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

KAVALUR EAST-6 (4D4A2P2f) MICRO WATERSHED

Alavandi Hobli, Koppal Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

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WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

PREFACE

In Karnataka, as in other Indian States, the livelihoods of rural people are intertwined with farming pursuits. Thechallenges 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 Kavalur East-6 microwatershed in Koppal Taluk, Koppal 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:03-07-2019

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Kavalur East-6 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 441 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 98 per cent is covered by soils and 2 per cent is by water bodies. The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 10 soil series and 19 soil phases (management units) and 4Land 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 28 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 28 per cent of the soils are very shallow to shallow (<25- 50 cm), 15 per cent of the soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm) and 44 per cent soils are moderately deep to very deep (75- >150 cm).*
- *About 97 per cent area has clayey soils at the surface and small area of <1 per cent has loamy soils.*
- *About 62 per cent area has non-gravelly (<15% gravel) soils and 36 per cent has gravelly to very gravelly (15-60%) soils).*
- *About 54 per cent area is very low to low (<50-100 mm/m), medium (101-150 mm/m) in 32 per cent area and 12 per cent area is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *An area of about 94 per cent has very gently sloping (1-3%) lands and 4 per cent area has nearly level (0-1%) lands.*
- *About 19 per cent area is slightly eroded (e1) and about 79 per cent area is moderately eroded (e2) lands.*

- *Entire area is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) to very strongly alkaline (pH >9.0) in soil reaction.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils are dominantly <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *Organic carbon is low (<0.5%) in about 69 per cent area, 26 per cent of the soils are medium (0.5-0.75%) and high (>0.75%) in 3 per cent area.*
- *An area of about 96 per cent is low (<23 kg/ha) and 2 per cent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *An area of 22 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and about 76 per cent is high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in 12 per cent area, medium (10-20 ppm) in about 70 per cent area and high (>20 ppm) in 16 per cent area.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in about 35 per cent area, medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in 59 per cent area and high (>1.0 ppm) in 3 per cent area.*
- *Available iron is deficient (<4.5 ppm) in entire area.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 74 per cent area and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 24 per cent area.*
- *Available copper and manganese is sufficient in all the soils.*
- *The land suitability for 28 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

Land suitability for various crops in the microwatershed

Crop	***Suitability Area in ha (%)***			***Crop***	***Suitability Area in ha (%)***	
	Highly suitable (S1)	***Moderately suitable (S2)***			***Highly suitable (S1)***	***Moderately suitable (S2)***
Sorghum	*59 (13)*	*203 (46)*		*Pomegranate*		*194 (44)*
Maize	-	-		*Guava*	-	-
Bajra	-	-		*Jackfruit*	-	-
Groundnut	-	-		*Jamun*	-	*54 (12)*
Sunflower	*23 (5)*	170 (39)		*Musambi*	*23 (5)*	*170 (39)*
Cotton	59 (13)	203 (46)		*Lime*	*23 (5)*	*170 (39)*
Red gram	-	91 (20)		*Cashew*	-	-
Bengalgram	59 (13)	203 (46)		*Custard apple*	59 (13)	*203 (46)*
Chilli	-	-		*Amla*	-	*263 (59)*
Tomato	-	-		*Tamarind*	-	*54 (12)*
Drumstick	-	194 (44)		*Marigold*	-	*263 (59)*
Mulberry		164 (37)		*Chrysanthemum*	-	*263 (59)*
Mango	-	-		*Jasmine*		68 (15)
Sapota	-	-		*Crossandra*	-	*127 (29)*

Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 4 identified LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops.

- *Maintaining soil-health is vital for crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested for these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.,*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. That would help in supplementing the farm income, provide fodder and fuel, and generate lot of biomass which inturn would help in maintaining the ecological balance and contribute to mitigating the climate change.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Soil is a finite natural resource that is central to sustainable agriculture and food security. Over the years, this precious resource is faced with the problems of erosion, salinity, alkalinity, degradation, depletion of nutrients and even decline in availability of land for agriculture. It is a known fact, that it takes thousands of years to form a few centimetres of soil, thus, soil is a precious gift of nature. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the capacity of a soil to produce is limited and the limits to the production are set by its intrinsic characteristics, agroclimatic setting, and use and management. There is, therefore, tremendous pressure on land and water resources, which is causing decline in soil-health and stagnation in productivity. As much as 121 m ha of land is reportedly degraded which leads to impaired soil quality. It is imperative that steps are urgently taken to check and reverse land degradation without any further loss of time. The improvements in productivity will have to come from sustainable intensification measures that make the most effective use of land and water resources. 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.

Added to this, every year there is a significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Thus, developing strategies to slow down the degradation process or reclaim the soils to normal condition and ensure sustainability of production system are the major issues today. This demands a systematic appraisal of our soil and land resources with respect to their extent, geographic distribution, characteristics, behaviour and use potential, which is very important for developing an effective land use and cropping systems for augmenting agricultural production on a sustainable basis. The soil and land resource inventories made so far in Karnataka had limited utility because the surveys were of different types, scales and intensities carried out at different times with specific objectives. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate

detailed site-specific farm level database on various land resources for all the villages/watersheds in a time bound manner that would help to protect the valuable soil and land resources and also to stabilize the farm production.

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

The Land Resource Inventory is basically done for identifying potential and problem areas, developing sustainable land use plans, estimation of surface run off and water harvesting potential, preparation of soil and water conservation plans, land degradation/desertification etc. The Bureau is presently engaged in developing an LRI methodology using high resolution satellite remote sensing data and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data to prepare Landscape Ecological Units (LEU) map representing agro-ecosystem as a whole. The LEU is preferred over landform as the base map for LRI. LEU is the assemblage of landform, slope and land use. An attempt 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 Kavalur East-6 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 Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed is located in the central part of northern Karnataka in Koppal Taluk, Koppal District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Alavandi village. It lies between $15^0$14' to $15^0$16' North latitudes and 75^0 58' and 76^0 00' East longitudes and covers an area of 441 ha. It is about 28 km southwest of Koppal town and is surrounded by Alavandi village on all sides of the microwatershed.

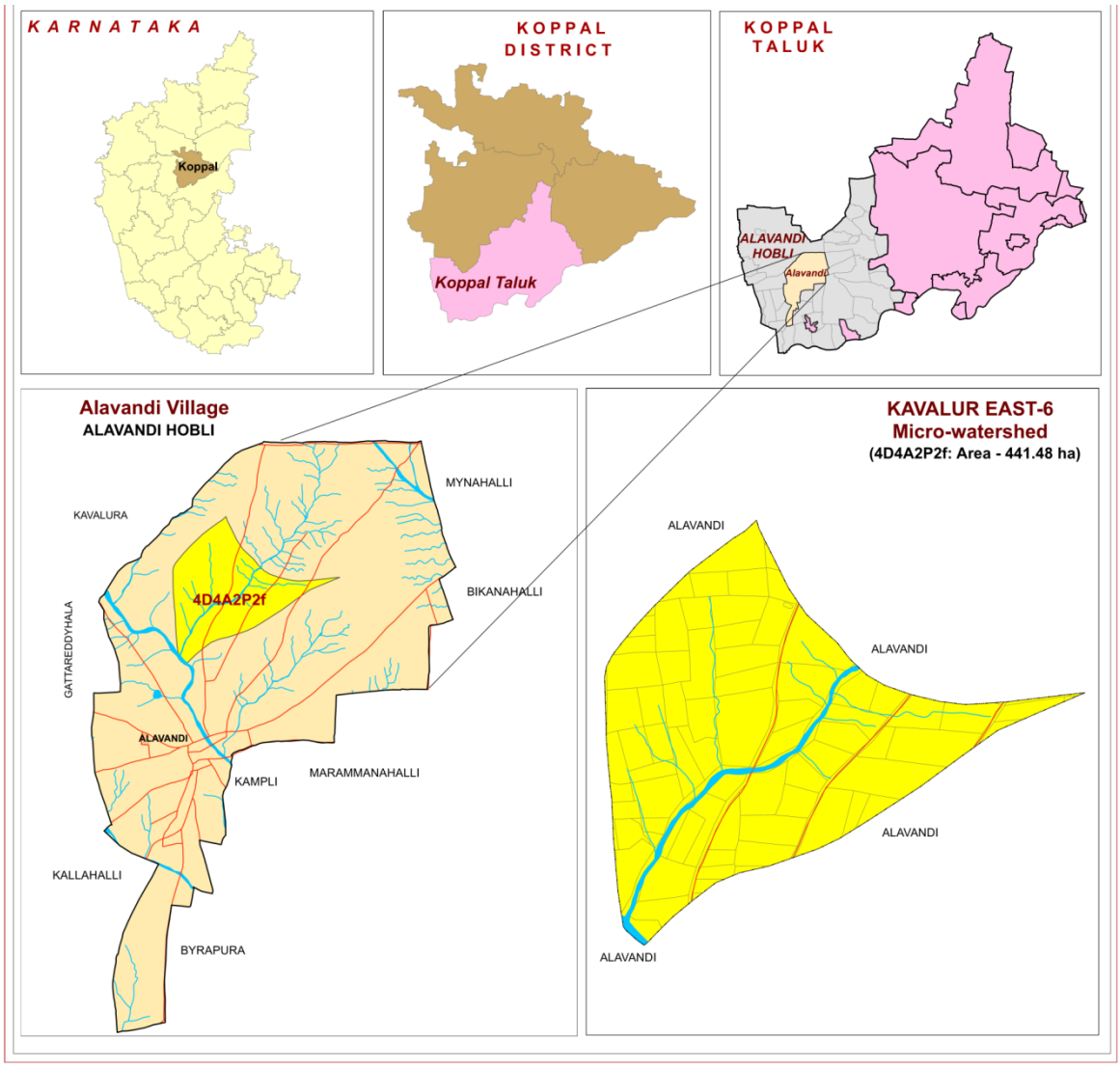


Fig.2.1 Location map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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 Bettageri village. The soil thickness of the alluvium generally is limited to less than a meter, except in river valleys where it is very deep extending to tens of meters. Such soils are transported and represent palaeo black soils originally formed at higher elevation, but now occupying river valleys.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

Fig.2.2 b Alluvium

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as Granite gneiss and Alluvial landscapes based on geology. The microwatershed area has been further divided into mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands and nearly level

plains based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 507-557 m in the gently sloping uplands. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

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 total annual rainfall of 662 mm (Table 2.1) Of this, a maximum of 424 mm precipitation takes place during 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 received 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 months 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**	

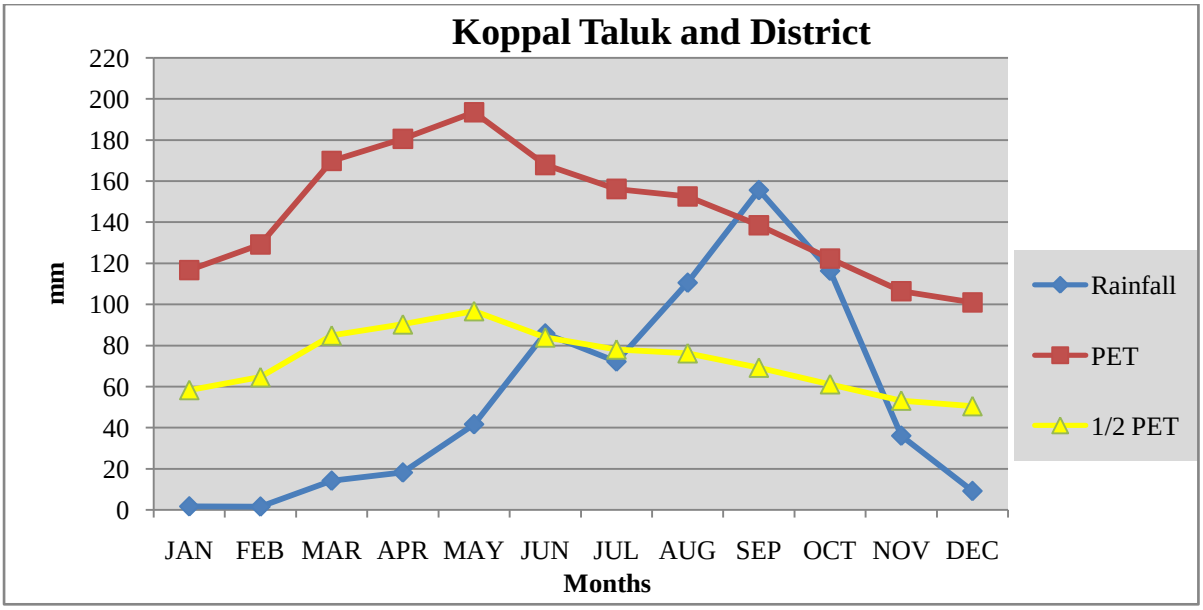


Fig. 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Koppal Taluk and District

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 Kavalur East-6 microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

About 91 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Koppal district is cultivated at present and about 17 per cent of the area is sown more than once. 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, marigold 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 Kavalur East-6 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 in Kavalur East-6 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

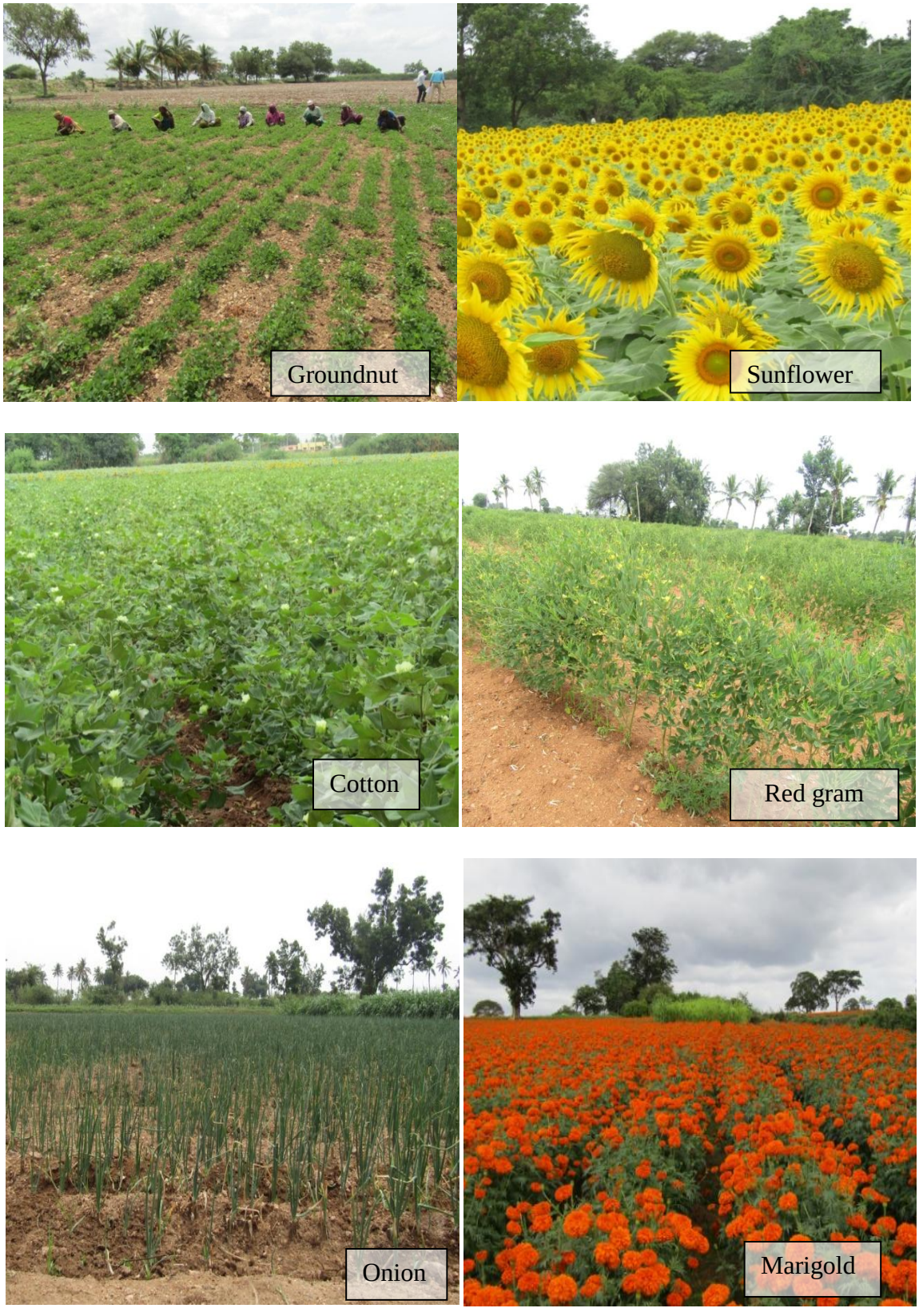


Fig.2.5 Different crops and cropping systems in Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

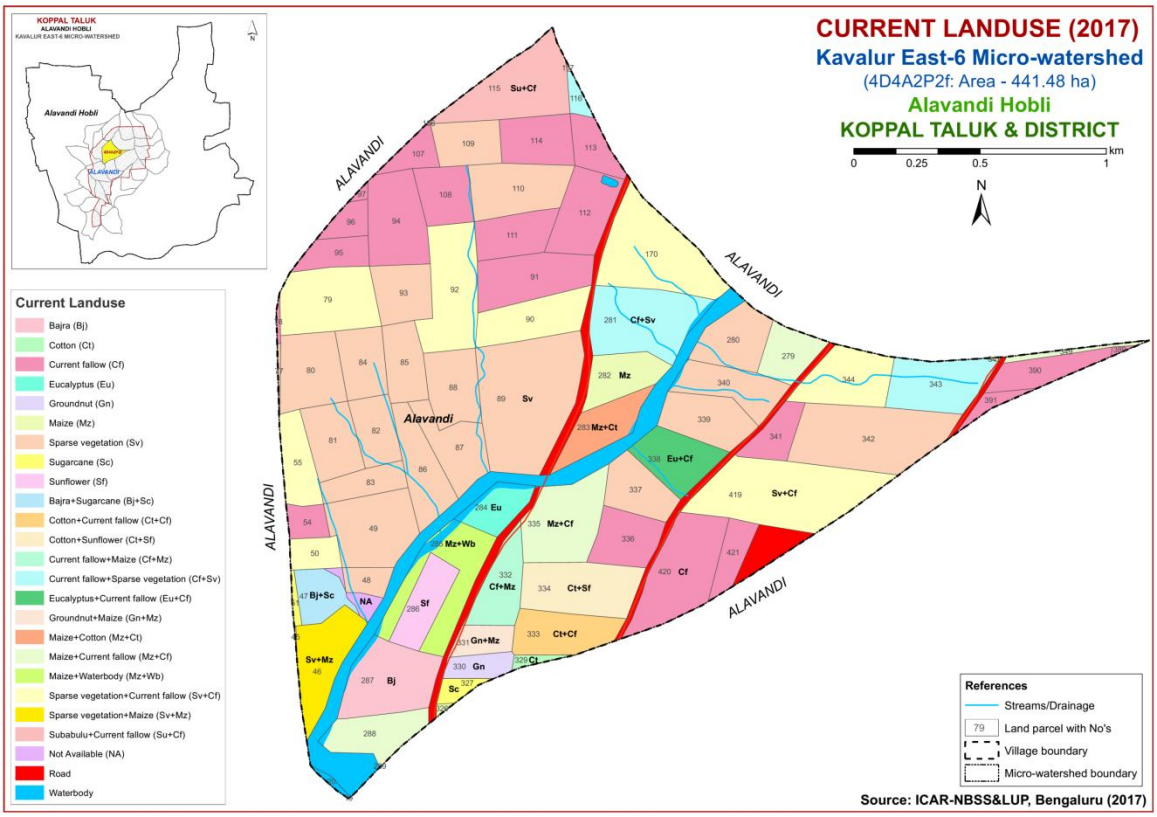


Fig.2.6 Current Land Use – Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

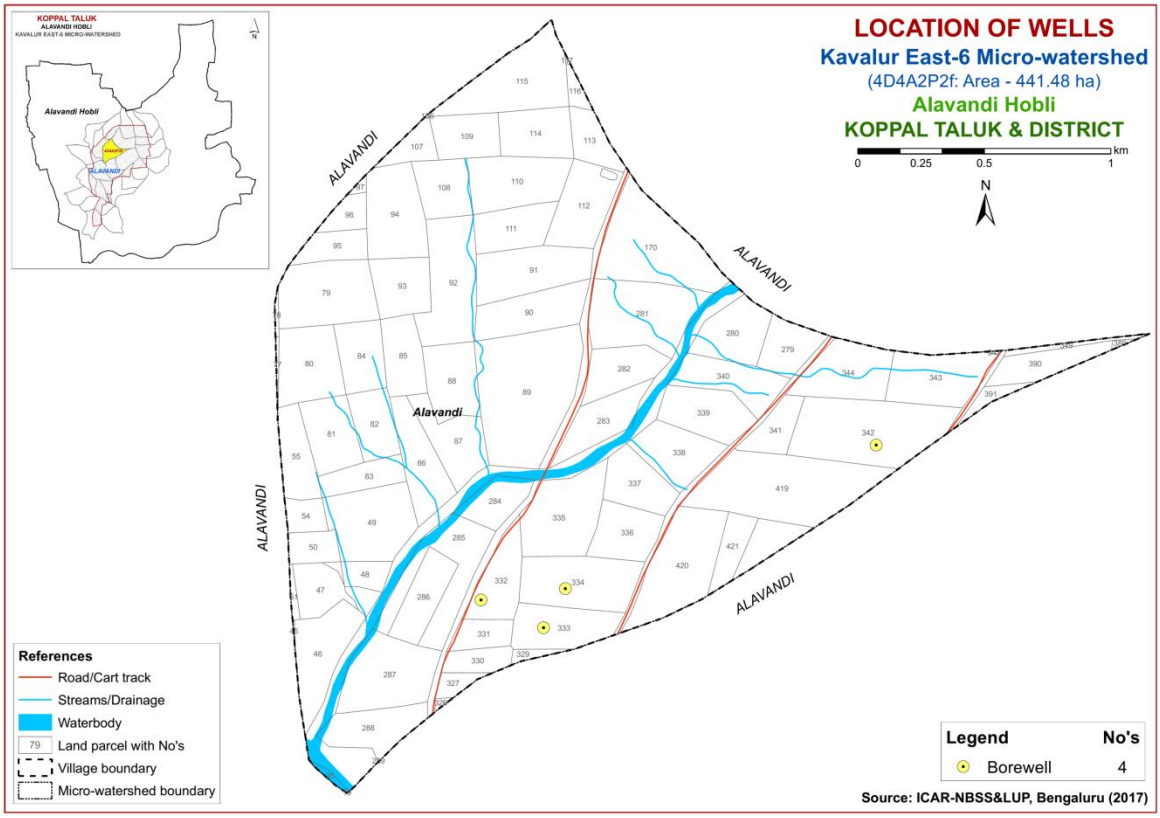


Fig.2.7 Location of wells - Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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 Kavalur East-6 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 (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 441 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 uplands, summits and very gently sloping 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 gently 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

