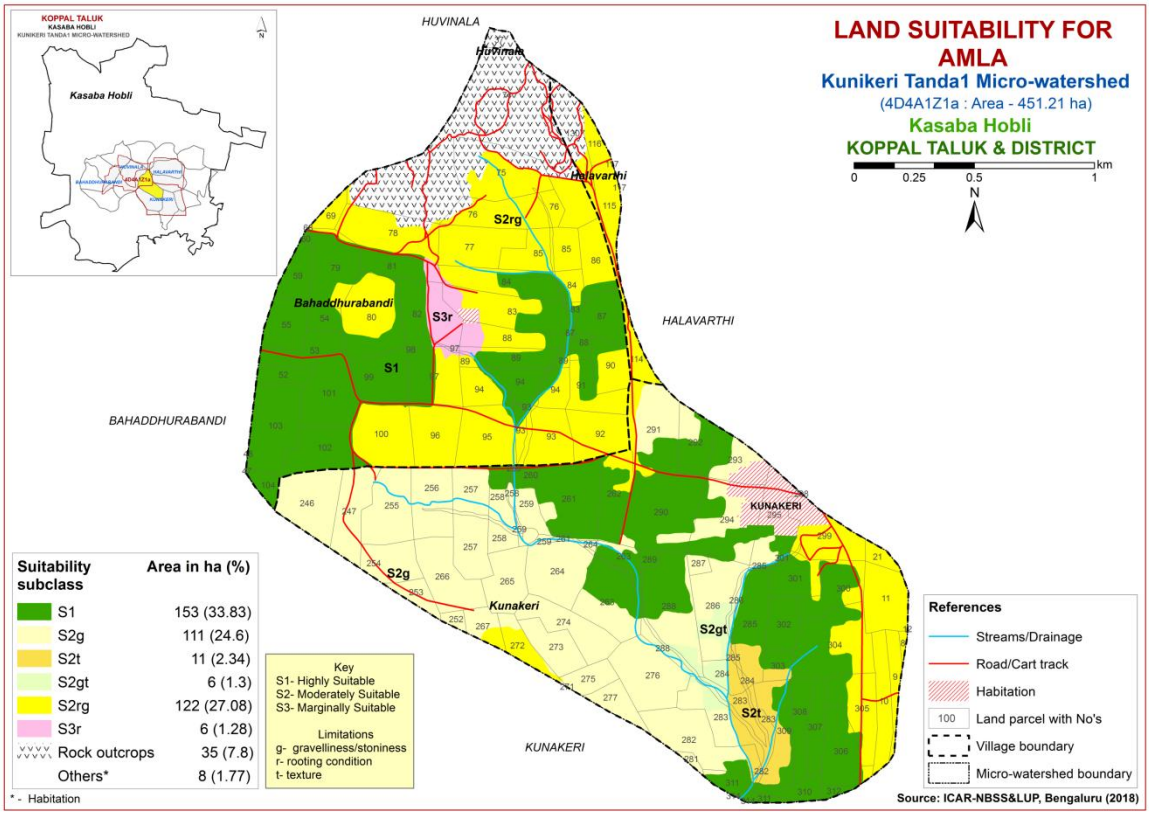


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

Cashew is one of the most important nut crop grown in an area of 1.24 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.22.

An area of 81 ha (18%) is highly (Class S1) and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in a maximum area of 172 ha (38%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (29%) for growing cashew and are distributed in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. An area of about 22 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing cashew and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwaterhsed with severe limitations of texture and rooting condition.

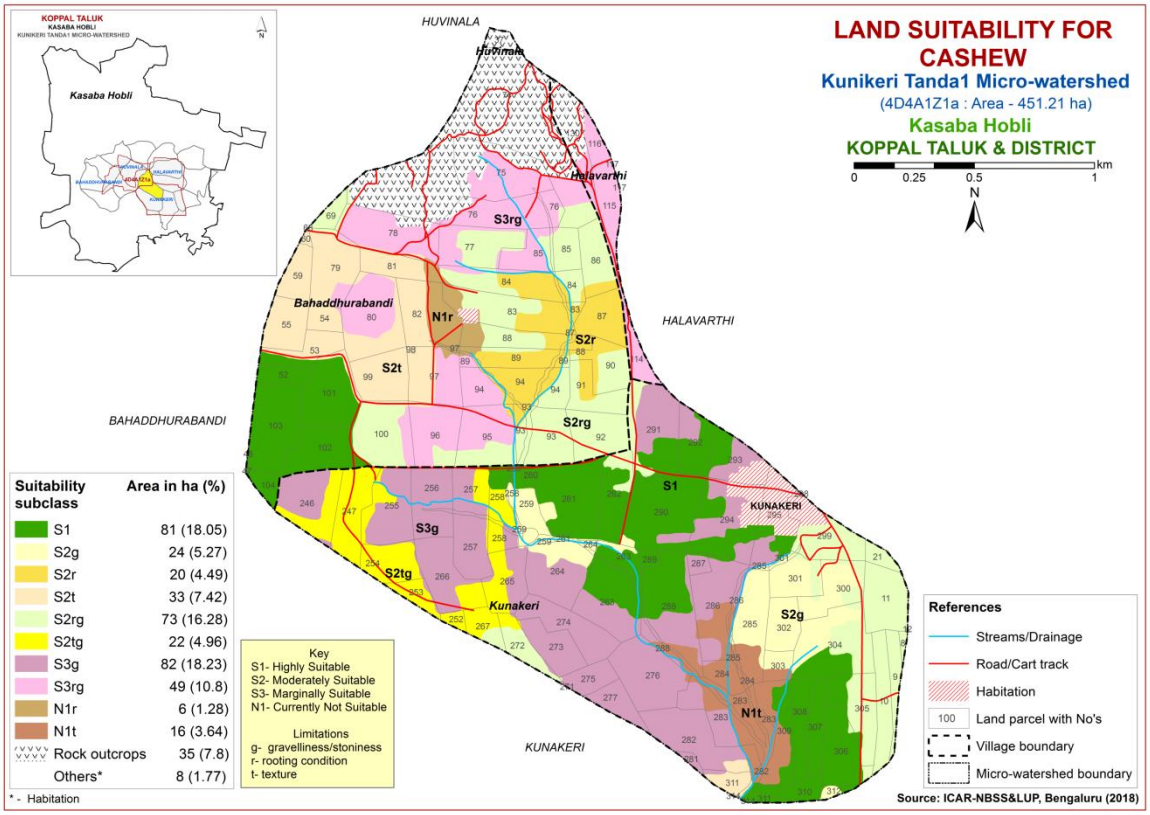


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

7.23 Land Suitability for Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)

Jackfruit is one of the most important fruit crop grown in 5368 ha in 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in figure 7.23.

An area of 115 ha (25%) is highly (Class S1) and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 139 ha (31%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of 147 ha (33%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing jackfruit and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

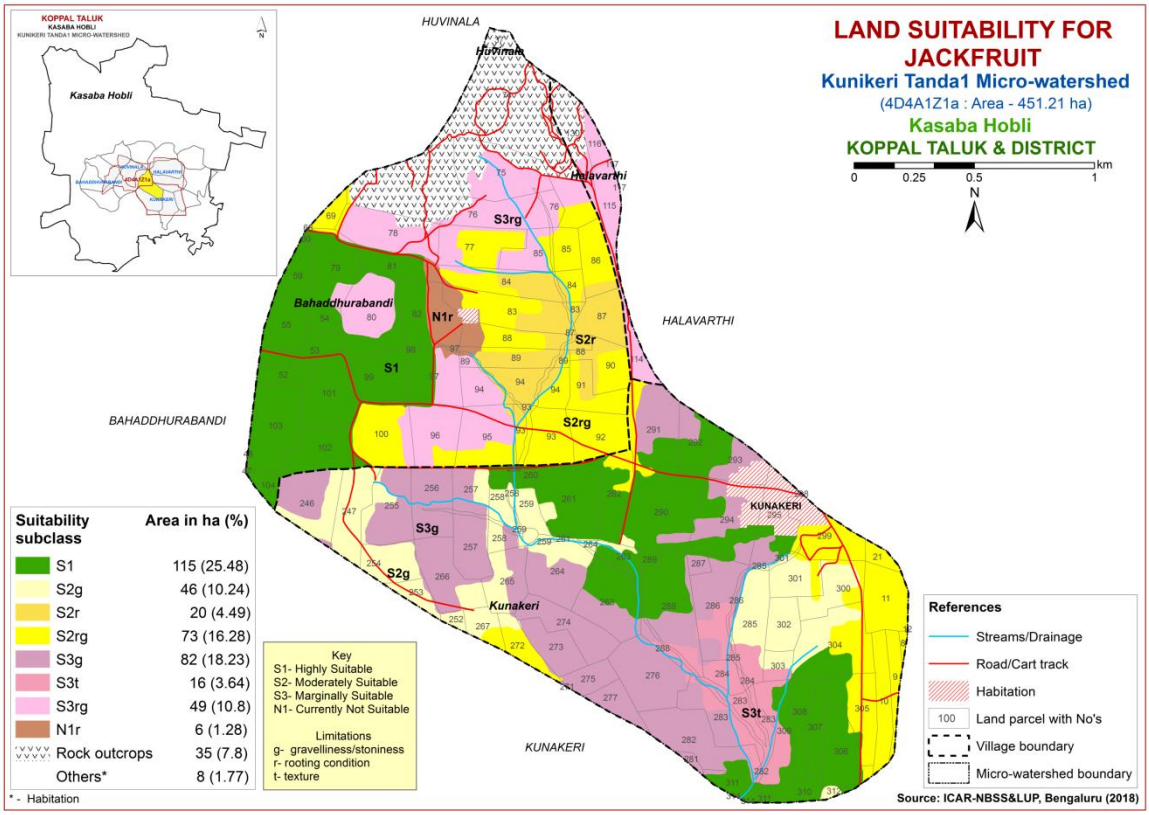


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

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 7.25) 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.24.

An area of 95 ha (21%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing jamun and are distributed in the western and central part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 177 ha (39%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, gravelliness and texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 131 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and gravelliness. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing jamun and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

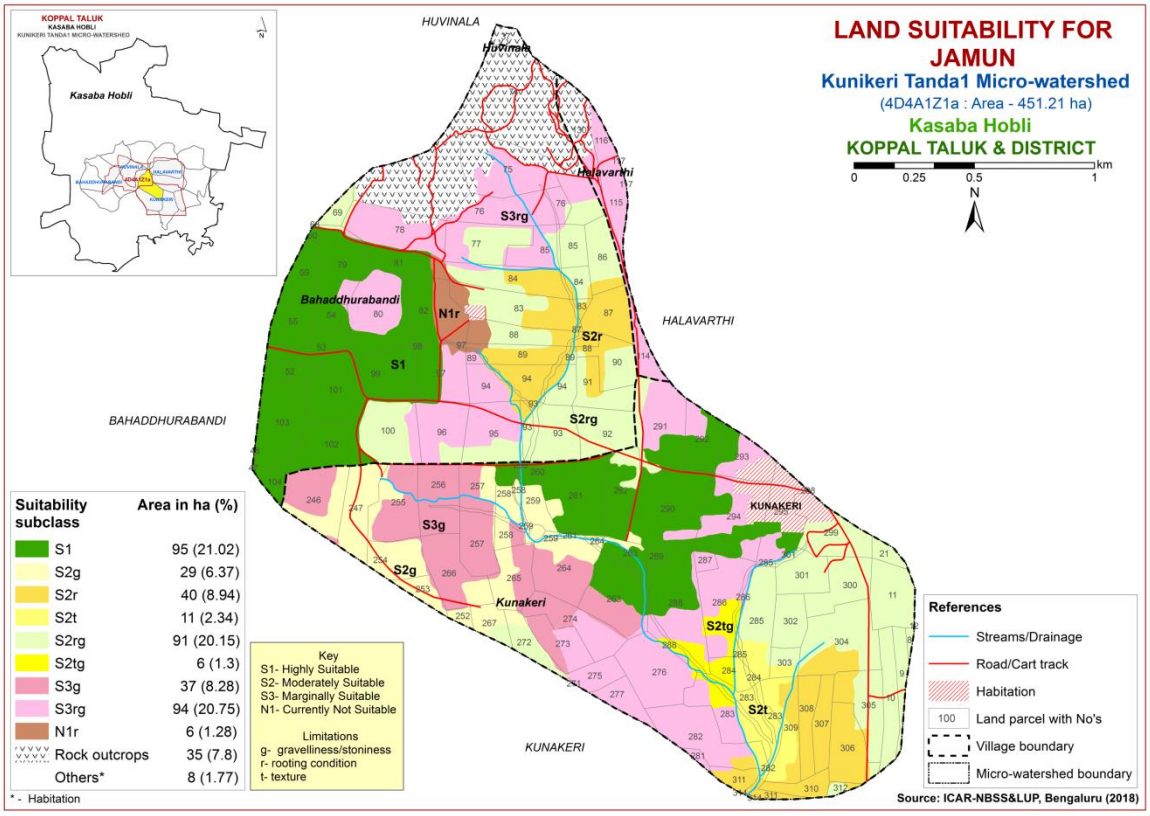


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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 (Table 7.26) 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.25.

An area of 169 ha (37%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing custard apple and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 233 ha (52%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. An area of 6 ha (1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition.

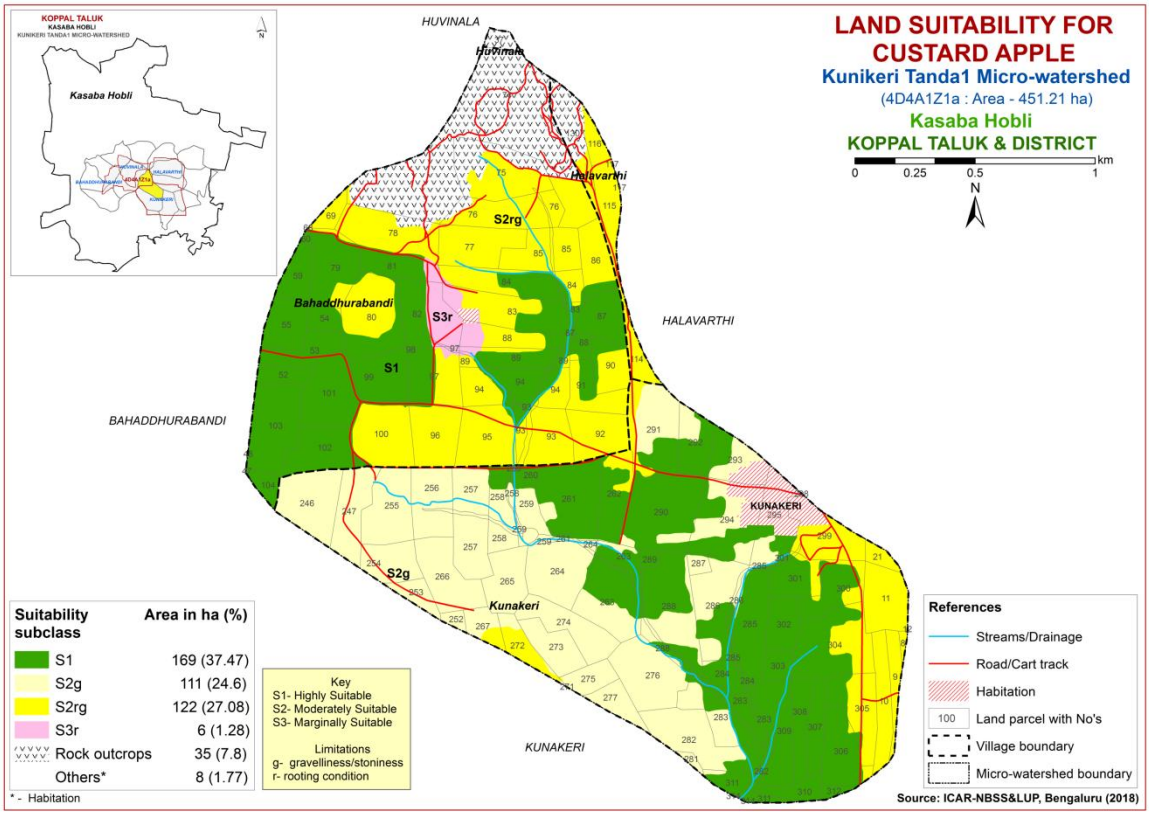


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Tamarind is one of the most important spice crop grown in 14897 ha in all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing tamarind (Table 7.27) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing tamarind was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.26.

An area of 95 ha (21%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing tamarind and are distributed in the western and central part of the microwatershed. An area of 121 ha (27%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and occur in the southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, texture and gravelliness. Maximum area of 138 ha (31%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and occur in major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition. An area of 55 ha (12%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness.

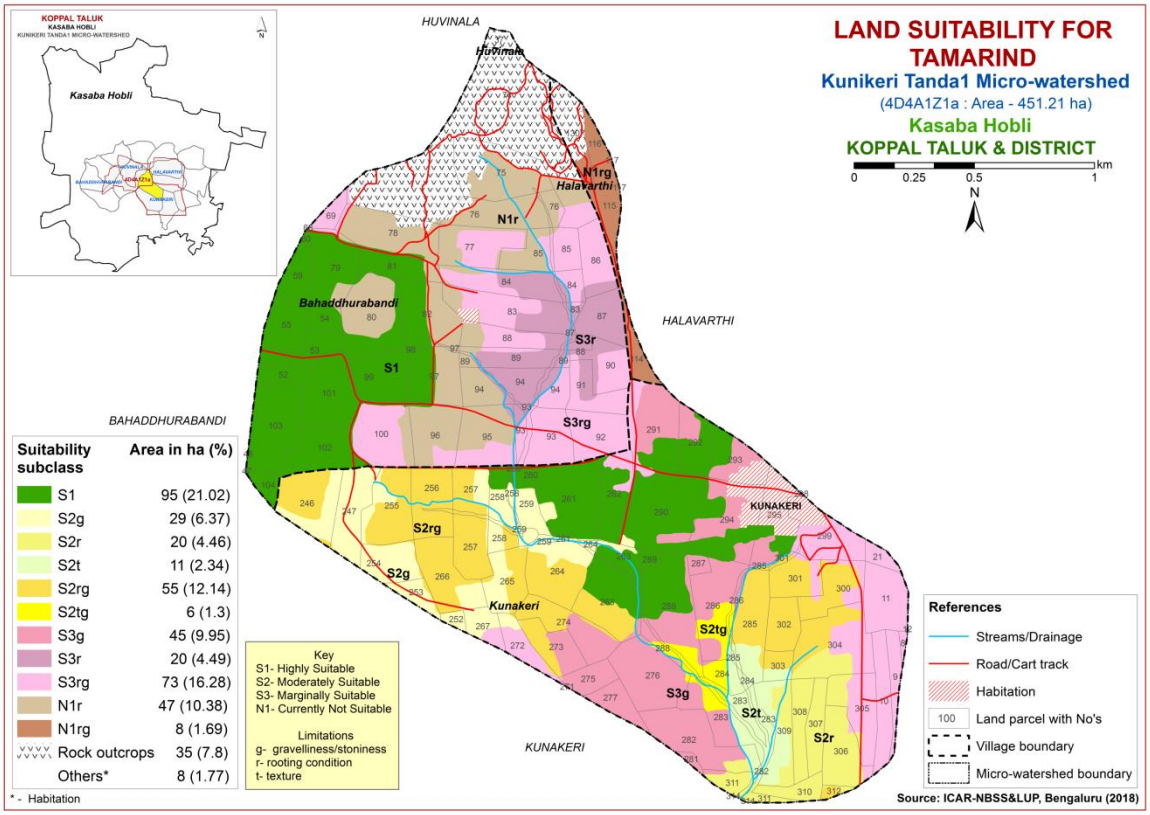


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is the most important leaf crop grown for rearing silkworms in about 1.66 lakh ha in all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing mulberry (Table 7.28) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing mulberry was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.27.

An area of 132 ha (29%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing mulberry and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy an area of 221 ha (49%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 49 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition and gravelliness. An area of 6 ha (1%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

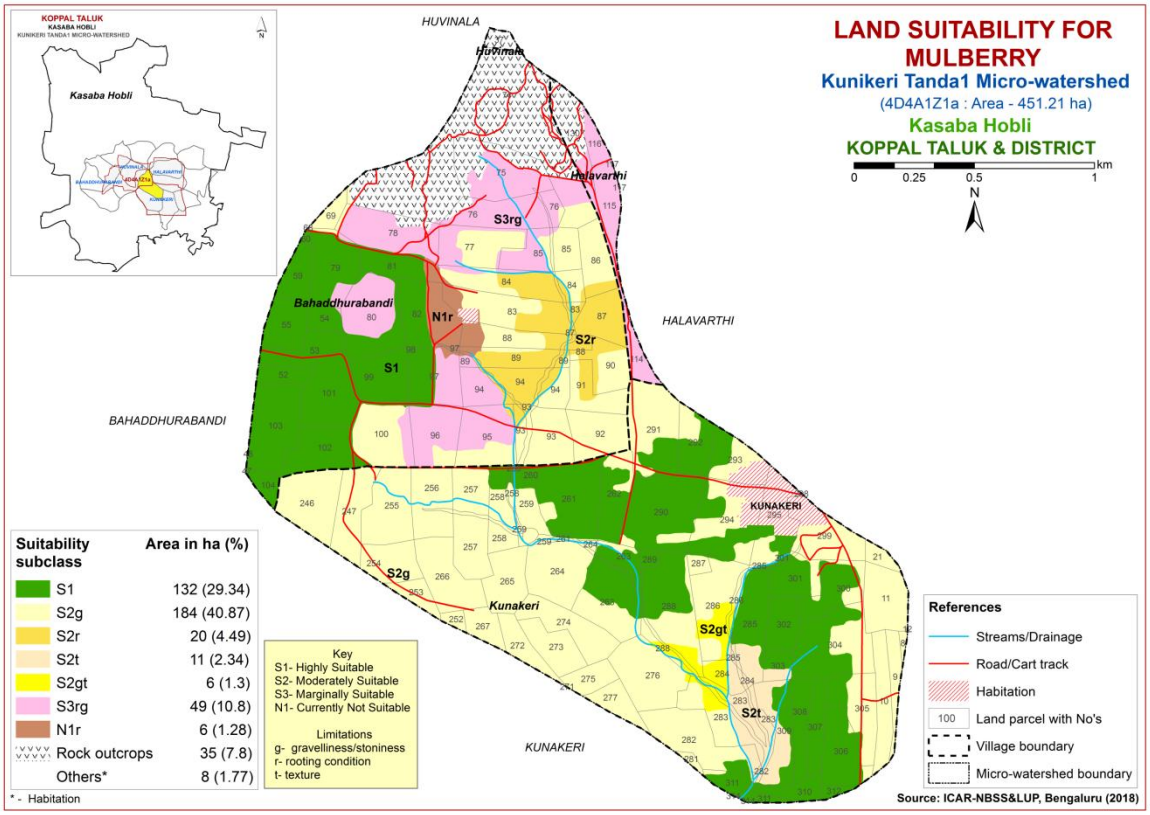


Fig. 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

7.28 Land Suitability for Marigold (*Tagetes erecta*)

Marigold is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 1858 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing marigold (Table 7.29) 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 is given in Figure 7.28.

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing marigold and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 128 ha (28%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting condition and gravelliness. Maximum area of 169 ha (37%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing marigold and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

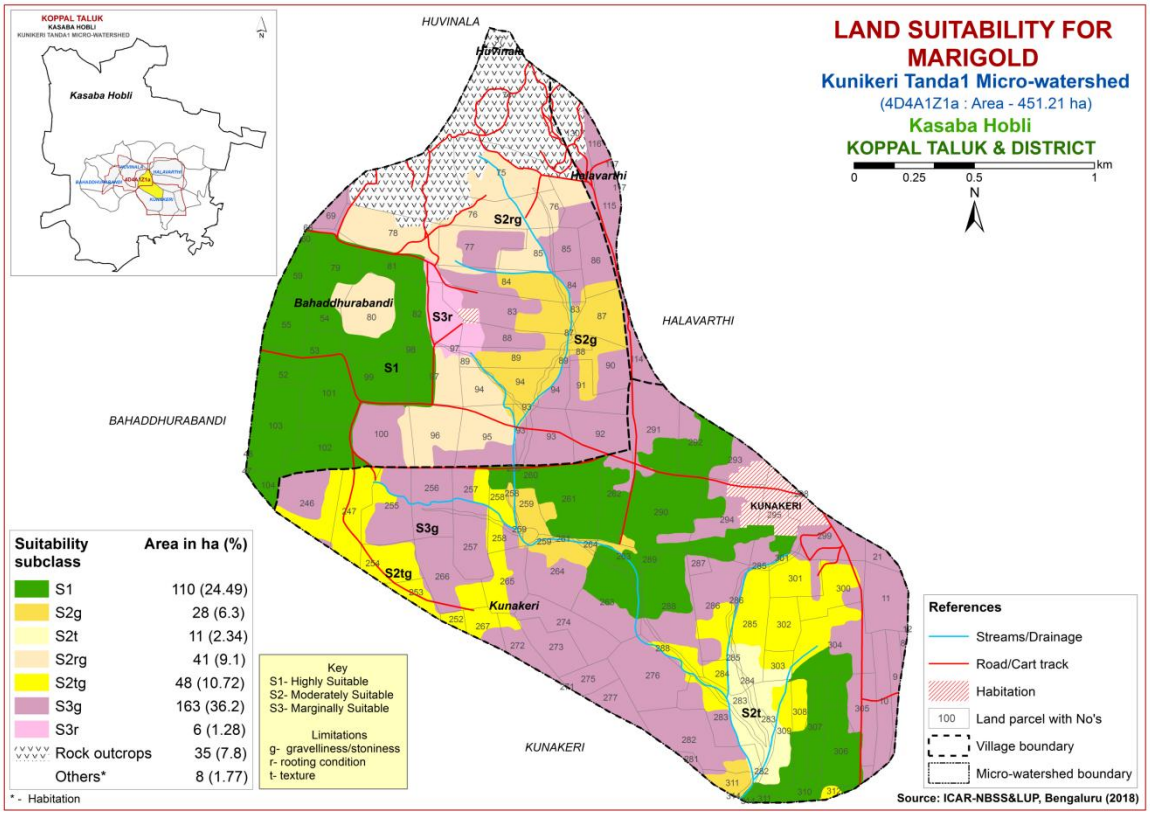


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum indicum*)

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 for growing chrysanthemum (Table 7.30) 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.29.

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 128 ha (28%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the northern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture. Maximum area of 169 ha (37%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chrysanthemum and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

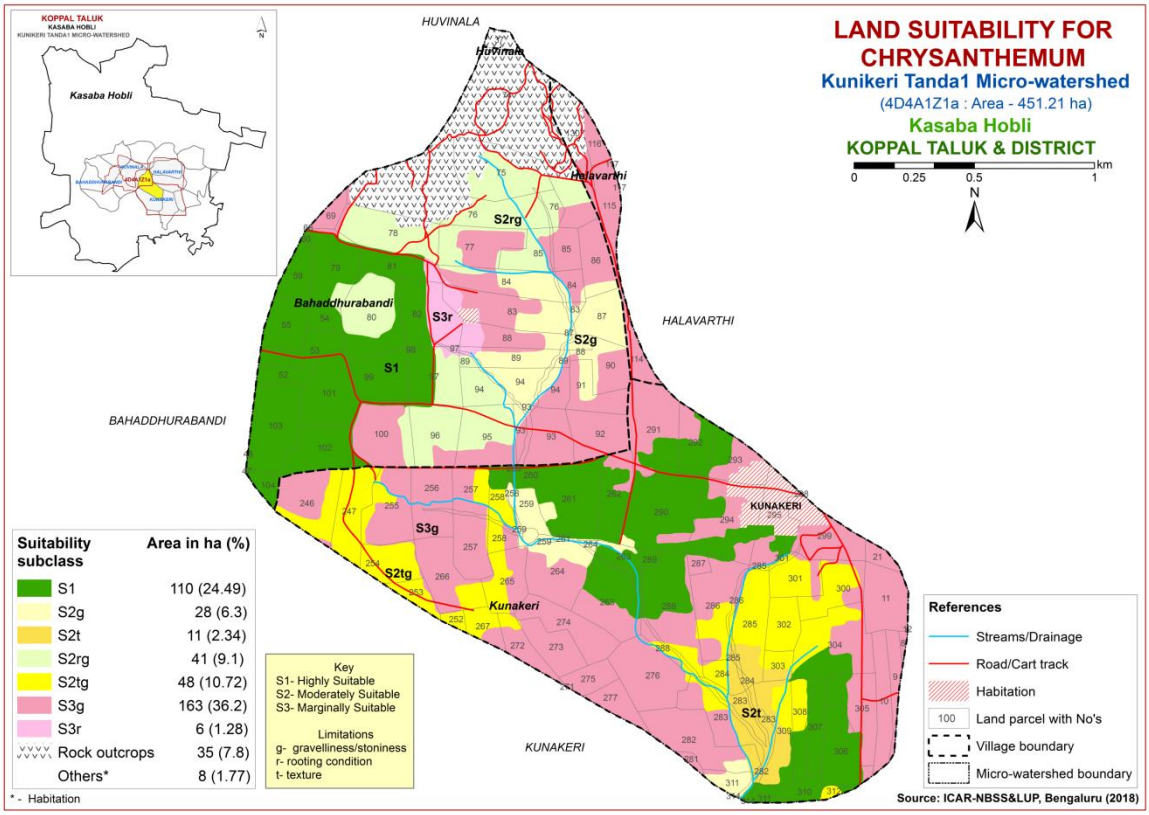


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

7. 30 Land Suitability for Jasmine *(Jasminum sp.)*

Jasmine is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 6146 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.31) for growing jasmine were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jasmine was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.30.

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing jasmine and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 111 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jasmine and occur in the northern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, gravelliness and texture. Maximum area of 185 ha (41%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing jasmine and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, rooting condition and texture.