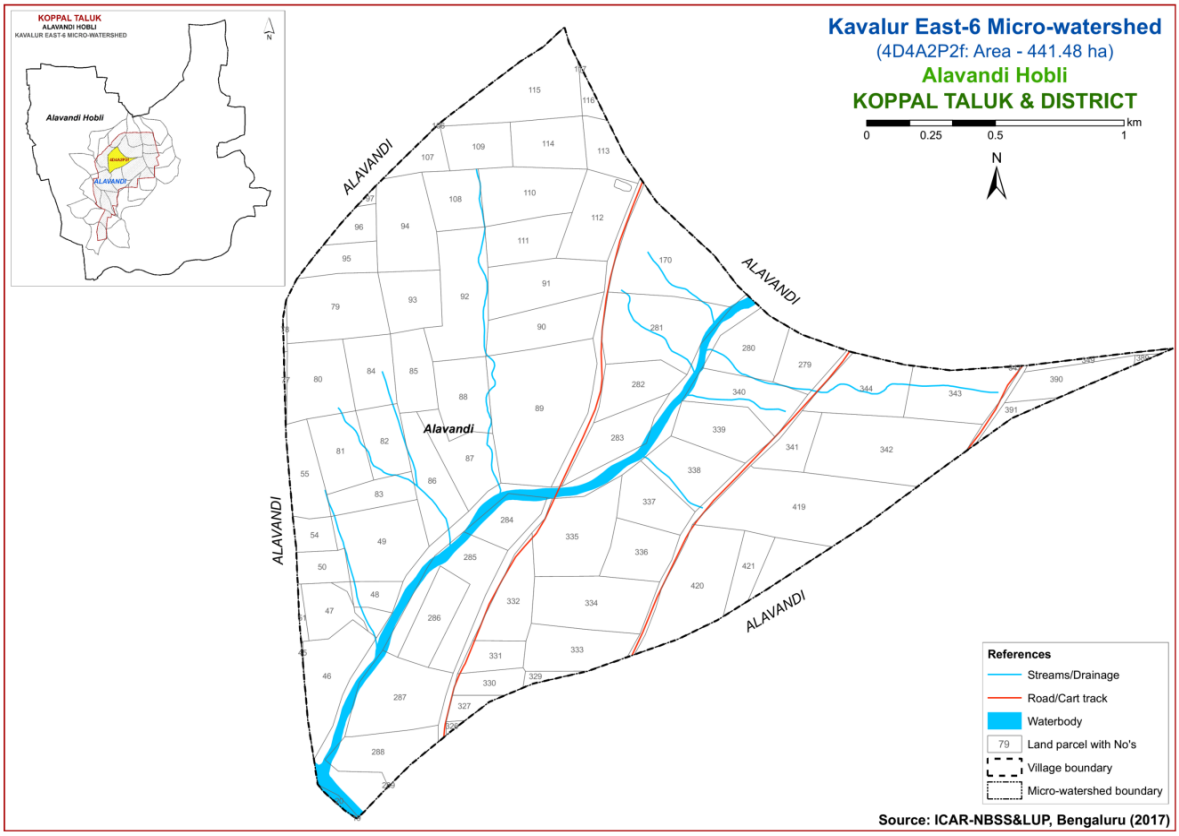


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

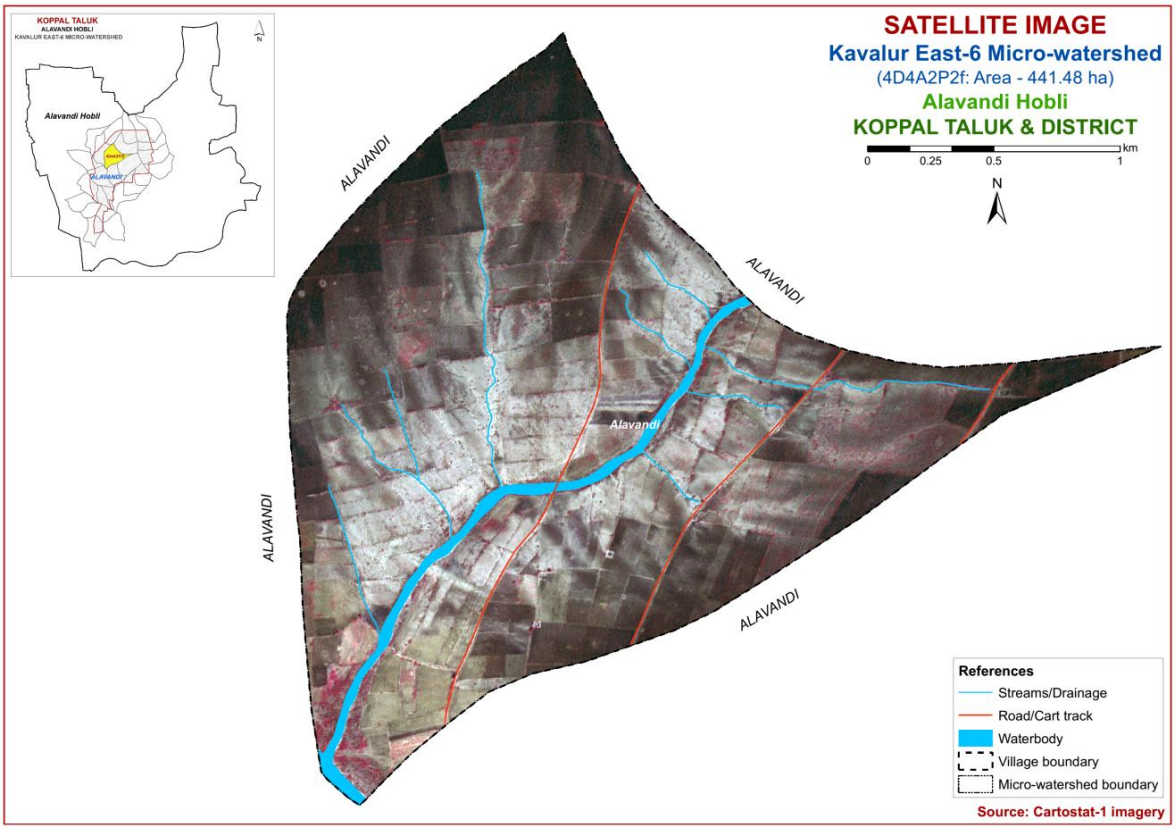


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

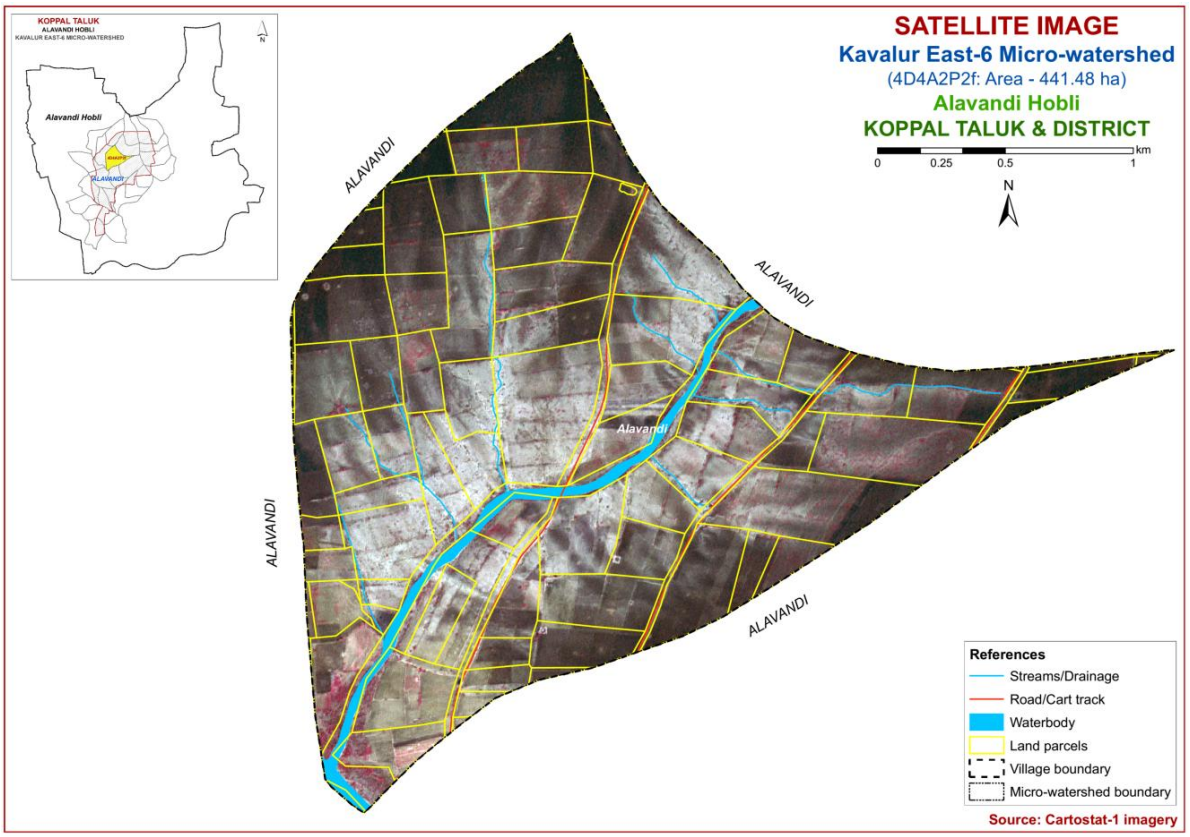


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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 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).

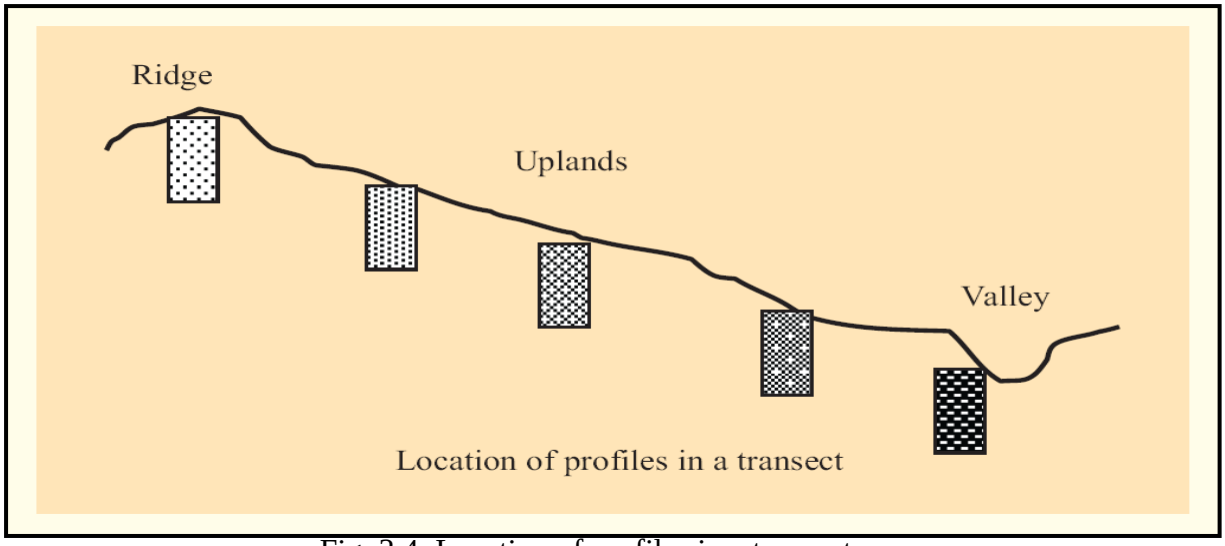


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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, profiles (vertical cut showing the soil layers from surface to the rock) were opened up to 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 boundariers.

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, 10 soil series were identified in Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed.

Table 3.1 Differentiating Characteristics used for identifying Soil Series
(Characteristics are of Series Control Section)

Sl. No	Soil Series	Depth (cm)	Colour (moist)	Texture	Gravel (%)	Horizon sequence	Calcareousness
Soils of granite gneiss Landscape							
1	Belagatti (BGT)	<25	10 YR3/1, 3/2, 4/2	gc	>35	Ap-Crk	es
Soils of Alluvial Landscape							
2	Muttal (MTL)	25-50	10YR3/2,3/3,4/2 7.5YR3/2,3/3,6/4	gc	15-35	Ap-Bw-Ck	e-ev
3	Ravanaki	50-75	7.5YR3/2,3/3,5/2,5/3	c	<15	Ap-Bss-C	e-ev

	(RNK)		10YR3/1,3/2,4/1, 4/2, 5/1,6/1				
4	Dambarahalli (DRL)	75-100	10YR 2/1, 3/1, 4/3	c	<15	Ap-Bw-Ck	e-es
5	Narasapura (NSP)	75-100	10 YR 3/1, 3/2, 4/2,	c		Ap-Bw-Cr	e-es
6	Gatareddihal (GRH)	100-150	10YR 2/1, 3/1, 2.5Y 4/3, 5/4	c	<15	Ap-Bw-BC-C	es
7	Handrala (HDL)	100-150	10 YR 2/1, 3/1,4/1,	c	-	Ap-Bss-Ck	es
8	Kadagathur (KDT)	>150	10 YR 3/1, 3/2, 3/3, 7.5YR 3/3, 3/4	sc-c	-	Ap-Bw	
9	Murlapur (MLR)	>150	10YR 2/1, 2/2, 3/1, 3/2, 4/1,	c	10-20	Ap-Bss	e-es
10	Bardur (BDR)	>150	10YR 2/1, 3/1, 3/2,	c	<15	Ap-Bss	es

3.4 Soil Mapping

The area under each soil series was further separated into soil phases and their boundaries delineated on the cadastral map based on the variations observed in the texture of the surface soil, slope, erosion, presence of gravel, stoniness etc. A soil phase is a subdivision of soil series based mostly on surface features that affect its use and management. The soil mapping units are shown on the map (Fig.3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map. The soil map shows the geographic distribution and area extent of 19 mapping units representing 10 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 19 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 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 2017 from Kavalur East-6 farmer's fields (44 samples) 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.

3.6 Land management units (LMUs)

The 19 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were regrouped into 4 Land management units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land management units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Kavalur East-6 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.

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

Soil map unit No*	Soil Series	Soil Phase Symbol	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of granite and granite gneiss landscape				
	BGT	Belagatti soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown, calcareous gravelly clay black soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**53 (12.04)**
10		BGTmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	53 (12.04)
Soils of Alluvial landscape				
	MTL	Muttal soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark grayish brown to dark brown, calcareous black gravelly clay soils occurring on nearly level to gently sloping plains under cultivation		**115 (26.23)**
308		MTLmB1g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	4 (1.0)
310		MTLmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	41 (9.26)
312		MTLmB2g2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	70 (15.97)
	RNK	Ravanaki soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), moderately well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown and dark gray, calcareous cracking clay black soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**68 (15.36)**
336		RNKmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	54 (12.21)
337		RNKmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	14 (3.15)
	DRL	Dambarahalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark brown to very dark gray, calcareous black cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**105 (23.6)**
348		DRLmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	30 (6.7)
350		DRLmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	75 (16.9)
	NSP	Narasapura soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown and very dark gray, black cracking clay soils		**35 (8.11)**

		occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		
353		NSPcB1g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	1 (0.34)
360		NSPmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	23 (5.32)
362		NSPmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	11 (2.45)
	GRH	Gatareddihal soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have light olive brown to very dark gray, calcareous black cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**0.13 (0.03)**
374		GRHmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	0.13 (0.03)
	HDL	Handrala soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to very dark gray, black cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**0 (0.03)**
382		HDLmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	0 (0.03)
	KDT	Kadagathur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown, sandy clay to clay black soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**23 (5.19)**
403		KDTmA1	Clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	17 (3.76)
405		KDTmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	6 (1.43)
	MLR	Murlapur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to very dark gray, calcareous black cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**31 (6.97)**
415		MLRmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	6 (1.34)
418		MLRmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	10 (2.29)
419		MLRmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	15 (3.34)
	BDR	Bardur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to very dark gray, black cracking clay calcareous soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**0.41 (0.09)**
428		BDRmA1	Clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	0.41 (0.09)
1000		Others	water body	10 (2.36)

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

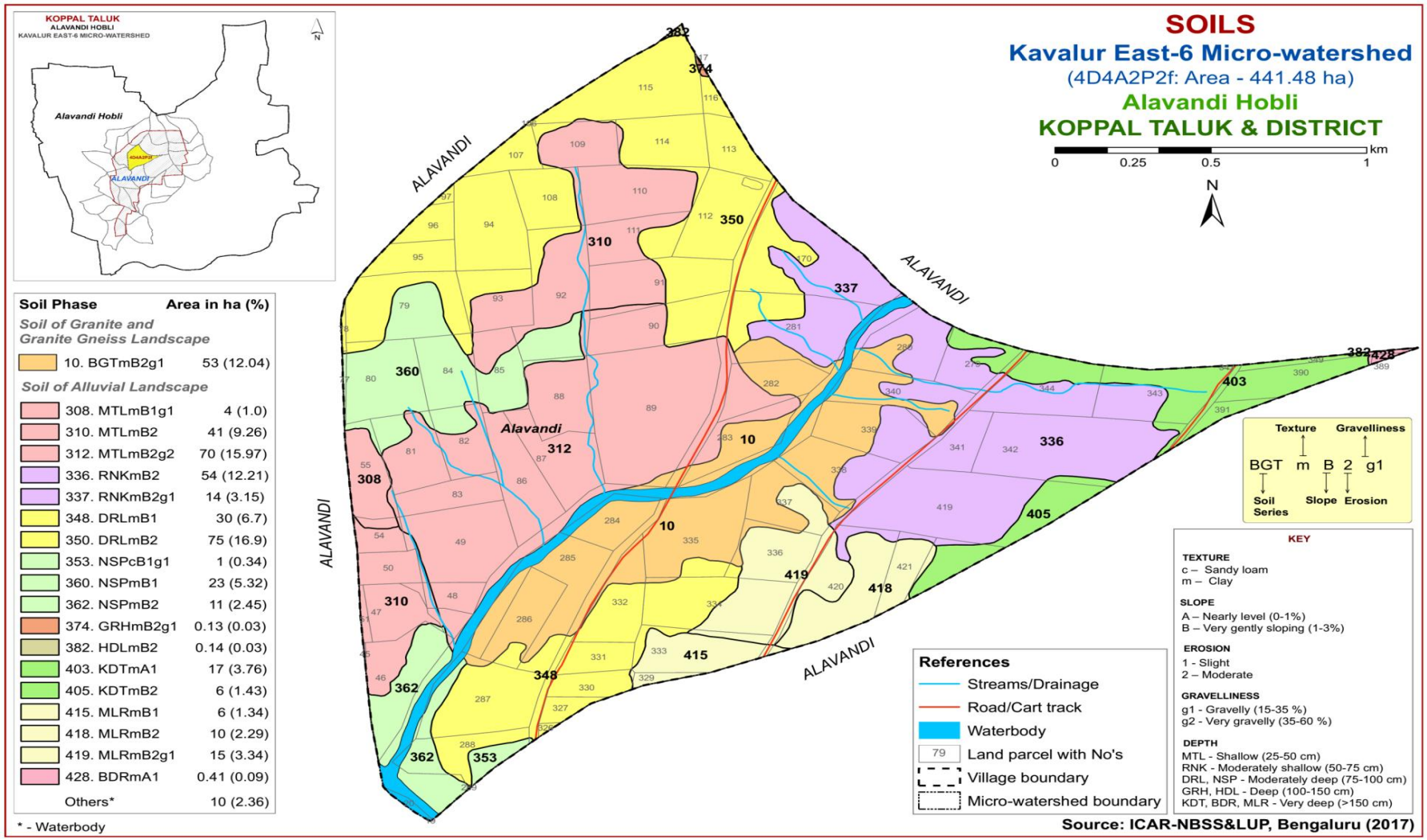


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units- Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes based on geology. In all, 10 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 10 soil series identified followed by 19 soil phases (management units) mapped (Fig. 3.5) are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Kavalur East-6 microwatershed is 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 gneiss landscape

In this landscape, only one soil series was identified and mapped. The brief description of series along with the soil phases identified and mapped is given below.

4.1.1 Belagatti (BGT) Series: Belagatti soils are very shallow (< 25 cm), well drained, have dark gray to dark grayish brown gravelly clay calcareous soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands. The Belagatti series has been classified as a member of the clayey- skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Lithic Ustorthents.