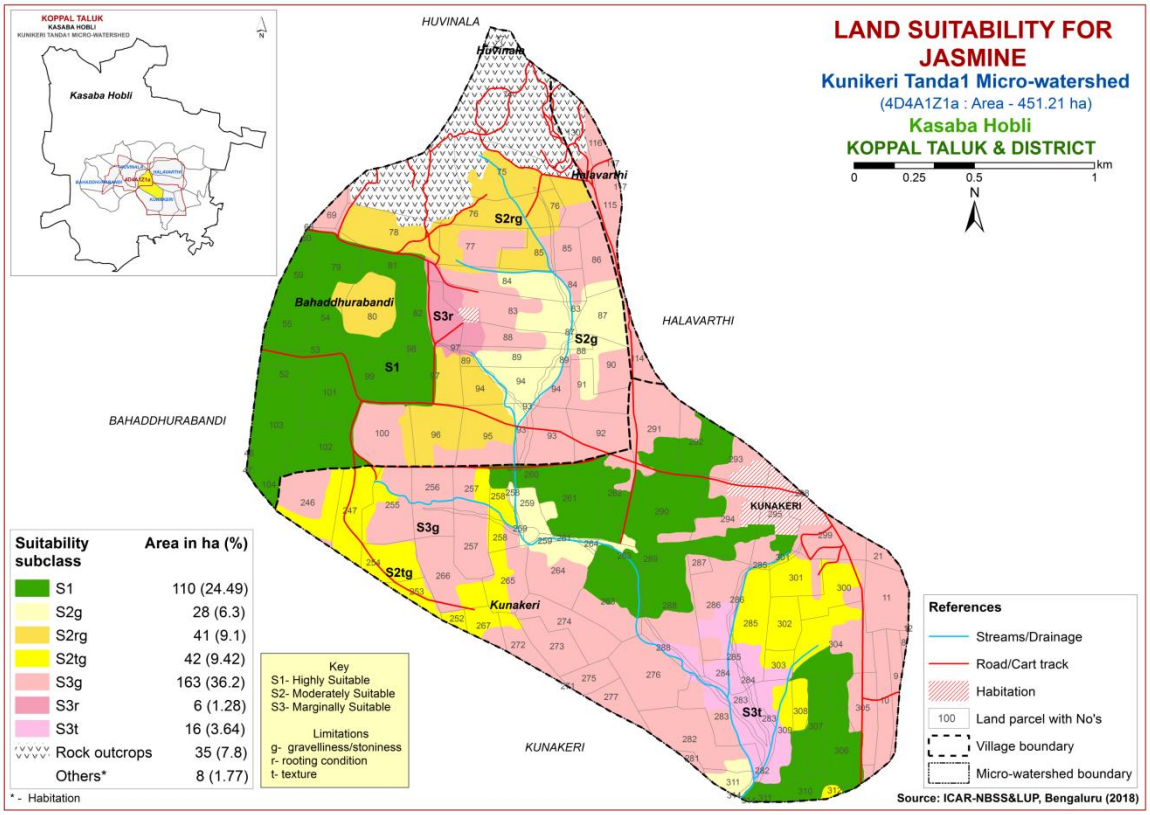


Fig. 7.30 Land Suitability map of Jasmine

7. 31 Land Suitability for Crossandra *(Crossandra in fundibuliformis)*

Crossandra is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 6146 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.32) for growing crossandra were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing crossandra was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.31.

An area of 110 ha (24%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing crossandra and are distributed in the western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 122 ha (27%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and occur in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of 176 ha (39%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing jasmine and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting condition.

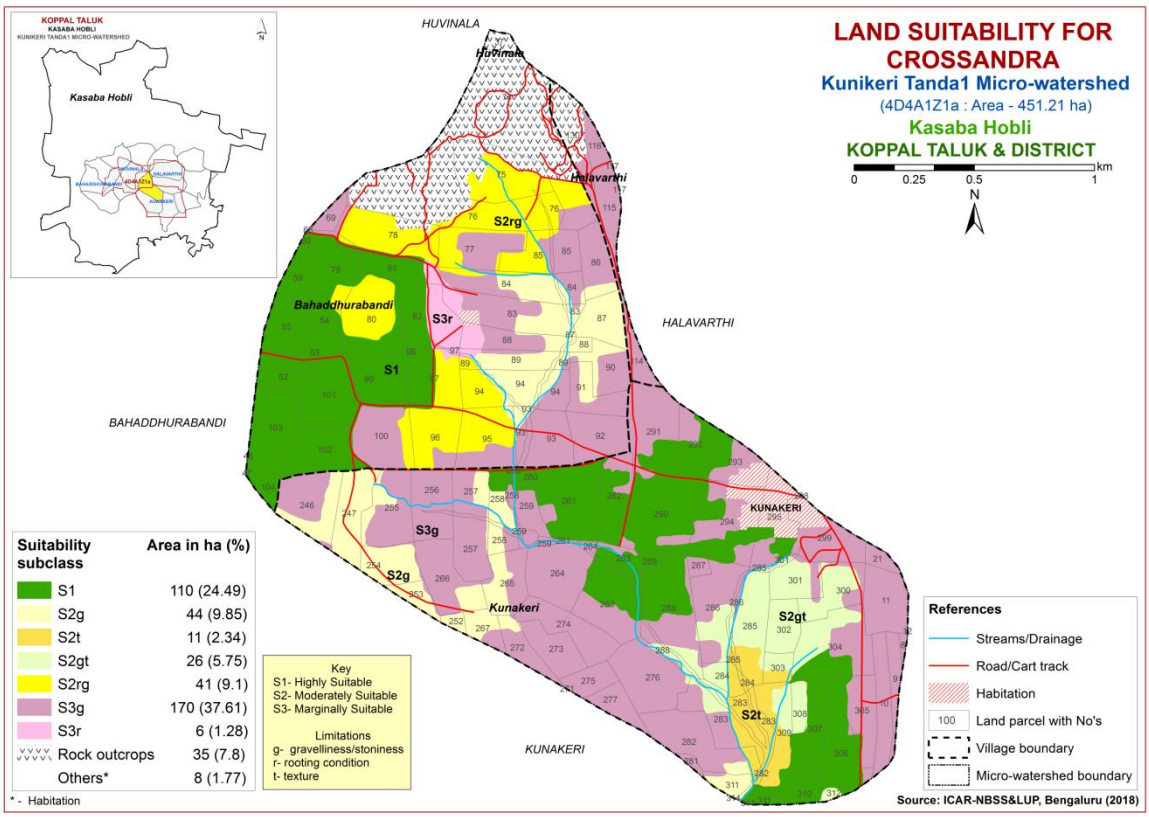


Fig. 7.31 Land Suitability map of Crossandra

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drainage Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC	ESP	CEC [Cmol (p^+) kg^{-1}]	BS (%)
					Surface	Sub-surface	Surface	Sub-surface								
CSRhB2g1	662	90	WD	25-50	scl	scl	15-35	<15	50-100	1-3	Moderate	6.59	0.12	6.00	8.80	77.55
LKRcB2g1	662	90	WD	50-75	sl	gsc	15-35	40-60	50-100	1-3	Moderate	8.18	0.30	4.51	12.19	100
LKRiB2	662	90	WD	50-75	sc	gsc	-	40-60	50-100	1-3	Moderate	8.18	0.30	4.51	12.19	100
LKRiB2g1	662	90	WD	50-75	sc	gsc	15-35	40-60	50-100	1-3	Moderate	8.18	0.30	4.51	12.19	100
MKHhB2g1	662	90	WD	50-75	scl	gsc	15-35	>35	50-100	1-3	Moderate	7.38	0.09	1.49	14.84	93
MKHiB2g1	662	90	WD	50-75	sc	gsc	15-35	>35	50-100	1-3	Moderate	7.38	0.09	1.49	14.84	93
GHThB2g1	662	90	WD	75-100	scl	gscl	15-35	15-35	100-150	1-3	Moderate	5.70	0.06	4.10	3.17	73
HDHhB1g2	662	90	WD	75-100	sc	gsc-gc	35-60	>35	50-100	1-3	Slight	6.54	0.07	7.11	5.84	84.7
HDHhB2	662	90	WD	75-100	scl	gsc-gc	-	>35	50-100	1-3	Moderate	6.54	0.07	7.11	5.84	84.7
HDHhB2g1	662	90	WD	75-100	scl	gsc-gc	15-35	>35	50-100	1-3	Moderate	6.54	0.07	7.11	5.84	84.7
JDGiA1g1	662	90	WD	100-150	sc	sc-c	15-35	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	6.11	0.07	2.06	9.41	90
VDHbB2g1	662	90	MWD	100-150	ls	sc-c	15-35	-	151-200	1-3	Moderate	-	-	-	-	-
VDHcB2	662	90	MWD	100-150	sl	sc-c	-	-	151-200	1-3	Moderate	-	-	-	-	-
VDHhB2g1	662	90	MWD	100-150	scl	sc-c	15-35	-	151-200	1-3	Moderate	-	-	-	-	-
BPRhB2g1	662	90	WD	100-150	scl	gsc-gc	15-35	>35	51-100	1-3	Moderate	6.64	0.03	0.51	5.45	63.48
GDPhB2	662	90	WD	100-150	scl	gsc-gc	-	35-60	51-100	1-3	Moderate	7.88	0.10	2.87	7.8	97
NGPhB1g1	662	90	WD	100-150	scl	gsc	15-35	>35	51-100	1-3	Slight	6.77	0.09	1.40	7.10	82.70
NGPhB1g2	662	90	WD	100-150	scl	gsc	35-60	>35	51-100	1-3	Slight	6.77	0.09	1.40	7.10	82.70
NGPiB2g1	662	90	WD	100-150	sc	gsc	15-35	>35	51-100	1-3	Moderate	6.77	0.09	1.40	7.10	82.70
RTRiA1	662	90	WD	>150	sc	c	-	-	150-200	0-1	Slight	6.47	0.03	0.41	7.07	100
RTRiB2	662	90	WD	>150	sc	c	-	-	150-200	1-3	Moderate	6.47	0.03	0.41	7.07	100
NDLiB1g1	662	90	WD	>150	sc	gsc	15-35	<35	50-100	1-3	Slight	7.84	0.28	5.16	27.36	100.00
KDTcB1	662	90	MWD	>150	sl	sc-c	-	-	>200	1-3	Slight	6.95	0.17	0.65	12.10	100
KDTiB1g1	662	90	MWD	>150	sc	sc-c	15-35	-	>200	1-3	Slight	6.95	0.17	0.65	12.10	100
MRDhB1g2	662	90	WD	>150	scl	-	35-60	-	-	1-3	Slight	-	-	-	-	-

*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 regime1	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 characteristics					
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+)/K g				
	BS	%				
	CaCO3 in root zone	%		<5	5-10	10-15
	OC	%				
Rooting conditions	Effective soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Stoniness	%				
	Coarse fragments	Vol %	<15	15-35	35-60	60-80
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC saturation extract)	dS/m	<2	2-4	4-8	>8
	Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-10	10-15	>15	
Erosion hazard	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	5-10	>10

Table 7.3 Land suitability criteria for Maize

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

Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra

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

Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut

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

Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower

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

Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Red 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	30-35(G) 20-25(AV) 15-18 (F&PS) 35-40(M)	25-30(G) 20-25 (AV) 12-15 (F&PS) 30-35(M)	20-25(G) 15-20(AV) 10-12 (F&PS) 25-30(M)	< 20 <15 <10 <25
	Mean max. temp. in growing season	°C				
	Mean min. tempt. in growing season	°C				
	Mean RH in growing season	%				
	Total rainfall	mm				
	Rainfall in growing season	mm				
Land quality	Soil-site characteristic					
Moisture availability	Length of growing period for short duration	Days				
	Length of growing period for long duration					
	AWC	mm/m				
Oxygen availability to roots	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. Well drained	Poorly drained	Very Poorly drained
	Water logging in growing season	Days				
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	sc, c (red)	c (black),sl, scl, cl	ls	-
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.8	5.5-6.0 7.8-9.0	5.0-5.5 >9.0	-
	CEC	C mol (p+)/ Kg				
	BS	%				
	CaCO3 in root zone	%		<5	5-10	>10
	OC	%				
Rooting conditions	Effective soil depth	cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Stoniness	%				
	Coarse fragments	Vol %	<15	15-35	35-50	60-80
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC saturation extract)	dS/m	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
	Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-10	10-15	>15	
Erosion hazard	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

Table 7.8 Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram

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

Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton

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

Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli

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

Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato

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

Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal

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

Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion

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

Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi

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

Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick

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

Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango

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

Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava

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

Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota

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

Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate

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

Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi

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

Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime

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

Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla

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

Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew

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

Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit

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

Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun

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

Table 7.26 Land suitability criteria for Custard apple

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

Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind

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

Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry

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

Note: Suitability evaluation only for Mulberry leaf not for Silk worm rearing

Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold

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

Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum

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

Table 7.31 Land suitability criteria for Jasmine (irrigated)

Land use requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N1)
Climatic regime	Mean temperature in growing season	°C	18-23	17-15 24-35	35-40 10-14	-
	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	ls, c (black)	-
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.3	5.0-6.0 7.3-8.4	8.4-9.0	>9.0
	CEC	C mol (p+)/Kg				
	BS	%				
	CaCO3 in root zone	%		<5	5-10	>10
	OC	%				
Rooting conditions	Effective soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Stoniness	%				
	Coarse fragments	Vol %	<15	15-35	35-60	60-80
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC saturation extract)	dS/m	<2.0	2-4	4-8	>8.0
	Sodicity (ESP)	%				
Erosion hazard	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

7.32 Land suitability criteria for Crossandra

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 to very 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 7.3-8.4	8.4-9.0	>9.0
	CEC	C mol (p+)/Kg				
	BS	%				
	CaCO3 in root zone	%		<5	5-10	>10
	OC	%				
Rooting conditions	Effective soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Stoniness	%				
	Coarse fragments	Vol %	<15	15-35	35-60	60-80
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC saturation extract)	dS/m	<2.0	2-4	4-8	>8.0
	Sodicity (ESP)	%				
Erosion hazard	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

7.32 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 25 soil map units identified in Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed have been grouped into 6 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. 7.32) 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 six Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMU No.	Soil map unit number	Mapping unit	Soil and site characteristics
1	400, 402	KDTcB1, KDTiB1g1	Very deep, black clay soils
2	278	MRDhB1g2	Very deep, red sandy clay to sandy clay loam soils
3	299, 231, 268, 258, 259, 265, 121, 122, 123	NDLiB1g1, BPRhB2g1, GDPhB2, NGPhB1g1, NGPhB1g2, NGPiB2g1, HDHhB1g2, HDHhB2, HDHhB2g1	Moderately deep to very deep, red gravelly sandy clay to clay soils
4	287, 288, 212, 241, 243, 246, 142	RTRiA1, RTRiB2, JDGiA1g1, VDHbB2g1, VDHcB2, VDHhB2g1, GHThB2g1	Moderately deep to very deep, red sandy clay to clay soils
5	43, 53, 54, 85, 90	LKRcB2g1, LKRiB2, LKRiB2g1, MKHhB2g1, MKHiB2g1	Moderately shallow, red gravelly sandy clay to sandy clay loam soils
6	37	CSRhB2g1	Shallow, red loamy soils