The thickness of the soil is less than 25 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2. The texture is clay with more than 35 per cent gravel and the available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Belagatti (BGT) Series

4.2 Soils of Alluvial landscape

In this landscape, 9 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, Muttal (MTL) 115 ha (26%), Dombarahalli (DRL) 105 ha (24%), Ravanaki (RNK) 68 ha (15%) and other series occur in a small area. The brief description of each soil series along with the soil phases identified and mapped is given below.

4.2.1 Muttal (MTL) Series: Muttal soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown, calcareous gravelly clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands. The Muttal series has been classified as a member of the clayey, mixed, isohyperthermic (calc) family of (Paralithic) Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 30 to 48 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 15 to 18 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 2.5 to 4. The texture varies from sandy clay to clay with 10 to 15 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 18 to 32 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 2 to 6 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is clay and are calcareous. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Three soil phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Muttal (MTL) Series

4.2.2 Ravanaki (RNK) Series: Ravanaki soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown, calcareous clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands. The Ravanaki series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 50 to 75 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 15 to 20 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 2.5 to 4. The texture varies from sandy clay to clay with 10 to 15 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 35 to 60 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 2 to 6 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay to clay and is calcareous with gravel content of 10 to 20 per cent. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Two soil phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Ravanaki (RNK) Series

4.2.3 Dambarahalli (DRL) Series: Dambarahalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have black and very dark gray to dark brown calcareous cracking clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Dambarahalli series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 75 to 99 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 13 to 24 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2. The texture is clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 54 to 85 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is high (151-200 mm/m).

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Dambarahalli (DRL) Series

4.2.4 Narsapura (NSP) Series: Narasapura soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown and very dark gray, black calcareous cracking clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on very gently sloping uplands. The Narsapura series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum is 76 to 98 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 15 to 19 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1 to 2.The texture is clay with no gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 57 to 83 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m). Three soil phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Narsapura (NSP) series

4.2.5 Gatareddihal (GRH) Series: Gatareddihal soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained have black or dark grey to light olive brown calcareous clay soils. They are developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Gatareddihal series has been classified as member of the fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Vertic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 102 to 149 cm. The thickness of A-horizon ranges from 12 to 19 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR, 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 6. The texture is sandy clay loam to clay. The thickness of B-horizon ranges from 86 to 117 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 2 to 6. Texture is clay with less than 15 per cent gravel and are calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m).

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Gatareddihal (GRH) Series

4.2.6 Handrala (HDL) Series: Handrala soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have black, very dark brown to dark gray calcareous cracking clay soils. They are developed from alluvium and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands. The Handrala series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 102 to 149 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 14 to 26 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1. The texture is clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 103 to 127 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2. Texture is dominantly clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Handrala (HDL) Series

4.2.7 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 uplands under cultivation. The Kadagathur series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic 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).

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Kadagathur (KDT) Series

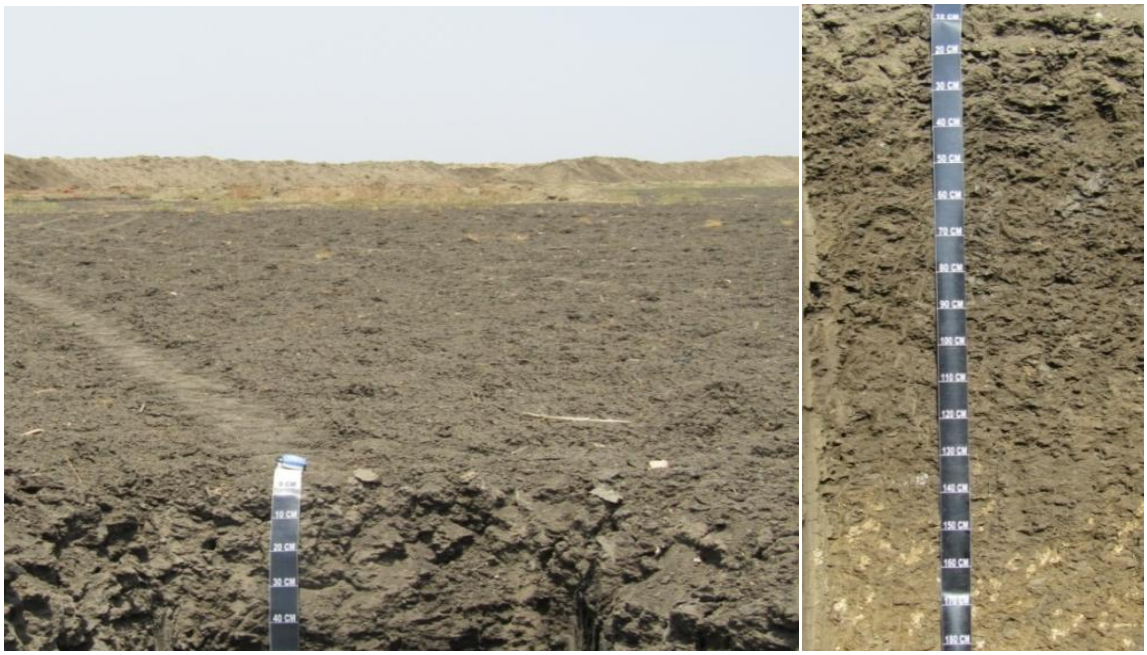
4.2.8 Murlapur (MLR) Series: Murlapur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to very dark gray, calcareous black cracking clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands. The Murlapur series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum is >150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 20 to 25 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1.The texture is clay with no gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 150 to 190 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2. Its texture is clay. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Three soil phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Murlapur (MLR) series

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

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 15 to 19 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 and chroma 1 with clay texture. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 146 to 180 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 2. Its texture is clay and is calcareous with less than 15 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one soil phase was identified and mapped.



Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Bardur (BDR) Series

Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

Series Name: Belagatti (BGT), Pedon: A2/RM-5
Location: $15^0$19'10.8"N, $75^0$57'48.1"E, Kavalura village, Koppal taluk and district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Clayey- skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic (calcareous) Lithic Ustorthents

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-23	Ap	36.14	20.34	43.52	10.87	6.93	5.97	8.42	3.94	40	c	29.53	17.97

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}							%	%
0-23	8.4			0.157	0.12	18.24			0.73	0.50		44.84	1.03	-	1.11

Contd...

Series Name: Muttal (MTL), **Pedon:** RM-13
Location: $15^0$14'30.8"N, $75^0$56'50.6"E, Gatareddihalla village, Koppal taluk and district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Clayey, mixed, isohyperthermic (calc) (paralithic) 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
0-20	Ap	39.05	13.74	47.21	3.05	5.05	8.21	14.63	8.11	15-30	c	29.95	17.94
20-34	Bwk	28.77	19.57	51.66	4.81	4.71	4.92	9.09	5.24	10	c	33.44	21.56

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}							%	%
0-20	8.27	-	-	0.202	0.79	6.10	-	-	0.62	0.25	-	36.64	0.78	-	0.69
20-34	8.36	-	-	0.177	0.99	23.04	-	-	0.29	0.38	-	39.60	0.77	-	0.96

Contd....

Series Name: Ravanaki (RNK), **Pedon:** RM-20
Location: $15^0$14'22.7"N, $75^0$57'45.8"E, Gatareddihalla village, Koppal taluk and district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) 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
0-28	Ap	24.43	17.76	57.81	5.30	3.89	3.78	7.14	4.32	20	c	41.40	29.60
28-55	Bw	18.77	15.59	65.64	2.74	3.73	2.85	4.83	4.61	10	c	46.71	35.18
55-80	Bc	12.53	15.43	72.04	2.60	1.92	1.47	3.16	3.39	10	c	56.82	43.73

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}							%	%
0-28	8.86	-	-	0.483	0.63	15.48	-	-	0.86	6.27		37.00	0.64	-	16.94
28-55	8.61	-	-	1.4	0.23	13.68	-	-	0.68	12.27		53.20	0.81	-	23.06
55-80	8.35	-	-	4.53	0.91	11.40	-	-	0.75	28.97		54.80	0.76	-	52.86

Contd....

Series Name: Dombarahalli (DRL) **Pedon:** R-8
Location: $15^0$13'96.2"N, $75^0$57'48.6" E Ragunathanahalli village, Koppal taluk and district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) Typic Haplusterts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-15	Ap	28.25	19.48	52.27	4.76	4.44	4.87	8.23	5.95		c	39.86	27.20
15-27	BA1	21.55	20.00	58.45	3.76	2.76	3.43	6.30	5.30		c	46.35	34.84
27-45	Bss1	14.86	20.89	64.25	2.46	2.23	2.23	3.91	4.02		c	57.99	41.06
45-80	Bss2	10.42	19.04	70.54	1.74	1.97	1.27	2.78	2.66		c	66.36	36.24

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-15	8.78			0.42	0.32	12.35			0.59	4.25		49.70	0.95	100.00	5.62
15-27	9.03			0.61	0.30	12.48			0.30	8.96		57.23	0.98	100.00	10.07
27-45	9.10			0.67	0.34	11.70			0.25	11.85		60.71	0.95	100.00	14.05
45-80	9.18			0.86	0.32	13.39			0.27	15.40		63.33	0.90	100.00	18.45

Contd....

Series Name: Narsapura (NSP), Pedon: A2/RM-2
Location: $15^0$19'86.9"N, $75^0$57'86.1"E, Kavalura village, Koppal taluk and district
Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) Typic Haplustepts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-29	Ap	31.32	16.52	52.16	5.51	5.40	5.51	9.83	5.08	10	c	38.86	27.64
29-52	Bw1	13.30	22.08	64.62	2.52	2.41	2.41	3.67	2.29	05	c	49.88	40.05
52-77	BW2	13.22	17.39	69.40	3.56	2.41	1.95	2.76	2.53	05	c	51.33	41.55

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}							%	%
0-29	9.16			0.615	0.23	9.36			0.72	10.98		51.09	0.98		21.49
29-52	8.69			2.01	0.5	8.64			0.55	24.42		60.63	0.94		40.27
52-77	8.52			2.68	0.46	7.68			0.50	25.65		60.74	0.88		42.24

Contd....

Series Name: Gatareddihal (GRH) Pedon**:** R-7

Location: $15^0$14'20.8"N, $76^0$04'28.4" E Gudlanur village, Koppal taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic sodic Haplusterts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-18	Ap	20.07	19.71	60.23	1.76	3.75	3.64	3.42	7.50		c	41.70	29.56
18-51	Bss1	15.11	17.47	67.42	3.16	3.04	2.25	3.38	3.27		c	59.43	38.52
51-80	Bss2	13.19	18.74	68.07	1.80	2.93	2.37	3.04	3.04		c	60.69	40.91
80-107	Bss3	17.54	19.50	62.96	2.46	4.13	3.24	4.25	3.46		c	57.25	37.31
107-131	BC	9.42	17.48	73.10	1.48	1.82	1.36	1.93	2.84		c	64.62	43.98

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-18	9.08			0.23	0.33	6.89			0.70	6.36		63.21	1.05	100.00	7.11
18-51	9.19			0.61	0.49	9.10			0.54	14.20		66.05	0.98	100.00	15.98
51-80	9.27			0.56	0.29	9.36			0.49	14.75		65.63	0.96	100.00	17.07
80-107	9.28			0.57	0.39	9.62			0.44	14.64		63.95	1.02	100.00	17.49
107-131	9.04			1.08	0.31	8.32			0.52	16.40		68.36	0.94	100.00	17.30

Contd....

Series Name: Handrala (HDL), Pedon: A2/RM-1

Location: $15^0$19'69.8"N, $75^0$58'00"E, Kavalura village, Koppal taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) Typic Haplusterts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-25	Ap	21.68	16.62	61.70	4.42	3.98	3.43	5.64	4.20	10	c	41.36	31.27
25-50	Bss1	14.93	15.76	69.32	2.64	2.53	2.99	3.33	3.44	05	c	48.92	39.19
50-82	Bss2	23.11	16.60	60.29	4.51	3.61	6.31	4.74	3.95	05	c	42.46	33.85
82-117	Bss3	10.50	18.38	71.12	1.98	1.98	1.63	2.57	2.33	05	c	52.95	42.82

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}							%	%
0-25	9.06			0.371	0.16	4.80	-	-	0.80	7.93	-	62.33	1.01	-	12.72
25-50	9.09			0.719	0.2	7.20	-	-	0.42	14.94	-	67.10	0.97	-	22.26
50-82	9.28			0.47	0.19	9.36	-	-	0.47	11.59	-	60.21	1.00	-	19.26
82-117	8.76			1.55	0.36	8.64	-	-	0.11	2.28	-	25.33	0.36	-	9.02

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 Typic Haplustepts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-12	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

Contd....

Series Name: Murlapur (MLR), Pedon: R-A1/16

Location: $15^0$19'42.9"N, $75^0$55'84.7"E, Kavalura village, Koppal taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) Haplusterts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-30	Ap	27.97	13.96	58.07	4.22	4.77	6.66	8.10	4.22	10	c	36.24	25.90
30-53	BA	26.34	17.48	56.17	4.17	5.05	6.04	7.24	3.84	05	c	38.55	28.98
53-83	Bss1	19.35	19.55	61.10	3.13	3.91	4.03	5.48	2.80	05	c	44.48	33.69
83-105	Bss2	16.63	17.47	65.90	2.70	3.93	2.92	3.93	3.15	<5	c	50.55	38.11
105-160	Bss3	14.69	20.34	64.97	0.79	2.26	4.07	4.18	3.39	<5	c	51.54	40.19

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}							%	%
0-30	9.19	-	-	0.313	0.57	10.08	-	-	0.64	5.67	-	42.08	0.72	-	13.48
30-53	9.22	-	-	0.449	0.24	13.08	-	-	0.35	8.23	-	41.02	0.73	-	20.06
53-83	9.17	-	-	0.377	0.82	16.92	-	-	0.39	14.28	-	51.20	0.84	-	27.90
83-105	9.18	-	-	0.477	0.61	15.48	-	-	0.35	13.19	-	53.11	0.81	-	24.84
105-160	9.01	-	-	1.17	0.24	16.92	-	-	0.43	19.61	-	53.95	0.83	-	36.35

Contd....

Series Name: Bardur (BDR), Pedon: R-4

Location: $15^0$14'31.7"N, $76^0$01'19.1"E, Moranali village, Koppal taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) Typic Haplusterts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-25	Ap	21.78	22.78	55.44	2.17	3.68	4.44	6.61	4.88	-	c	36.78	26.95
25-53	BA	18.62	18.56	62.82	2.23	4.24	3.46	5.24	3.46	-	c	41.25	29.87
53-90	Bss1	15.87	18.60	65.53	2.23	1.34	4.25	3.91	4.13	-	c	44.73	33.64
90-126	Bss2	13.66	20.02	66.32	1.68	2.80	2.35	3.70	3.14	-	c	49.24	38.37
126-152	Bss3	11.64	20.79	67.57	1.69	1.81	1.81	3.50	2.82	-	c	53.50	41.90
152-210	Bss4	11.38	23.21	65.42	2.16	2.16	1.93	3.07	2.05	-	c	51.53	39.64

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}							%	%
0-25	8.73	-	-	0.203	0.24	5.76	-	-	0.65	4.43	-	40.56	0.73	-	10.93
25-53	9.17	-	-	0.295	0.45	4.92	-	-	0.32	10.47	-	74.70	1.19	-	14.02
53-90	9.27	-	-	0.388	0.66	6.00	-	-	0.24	10.49	-	76.20	1.16	-	13.77
90-126	9.22	-	-	0.608	0.57	5.88	-	-	0.21	15.93	-	77.20	1.16	-	20.63
126-152	9.21	-	-	0.936	0.33	6.60	-	-	0.37	20.88	-	80.90	1.20	-	25.81
152-210	9.03	-	-	1.47	0.33	8.16	-	-	0.24	15.34	-	73.10	1.12	-	20.98

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/alkali 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 identified 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 19 soil map units identified in the Kavalur East-6 microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 5 land capability subclasses (Fig. 5.1). Entire area is suitable for agriculture. Major area of about 262 ha (59%) has good lands (Class II) with moderate problems of soil and erosion and 115 ha (26%) area has moderately good lands (Class III) with severe limitations of soil and erosion and 53 ha (12%) has fairly good lands (Class IV) with very severe limitations of soil and erosion. An area of 10 ha (2%) is under water bodies.

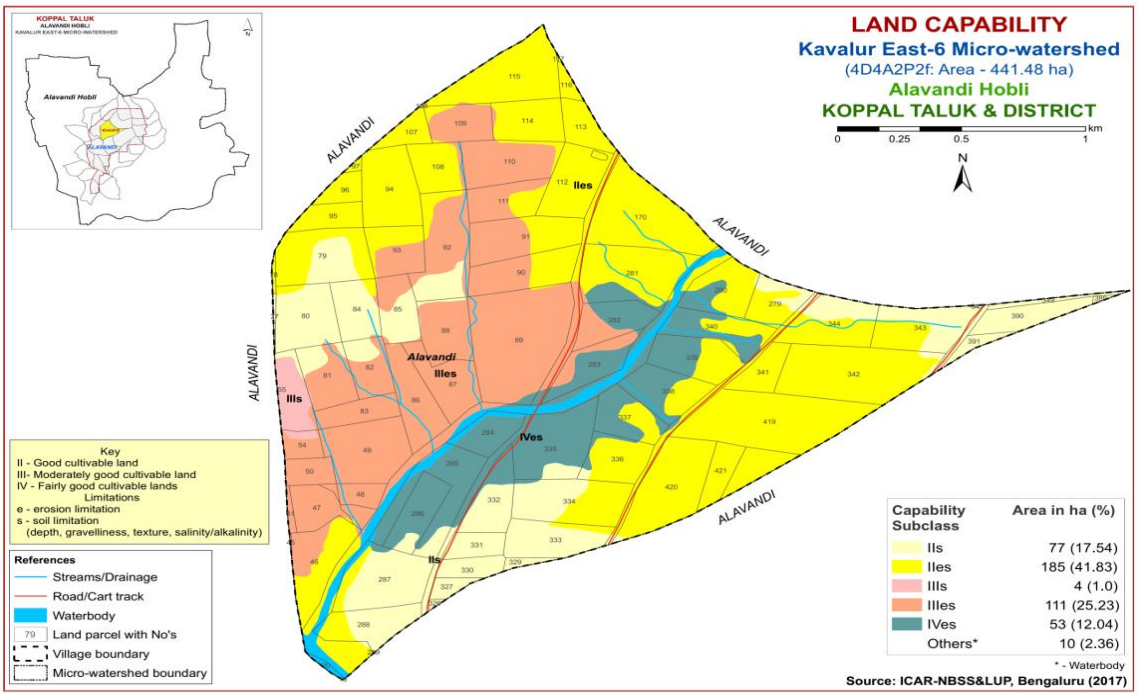


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

5.2 Soil Depth

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

About 53 ha (12%) area is very shallow (<25 cm) and distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 184 ha (42%) is under shallow to moderately shallow (25-75 cm) soils and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, central and western part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) and deep (100-150 cm) soils occupy an area of about 140 ha (32%) and occur in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed and very deep (>150 cm) soils occupy an area of 54 ha (12%) and occur in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. The most productive lands cover about 54 ha (12%) where all climatically adopted long duration crops be grown. The problem soils cover about 169 ha (38%) where only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is high.

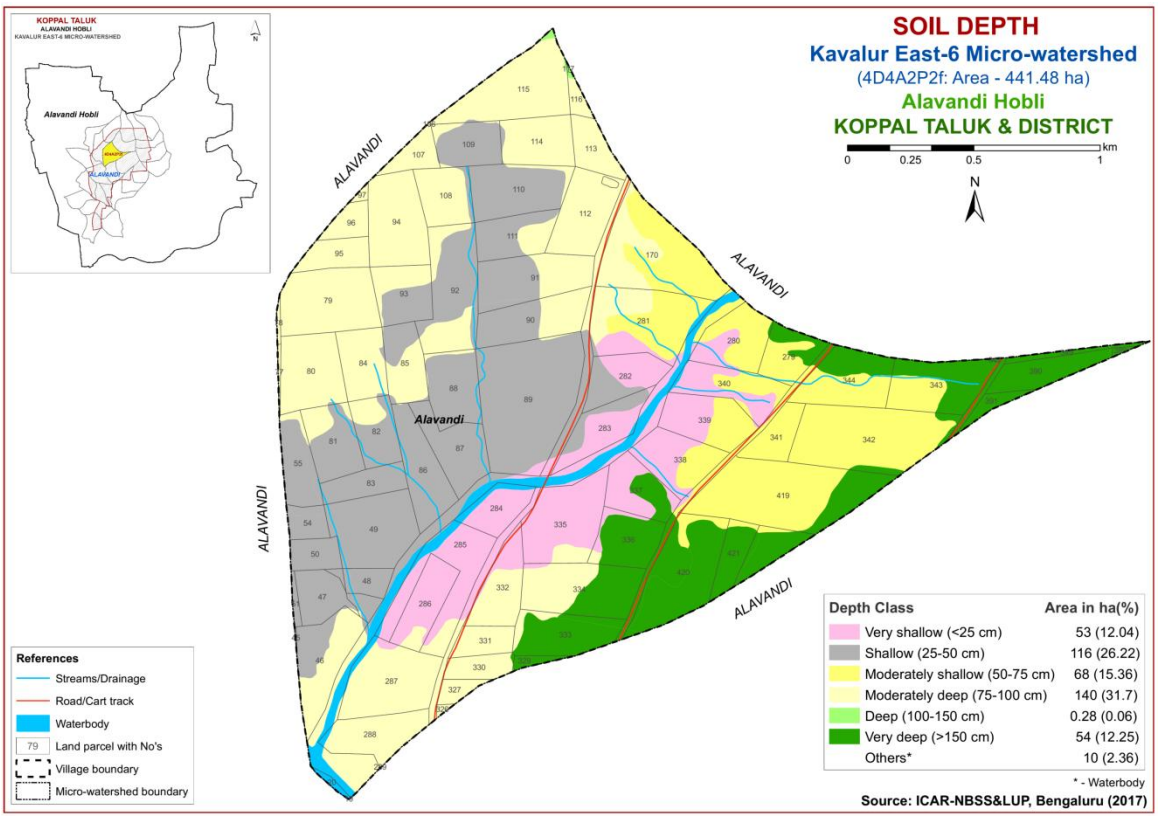


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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 showing sandy, loamy and clayey at the surface was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Fig.5.3.

Major area of about 430 ha (97%) has soils that are clayey at the surface and a very small area of about 1 ha (<1%) has loamy soils (Fig. 5.3) About 430 ha (97%) are productive lands that have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems.

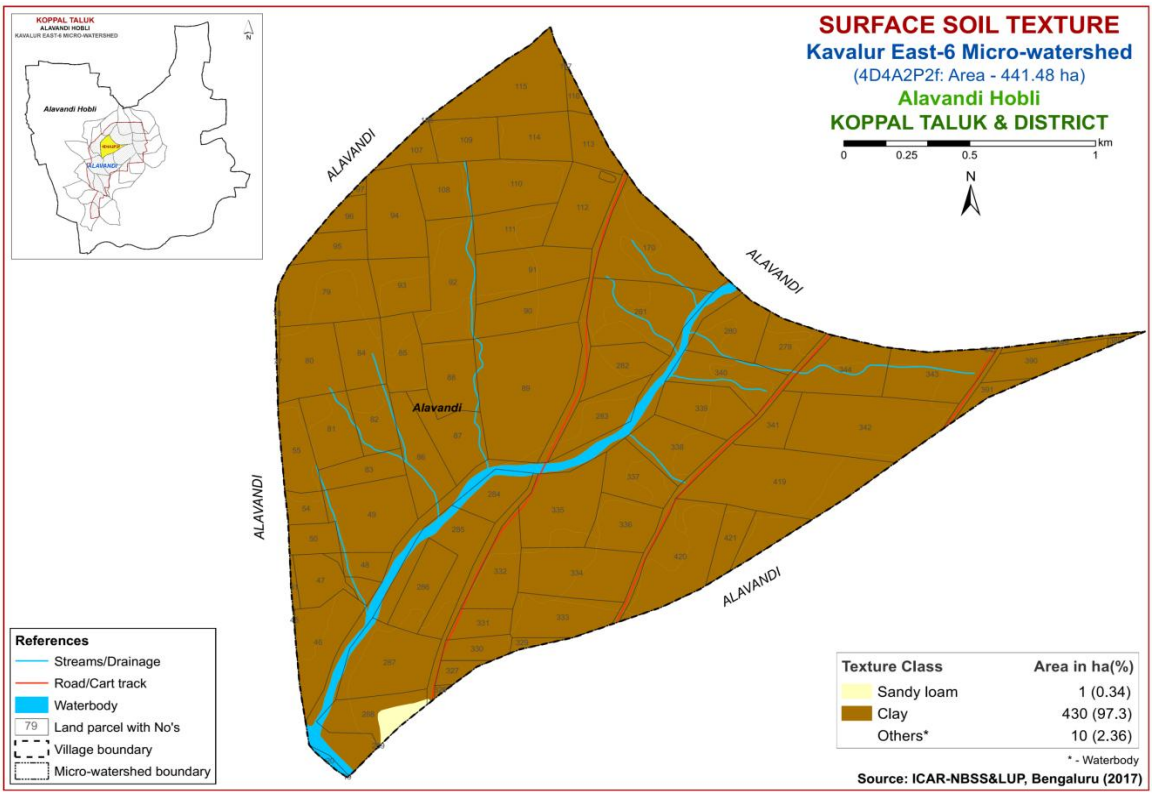


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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 shown in Fig.5.4.

Major area of about 273 ha (62%) area has non gravelly (<15%) soils, 88 ha (20%) has gravelly (15-35%) soils and occur in central and northeastern part and 70 ha (16%) area has very gravelly (35-60%) soils and occur in central part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 273 ha (62%) has most productive lands with respect to gravelliness. They are non-gravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing both annual and perennial crops. The problem lands cover about 158 ha (35%) that are gravelly to very gravelly where only medium or short duration crops can be grown.

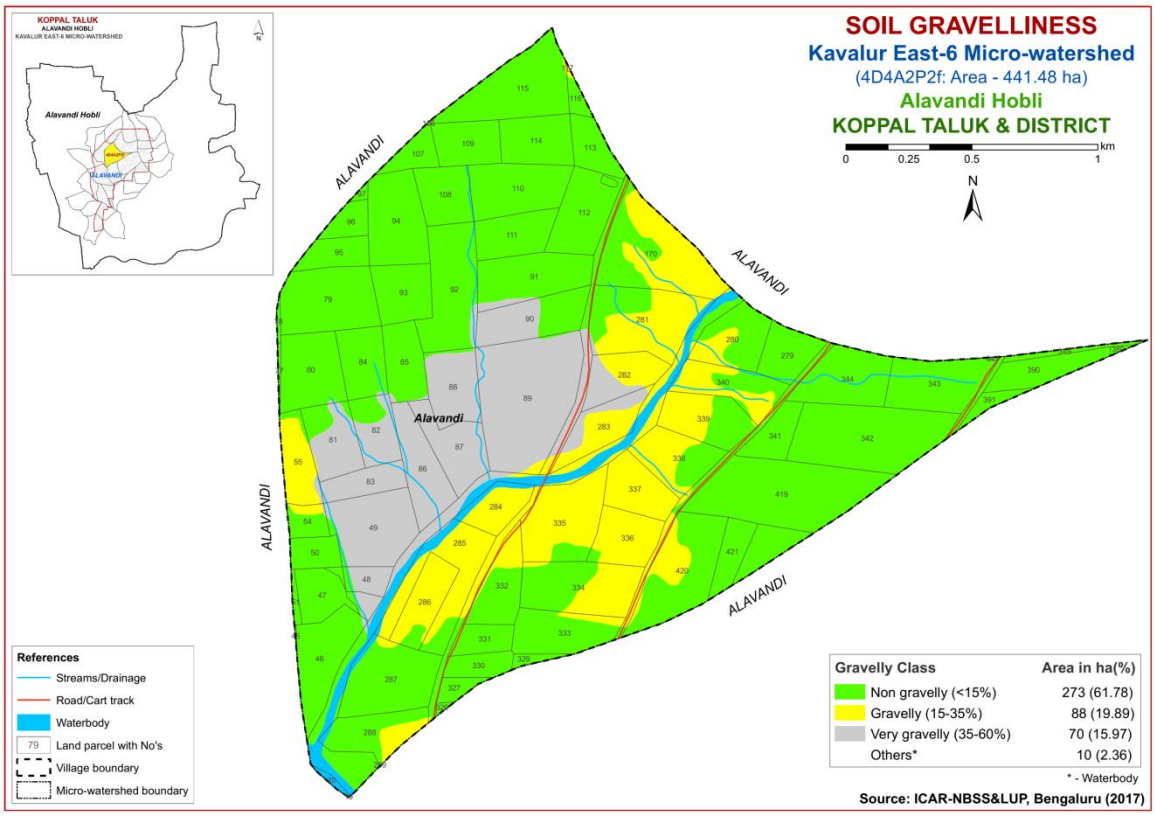


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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).

Major area of about 237 ha (54%) has soils that are very low to low (<50-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the central, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 140 ha (32%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed and an area of about 54 ha (12%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 53 ha (12%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. An area of about 54 ha (12%) has soils that have very high potential (>200 mm/m) with regard to available water capacity where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown successfully.

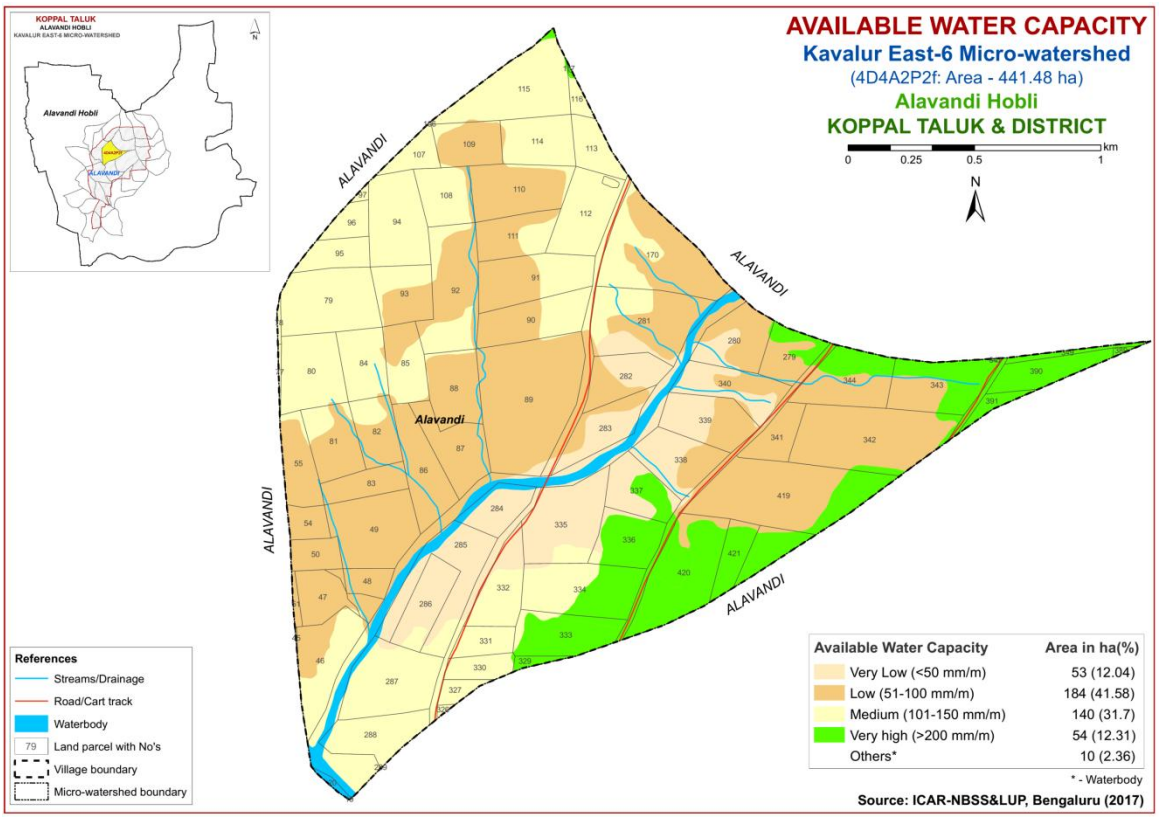


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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).

Major area of about 414 ha (94%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and 17 ha (4%) area falls under nearly level (0-1% slope) lands. In all these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

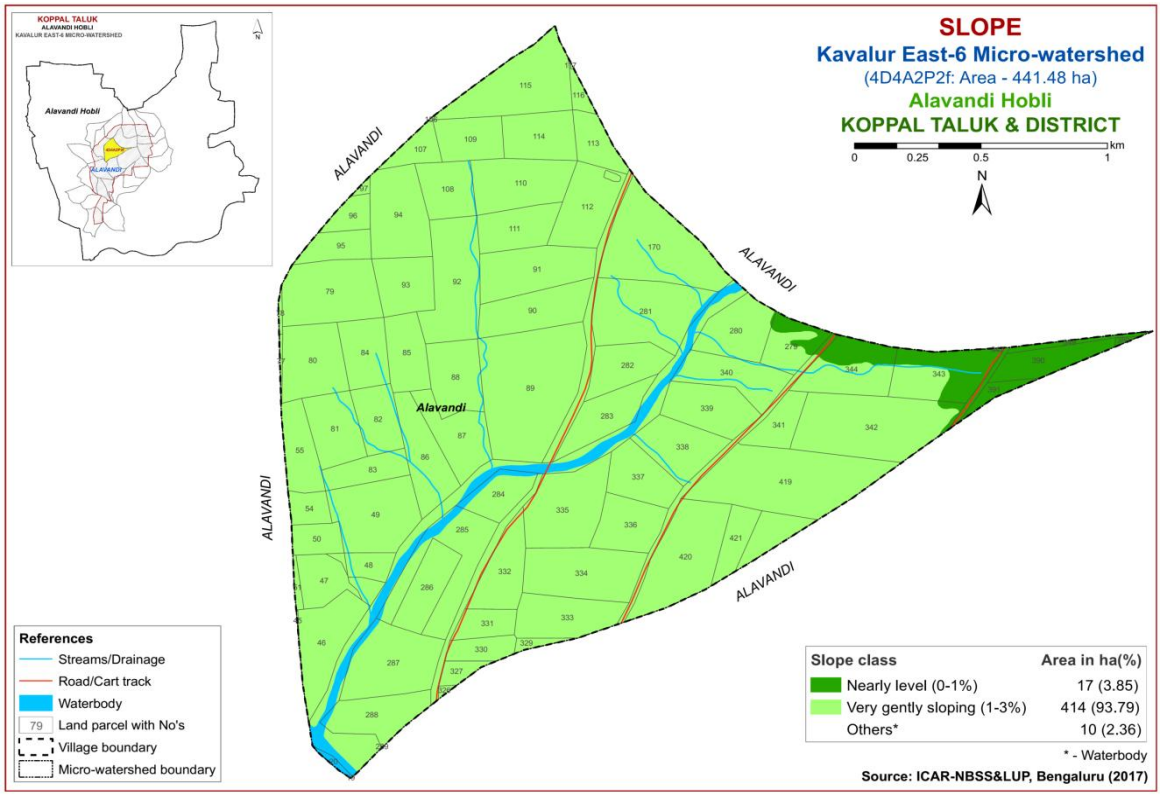


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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.

An area of 82 ha (19%) has soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) and occur in the western, eastern and southern part. Major area of about 349 ha (79%) has soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. These moderately eroded areas are problematic and need appropriate soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

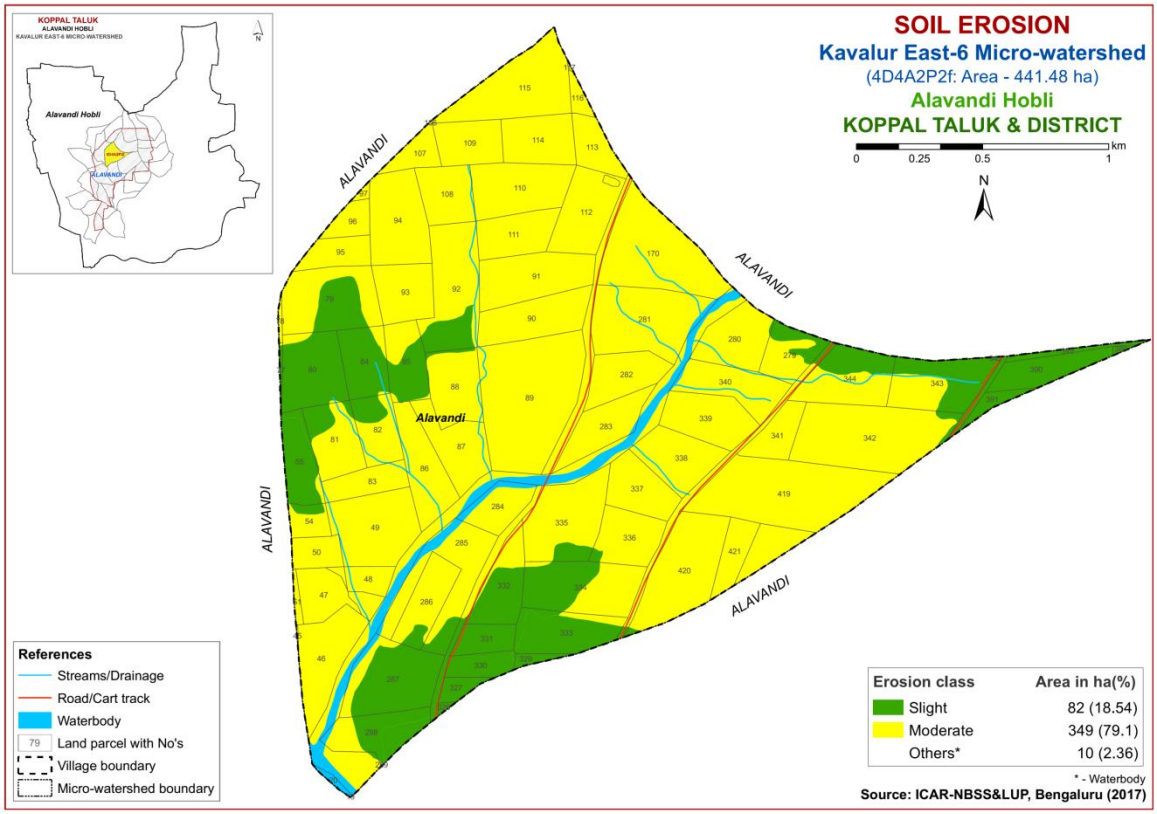


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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 2017 were analysed for pH, EC, organic carbon, available phosphorus and potassium, and for micronutrients like zinc, boron, copper, iron and manganese, and secondary nutrient sulphur.

Soil fertility data generated has been assessed and individual maps for all the nutrients for the microwatershed have been generated using 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 Kavalur East-6 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that entire area is under moderately alkaline to very strongly alkaline (pH 7.8->9.0) in the microwatershed. (Fig.6.1).

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) of the microwatershed is low (<0.5%) in a major area of 304 ha (69%) and is distributed in the central, eastern and western parts of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-0.75%) in 114 ha (26%) area and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Small area of about 12 ha (3%) is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon and is distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. (Fig.6.3).

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Major area of about 422 ha (96%) is low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus and medium (23-57 kg/ha) in 10 ha (2%) area in the microwatershed (Fig 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available Potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of about 95 ha (22%) and occur in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. Hence, in these plots,

for all the crops, 25% more potassium than recommended may be applied. Major area of about 336 ha (76%) is high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium (Fig.6.5).