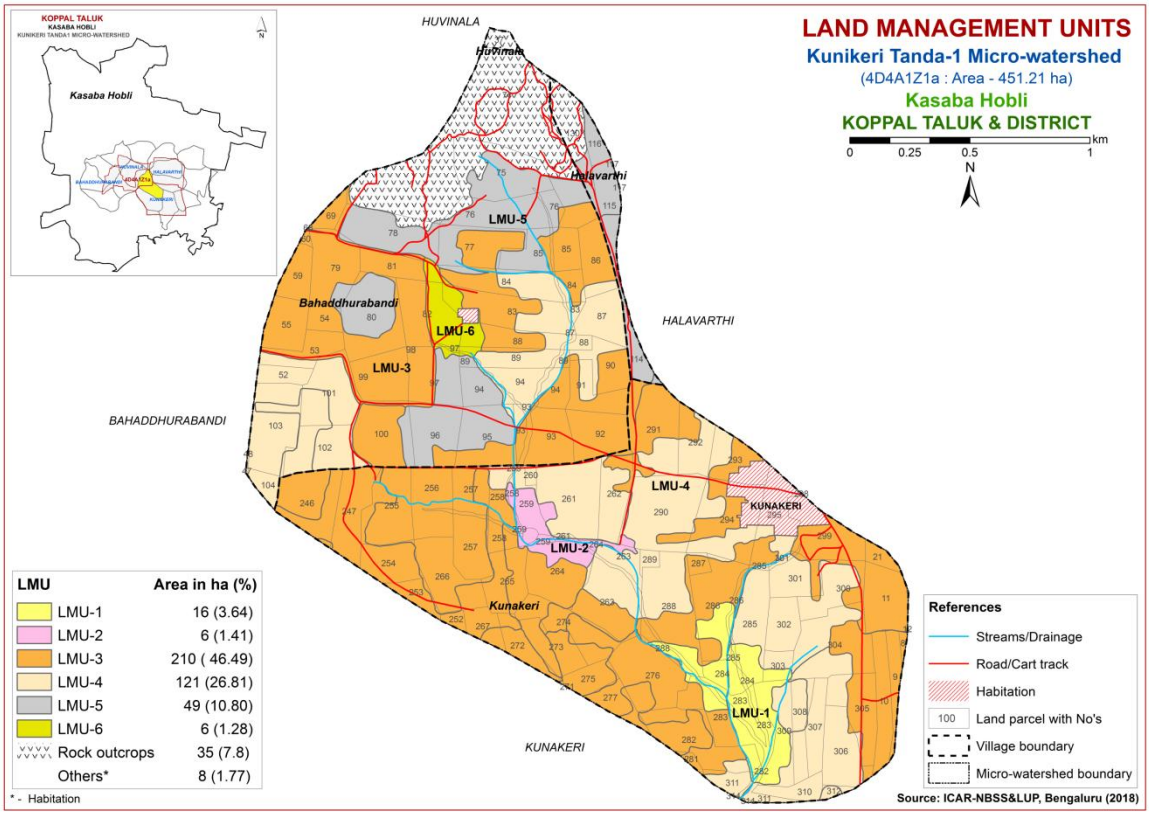


Fig 7.32 Land Management Units map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

7.33 Proposed Crop Plan for Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 31 crops, the proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 6 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 31 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Proposed Crop Plan for Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil characters	Field Crops	Horticulture Crops	Suitable Interventions
LMU 1 16 ha (4%)	400.KDTcB1 402.KDTiB1g1	**Kunakeri:**283,284,309	Very deep, black clay soils	Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Bengal gram, Safflower, Linseed, Bajra , Soybean	**Fruit crops:** Sapota, Pomegranate, Jamun, Lime, Musambi, Tamarind, Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Drumstick, Chilli, Coriander, Tomato, Bhendi **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Crossandra, Jasmine	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 2 6 ha (1%)	278.MRDhB1g2	**Kunakeri:**259	Very deep, red sandy clay to sandy clay loam soils	Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Bajra, Finger millet, Groundnut, Red gram, Cowpea, Field bean, Castor, Mulberry	**Fruit crops:** Mango, Pomegranate, Guava, Sapota, Jackfruit, Jamun, Tamarind, Lime, Musambi, Amla, Custard apple, Cashew **Vegetable crops:** Drumstick, Tomato, Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Onion, Curry leaves **Flower crops:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Jasmine, Crossandra	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices (Crescent Bunding with Catch Pit etc)
LMU 3 210 ha (46%)	299.NDLiB1g1 231.BPRhB2g1 268.GDPhB2 258.NGPhB1g1 259.NGPhB1g2 265.NGPiB2g1 121.HDHhB1g2 122.HDHhB2	**Bahddhurabandi:**53, 54,55,59,60,68,69,77,79,81,82,83,84,85,86,88,90,91,92,93,97,98,99,100 **Kunakeri:**8,9,10,11,12,21,246,247,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,2	Moderately deep to very deep, red gravelly sandy clay to clay soils	Groundnut, Bajra, Horse gram, Castor, Mulberry	**Fruit crops:** Musambi, Lime, Jamun, Jackfruit Amla, Custard apple, Tamarind **Vegetable crops:** Drumstick, Curry leaves	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices (Crescent Bunding with Catch Pit etc)

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil characters	Field Crops	Horticulture Crops	Suitable Interventions
	123.HDHhB2g1	64,265,266,267,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,281,282,286,287,291, 293,294, 299,304,305				
LMU 4 121 ha (27%)	287.RTRiA1 288.RTRiB2 212.JDGiA1g1 241.VDHbB2g1 243.VDHcB2 246.VDHhB2g1 142.GHThB2g1	**Bahddhurabandi:**47, 48,52,87,89,94,101,102,103,104 **Kunakeri:**260,261,262,263,285,288,289,290,292,300,301,302,303, 306,307,308,310,311,312,314	Moderately deep to very deep, red sandy clay to clay soils	Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Bajra, Finger millet, Groundnut, Red gram, Cowpea, Field bean, Castor, Mulberry	**Fruit crops:** Mango, Pomegranate, Guava, Sapota, Jackfruit, Jamun, Tamarind, Lime, Musambi, Amla, Custard apple, Cashew **Vegetable crops:** Drumstick, Tomato, Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Onion, Curry leaves **Flower crops:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Jasmine, Crossandra	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices (Crescent Bunding with Catch Pit etc)
LMU 5 49 ha (11%)	43.LKRcB2g1 53.LKRiB2 54.LKRiB2g1 85.MKHhB2g1 90.MKHiB2g1	**Bahddhurabandi:**75, 76,78,80,95,96 **Halavarthi:**114,115,116,117	Moderately shallow, red gravelly sandy clay to sandy clay loam soils	Sorghum, Groundnut, Bajra, Castor	**Fruit crops:** Lime, Musambi, Amla, Cashew, Custard apple,	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices (Crescent Bunding with Catch Pit etc)
LMU 6 6 ha (1%)	37.CSRhB2g1	**Bahddhurabandi:**78, 81,82,83,84,88,89,97	Shallow, red loamy soils	Green gram, Black gram, Horse gram	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Custard apple, Amla, Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, Glyricidia, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope and split application of nitrogen fertilizers

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

Soil health is basic to plant health and plant health is basic to human and bovine health. Soil is fundamental to crop production. Without soil, no food could be produced nor would livestock be fed on a large scale. Because it is finite and fragile, soil is a precious resource that requires special care from its users.

Soil health or the capacity of the soil to function is critical to human survival. Soil health has been defined as: "the capacity of the soil to function as a living system without adverse effect on the ecosystem". Healthy soils maintain a diverse community of soil organisms that help to form beneficial symbiotic associations with plant roots, recycle essential plant nutrients, improve soil structure with positive repercussions for soil, water and nutrient holding capacity and ultimately improve crop production and also contribute to mitigating climate change by maintaining or increasing its carbon content.

Functional interactions of soil biota with organic and inorganic components, air and water determine a soil's potential to store and release nutrients, and water to plants and to promote and sustain plant growth. Thus, maintaining soil health is vital to crop production and conserve soil resource base for sustaining agriculture.

The most important characteristics of a healthy soil are

- Good soil tilth
- Sufficient soil depth
- Good water storage and good drainage
- Adequate supply, but not excess of nutrients
- Large population of beneficial organisms
- Small proportion of plant pathogens and insect pests
- Low weed pressure
- Free of chemicals and toxins that may harm the crop
- Resistance to degradation
- Resilience when unfavourable conditions occur

Characteristics of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

The soil phases with sizeable area identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of Hooradhahalli (HDH) 74 (7%), Ranatur (RTR) 63 ha (14%), Nagalapur (NGP) 45 ha (10%), Mukhadahalli (MKH) 41 ha (9%), Balapur (BPR) 37 ha (8%), Vaddarahalli (VDH) 36 ha (8%), Giddadapalya (GDP) 32 ha (7%), Niduvalalu (NDL) 22 ha (5%), Gollarahatti (GHT) 20 ha (4%), Kadagathur (KDT) 17 ha (4%), Lakkur (LKR) 7 ha (2%), Chikkasavanur (CSR) 6 ha (1%), Muradi (MRD) 6 ha (1%) and Jedigere (JDG) occupy minor area of about 2 ha (<1%) in the microwatershed

- ❖ As per land capability classification, entire area in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II & III). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.
- ❖ On the basis of soil reaction, an area of 72 ha (16%) is strongly acid (pH 5.0-5.5), 85 ha (19%) is moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0), 183 ha (41%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 54 ha (12%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and about 13 ha (3%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) in the microwatershed. Major area in the microwatershed is acidic to neutral in reaction.

Soil Health Management

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

Acid soils

Strongly to slightly acid soils cover an area of 340 ha.

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

Liming materials:

1. $CaCO_3$ (Calcium Carbonate). More than 90% use in India.
2. Dolomite [Ca Mg $(Co_3)_2$]
3. Quick lime (Cao)
4. Slaked lime [Ca $(OH)_2$]

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

Neutral soils

Neutral soils cover about 54 ha area in the microwatershed.

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

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

Alkaline soils

Slightly alkaline soils cover an cultivated area of 13 ha.

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 – 5 kg/ha (once in three years).

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 451 ha area in the microwatershed, an area of about 106 ha (23%) is suffering from slight erosion and 302 ha (67%) is suffering from moderate erosion. The areas suffering from moderate erosion 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 Treatment Plans 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 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 Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is low (<0.5%) in 4 ha (1%), 346 ha (77%) is medium (0.5-0.75%) and high (>0.75%) in 58 ha (13%). The areas that are low and medium 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 the area where OC is low and medium. 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:** Maximum area of about 381 ha (85%) is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus. Hence for all the crops, 25% additional P-needs to be applied where it is medium. It is high (>57 kg/ha) in 27 ha (6%).
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is low (kg/ha) in 300 ha (67%), medium (145-337 kg/ha) in 80 ha (18%) and high (>337 kg/ha) in 28 (6%) in the microwatershed. Additional 25% potassium needs to be applied in areas where it is low and medium.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in 356 ha (79%) and medium (10-20 ppm) in 52 ha (11%) in the microwatershed. These areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertitilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** An area of about 344 ha (76%) is low (<0.5 ppm) and 64 ha (14%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron content. The areas that are low and

medium need to be applied with sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2% borax as foliar spray to correct the deficiency.

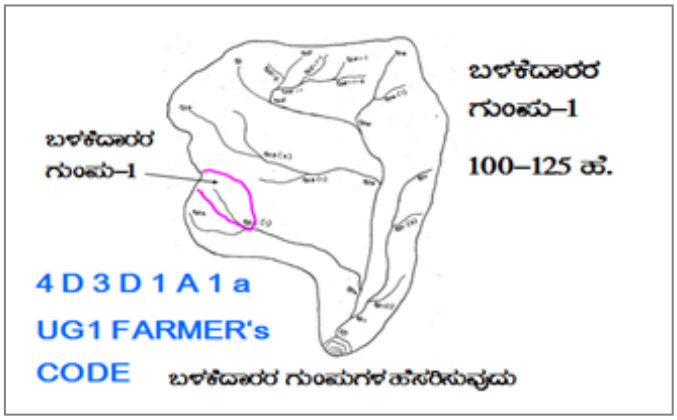
- **Available Iron:** An area of 175 ha (39%) is deficient (<4.5 ppm) and 233 ha (52%) is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in available iron in the microwatershed. To manage iron deficiency, iron sulphate@25 kg/ha needs to be applied for 2-3 years in the deficient areas.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire area in the microwatershed is sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in available manganese.
- **Available Copper:** Entire area is sufficient (>0.2 ppm) in available copper in the microwatershed.
- **Available Zinc:** Maximum area of 406 ha (90%) is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha is to be followed in areas that are deficient in available zinc. It is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in an area of 2 ha (1%) in the microwatershed.
- **Soil Acidity:** The microwatershed has 340 ha (75%) area with soils that are strongly to slightly acid. These areas need application of lime (Calcium Carbonate).
- **Soil Alkalinity:** An area of the microwatershed has 13 ha (3%) soils that are slightly alkaline. These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acasia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.
- **Land suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable and not suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase 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 Kunikeri Tanda-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 maps
- Rainfall map
- Hydrology
- Water Resources
- Socio-economic data



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

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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

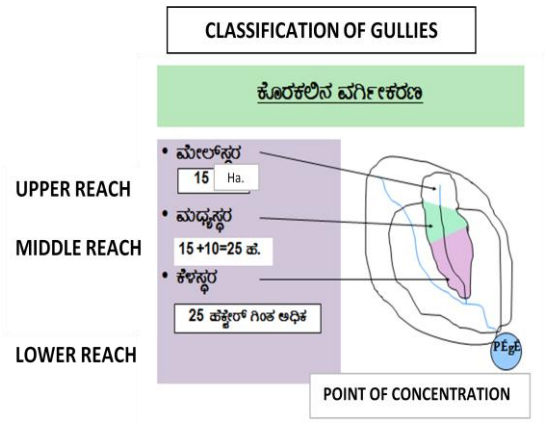
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below.

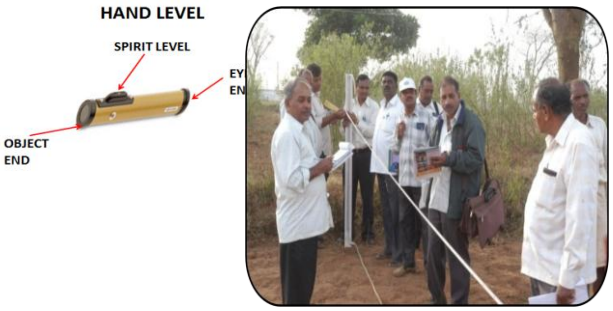
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

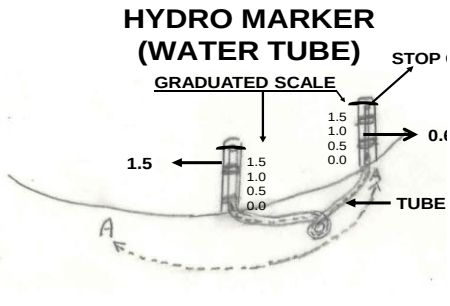
A. BUNDING

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

Measurement of Land Slope

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





FALL: 1.5 - 0.6 = 0.9 m.

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

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

Note: i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

Bund section is decided considering the soil texture class and gravelliness class (bg_0 ...b= loamy sand, g_0 = <15% gravel). The recommended sections for different soils are given below.