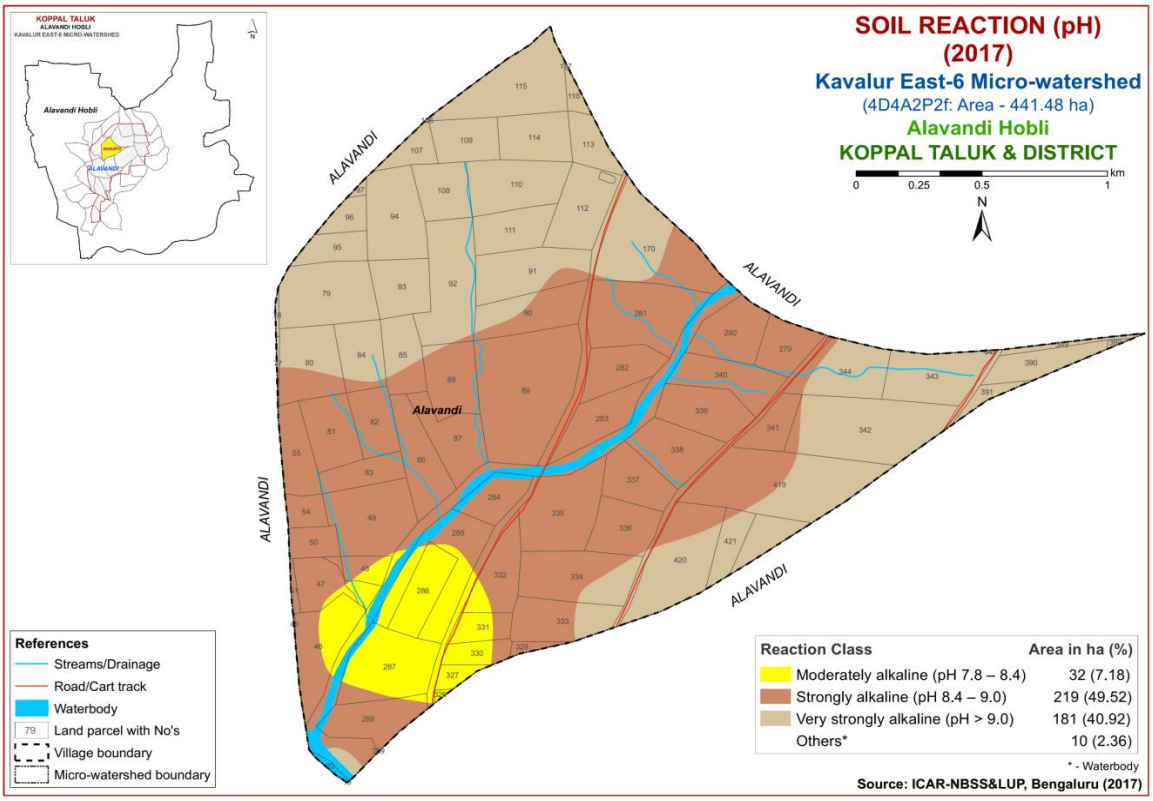


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

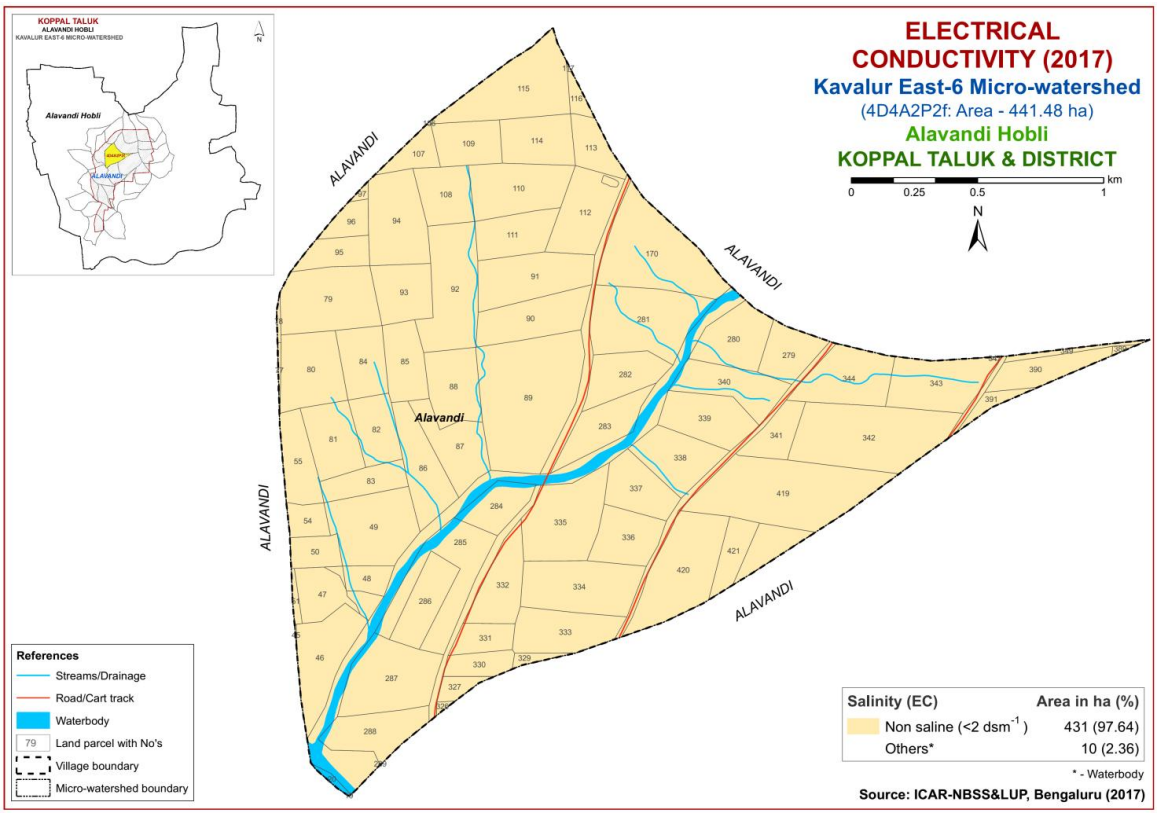


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

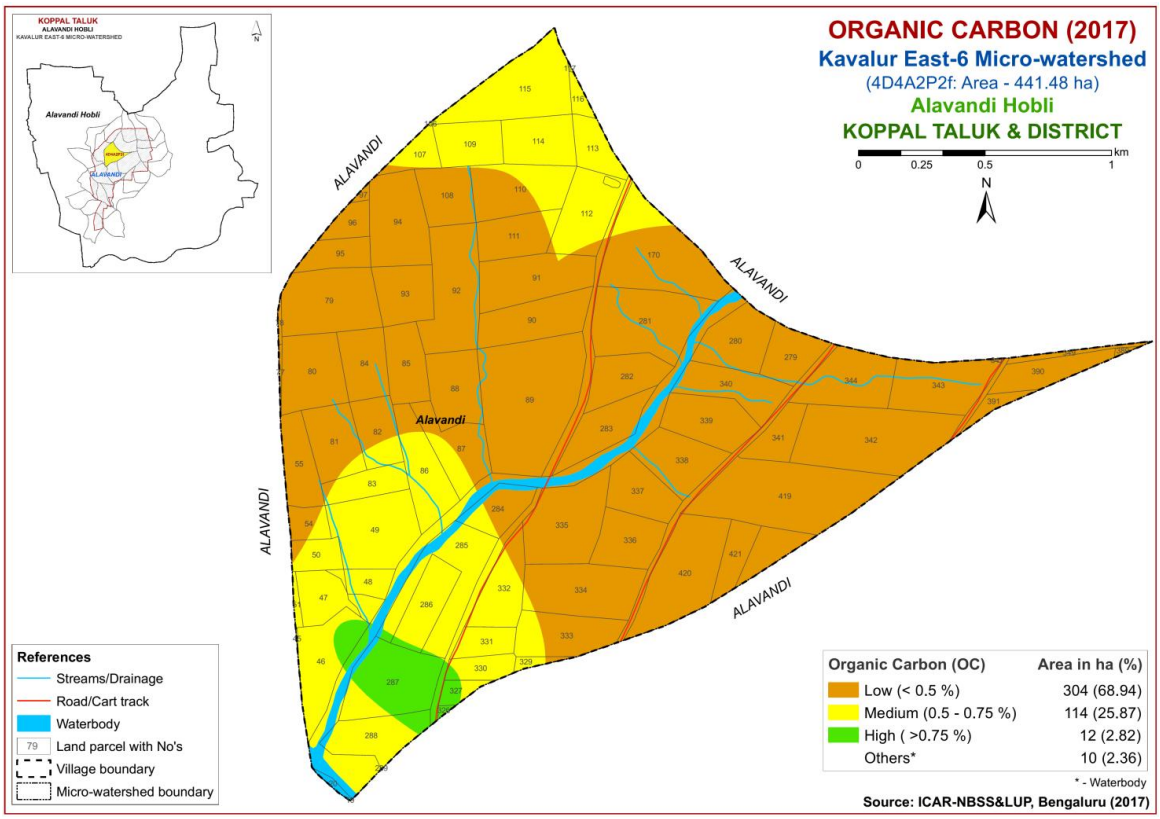


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

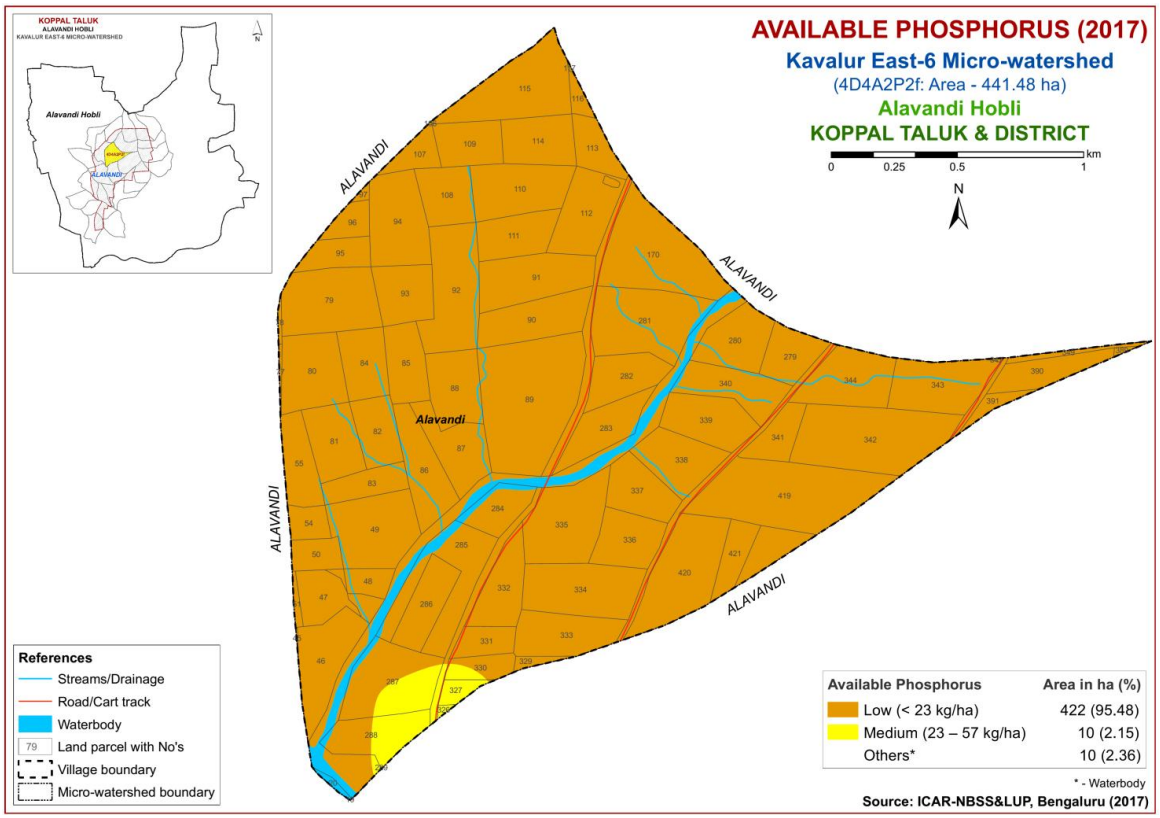


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphors map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

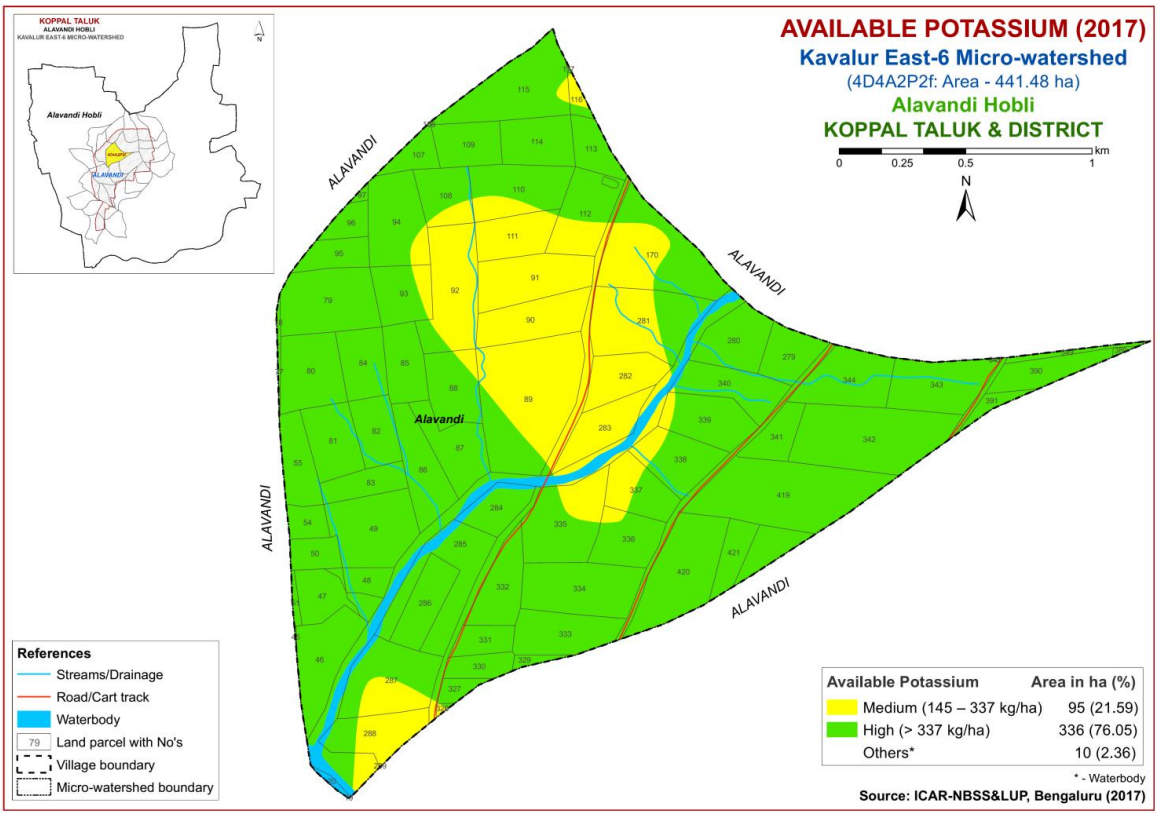


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

6.6 Available Sulphur

An area of 53 ha (12%) is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur and is distributed in the northwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 307 ha (70%) is medium (10-20 ppm) in available sulphur and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. High (>20 ppm) in 71 ha (16%) area and distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. The areas that are low and medium in available sulphur need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or factomphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected. (Fig.6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of 154 ha (35%) in the microwatershed and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 261 ha (59%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed (Fig.6.7). These areas need to be applied with sodium borate @ 10kg/ha as soil application or 0.2% borax as foliar spray to correct the deficiency. High (>1.0 ppm) in 15 ha (3%) area.

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is deficient (<4.5 ppm) in the entire area of the microwatershed (Fig 6.8).

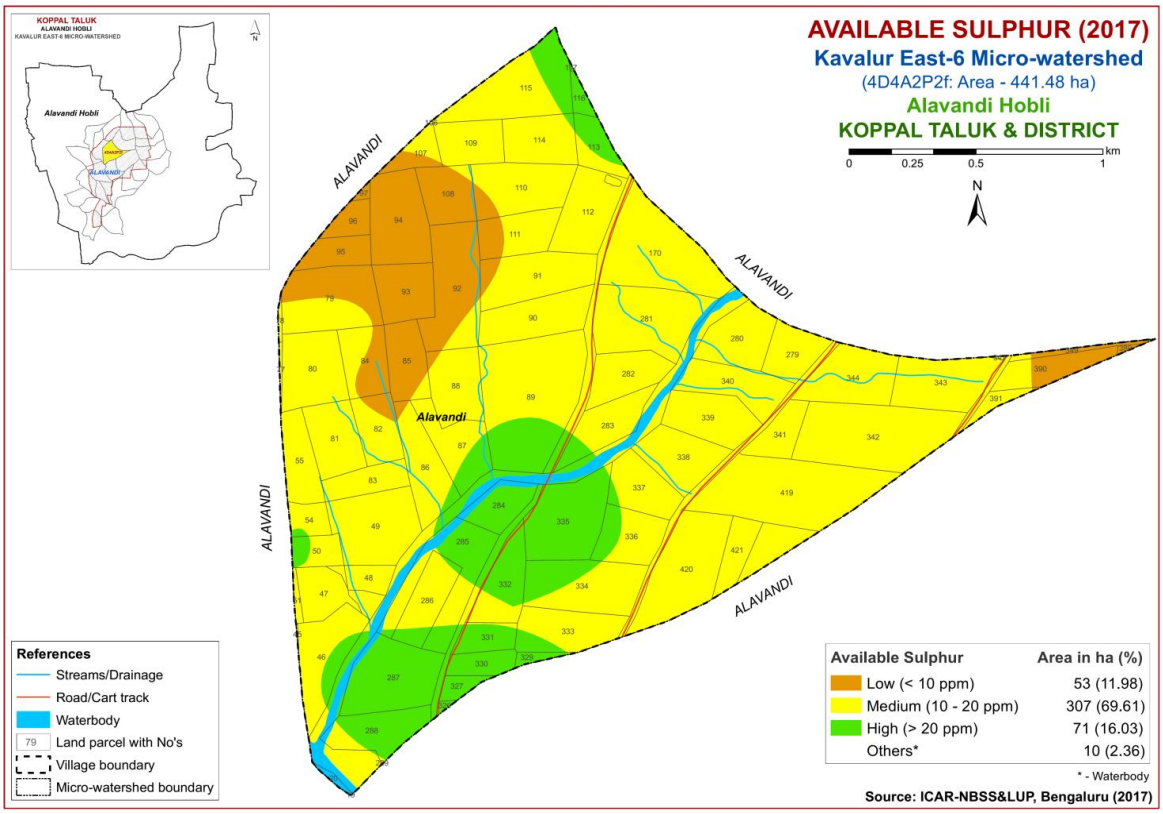


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

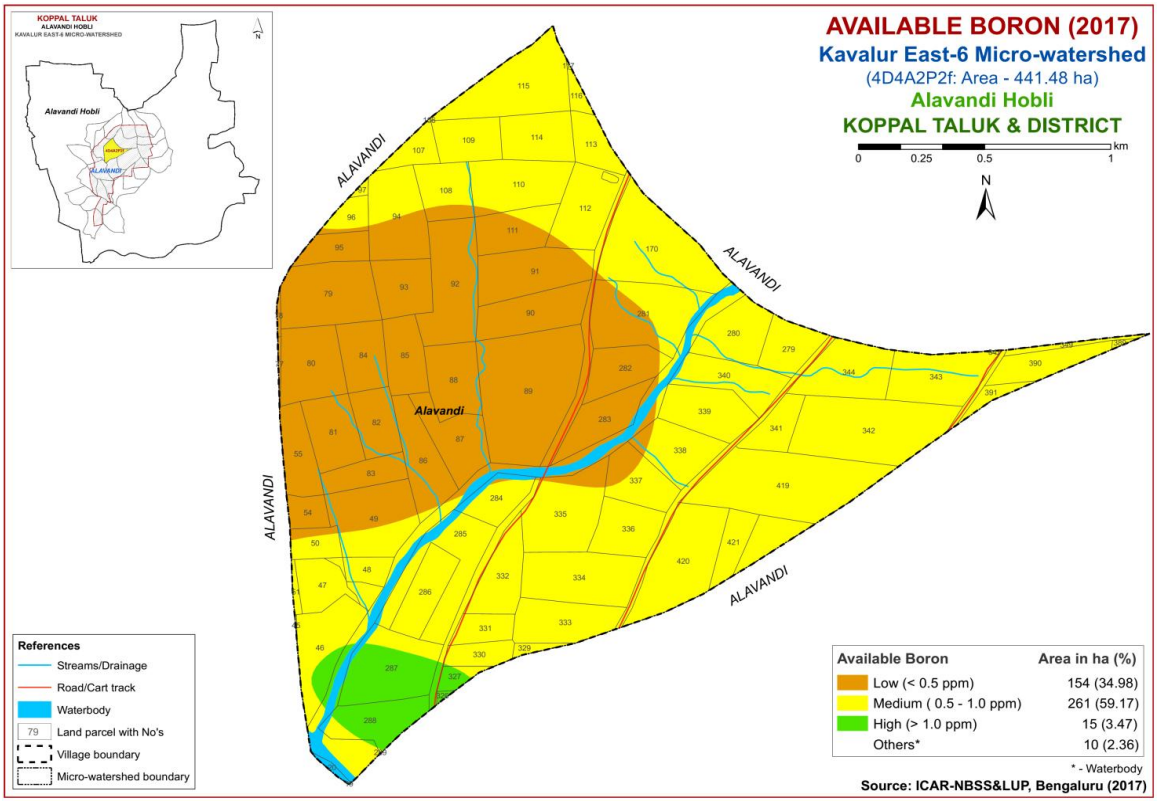


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

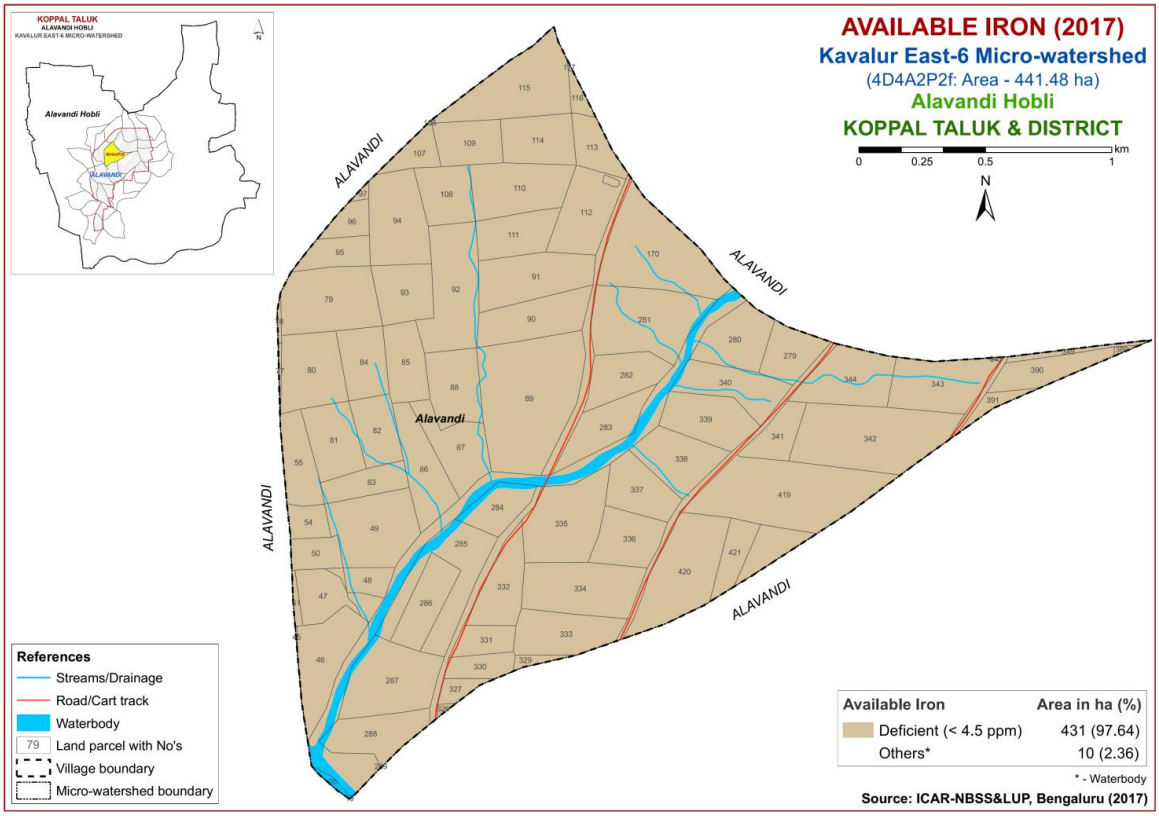


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in major area of 327 ha (74%) and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 104 ha (24%) Fig 6.11).