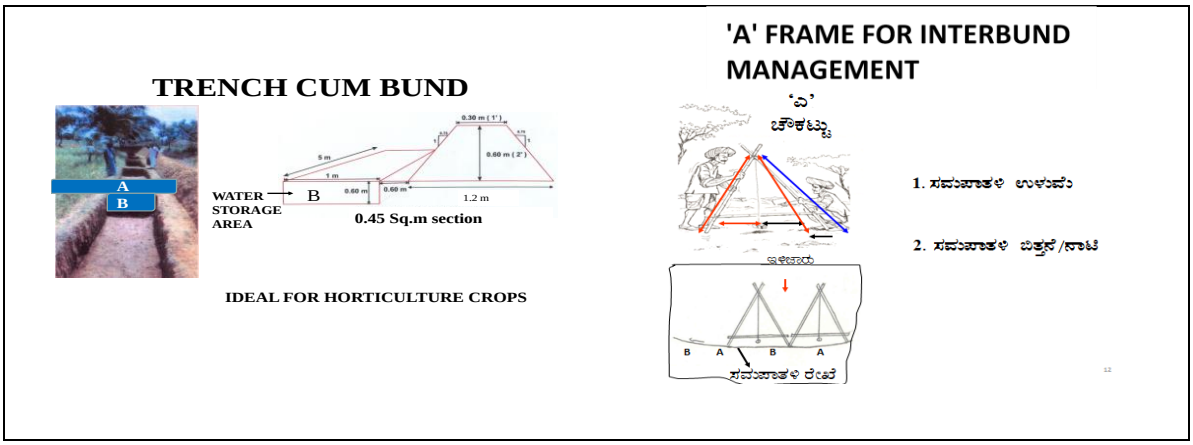
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below



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

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

B. Waterways

a) Existing waterways are marked on the cadastral map (1:7920 scale) and their dimensions are recorded.

b) Considering the contour plan of the MWS, additional waterways/ modernization of the existing ones can be thought of.

c) 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 in water budgeting and quality of water in the wells and site suitability.
e) Detailed Leveling Survey using Dumpy Level / Total Station has to be carried out to arrive at the site-specific designs as shown in the Manual.
f) The location of ground water recharge structures are decided by examining the lineaments and fracture zones from geological maps.
g) Rainfall intensity data of the nearest Rain Gauge Station is considered for Hydrologic Designs.
h) Silt load to the Storage/Recharge Structures is reduced by providing vegetative, boulder and earthen checks in the natural water course. Location and design details are given in the Manual.

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. Maximum area of about 373 ha (83%) requires Trench cum Bunding, an area of about 16 ha (4%) requires Graded Bunding and 19 ha (4%) requires Strengthening of existing bunds in the microwatershed. The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after including their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

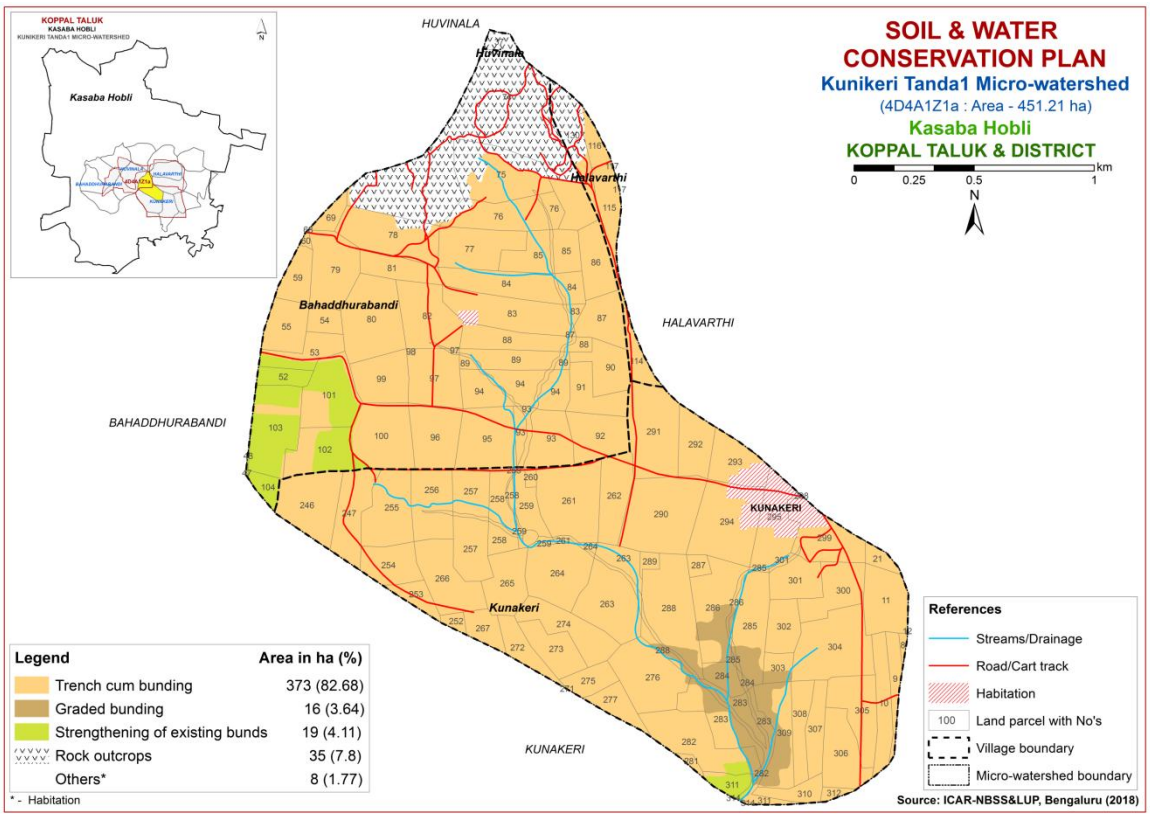


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Kunikeri Tanda-1 Microwatershed

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 for growing annual and perennial crops. The method of planting these trees is given below.

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

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

Kunikeri Tanda-1 (1Z1a) Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Halavarthi	114	1.86	LKRiB2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Halavarthi	115	3.41	LKRcB2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra+Redgram (Bj+Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Halavarthi	116	1.45	LKRcB2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Halavarthi	117	0.03	LKRcB2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Halavarthi	130	4.09	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	RO	RO
Huvinala	37	0.94	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO (Rc)	Not Available	RO	RO
Kunakeri	8	0.29	HDHhB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	9	1.83	HDHhB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	10	3.57	HDHhB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+Redgram (Cf+Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	11	4.69	HDHhB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	12	0	HDHhB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	21	0.98	HDHhB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	246	6.17	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra+Maize (Bj+Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	247	4.87	NDLiB1g1	LMU-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	252	0.63	NDLiB1g1	LMU-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra+Maize (Bj+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	253	1.67	NDLiB1g1	LMU-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram+Maize (Rg+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	254	3.61	NDLiB1g1	LMU-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	255	5.77	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	256	4.89	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	257	6.7	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	258	3.59	NDLiB1g1	LMU-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	259	2.68	MRDhB1g2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Kunakeri	260	0.38	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	261	7.86	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	262	4.31	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	1 Borewell	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	263	8.09	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+Maize (Cf+Mz)	Not Available	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	264	6.28	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	265	4.15	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	266	5.55	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	267	1.98	NDLiB1g1	LMU-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	271	0	NGPhB1g2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	272	2.47	HDHhB1g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	273	3.51	NGPhB1g2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	274	4.82	BPRhB2g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	275	2.12	NGPhB1g2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	276	6.71	NGPhB1g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	277	2.23	NGPhB1g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	281	0.4	NGPhB1g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow+Maize (Cf+Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	282	6.89	NGPhB1g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	283	6.42	KDTcB1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kunakeri	284	1.79	KDTiB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kunakeri	285	5.63	VDHhB2g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	286	6.57	NGPhB1g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	287	0.78	NGPhB1g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	288	8.83	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIe	Trench cum bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Kunakeri	289	0.6	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	290	9.34	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	1 Borewell	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	291	7.67	NGPiB2 g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	292	3.6	RTRiB2	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIe	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	293	4.01	NGPhB1 g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow+Habitation (Cf+Hb)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	294	8.26	NGPhB1 g1	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra+Habitation (Bj+Hb)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	295	5.1	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Bajra+Habitation (Bj+Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Kunakeri	298	0	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation	Not Available	Others	Others
Kunakeri	299	5.44	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra+Habitation (Bj+Hb)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	300	4.33	VDHhB 2g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	301	3.46	VDHhB 2g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	302	2.93	VDHhB 2g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	303	1.47	VDHhB 2g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	304	8.34	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	305	4.95	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+Maize (Cf+Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	306	4.82	VDHcB2	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	3 Borewell	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	307	2.64	VDHcB2	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	308	2.84	VDHcB2	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	309	4.98	KDTcB1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra+Maize (Bj+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kunakeri	310	1.82	VDHcB2	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	311	2.15	JDGiA1g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Kunakeri	312	0.53	VDHhB 2g1	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Kunakeri	314	0.08	VDHcB2	LMU-4	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bahaddhu rabandi	47	0.02	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize+Bajra (Mz+Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	48	0.08	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	52	1.6	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	53	3.17	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Bajra (Mz+Bj)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	54	1.51	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	55	3.56	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	59	2.48	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	60	0.22	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra+Redgram (Bj+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	68	0	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	69	1.17	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	74	29.32	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Bajra+Current fallow+RO (Bj+Cf+Rc)	Not Available	RO	RO
Bahaddhu rabandi	75	7.85	MKHhB 2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	76	5.83	MKHhB 2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	77	5.23	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	78	6.7	MKHhB 2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	79	5.6	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	80	7.71	MKHiB2 g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra+Current fallow (Bj+Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	81	3.07	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	82	5.94	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	83	7.12	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	84	6.33	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	85	4.74	MKHhB 2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu	86	3.63	HDHhB	LMU-3	Moderately deep	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-	Very Low (<50	Very gently	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not	IIes	Trench cum

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
rabandi			2g1		(75-100 cm)	loam	35%)	mm/m)	sloping (1-3%)			Available		bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	87	3.57	GHThB 2g1	LMU-4	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	88	4.15	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	89	3.49	GHThB 2g1	LMU-4	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	90	3.53	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	91	3.38	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	92	4.43	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	93	5.04	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	94	6.63	GHThB 2g1	LMU-4	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	95	5.93	MKHhB 2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	96	5.17	MKHhB 2g1	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	97	5.06	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	98	0.09	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	99	4.4	GDPhB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	100	6.61	HDHhB 2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Redgram (Mz+Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	101	6	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize+Chilli (Mz+Ch)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	102	4.85	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	103	6.87	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding
Bahaddhu rabandi	104	1.23	RTRiA1	LMU-4	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	High (151-200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Strengthening of existing bunds/bunding

Appendix II

Kunikeri Tanda-1 (1Z1a) Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Halavarthi	114	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Halavarthi	115	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Halavarthi	116	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Halavarthi	117	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Halavarthi	130	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Huvinala	37	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Kunakeri	8	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	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)
Kunakeri	9	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	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)
Kunakeri	10	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	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)
Kunakeri	11	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	12	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	21	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	246	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	247	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	252	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	253	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	254	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	255	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	256	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	257	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	258	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	259	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	260	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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 Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Kunakeri	261	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	262	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	263	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	264	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	265	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	266	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	267	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	271	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Kunakeri	272	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	273	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	274	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	275	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Kunakeri	276	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	277	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	281	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	282	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	283	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	284	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	285	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	286	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	287	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	288	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	289	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	290	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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 Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Kunakeri	291	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	292	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	293	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Kunakeri	294	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	295	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Kunakeri	298	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Kunakeri	299	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	300	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	301	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	302	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	303	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	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)
Kunakeri	304	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	305	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	306	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	307	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	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)
Kunakeri	308	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	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)
Kunakeri	309	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	310	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	311	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	312	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Kunakeri	314	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	47	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	48	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	52	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	53	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bahaddhuraban di	54	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	55	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	59	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	60	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	68	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	69	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	74	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Bahaddhuraban di	75	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	76	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	77	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	78	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	79	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	80	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	81	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	82	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	83	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	84	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	85	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	86	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	87	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	88	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	89	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	90	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	91	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bahaddhuraban di	92	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	93	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	94	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	95	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	96	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	97	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	98	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Bahaddhuraban di	99	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	100	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	101	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	102	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	103	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bahaddhuraban di	104	Strongly acid (pH 5.0 – 5.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Kunikeri Tanda-1 (1Z1a) 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	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Bhendi	Brinjal	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry	Onion
Halavarthi	114	N1rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	N1rg	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Halavarthi	115	N1rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	N1rg	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Halavarthi	116	N1rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	N1rg	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Halavarthi	117	N1rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	N1rg	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Halavarthi	130	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Huvinala	37	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Kunakeri	8	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	9	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	10	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	11	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	12	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	21	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	246	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	247	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S1	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	252	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S1	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	253	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S1	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	254	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S1	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	255	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	256	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	257	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	258	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S1	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	259	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1	S1	S3g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	260	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	261	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Bhendi	Brinjal	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry	Onion
Kunakeri	262	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	263	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	264	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	265	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	266	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	267	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S3tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S1	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1
Kunakeri	271	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	272	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	273	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	274	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	275	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	276	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	277	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	281	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	282	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	283	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Kunakeri	284	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2g	S3t	S2g	S2tg	S1	S2g	S2g	S2gt	S2gt	S3t	S1	N1t	S2tg	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S2t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2gt	S2t	S2gt	S3t
Kunakeri	285	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2rg	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S2g	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2t	S1	S2gt	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	286	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	287	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	288	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	289	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	290	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	291	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	292	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	293	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Bhendi	Brinjal	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry	Onion
Kunakeri	294	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Kunakeri	295	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	Others
Kunakeri	298	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	Others
Kunakeri	299	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	300	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2rg	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S2g	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2t	S1	S2gt	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	301	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2rg	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S2g	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2t	S1	S2gt	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	302	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2rg	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S2g	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2t	S1	S2gt	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	303	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2rg	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S2g	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2t	S1	S2gt	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	304	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	305	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Kunakeri	306	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2r	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	307	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2r	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	308	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2r	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	309	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Kunakeri	310	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2r	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	311	S2r	S2tg	S1	S2tg	S2t	S2g	S2r	S1	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2r	S1	S2t	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S1	S1	S2g	S2t	S1	S2g	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	312	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2rg	S2g	S2gt	S2g	S2g	S1	S2g	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2t	S1	S2gt	S1	S1	S2t
Kunakeri	314	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2r	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	47	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	48	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	52	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	53	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	54	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	55	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	59	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Bhendi	Brinjal	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry	Onion
Bahaddhur abandi	60	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	68	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	69	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	74	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Bahaddhur abandi	75	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	76	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	77	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	78	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	79	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	80	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	81	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	82	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	83	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	84	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	85	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	86	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	87	S3r	S2g	S2r	S2g	S2r	S2rg	S3r	S2r	S2g	S2rg	S2rg	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S2r	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2r	S1	S2g	S1	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2r	S1
Bahaddhur abandi	88	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	89	S3r	S2g	S2r	S2g	S2r	S2rg	S3r	S2r	S2g	S2rg	S2rg	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S2r	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2r	S1	S2g	S1	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2r	S1
Bahaddhur abandi	90	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	91	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Bhendi	Brinjal	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry	Onion
Bahaddhur abandi	92	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	93	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	94	S3r	S2g	S2r	S2g	S2r	S2rg	S3r	S2r	S2g	S2rg	S2rg	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S2r	S1	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2r	S1	S2g	S1	S1	S2g	S2rg	S2r	S1
Bahaddhur abandi	95	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	96	N1r	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	N1r	S3rg	S2rt	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3rg	S2rg	S2rg	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	97	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	98	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	99	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2tg	S2g	S1	S1	S1	S2tg
Bahaddhur abandi	100	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S3g	S2rg	S3rg	S3rg	S2rg	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2rg	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g
Bahaddhur abandi	101	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	102	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	103	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t
Bahaddhur abandi	104	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t

RO-Rock outcrops

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

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Chapter 1

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- *The data indicated that there were 91 (56.88%) men and 69 (43.13%) women among the sampled households.*
- *The average family size of marginal farmers' was 5.5, small farmers' was 4.83, semi medium farmers' was 4.7 and medium farmers' was 4.4.*
- *The data indicated that, 40 (25%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 63 (39.38%) were in 16-35 years of age, 48 (30%) were in 36-60 years of age and 9 (5.63%) were above 61 years of age.*
- *The results indicated that Kunikeri Tanda-1 had 40 per cent illiterates, 20.63 per cent of them had primary school education, 9.38 per cent of them had middle school education, 15.63 per cent of them had high school education, 4.38 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.63 per cent had diploma, 1.25 per cent did ITI, 5 per cent of them had degree education and 0.63 per cent did masters.*
- *The results indicate that, 82.35 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 11.76 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.94 per cent were involved in trade and business.*
- *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 60 per cent of the household members, 5.63 per cent were agricultural laborers, 0.63 per cent were in private service, 0.63 per cent were in trade and business, 30 per cent were students, 1.88 per cent were children and 0.63 per cent were housewives.*
- *The results show that, 1.25 per cent of the households participated in user group and 98.75 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.*
- *The results indicate that 94.12 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 5.88 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.*
- *The results show that 100 per cent of the households possess TV, 91.18 per cent of them possess mixer/grinder, 20.59 per cent of the households possess motor cycle and 100 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.*
- *The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 8,411, mixer grinder was Rs. 1,583, motor cycle was Rs. 44,285 and mobile phone was Rs. 1,925.*
- *About 5.88 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 2.94 per cent of them possess plough, 2.94 per cent possess harvester, 20.59 per cent of them possess sprayer and 61.76 per cent of them possess weeder.*
- *The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 24,000, plough was Rs. 1,500, sprayer was Rs. 5,000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.34.*
- *The results indicate that, 14.71 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 20.59 per cent of the households possess local cow, 5.88 per cent possess crossbred cow and 5.88 per cent of the households possess sheep.*

- *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.62, average own labour (women) available was 1.35, average hired labour (men) available was 6.71 and average hired labour (women) available was 6.09.*
- *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that, households of the Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed possess 34.12 ha (61.18%) of dry land and 21.65 ha (38.82%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 4.24 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 11.74 ha (77.80%) of dry land and 3.35 ha (22.20%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 13.28 ha (60%) of dry land and 8.85 ha (40%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 4.86 ha (33.95%) of dry land and 9.45 ha (66.05%) of irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 364,786.48 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 526,317.76. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 648,758.36 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 468,125.43 for dry land and Rs. 1,044,082.11 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 278,543.13 for dry land and Rs. 530,818.47 for irrigated land. In case of medium farmers, the average land value was Rs. 102,916.67 for dry land and Rs. 338,501.07 for irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, there were 11 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.*
- *The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 32.35 per cent of the farmers and canal was the major source of irrigation for 2.94 per cent of the farmers.*
- *The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 20.93 meters.*
- *The results indicate that small, semi medium and medium farmers had an irrigated area of 1.62 ha, 7.60 ha and 8.58 ha respectively.*
- *The results indicate that, farmers have grown bajra (4.17 ha), cotton (5.02 ha), cowpea (0.81 ha), groundnut (1.26 ha), maize (30.74 ha), paddy (0.81 ha), pearl millet (2.12 ha), redgram (5.85 ha), sugarcane (2.83 ha) and sunflower (1.72 ha). Marginal farmers have grown bajra, maize, pearl millet, redgram and sunflower. Small farmers have grown bajra, maize, redgram and sunflower. Semi medium farmers have grown bajra, cotton, cowpea, groundnut, maize, pearl millet, redgram and sugarcane. Medium farmers have grown cotton, groundnut, maize, paddy, pearl millet and sugarcane.*
- *The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed was found to be 83.52 per cent.*
- *The results indicate that, 41.18 per cent of the households have bank account.*

- *The results indicate that, 44.12 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sugarcane was Rs. 33487.09. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 177840. The net income from sugarcane cultivation was Rs. 144352.91. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.31.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 50918.04. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 37050. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. -13868.04. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.73.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for cow pea was Rs. 40347.44. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44504.50. The net income from cow pea cultivation was Rs. 4157.06. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.1.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 41421.69. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 55822. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 14400.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.35.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for maize was Rs. 23698.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34978.93. The net income from maize cultivation was Rs. 11280.74. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.48.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 27701.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 30803.52. The net income from bajra cultivation was Rs. 3102.41. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.11.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for redgram was Rs. 28889.04. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 53149.32. The net income from redgram cultivation was Rs. 24260.27. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.84.*
- *the total cost of cultivation for cotton was Rs. 28994.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 56539.60. The net income from cotton cultivation was Rs. 27544.94. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.95.*
- *The results indicate that, 61.76 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and green fodder was adequate for 11.76 per cent of the households.*
- *The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 42,625 for marginal farmers, for small farmers it was Rs. 55,466.67, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 94,000 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 184,820.*
- *The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 4,061.97. For marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,222.22, for small farmers it was Rs. 1,229.17, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 3,259.74 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 14,833.33.*
- *The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 35 coconut trees and 1 mango tree in their field.*
- *The results indicate that, households have planted 79 neem trees, 2 tamarind trees and 4 banyan trees in their field. Also, 16 neem trees, 1 tamarind tree and 3 banyan trees in their backyard.*

- *The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,588.24 for land development, Rs. 1,235.29 for irrigation facility, Rs. 2,117.65 for improved crop production and Rs. 88.24 for improved livestock management.*
- *The results indicated that loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 52.94 per cent for land development, for 20.59 per cent for irrigation facility and for 41.18 per cent for improved crop production. Soft loans were the source of funds for additional investment for 2.94 per cent for land development, 2.94 per cent for irrigation facility, for 8.82 per cent for improved crop production and for 2.94 per cent for improved livestock management.*
- *The results indicated that, all crops were sold to the extent of 100 per cent except bajra and redgram which were sold to the extent of 99.02 per cent and 89.13 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, about 91.18 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants, 32.35 per cent of the farmers sold in regulated markets and 2.94 per cent of them sold their produce through contract marketing arrangement.*
- *The results indicated that, 23.53 per cent of the households used cart, 97.06 per cent of the households used tractor and 5.88 per cent of them used truck as a mode of transportation for their agricultural produce.*
- *The results indicated that, 67.65 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.*
- *The results indicated that, 70.59 per cent have shown interest in soil test.*
- *The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel and 5.88 per cent have also used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 52.94 per cent of the households, bore well was the source of drinking water for 29.41 per cent and canal/nala was the major source of drinking water for 11.76 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households and kerosene lamp was the source of light for 2.94 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.*
- *The results indicated that, 91.18 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card and 8.82 per cent of the households did not possess PDS card.*
- *The results indicated that, 61.76 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 97.06 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 91.18 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 41.18 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 58.82 per cent, fruits were adequate for*

2.94 per cent, milk was adequate for 79.41 per cent, eggs were adequate for 17.65 per cent and meat was adequate for 2.94 per cent of the households.

- *The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 2.94 per cent of the households, pulses were inadequate for 8.82 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 47.06 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 38.24 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 82.35 per cent, milk was inadequate for 23.53 per cent, eggs were inadequate for 73.53 per cent and meat was inadequate for 88.24 per cent of the households.*
- *The results indicated that, oilseeds were market surplus for 11.76 per cent of the households.*
- *The results 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 (67.65%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (73.53%), inadequacy of irrigation water (17.65%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (88.24%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (70.59%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (82.35%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%), inadequate extension services (8.82%), less rainfall (44.12%) and source of agri-technology information (32.35%).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

Description of the study area

Koppal district is an administrative district in the state of Karnataka in India. In the past Koppal was referred to as 'Kopana Nagara'. Koppal, now a district headquarters is ancient Kopana a major holy place of the Jainas. The district occupies an area of 7,190 km² and has a population of 1,196,089, which 16.58% were urban as of 2001. The Koppal district was formed after split of Raichur district.

Geographers are very particular about the physiography or relief of a region. It plays a very important role in the spatial analysis of agricultural situation of the study area. The undulating topography with black cotton soil shrips, cut across by numerous nalas or streams is the major characteristic feature of the study region. Three physiographic divisions have made considering the local conditions of landforms and crops grown in the district. On the basis of physiography, Koppal district can be divided into three major divisions. They are (a) Koppal & Yelburga plateau, (b) Maidan division, (c) Tungabhadra valley. The district is part of Krishna basin the main streams draining the area are Maskinala, Ilkal-nadi and Hirenala. These are Ephemaral in nature, these come under Tungabhadra sub-basin. The drainage exhibit dentritic to subdentric with drainage density varies from 1.4 to7.0kms/sq.km.

According to the 2011 census Koppal district has a population of 1,391,292, roughly equal to the nation of Swaziland or the US state of Hawaii. This gives it a ranking of 350th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 250 inhabitants per square kilometre (650/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 16.32%.Koppal has a sex ratio of 983 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 67.28%.

Description of the micro watershed

Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed in Karkihalli sub-watershed (Koppal taluk and district) is located in between $15^0$19’14.961’’ to $15^0$17’36.553” North latitudes and $76^0$12’52.444’’ to $76^0$11’19.809’’ East longitudes, covering an area of about 451.36 ha, bounded by Huvinala, Halavarthi, Bahaddurabandi and Kunakeri villages.

Methodology followed in assessing socio-economic status of households

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared. Major components such as demographic conditions, migration details, food consumption and family expenditure pattern, material possession, land holding, land use management, cropping pattern, cost of cultivation of

crops, livestock management. The statistical components such as frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data. About 34 households located in the micro-watershed were interviewed for the survey.

Chapter 3

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

Households sampled for socio-economic survey

The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 34 farmers were sampled in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed among them 6 (17.65%) were marginal farmers, 12 (35.29%) were small farmers, 11 (32.35%) were semi medium farmers and 5 (14.71%) were medium farmers.

Table 1: Households sampled for socio economic survey in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	6	17.65	12	35.29	11	32.35	5	14.71	34	100.00

Population characteristics

The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 91 (56.88%) men and 69 (43.13%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of marginal farmers' was 5.5, small farmers' was 4.83, semi medium farmers' was 4.7 and medium farmers' was 4.4.

Table 2: Population characteristics of Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (33)		SF (58)		SMF (47)		MDF (22)		All (160)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	20	60.61	33	56.90	26	55.32	12	54.55	91	56.88
2	Women	13	39.39	25	43.10	21	44.68	10	45.45	69	43.13
Total		33	100.00	58	100.00	47	100.00	22	100.00	160	100.00
Average		5.5		4.83		4.7		4.4		4.7	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 40 (25%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 63 (39.38%) were in 16-35 years of age, 48 (30%) were in 36-60 years of age and 9 (5.63%) were above 61 years of age.

Table 3: Age wise classification of household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (33)		SF (58)		SMF (47)		MDF(22)		All (160)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	0	0.00	11	33.33	18	31.03	10	21.28	1	4.55	40	25.00
2	16-35 years of age	0	0.00	10	30.30	21	36.21	20	42.55	12	54.55	63	39.38
3	36-60 years of age	0	0.00	9	27.27	17	29.31	15	31.91	7	31.82	48	30.00
4	> 61 years	0	0.00	3	9.09	2	3.45	2	4.26	2	9.09	9	5.63
Total		0	100.00	33	100.00	58	100.00	47	100.00	22	100.00	160	100.00

Education level of household members

Education level of household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that Kunikeri Tanda-1 had 40 per cent illiterates, 20.63 per cent of them had primary school education, 9.38 per cent of them had middle school education, 15.63 per cent of them had high school education, 4.38 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.63 per cent had diploma, 1.25 per cent did ITI, 5 per cent of them had degree education and 0.63 per cent did masters.

Table 4. Education level of household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (33)		SF (58)		SMF (47)		MDF (22)		All (160)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	0	0.00	14	42.42	20	34.48	17	36.17	13	59.09	64	40.00
2	Primary School	0	0.00	8	24.24	15	25.86	10	21.28	0	0.00	33	20.63
3	Middle School	0	0.00	2	6.06	3	5.17	8	17.02	2	9.09	15	9.38
4	High School	0	0.00	4	12.12	12	20.69	6	12.77	3	13.64	25	15.63
5	PUC	0	0.00	1	3.03	2	3.45	2	4.26	2	9.09	7	4.38
6	Diploma	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.13	0	0.00	1	0.63
7	ITI	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.25
8	Degree	0	0.00	3	9.09	1	1.72	2	4.26	2	9.09	8	5.00
9	Masters	0	0.00	1	3.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63
10	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.17	1	2.13	0	0.00	4	2.50
Total		0	100.00	33	100.00	58	100.00	47	100.00	22	100.00	160	100.00

Occupation of household heads

The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 82.35 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 11.76 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.94 per cent were involved in trade and business.

Table 5: Occupation of household heads in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0.00	4	66.67	11	91.67	8	72.73	5	100.00	28	82.35
2	Agricultural Labour	0	0.00	2	33.33	1	8.33	1	9.09	0	0.00	4	11.76
3	Trade & Business	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	2.94
4	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	2.94
Total		0	100.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	34	100.00

Occupation of the household members

The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 60 per cent of the household members, 5.63 per cent were

agricultural laborers, 0.63 per cent were in private service, 0.63 per cent were in trade and business, 30 per cent were students, 1.88 per cent were children and 0.63 per cent were housewives.

Table 6: Occupation of family members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0.00	18	54.55	30	51.72	32	68.09	16	72.73	96	60.00
2	Agricultural Labour	0	0.00	2	6.06	5	8.62	2	4.26	0	0.00	9	5.63
3	Private Service	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.55	1	0.63
4	Trade & Business	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.13	0	0.00	1	0.63
5	Student	0	0.00	13	39.39	19	32.76	11	23.40	5	22.73	48	30.00
6	Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.13	0	0.00	1	0.63
7	Housewife	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63
8	Children	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.88
Total		0	100.00	33	100.00	58	100.00	47	100.00	22	100.00	160	100.00

Institutional participation of the household members

The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 7. The results show that, 1.25 per cent of the households participated in user group and 98.75 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.

Table 7. Institutional Participation of household members in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (33)		SF (58)		SMF (47)		MDF (22)		All (160)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	User Group	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72	1	2.13	0	0.00	2	1.25
2	No Participation	0	0.00	33	100.00	57	98.28	46	97.87	22	100.00	158	98.75
Total		0	100.00	33	100.00	58	100.00	47	100.00	22	100.00	160	100.00

Type of house owned

The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 94.12 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 5.88 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.

Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Katcha	0	0.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	10	90.91	4	80.00	32	94.12
2	Pucca/RCC	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	20.00	2	5.88
Total		0	100.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	34	100.00

Durable Assets owned by the households

The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 100 per cent of the households possess TV, 91.18 per cent of them possess mixer/grinder, 20.59 per cent

of the households possess motor cycle and 100 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable Assets owned by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	0	0.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	34	100.00
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	0.00	7	116.67	11	91.67	8	72.73	5	100.00	31	91.18
3	Motor Cycle	0	0.00	2	33.33	0	0.00	4	36.36	1	20.00	7	20.59
4	Mobile Phone	0	0.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	34	100.00

Average value of durable assets

The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 8,411, mixer grinder was Rs. 1,583, motor cycle was Rs. 44,285 and mobile phone was Rs. 1,925.

Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed **Average value (Rs.)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Television	0.00	6,500.00	6,833.00	6,818.00	18,000.00	8,411.00
2	Mixer/Grinder	0.00	1,642.00	1,554.00	1,625.00	1,500.00	1,583.00
3	Motor Cycle	0.00	47,500.00	0.00	41,250.00	50,000.00	44,285.00
4	Mobile Phone	0.00	1,722.00	2,035.00	1,906.00	2,000.00	1,925.00

Farm Implements owned

The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About 5.88 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 2.94 per cent of them possess plough, 2.94 per cent possess harvester, 20.59 per cent of them possess sprayer and 61.76 per cent of them possess weeder.