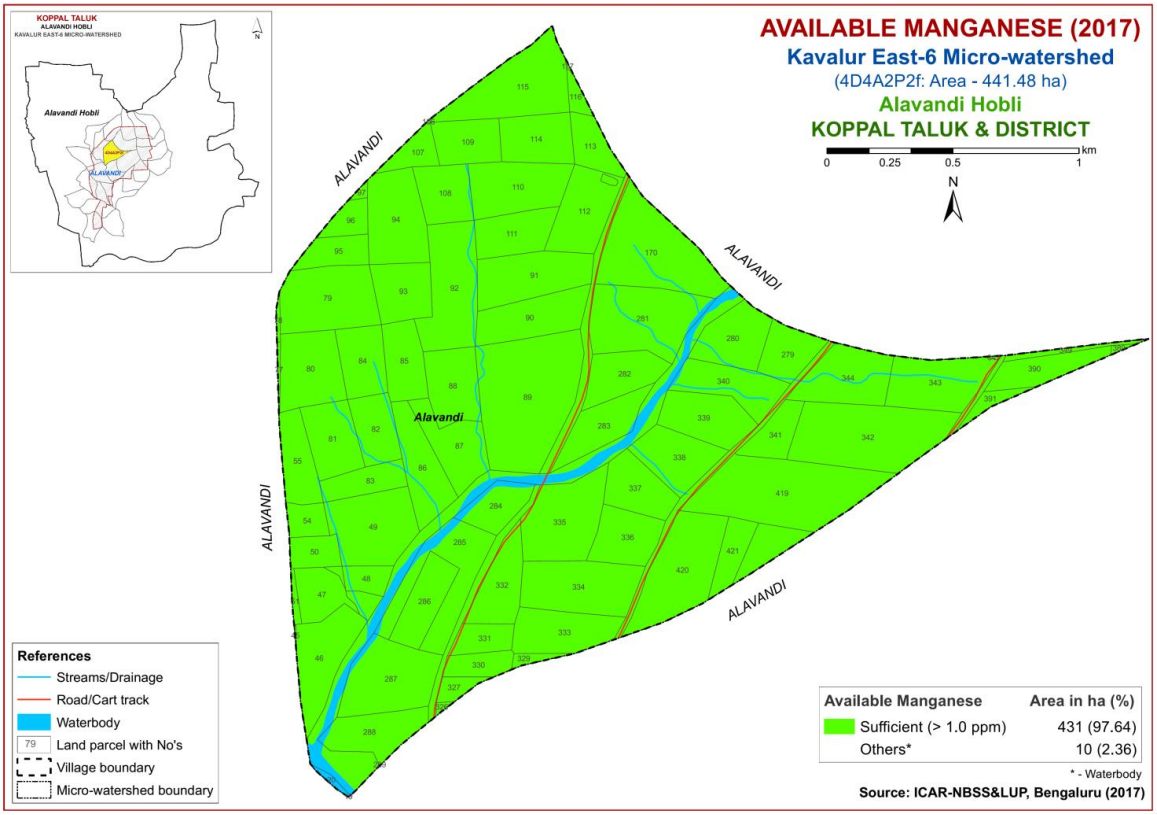


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

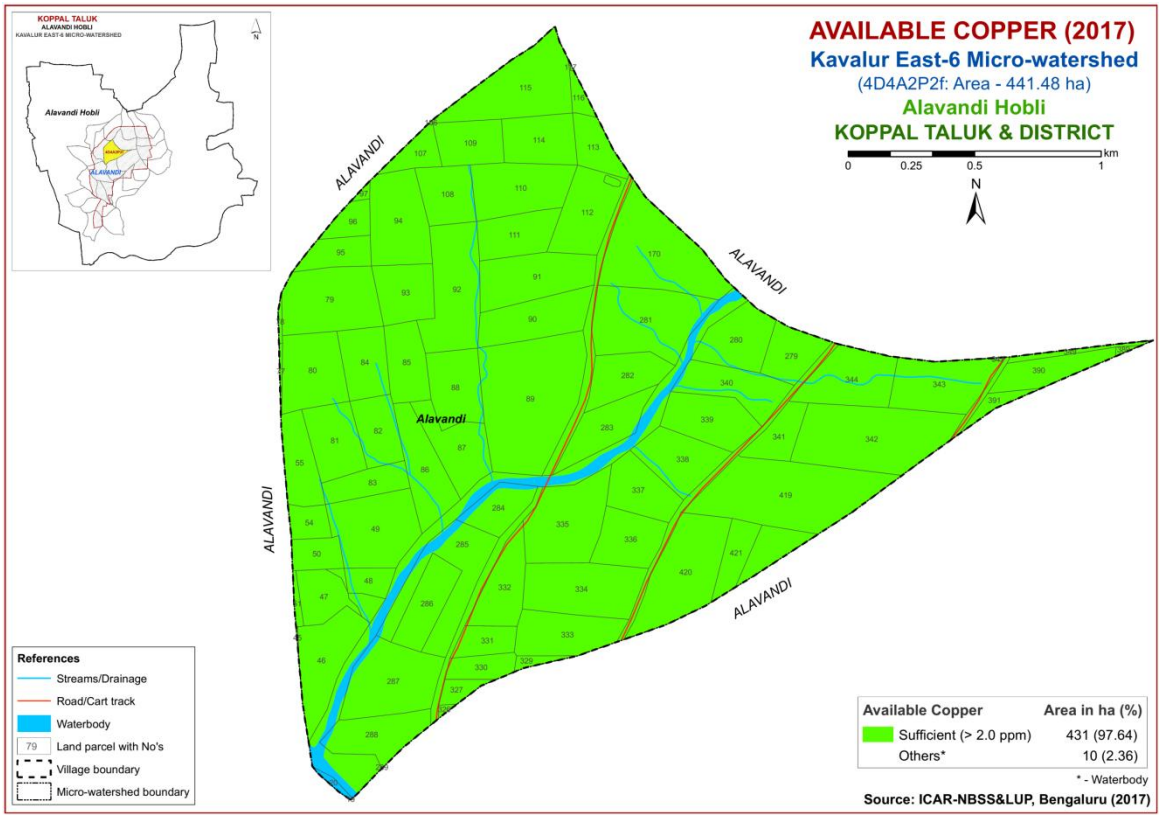


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

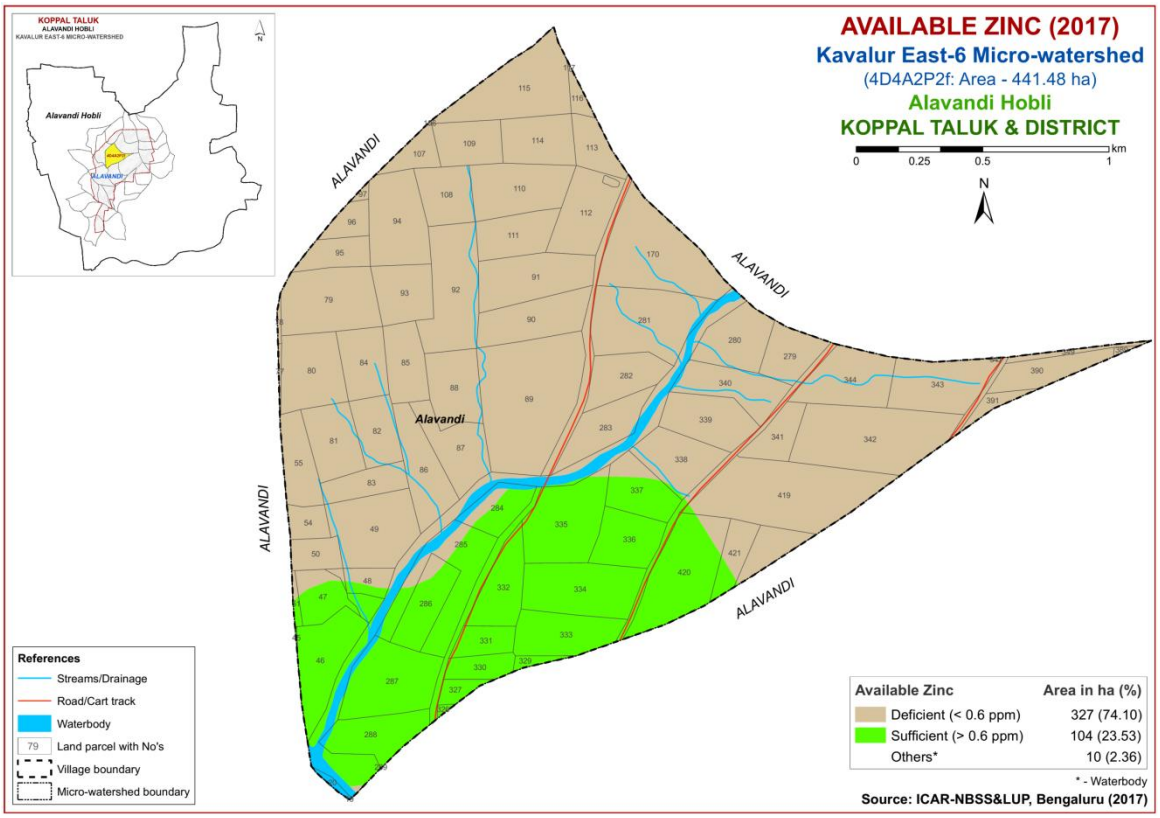


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Kavalur East-6 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 were matched with the soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) to arrive at the crop suitability. 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 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 28 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 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 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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands occupy an area of 59 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, western and southern parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 203 ha (46%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the northern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Kavalur East-6 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 (%)
					Surf-ace	Sub-surface	Sur-face	Sub-surface								
BGTmB2g1	662	<90	WD	<255	c	c	15-35	>35	<50	1-3	Moderate	8.4	0.15	1.11	44.84	-
MTLmB1g1	662	<90	WD	25-50	c	c	15-35	15-35	51-100	1-3	Slight	8.27	0.2	0.69	0.78	-
MTLmB2	662	<90	WD	25-50	c	c	-	15-35	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.27	0.2	0.69	0.78	-
MTLmB2g2	662	<90	WD	25-50	c	c	35-60	15-35	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.27	0.2	0.69	0.78	-
RNKmB2	662	<90	MWD	50-75	c	c	-	<15	101-150	1-3	Moderate	8.86	0.48	16.94	37.0	8.86
RNKmB2g1	662	<90	MWD	50-75	c	c	15-35	<15	101-150	1-3	Moderate	8.86	0.48	16.94	37.0	8.86
DRLmB1	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	<15	151-200	1-3	Slight	8.78	0.42	5.62	49.70	100.00
DRLmB2	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	<15	151-200	1-3	Moderate	8.78	0.42	5.62	49.70	100.00
NSPcB1g1	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	15-35	-	101-150	1-3	Slight	9.16	0.61	21.49	51.09	-
NSPmB1	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	-	101-150	1-3	Slight	9.16	0.61	21.49	51.09	-
NSPmB2	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	-	101-150	1-3	Moderate	9.16	0.61	21.49	51.09	-
GRHmB2g1	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	15-35	<15	>200	1-3	Moderate	8.27	1.11	11.72	31.60	-
HDLmB2	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	-	>200	1-3	Moderate	9.06	0.37	12.72	62.33	-
KDTmA1	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	Sc-c	-	-	>200	0-1	Slight	7.55	0.17	3.02	13.30	100.37
KDTmB2	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	-	-	>200	1-3	Moderate	7.55	0.17	3.02	13.30	100.37
MLRmB1	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	-	10-20	>200	1-3	Slight	9.19	0.3	13.4	42.0	-
MLRmB2	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	-	10-20	>200	1-3	Moderate	9.19	0.3	13.4	42.0	-
MLRmB2g1	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	15-35	10-20	>200	1-3	Moderate	9.19	0.3	13.4	42.0	-
BDRmA1	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	-	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	8.73	0.20	10.93	40.56	-

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

Table 7.2 Land suitability criteria for Sorghum

Land use requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N1)**
Climatic regime	Mean temperature in growing season	°C	26–30	30–34; 24–26	34–40; 20–24	>40; <20
	Mean max. temp. in growing season	°C				
	Mean min. tempt. in growing season	°C				
	Mean RH in growing season	%				
	Total rainfall	mm				
	Rainfall in growing season	mm				
Land quality	Soil-site 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+)/Kg				
	BS	%				
	CaCO3 in root zone	%		<5	5-10	10-15
	OC	%				
Rooting conditions	Effective soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Stoniness	%				
	Coarse fragments	Vol %	<15	15-35	35-60	60-80
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC saturation extract)	dS/m	<2	2-4	4-8	>8
	Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-10	10-15	>15	
Erosion hazard	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	5-10	>10

calcareousness, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. About 116 ha (26%) area is marginally suitable (Class S3) lands. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in the central and western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing sorghum and occur in the central part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

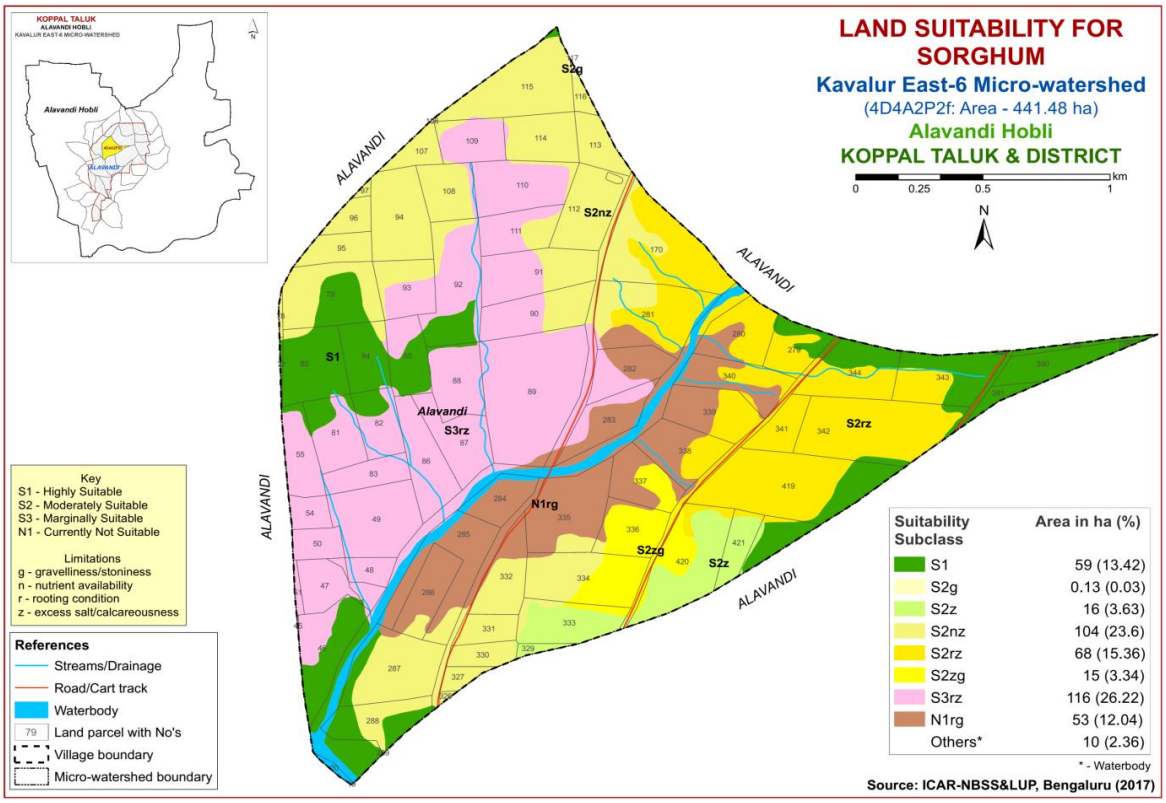


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing maize. Maximum area of about 378 ha (86%) has marginally suitable (Class S3) lands. They have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and a small area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing maize in the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

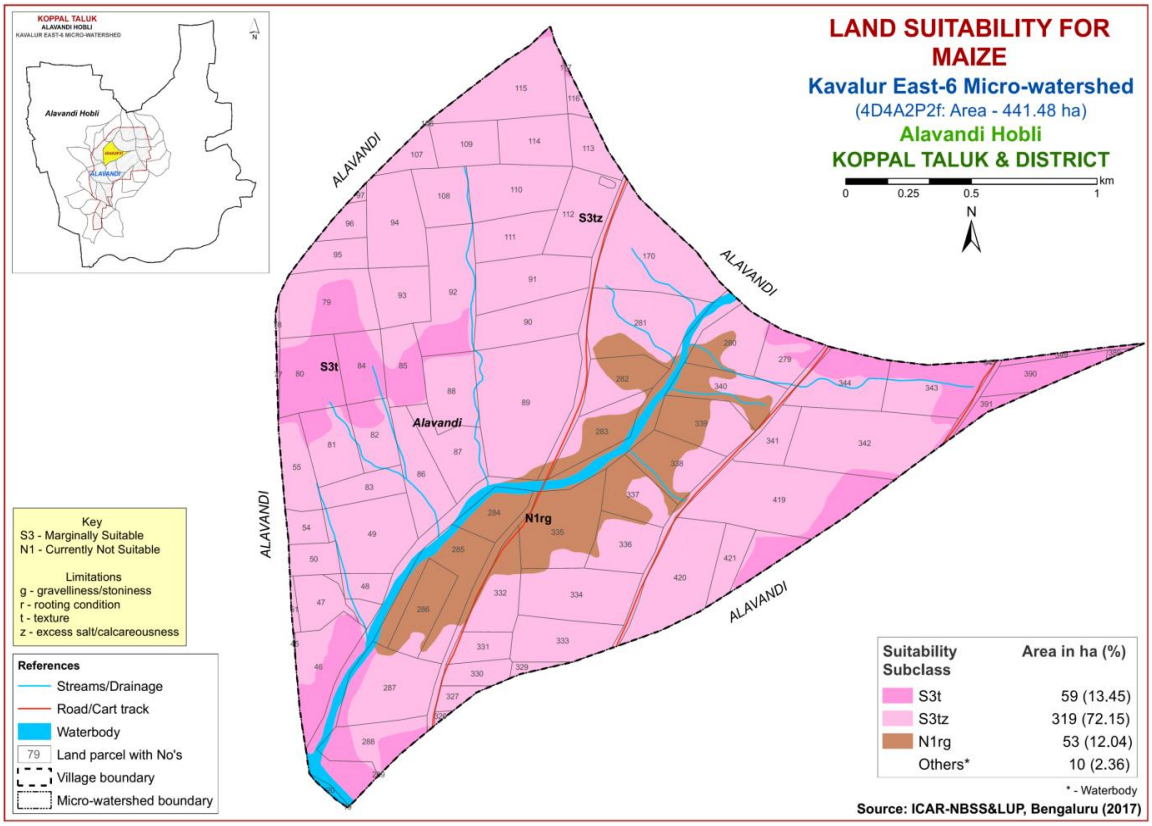


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

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 Karnataka in the northern districts. The crop requirements (Table 7.4) for growing bajra were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and 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.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing Bajra. Maximum area of about 378 ha (86%) has marginally suitable (Class S3) lands. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and a small area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing bajra in the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

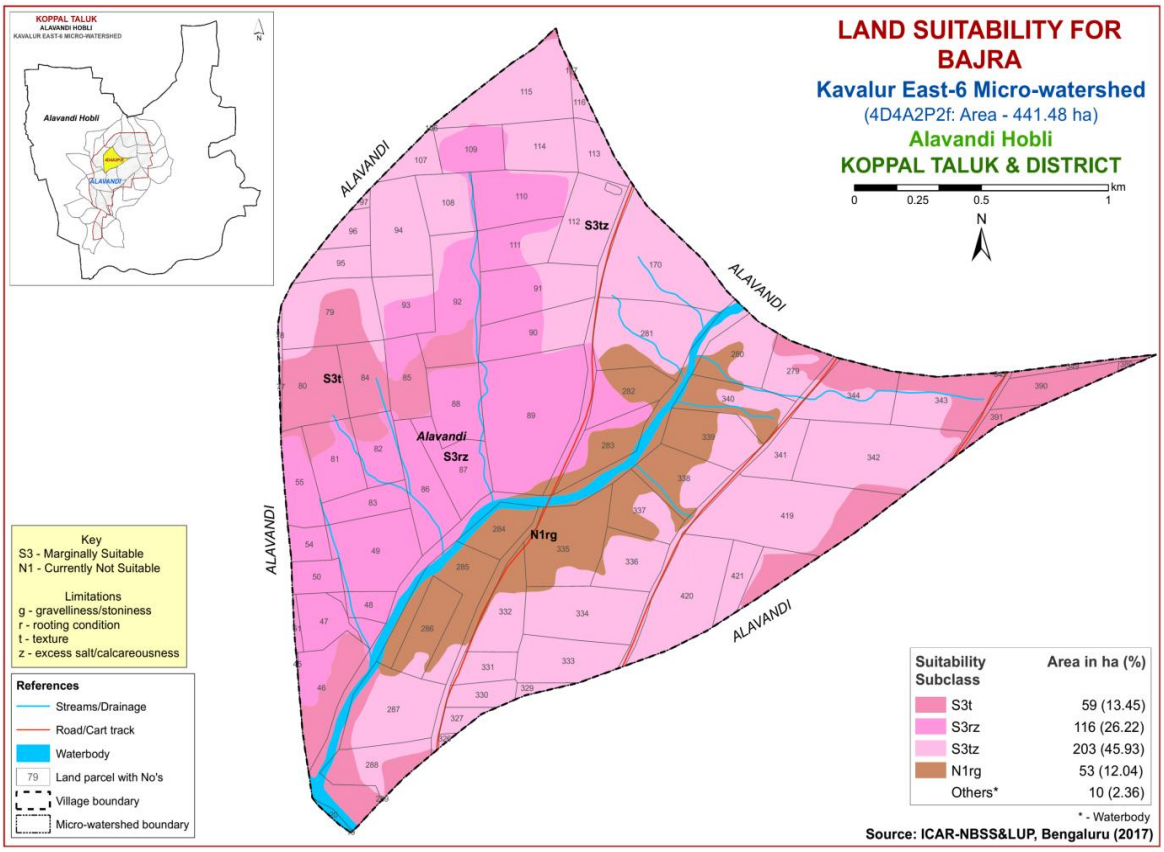


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

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.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing groundnut. Maximum area of about 378 ha (86%) has marginally suitable (Class S3) lands. They have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness and are distributed in the major parts of the microwatershed and a small area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing groundnut in the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

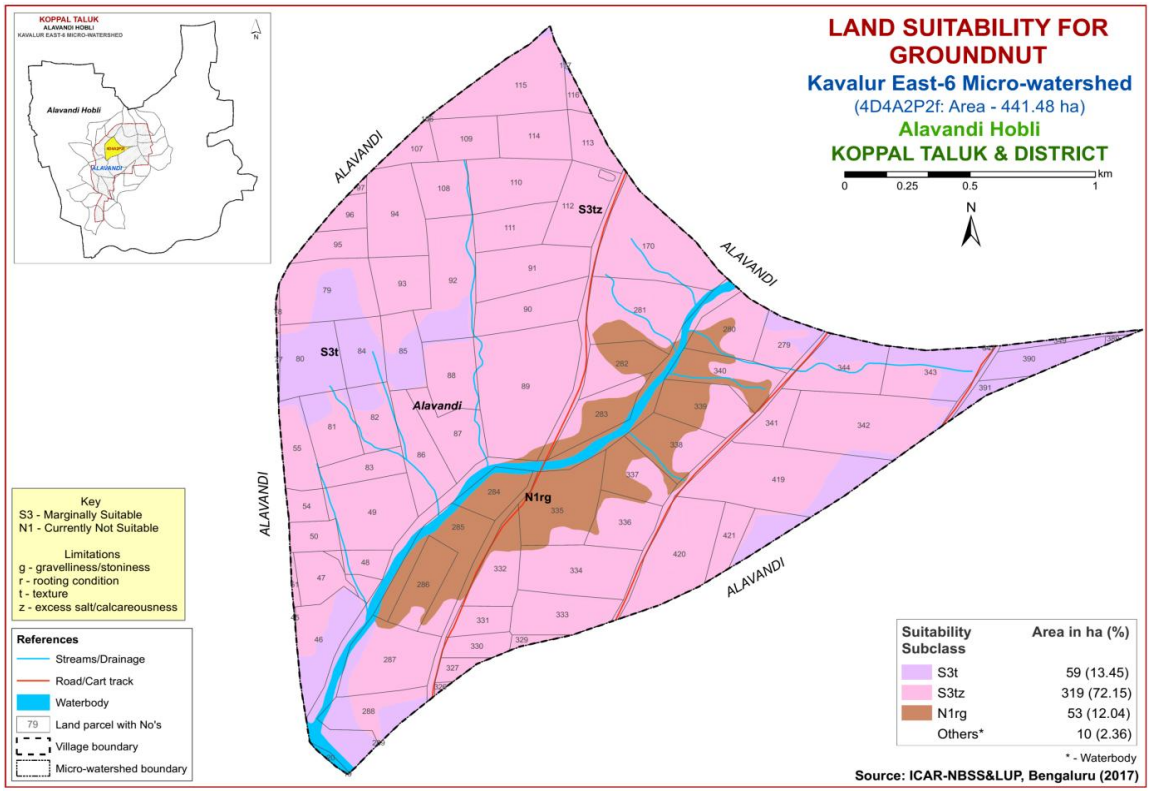


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

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.

Small area of about 23 ha (5%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sunflower and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 170 ha (39%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and is distributed in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness, An area of about 68 ha (15%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sunflower and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth. About 169 ha (39%) area is not suitable (Class N1) for growing sunflower with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and, occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

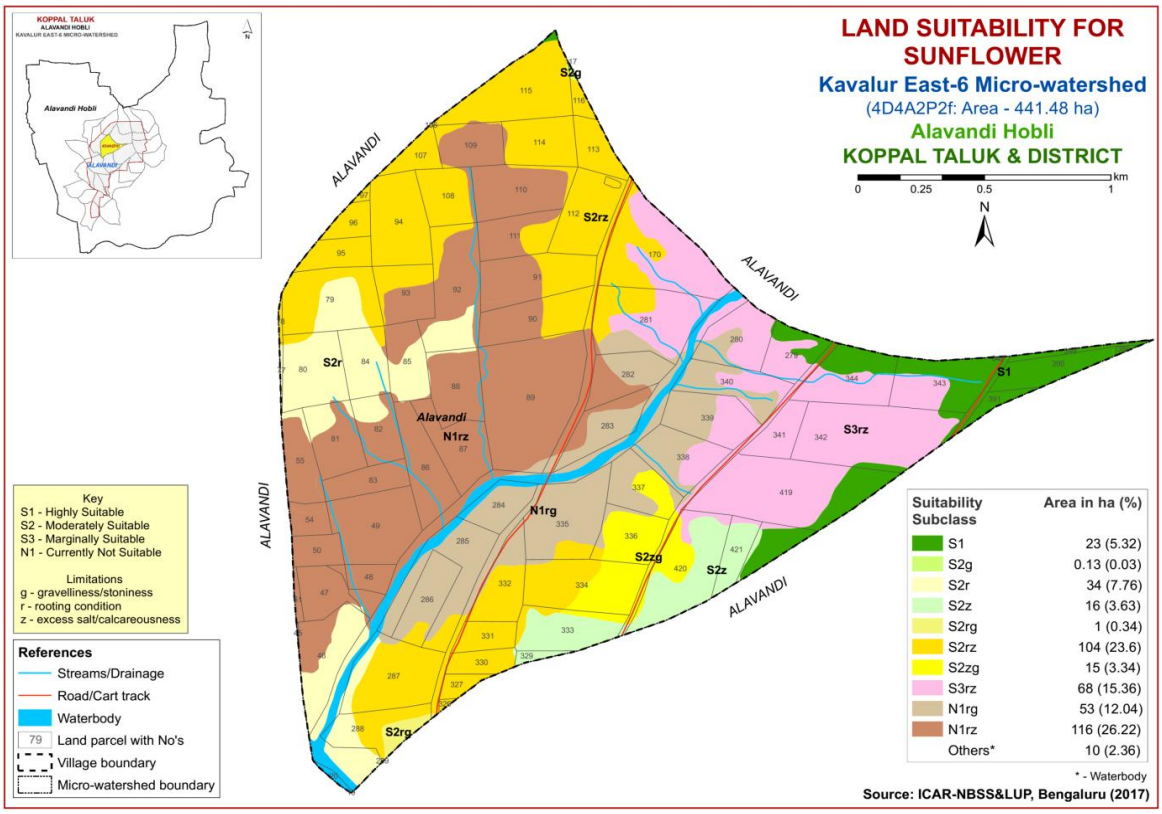


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

7.6 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Cotton is one of the most important fibre crop grown in the state in about 8.75 lakh ha area in Raichur, Dharwad, Belgaum, Kalaburgi, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing cotton (Table 7.7) 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 7.7.

An area of about 59 ha (13%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing cotton and occur in the southern, eastern and western part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 203 ha (46%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing cotton and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, calcareousness and rooting depth. An area of 116 ha (26%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. They are distributed in the western part. Small area of about 53 ha (12%) area is not suitable for growing cotton with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.7 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

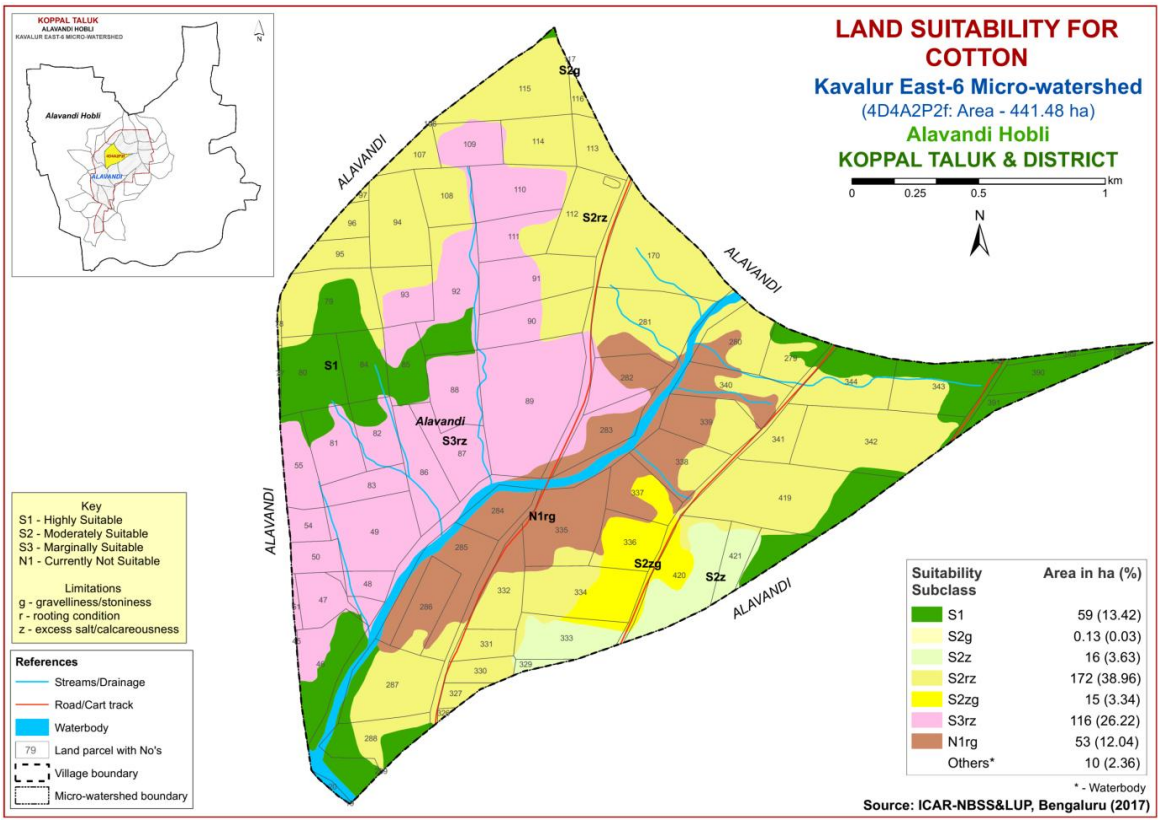


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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

Red gram is one of the major pulse crop grown in an area of 7.28 lakh ha mainly in northern Karnataka in Bijapur, Kalaburgi, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing red gram (Table 7.7) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing red gram was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.7.

An area of about 91 ha (20%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing red gram. They have minor limitations of texture, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the southern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 172 ha (39%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing red gram with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. About 169 ha (38%) area is not suitable (Class N1) for growing red gram with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the central and western part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.8 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

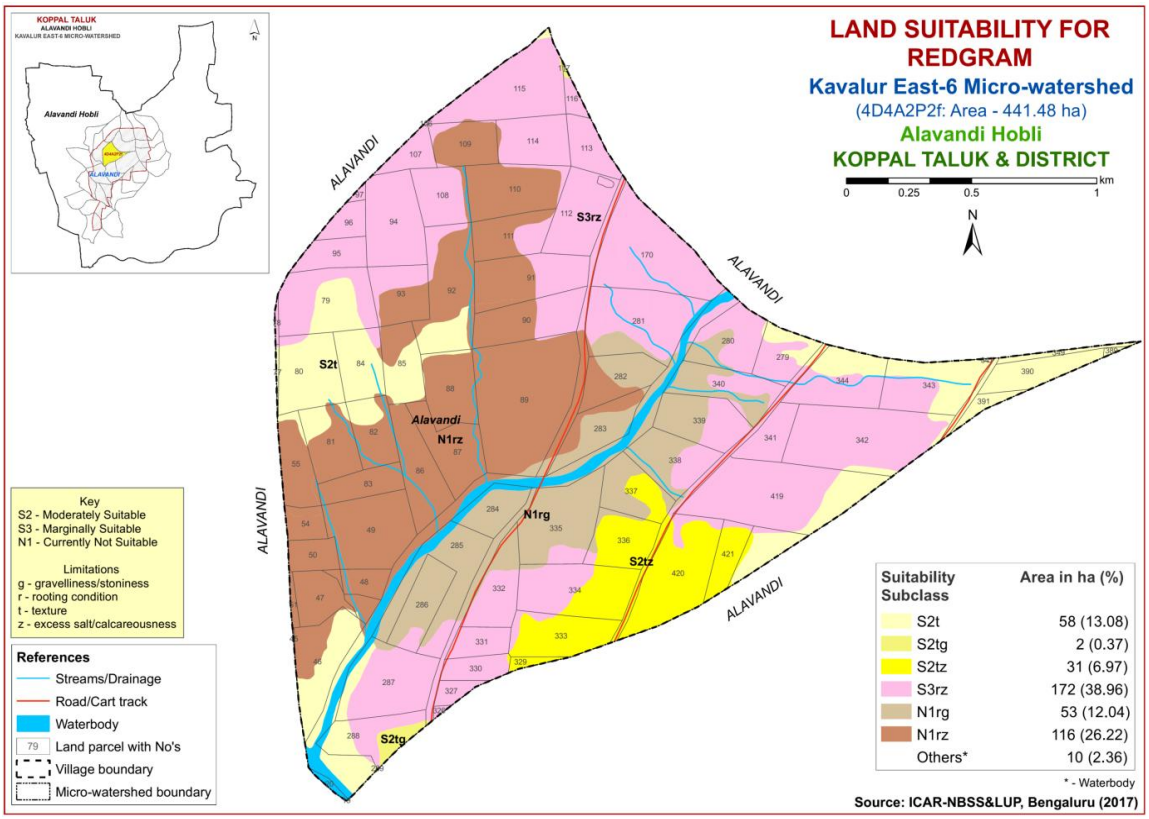


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Red gram

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

Bengal gram is one of the most important pulse crop grown in about 9.39 lakh ha area in Bijapur, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing Bengal gram (Table 7.9) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing Bengal gram was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.8.

Maximum area of about 59 ha (13%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the eastern, southern and western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 203 ha (46%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness. An area of about 116 ha (26%) is marginally suitable for growing bengal gram with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and an area of 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing Bengal gram with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.9 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

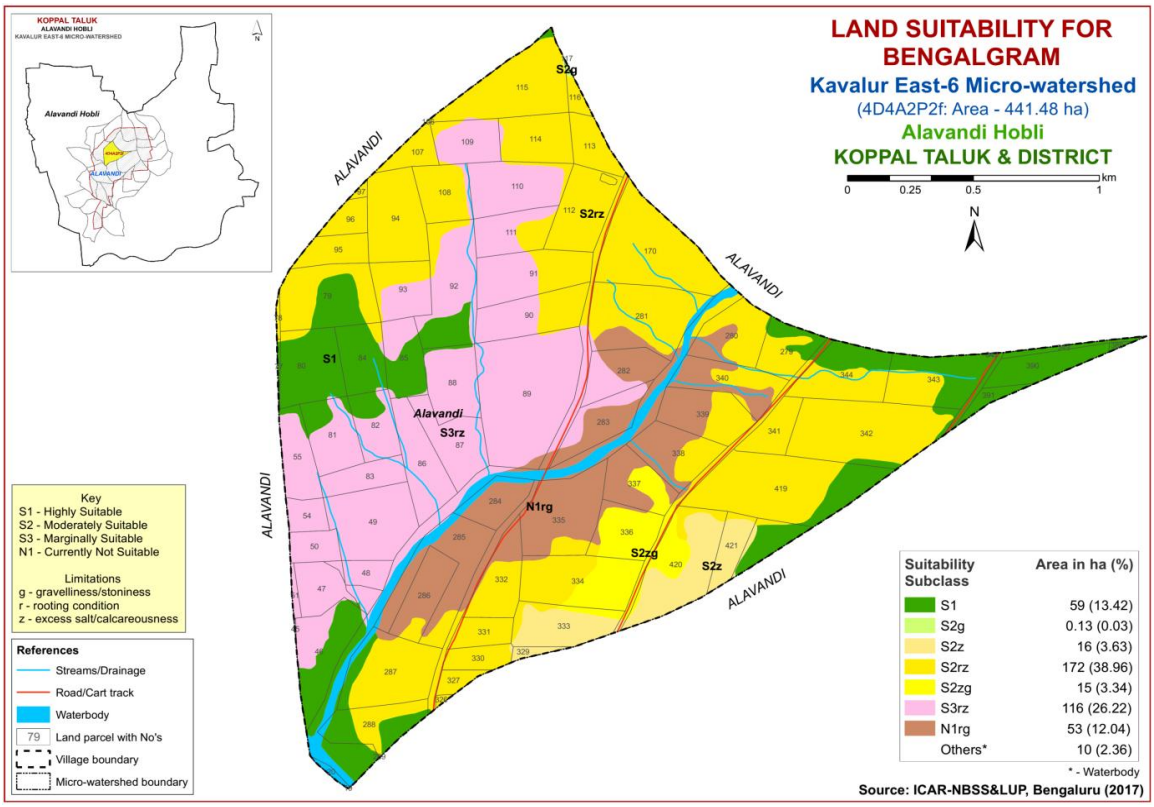


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

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

Chilli is one of the major fruit and spice crop grown in an area of 0.42 lakh ha in Karnataka State. The crop requirements for growing chilli (Table 7.10) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) 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.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing chilli in the microwatershed. An area of about 378 ha (86%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chilli with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness and occur in major parts of the microwatershed an area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing chilli with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

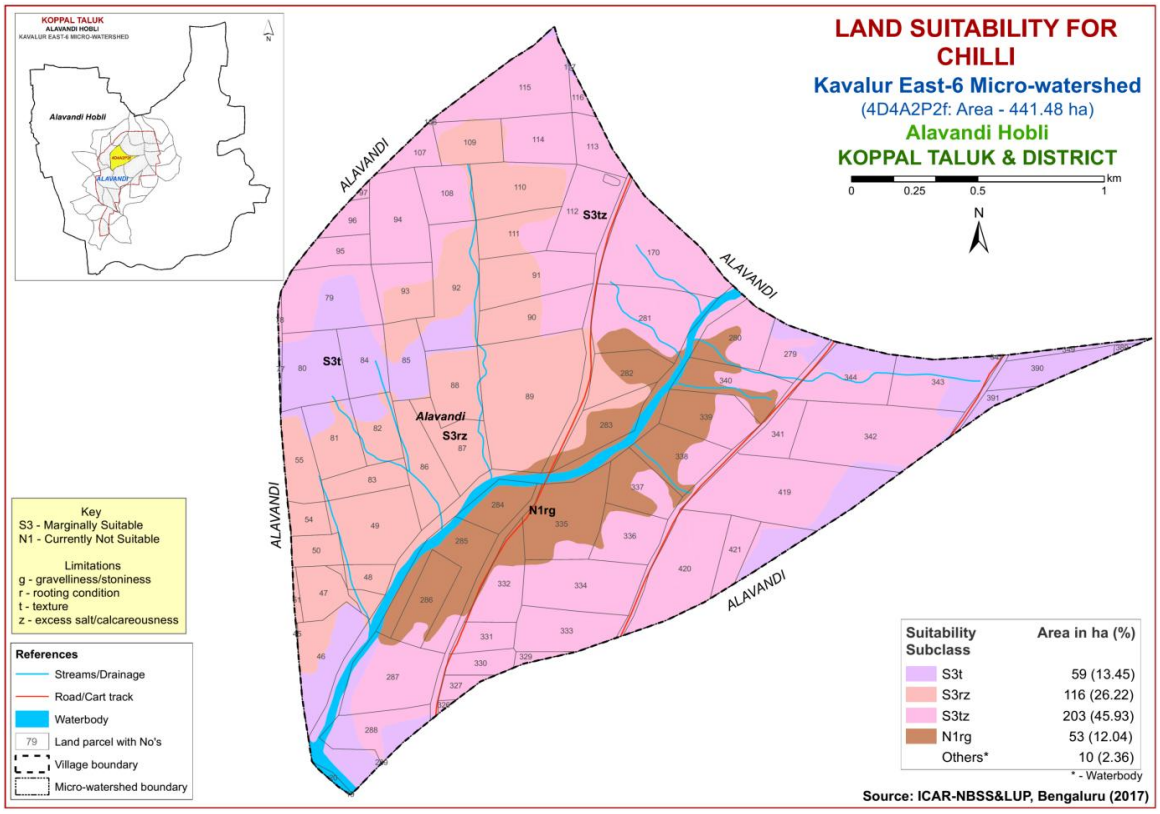


Fig. 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

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 7.1) 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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing tomato in the microwatershed. Major area of about 379 ha (85%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing tomato with moderate limitations of rooting depth, wetness, texture and calcareousness and occur in major part of the microwatershed an area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing tomato with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

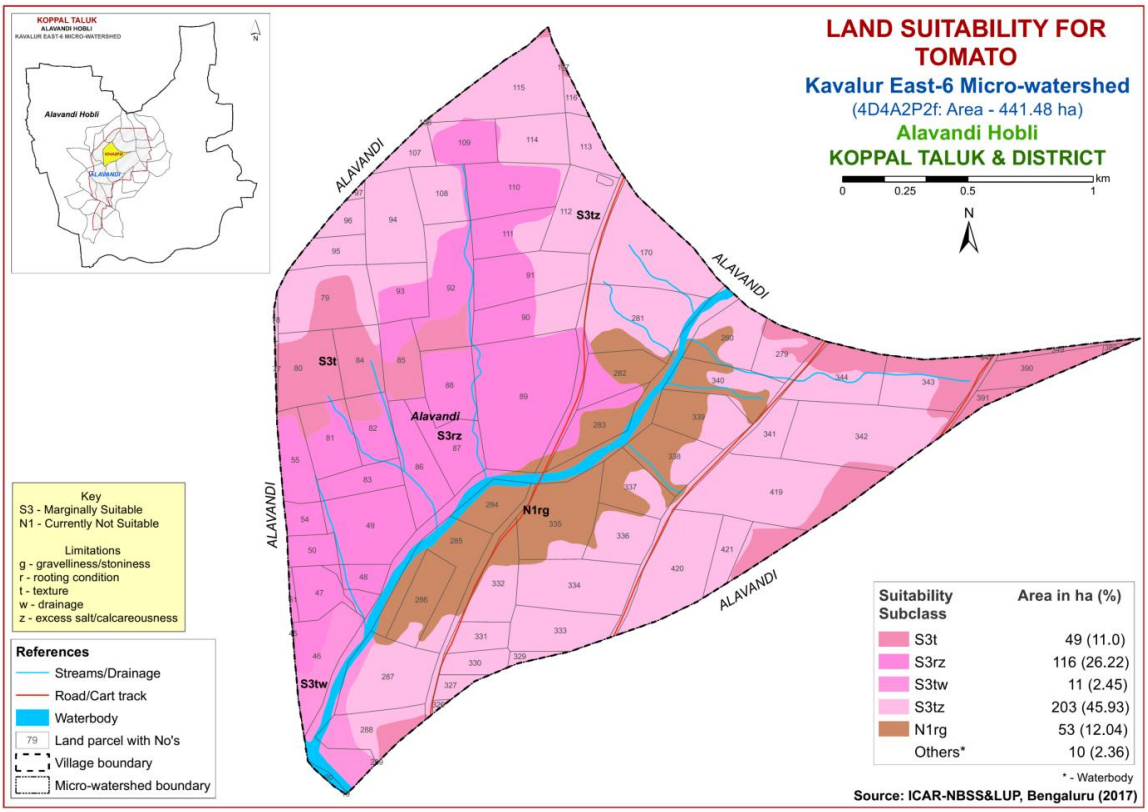


Fig. 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 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 7.12) 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 7.11.