Table 11. Farm Implements owned by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.33	0	0.00	1	20.00	2	5.88
2	Plough	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	1	2.94
3	Sprayer	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	8.33	3	27.27	2	40.00	7	20.59
4	Weeder	0	0.00	1	16.67	10	83.33	5	45.45	5	100.00	21	61.76
5	Harvester	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.94
6	Blank	0	0.00	3	50.00	2	16.67	4	36.36	0	0.00	9	26.47

Average value of farm implements

The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results

show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 24,000, plough was Rs. 1,500, sprayer was Rs. 5,000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.34.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements owned by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed **Average Value (Rs.)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Bullock Cart	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	18,000.00	24,000.00
2	Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
3	Sprayer	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
4	Weeder	0.00	20.00	34.00	38.00	32.00	34.00

Livestock possession by the households

The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 13. The results indicate that, 14.71 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 20.59 per cent of the households possess local cow, 5.88 per cent possess crossbred cow and 5.88 per cent of the households possess sheep.

Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	25.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	5	14.71
2	Local cow	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	8.33	3	27.27	2	40.00	7	20.59
3	Crossbred cow	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	2	5.88
4	Sheep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	18.18	0	0.00	2	5.88
5	blank	0	0.00	5	83.33	8	66.67	7	63.64	1	20.00	21	61.76

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.62, average own labour (women) available was 1.35, average hired labour (men) available was 6.71 and average hired labour (women) available was 6.09.

Table 14. Average Labour availability in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Hired labour Female	0.00	7.67	5.00	6.30	6.40	6.09
2	Own Labour Female	0.00	1.67	1.33	1.18	1.40	1.35
3	Own labour Male	0.00	1.33	1.58	1.73	1.80	1.62
4	Hired labour Male	0.00	7.50	5.08	8.18	6.40	6.71

In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 1.33, average own labour (women) was 1.67, average hired labour (men) was 7.5 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.67. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 1.58, average own labour (women) was 1.33, average hired labour (men) was 5.08 and average hired labour (women) available was 5. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men available was 1.73, average own labour (women) was 1.18, average hired labour (men) was 8.18 and average hired labour (women) available was 6.30. In case of medium farmers, average own labour men available was 1.80,

average own labour (women) was 1.40, average hired labour (men) was 6.40 and average hired labour (women) available was 6.40.

Adequacy of Hired Labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of Hired Labour in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	34	100.00

Distribution of land (ha)

The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed possess 34.12 ha (61.18%) of dry land and 21.65 ha (38.82%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 4.24 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 11.74 ha (77.80%) of dry land and 3.35 ha (22.20%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 13.28 ha (60%) of dry land and 8.85 ha (40%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 4.86 ha (33.95%) of dry land and 9.45 ha (66.05%) of irrigated land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (Ha) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
1	Dry	0	0	4.24	100	11.74	77.80	13.28	60	4.86	33.95	34.12	61.18
2	Irrigated	0	0	0	0	3.35	22.20	8.85	40	9.45	66.05	21.65	38.82
Total		0	100	4.24	100	15.10	100	22.13	100	14.31	100	55.77	100

Average land value (Rs./ha)

The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 364,786.48 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 526,317.76. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 648,758.36 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 468,125.43 for dry land and Rs. 1,044,082.11 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 278,543.13 for dry land and Rs. 530,818.47 for irrigated land. In case of medium farmers, the average land value was Rs. 102,916.67 for dry land and Rs. 338,501.07 for irrigated land.

Table 17. Average land value (Rs./ha) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Dry	0.00	648,758.36	468,125.43	278,543.13	102,916.67	364,786.48
2	Irrigated	0.00	0.00	1,044,082.11	530,818.47	338,501.07	526,317.76

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 11 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.

Table 18. Status of bore wells in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Functioning	0	0	3	4	4	11

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 32.35 per cent of the farmers and canal was the major source of irrigation for 2.94 per cent of the farmers.

Table 19. Source of irrigation in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	25.00	4	36.36	4	80.00	11	32.35
2	Canal	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.94

Depth of water (Avg in meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 20.93 meters.

Table 20. Depth of water (Avg in meters) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Bore Well	0.00	0.00	12.32	16.63	76.20	20.93

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that small, semi medium and medium farmers had an irrigated area of 1.62 ha, 7.60 ha and 8.58 ha respectively.

Table 21. Irrigated Area (ha) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Kharif	0.00	0.00	1.62	5.04	7.77	14.43
2	Rabi	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.81	3.37
Total		0.00	0.00	1.62	7.60	8.58	17.80

Cropping pattern

The data regarding the cropping pattern in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown bajra (4.17 ha), cotton (5.02 ha), cowpea (0.81 ha), groundnut (1.26 ha), maize (30.74 ha), paddy (0.81 ha), pearl millet (2.12 ha), redgram (5.85 ha), sugarcane (2.83 ha) and sunflower (1.72 ha). Marginal farmers have grown bajra, maize, pearl millet, redgram and sunflower. Small farmers have grown bajra, maize, redgram and sunflower. Semi medium farmers have grown bajra, cotton, cowpea, groundnut, maize, pearl millet, redgram and sugarcane. Medium farmers have grown cotton, groundnut, maize, paddy, pearl millet and sugarcane.

Table 22. Cropping pattern in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed (Area in ha)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Kharif - Bajra	0	0.85	1.7	1.62	0	4.17
2	Kharif - Cotton	0	0	0	2.94	2.08	5.02
3	Kharif - Cowpea	0	0	0	0.81	0	0.81
4	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0	0	0.45	0.81	1.26
5	Kharif - Maize	0	1.83	11.19	11.57	6.15	30.74
6	Kharif - Paddy	0	0	0	0	0.81	0.81
7	Kharif - Pearl millet (Sajje)	0	0.47	0	0.85	0.81	2.12
8	Kharif - Red gram (togari)	0	2.43	0.49	2.94	0	5.85
9	Kharif - Sugarcane	0	0	0	0.81	2.02	2.83
10	Kharif - Sunflower	0	0.42	1.3	0	0	1.72
Total		0	6	14.68	21.98	12.68	55.34

Cropping intensity

The data regarding the cropping intensity in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed was found to be 83.52 per cent.

Table 23. Cropping intensity (%) in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Cropping Intensity	0.00	120.39	91.89	92.99	58.54	83.52

Possession of Bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 41.18 per cent of the households have bank account.

Table 24. Possession of Bank account and savings in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	58.33	4	36.36	3	60.00	14	41.18

Borrowing status

The data regarding the borrowing status in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 44.12 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

Table 25. Borrowing status in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	66.67	4	36.36	3	60.00	15	44.12

Cost of cultivation of Sugarcane

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of sugarcane in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sugarcane was Rs. 33487.09. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 177840. The net income from sugarcane cultivation was Rs. 144352.91. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.31.

Table 26. Cost of Cultivation of sugarcane in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	43.23	6599.02	19.71
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.41	205.83	0.61
3	Tractor		Hours	2.88	2243.58	6.70
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	3293.33	9056.67	27.05
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.86	5646.69	16.86
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	1.10	1303.61	3.89
10	Irrigation		Number	2.06	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	69.57	0.21
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	7.14	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1920.84	5.74
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				27052.95	80.79
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				611.11	1.82
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				27664.06	82.61
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			19.35	2778.75	8.30
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				30442.81	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				30442.81	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3044.28	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				33487.09	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		741.00	177840.00	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			240.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				177840.00	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				144352.91	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				45.19	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:5.31	

Cost of Cultivation of Paddy

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of green gram in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 50918.04. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 37050. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. -13868.04. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.73.

Table 27. Cost of Cultivation of paddy in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	88.92	14202.50	27.89
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Tractor		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	123.50	14820.00	29.11
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	11.12	9139.00	17.95
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.24	988.00	1.94
10	Irrigation		Number	4.94	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	124.12	0.24
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	8.23	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2993.64	5.88
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				42275.49	83.03
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.65
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				42608.82	83.68
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			17.29	3680.30	7.23
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				46289.12	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				46289.12	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4628.91	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				50918.04	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		24.70	37050.00	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1500.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				37050.00	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-13868.04	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2061.46	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.73	

Cost of Cultivation of Cowpea

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of cow pea in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for cow pea was Rs. 40347.44. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44504.50. The net income from cow pea cultivation was Rs. 4157.06. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.1.

Table 28. Cost of Cultivation of cowpea in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	73.43	11704.68	29.01
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Tractor		Hours	2.23	1780.18	4.41
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	11.13	1001.35	2.48
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	15.58	12238.74	30.33
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.23	1780.18	4.41
10	Irrigation		Number	4.45	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	222.52	0.55
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	8.23	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1802.43	4.47
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				30538.32	75.69
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.83
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				30871.66	76.51
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			26.70	5807.84	14.39
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				36679.49	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				36679.49	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3667.95	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				40347.44	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		11.13	44504.50	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4000.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				44504.50	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				4157.06	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3626.37	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.1	

Cost of cultivation of Groundnut

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 41421.69. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 55822. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 14400.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.35.

Table 29. Cost of Cultivation of groundnut in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	43.22	6607.25	15.95
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.24	617.50	1.49
3	Tractor		Hours	3.09	2377.38	5.74
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	117.33	10682.75	25.79
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	11.12	9139.00	22.06
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/liters	1.85	1852.50	4.47
10	Irrigation		Number	1.24	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	62.99	0.15
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	2.47	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2600.91	6.28
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				33942.74	81.94
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				866.67	2.09
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				34809.41	84.04
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			13.59	2846.68	6.87
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				37656.08	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				37656.08	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3765.61	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				41421.69	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		18.53	55575.00	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3000.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.62	247.00	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			400.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				55822.00	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				14400.31	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2235.99	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.35	

Cost of cultivation of Maize

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of maize in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for maize was Rs. 23698.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34978.93. The net income from maize cultivation was Rs. 11280.74. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.48.

Table 30. Cost of Cultivation of maize in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	28.91	4291.71	18.11
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.54	829.38	3.50
3	Tractor		Hours	2.92	2312.55	9.76
4	Machinery		Hours	0.13	101.05	0.43
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	16.83	2184.25	9.22
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	14.63	2107.01	8.89
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.61	3856.45	16.27
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/liters	0.79	760.58	3.21
10	Irrigation		Number	2.47	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	30.75	0.13
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	5.88	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1069.01	4.51
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				17548.61	74.05
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				554.55	2.34
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				18103.15	76.39
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			17.01	3440.57	14.52
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				21543.72	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.09	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				21543.81	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2154.38	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				23698.19	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		29.12	33625.24	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1154.55	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		8.23	1353.69	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			164.55	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				34978.93	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				11280.74	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				813.69	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.48	

Cost of cultivation of Bajra

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of bajra in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 27701.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 30803.52. The net income from bajra cultivation was Rs. 3102.41. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.11.

Table 31. Cost of Cultivation of bajra in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	39.35	6169.47	22.27
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.14	683.19	2.47
3	Tractor		Hours	3.78	3445.02	12.44
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	15.58	1278.92	4.62
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	11.87	2052.71	7.41
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.57	4337.22	15.66
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	1.48	1239.50	4.47
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	0.95	0.00
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	6.42	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1069.03	3.86
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				20282.43	73.22
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				653.33	2.36
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				20935.76	75.58
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			21.00	4246.86	15.33
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				25182.62	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.20	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				25182.82	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2518.28	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				27701.11	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		20.20	30700.82	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1520.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		2.14	102.70	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			48.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				30803.52	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				3102.41	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1371.48	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.11	

Cost of cultivation of Redgram

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of redgram in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for redgram was Rs. 28889.04. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 53149.32. The net income from redgram cultivation was Rs. 24260.27. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.84.

Table 32. Cost of Cultivation of redgram in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	33.55	4908.10	16.99
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.69	411.67	1.42
3	Tractor		Hours	3.27	2477.17	8.57
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenence)		Kgs (Rs.)	17.87	1429.74	4.95
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	4.12	4116.67	14.25
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.19	4055.04	14.04
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	2.06	2058.33	7.12
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	66.41	0.23
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	6.86	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1399.61	4.84
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				20929.60	72.45
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				444.44	1.54
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				21374.05	73.99
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			26.30	4885.05	16.91
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				26259.10	90.90
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				3.67	0.01
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				26262.77	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2626.28	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				28889.04	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		11.39	53149.32	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4666.67	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				53149.32	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				24260.27	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2536.54	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.84	

Cost of cultivation of Cotton

The data regarding the cost of cultivation of cotton in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for cotton was Rs. 28994.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 56539.60. The net income from cotton cultivation was Rs. 27544.94. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.95.

Table 33. Cost of Cultivation of cotton in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	24.32	3648.42	12.58
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.41	706.25	2.44
3	Tractor		Hours	3.22	2412.80	8.32
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	10.19	8081.81	27.87
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	13.03	4606.84	15.89
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	1.09	1094.61	3.78
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	0.63	626.16	2.16
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	1.25	0.00
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	4.94	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1729.13	5.96
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				22912.20	79.02
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				777.78	2.68
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				23689.97	81.70
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			12.92	2668.80	9.20
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				26358.78	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				26358.78	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2635.88	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				28994.66	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		18.85	56539.60	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3000.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				56539.60	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				27544.94	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1538.46	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.95	

Adequacy of fodder

The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, 61.76 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and green fodder was adequate for 11.76 per cent of the households.

Table 34. Adequacy of fodder in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0.00	2	33.33	10	83.33	5	45.45	4	80.00	21	61.76
2	Adequate-Green Fodder	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	3	60.00	4	11.76

Annual gross income

The data regarding the annual gross income in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 42,625 for marginal farmers, for small farmers it was Rs. 55,466.67, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 94,000 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 184,820.

Table 35. Annual gross income in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Service/salary	0.00	0.00	0.00	909.09	20,000.00	3,235.29
2	Wage	0.00	17,833.33	10,416.67	12,272.73	9,000.00	12,117.65
3	Agriculture	0.00	24,791.67	45,050.00	80,545.45	152,220.00	68,719.12
4	Dairy Farm	0.00	0.00	0.00	272.73	3,600.00	617.65
Income(Rs.)		0.00	42,625.00	55,466.67	94,000.00	184,820.00	84,689.71

Average annual expenditure

The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 4,061.97. For marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,222.22, for small farmers it was Rs. 1,229.17, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 3,259.74 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 14,833.33.

Table 36. Average annual expenditure in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
1	Wage	5,000.00	1,333.33	4,428.57	1,666.67	1,970.59
2	Agriculture	8,333.33	13,416.67	31,428.57	62,500.00	19,294.12
3	Dairy Farm	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	294.12
Total		13,333.33	14,750.00	35,857.14	74,166.67	138,107.14
Average		2,222.22	1,229.17	3,259.74	14,833.33	4,061.97

Horticulture species grown

The data regarding horticulture species grown in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 35 coconut trees and 1 mango tree in their field.

Table 37. Horticulture species grown in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	0
2	Mango	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forests species grown in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, households have planted 79 neem trees, 2 tamarind trees and 4 banyan trees in their field. Also, 16 neem trees, 1 tamarind tree and 3 banyan trees in their backyard.

Table 38: Forest species grown in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	13	2	37	8	17	4	12	2	79	16
2	Tamarind	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
3	Banyan	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	4	3

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

Average Additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,588.24 for land development, Rs. 1,235.29 for irrigation facility, Rs. 2,117.65 for improved crop production and Rs. 88.24 for improved livestock management.

Table 39: Additional investment capacity in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (6)	SF (12)	SMF (11)	MDF (5)	All (34)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	1,833.33	4,750.00	2,545.45	5,200.00	3,588.24
2	Irrigation facility	0.00	916.67	909.09	4,200.00	1,235.29
3	Improved crop production	1,166.67	3,083.33	1,545.45	2,200.00	2,117.65
4	Improved livestock management	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	88.24

Source of additional investment

The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicated that loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 52.94 per cent for land development, for 20.59 per cent for irrigation facility and for 41.18 per cent for improved crop production. Soft loans were the source of funds for additional investment for 2.94 per cent for land development,

2.94 per cent for irrigation facility, for 8.82 per cent for improved crop production and for 2.94 per cent for improved livestock management.

Table 40: Source of funds for additional investment capacity in Hire Bagnalu-4 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Land development		Irrigation facility		Improved crop production		Improved livestock management	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Loan from bank	18	52.94	7	20.59	14	41.18	0	0.0
2	Soft loan	1	2.94	1	2.94	3	8.82	1	2.94

Marketing of the agricultural produce

The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, all crops were sold to the extent of 100 per cent except bajra and redgram which were sold to the extent of 99.02 per cent and 89.13 per cent.

Table 41. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Bajra	102.0	1.0	101.0	99.02	1520.0
2	Cotton	95.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	3000.0
3	Cow Pea	5.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	4000.0
4	Groundnut	30.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	3000.0
5	Maize	810.0	0.0	810.0	100.0	1154.55
6	Paddy	20.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	1500.0
7	Redgram	46.0	5.0	41.0	89.13	4666.67
8	Sugarcane	2100.0	0.0	2100.0	100.0	240.0
9	Sunflower	27.0	0.0	27.0	100.0	3000.0

Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated that, about 91.18 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants, 32.35 per cent of the farmers sold in regulated markets and 2.94 per cent of them sold their produce through contract marketing arrangement.

Table 42. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0.00	6	100.00	11	91.67	9	81.82	5	100.00	31	91.18
2	Regulated Market	0	0.00	1	16.67	2	16.67	5	45.45	3	60.00	11	32.35
3	Cooperative marketing Society	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	2.94

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, 23.53 per cent of the households used cart, 97.06 per cent of the households used tractor and 5.88 per cent of them used truck as a mode of transportation for their agricultural produce.

Table 43. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cart	0	0.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	5	45.45	0	0.00	8	23.53
2	Tractor	0	0.00	4	66.67	13	108.33	9	81.82	7	140.00	33	97.06
3	Truck	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	20.00	2	5.88

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, 67.65 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.

Table 44. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF(11)		MDF(5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	3	50	10	83.33	6	54.55	4	80	23	67.65

Interest shown towards soil testing

The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, 70.59 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

Table 45. Interest shown towards soil testing in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0.00	3	50.00	10	83.33	7	63.64	4	80.00	24	70.59

Table 46. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	0	0.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	34	100.00
2	LPG	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.88

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use

The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the

households used firewood as a source of fuel and 5.88 per cent have also used LPG as a source of fuel.

Source of drinking water

The data regarding source of drinking water in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 52.94 per cent of the households, bore well was the source of drinking water for 29.41 per cent and canal/nala was the major source of drinking water for 11.76 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Table 47. Source of drinking water in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	0	0.00	2	33.33	10	83.33	4	36.36	2	40.00	18	52.94
2	Bore Well	0	0.00	2	33.33	1	8.33	5	45.45	2	40.00	10	29.41
3	Canal/Nala	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	8.33	1	9.09	1	20.00	4	11.76

Source of light

The data regarding source of light in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households and kerosene lamp was the source of light for 2.94 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Table 48. Source of light in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Kerosene Lamp	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.94
2	Electricity	0	0.00	5	83.33	12	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	33	97.06

Existence of Sanitary toilet facility

The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facility in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.

Table 49. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	0	0.00	3	50.00	5	41.67	1	9.09	3	60.00	12	35.29

Possession of PDS card

The data regarding possession of PDS card in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicated that, 91.18 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card and 8.82 per cent of the households did not possess PDS card.

Table 50. Possession of PDS card in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	0	0.00	5	83.33	12	100.00	10	90.91	4	80.00	31	91.18
2	Not Possessed	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	20.00	3	8.82

Participation in NREGA program

The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, 61.76 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

Table 51. Participation in NREGA programme in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	4	66.67	10	83.33	4	36.36	3	60	21	61.76

Adequacy of food items

The data regarding adequacy of food items in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 97.06 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 91.18 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 41.18 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 58.82 per cent, fruits were adequate for 2.94 per cent, milk was adequate for 79.41 per cent, eggs were adequate for 17.65 per cent and meat was adequate for 2.94 per cent of the households.

Table 52. Adequacy of food items in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	0	0.00	6	100.00	12	100.00	10	90.91	5	100.00	33	97.06
2	Pulses	0	0.00	5	83.33	12	100.00	9	81.82	5	100.00	31	91.18
3	Oilseed	0	0.00	4	66.67	3	25.00	5	45.45	2	40.00	14	41.18
4	Vegetables	0	0.00	3	50.00	9	75.00	5	45.45	3	60.00	20	58.82
5	Fruits	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	2.94
6	Milk	0	0.00	3	50.00	13	108.33	6	54.55	5	100.00	27	79.41
7	Egg	0	0.00	2	33.33	1	8.33	3	27.27	0	0.00	6	17.65
8	Meat	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.94

Response on Inadequacy of food items

The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 2.94 per cent of the households, pulses were inadequate for 8.82 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 47.06 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 38.24 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 82.35 per cent, milk was inadequate for 23.53 per cent, eggs were inadequate for 73.53 per cent and meat was inadequate for 88.24 per cent of the households.

Table 53. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	2.94
2	Pulses	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	2	18.18	0	0.00	3	8.82
3	Oilseed	0	0.00	1	16.67	8	66.67	4	36.36	3	60.00	16	47.06
4	Vegetables	0	0.00	3	50.00	3	25.00	5	45.45	2	40.00	13	38.24
5	Fruits	0	0.00	5	83.33	11	91.67	8	72.73	4	80.00	28	82.35
6	Milk	0	0.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	5	45.45	0	0.00	8	23.53
7	Egg	0	0.00	4	66.67	10	83.33	6	54.55	5	100.00	25	73.53
8	Meat	0	0.00	5	83.33	11	91.67	9	81.82	5	100.00	30	88.24

Response on Market surplus of food items

The data regarding market surplus of food items in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, oilseeds were market surplus for 11.76 per cent of the households.

Table 54. Response on Market surplus of food items in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF (11)		MDF (5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Oilseed	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	8.33	2	18.18	0	0.00	4	11.76

Table 55. Farming constraints Experienced in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (6)		SF (12)		SMF(11)		MDF(5)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	5	83.33	11	91.67	7	63.64	3	60	26	76.47
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	3	50	11	91.67	5	45.45	4	80	23	67.65
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	2	33.33	10	83.33	9	81.82	4	80	25	73.53
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	2	33.33	1	8.33	3	27.27	0	0	6	17.65
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	5	83.33	11	91.67	9	81.82	5	100	30	88.24
6	High rate of interest on credit	5	83.33	11	91.67	7	63.64	4	80	27	79.41
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	5	83.33	9	75	6	54.55	4	80	24	70.59
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	5	83.33	9	75	9	81.82	5	100	28	82.35
9	Inadequate extension services	1	16.67	1	8.33	1	9.09	0	0	3	8.82
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	5	83.33	6	50	8	72.73	3	60	22	64.71
11	Less rainfall	4	66.67	2	16.67	7	63.64	2	40	15	44.12
12	Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/TV/Mobile)	2	33.33	2	16.67	6	54.55	1	20	11	32.35

Farming constraints

The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 55. The results 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 (67.65%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (73.53%), inadequacy of irrigation water (17.65%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (88.24%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (70.59%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (82.35%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%), inadequate extension services (8.82%), less rainfall (44.12%) and source of agri-technology information (32.35%).

Chapter 5

SUMMARY

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared. Major components such as demographic conditions, migration details, food consumption and family expenditure pattern, material possession, land holding, land use management, cropping pattern, cost of cultivation of crops, livestock management. The statistical components such as frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data. About 34 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey.

The data indicated that there were 91 (56.88%) men and 69 (43.13%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of marginal farmers' was 5.5, small farmers' was 4.83, semi medium farmers' was 4.7 and medium farmers' was 4.4. The data indicated that, 40 (25%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 63 (39.38%) were in 16-35 years of age, 48 (30%) were in 36-60 years of age and 9 (5.63%) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Kunikeri Tanda-1 had 40 per cent illiterates, 20.63 per cent of them had primary school education, 9.38 per cent of them had middle school education, 15.63 per cent of them had high school education, 4.38 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.63 per cent had diploma, 1.25 per cent did ITI, 5 per cent of them had degree education and 0.63 per cent did masters.

The results indicate that, 82.35 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 11.76 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.94 per cent were involved in trade and business.

The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 60 per cent of the household members, 5.63 per cent were agricultural laborers, 0.63 per cent were in private service, 0.63 per cent were in trade and business, 30 per cent were students, 1.88 per cent were children and 0.63 per cent were housewives.

The results show that, 1.25 per cent of the households participated in user group and 98.75 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions. The results indicate that 94.12 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 5.88 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.

The results show that 100 per cent of the households possess TV, 91.18 per cent of them possess mixer/grinder, 20.59 per cent of the households possess motor cycle and 100 per cent of the households possess mobile phones. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 8,411, mixer grinder was Rs. 1,583, motor cycle was Rs. 44,285 and mobile phone was Rs. 1,925.

About 5.88 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 2.94 per cent of them possess plough, 2.94 per cent possess harvester, 20.59 per cent of them possess sprayer and 61.76 per cent of them possess weeder. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 24,000, plough was Rs. 1,500, sprayer was Rs. 5,000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.34.

The results indicate that, 14.71 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 20.59 per cent of the households possess local cow, 5.88 per cent possess crossbred cow and 5.88 per cent of the households possess sheep.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.62, average own labour (women) available was 1.35, average hired labour (men) available was 6.71 and average hired labour (women) available was 6.09. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

The results indicate that, households of the Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed possess 34.12 ha (61.18%) of dry land and 21.65 ha (38.82%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 4.24 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 11.74 ha (77.80%) of dry land and 3.35 ha (22.20%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 13.28 ha (60%) of dry land and 8.85 ha (40%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 4.86 ha (33.95%) of dry land and 9.45 ha (66.05%) of irrigated land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 364,786.48 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 526,317.76. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 648,758.36 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 468,125.43 for dry land and Rs. 1,044,082.11 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 278,543.13 for dry land and Rs. 530,818.47 for irrigated land. In case of medium farmers, the average land value was Rs. 102,916.67 for dry land and Rs. 338,501.07 for irrigated land.

The results indicate that, there were 11 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 32.35 per cent of the farmers and canal was the major source of irrigation for 2.94 per cent of the farmers. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 20.93 meters.

The results indicate that small, semi medium and medium farmers had an irrigated area of 1.62 ha, 7.60 ha and 8.58 ha respectively. The results indicate that, farmers have grown bajra (4.17 ha), cotton (5.02 ha), cowpea (0.81 ha), groundnut (1.26 ha), maize (30.74 ha), paddy (0.81 ha), pearl millet (2.12 ha), redgram (5.85 ha), sugarcane (2.83 ha) and sunflower (1.72 ha). Marginal farmers have grown bajra, maize, pearl millet, redgram and sunflower. Small farmers have grown bajra, maize, redgram and sunflower. Semi medium farmers have grown bajra, cotton, cowpea, groundnut, maize, pearl millet,

redgram and sugarcane. Medium farmers have grown cotton, groundnut, maize, paddy, pearl millet and sugarcane. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Kunikeri Tanda-1 micro-watershed was found to be 83.52 per cent.

The results indicate that, 41.18 per cent of the households have bank account. The results indicate that, 44.12 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sugarcane was Rs. 33487.09. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 177840. The net income from sugarcane cultivation was Rs. 144352.91. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.31. The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 50918.04. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 37050. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. -13868.04. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.73. The total cost of cultivation for cow pea was Rs. 40347.44. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44504.50. The net income from cow pea cultivation was Rs. 4157.06. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.1. The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 41421.69. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 55822. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 14400.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.35. The total cost of cultivation for maize was Rs. 23698.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34978.93. The net income from maize cultivation was Rs. 11280.74. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.48. The total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 27701.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 30803.52. The net income from bajra cultivation was Rs. 3102.41. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.11. The total cost of cultivation for redgram was Rs. 28889.04. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 53149.32. The net income from redgram cultivation was Rs. 24260.27. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.84. The total cost of cultivation for cotton was Rs. 28994.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 56539.60. The net income from cotton cultivation was Rs. 27544.94. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.95.

The results indicate that, 61.76 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and green fodder was adequate for 11.76 per cent of the households.

The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 42,625 for marginal farmers, for small farmers it was Rs. 55,466.67, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 94,000 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 184,820. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 4,061.97. For marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,222.22, for small farmers it was Rs. 1,229.17, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 3,259.74 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 14,833.33.

The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 35 coconut trees and 1 mango tree in their field. The results indicate that, households have planted 79 neem

trees, 2 tamarind trees and 4 banyan trees in their field. Also, 16 neem trees, 1 tamarind tree and 3 banyan trees in their backyard.

The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,588.24 for land development, Rs. 1,235.29 for irrigation facility, Rs. 2,117.65 for improved crop production and Rs. 88.24 for improved livestock management. The results indicated that loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 52.94 per cent for land development, for 20.59 per cent for irrigation facility and for 41.18 per cent for improved crop production. Soft loans were the source of funds for additional investment for 2.94 per cent for land development, 2.94 per cent for irrigation facility, for 8.82 per cent for improved crop production and for 2.94 per cent for improved livestock management.

The results indicated that, all crops were sold to the extent of 100 per cent except bajra and redgram which were sold to the extent of 99.02 per cent and 89.13 per cent. The results indicated that, about 91.18 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants, 32.35 per cent of the farmers sold in regulated markets and 2.94 per cent of them sold their produce through contract marketing arrangement. The results indicated that, 23.53 per cent of the households used cart, 97.06 per cent of the households used tractor and 5.88 per cent of them used truck as a mode of transportation for their agricultural produce.

The results indicated that, 67.65 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm. The results indicated that, 70.59 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel and 5.88 per cent have also used LPG as a source of fuel. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 52.94 per cent of the households, bore well was the source of drinking water for 29.41 per cent and canal/nala was the major source of drinking water for 11.76 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households and kerosene lamp was the source of light for 2.94 per cent of the households in micro watershed. The results indicated that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility. The results indicated that, 91.18 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card and 8.82 per cent of the households did not possess PDS card. The results indicated that, 61.76 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 97.06 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 91.18 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 41.18 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 58.82 per cent, fruits were adequate for 2.94 per cent,

milk was adequate for 79.41 per cent, eggs were adequate for 17.65 per cent and meat was adequate for 2.94 per cent of the households.

The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 2.94 per cent of the households, pulses were inadequate for 8.82 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 47.06 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 38.24 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 82.35 per cent, milk was inadequate for 23.53 per cent, eggs were inadequate for 73.53 per cent and meat was inadequate for 88.24 per cent of the households. The results indicated that, oilseeds were market surplus for 11.76 per cent of the households.

The results 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 (67.65%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (73.53%), inadequacy of irrigation water (17.65%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (88.24%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (70.59%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (82.35%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%), inadequate extension services (8.82%), less rainfall (44.12%) and source of agri-technology information (32.35%).