An area of 194 ha (44%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable for growing drumstick with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, calcareousness and texture and distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 68 ha (15%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing drumstick with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in the southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing drumstick with severe limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.12 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

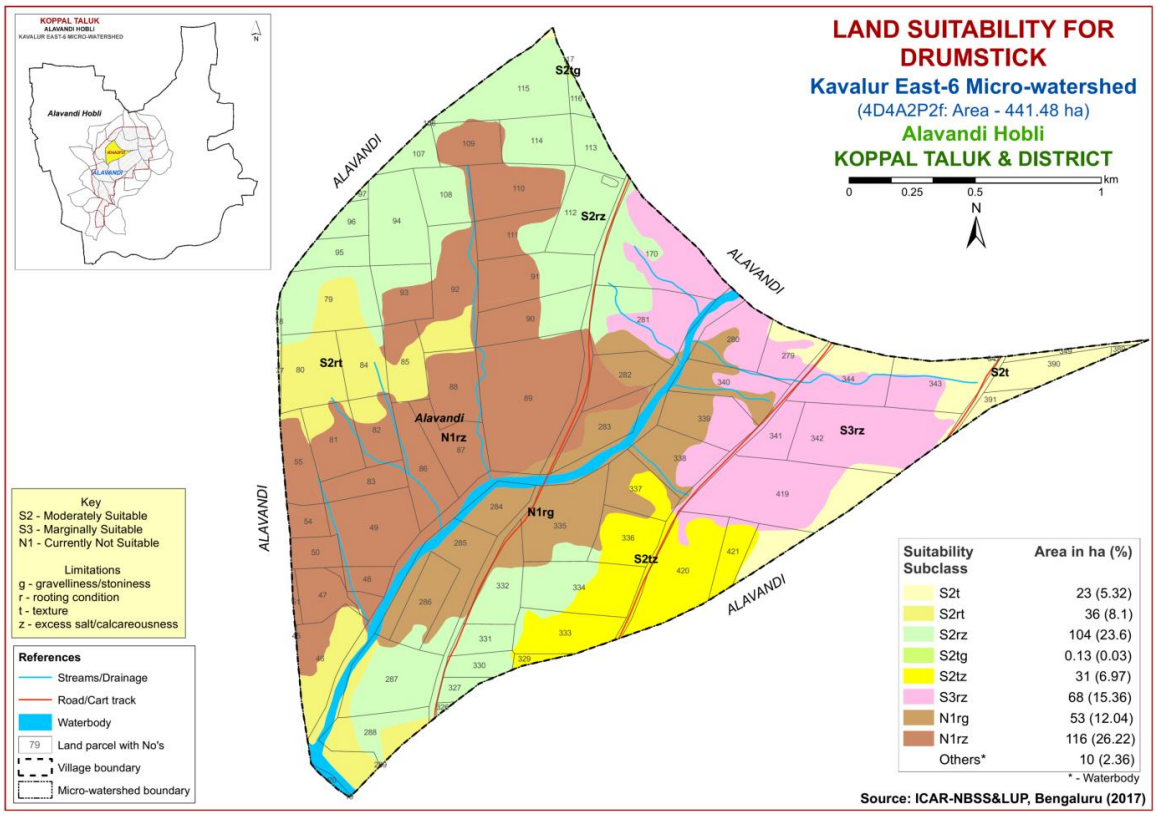


Fig. 7.11 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.12 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is the 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 7.13) 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 7.12.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy a major area of about 164 ha (37%) and occur in the northern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, gravelliness and wetness. Marginally suitable lands cover an area of about 99 ha (22%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Major area of about 169 ha (38%) is not suitable for growing mulberry with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the central and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.13 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

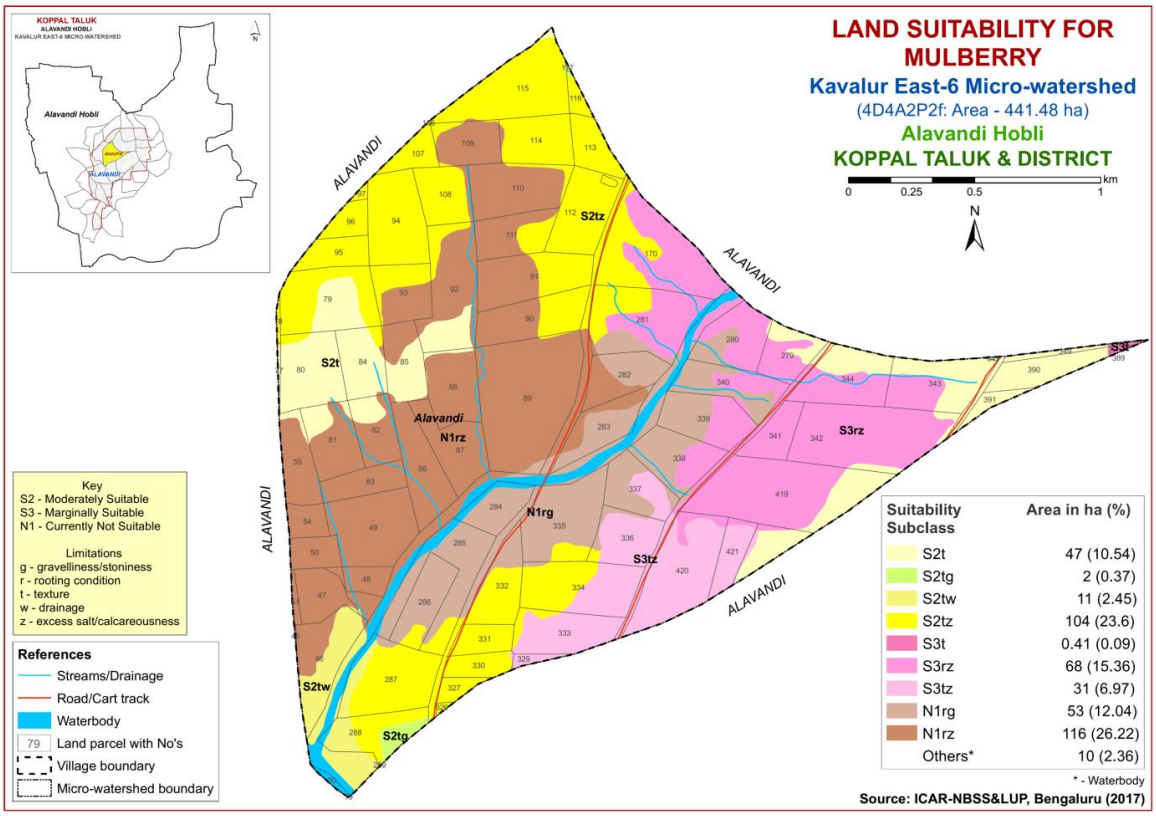


Fig. 7.12 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

7.13 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 7.14) 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 7.13.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing mango. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 195 ha (44%) and occur in the southern, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness and a major area of about 237 ha (54%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing mango and occur in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of calcareousness, gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.14 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

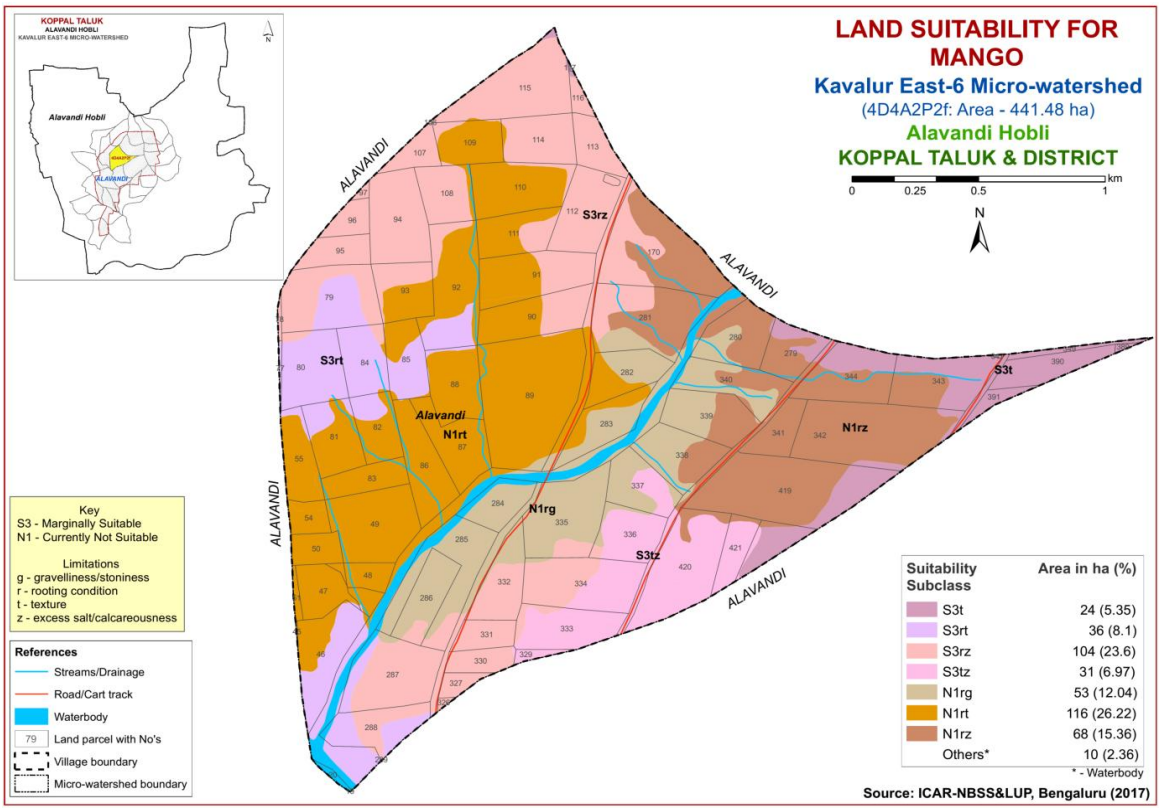


Fig. 7.13 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.14 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 7.15) 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 7.14

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing sapota in the microwatershed. Major area of about 263 ha (59%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable for growing sapota with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in all parts the microwatershed. About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing sapota with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness.

Table 7.15 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

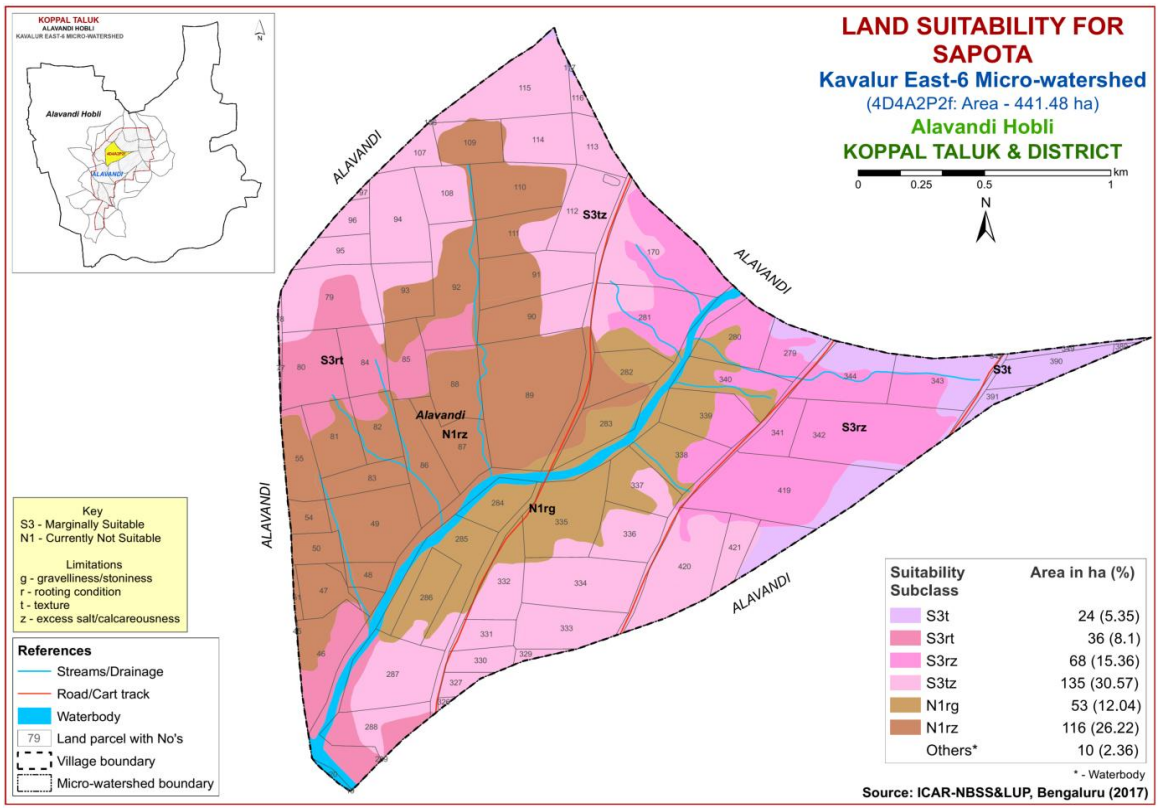


Fig. 7.14 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.15 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 7.16) 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 7.15.

Major area of about 194 ha (44%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable for growing pomegranate with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the northern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 68 ha (15%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing pomegranate with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.16 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

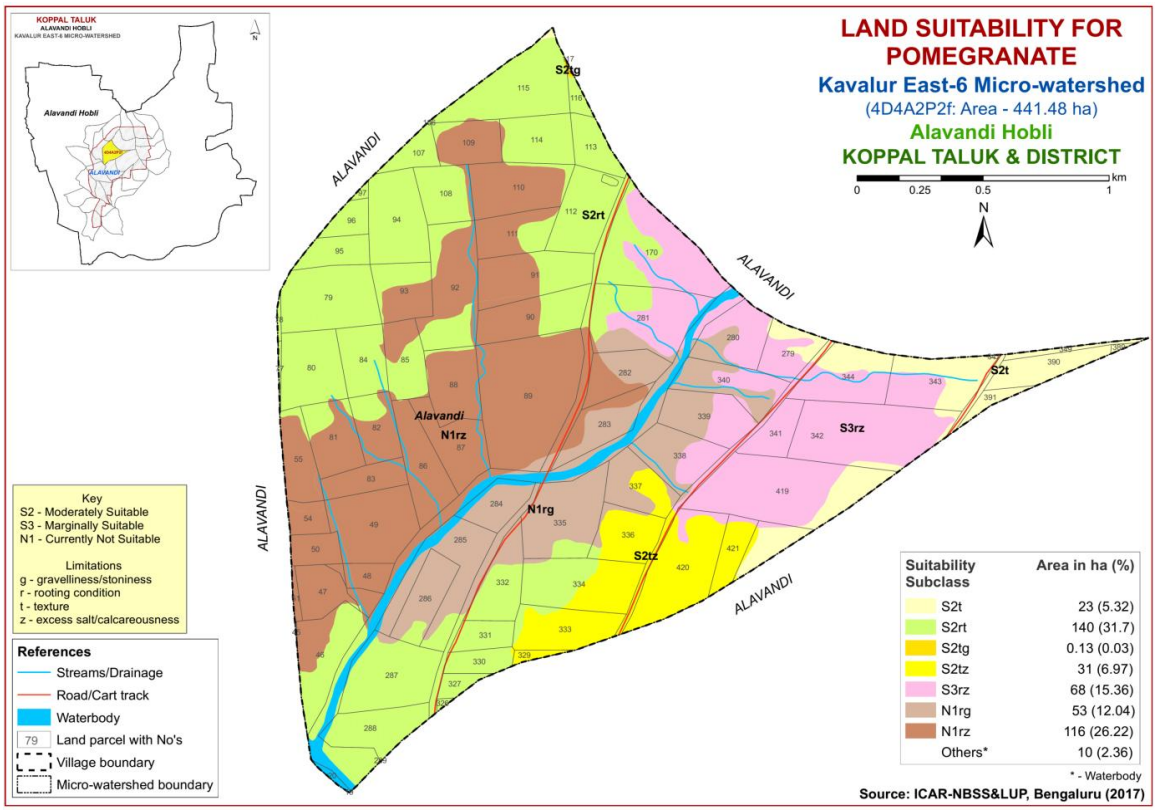


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

Guava is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of about 6558 ha in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.17) for growing guava were matched with the soil-site characteristics (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.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing guava in the microwatershed. Major area of 262 ha (59%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable for growing guava with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness and occur in major parts of the microwatershed. About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing guava with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

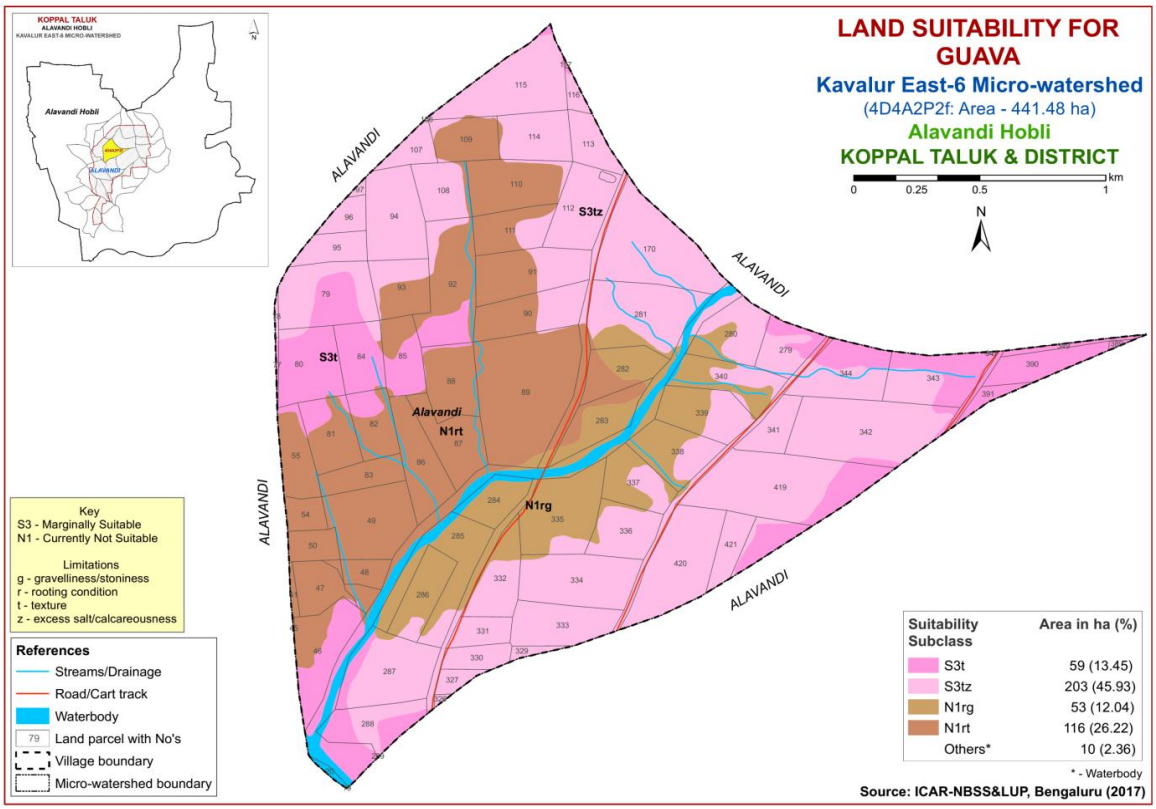


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.17 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 (Table 7.18) for growing jackfruit 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 7.17.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing jackfruit in the microwatershed. Major area of 262 ha (59%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable for growing jackfruit with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing jackfruit with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.18 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-

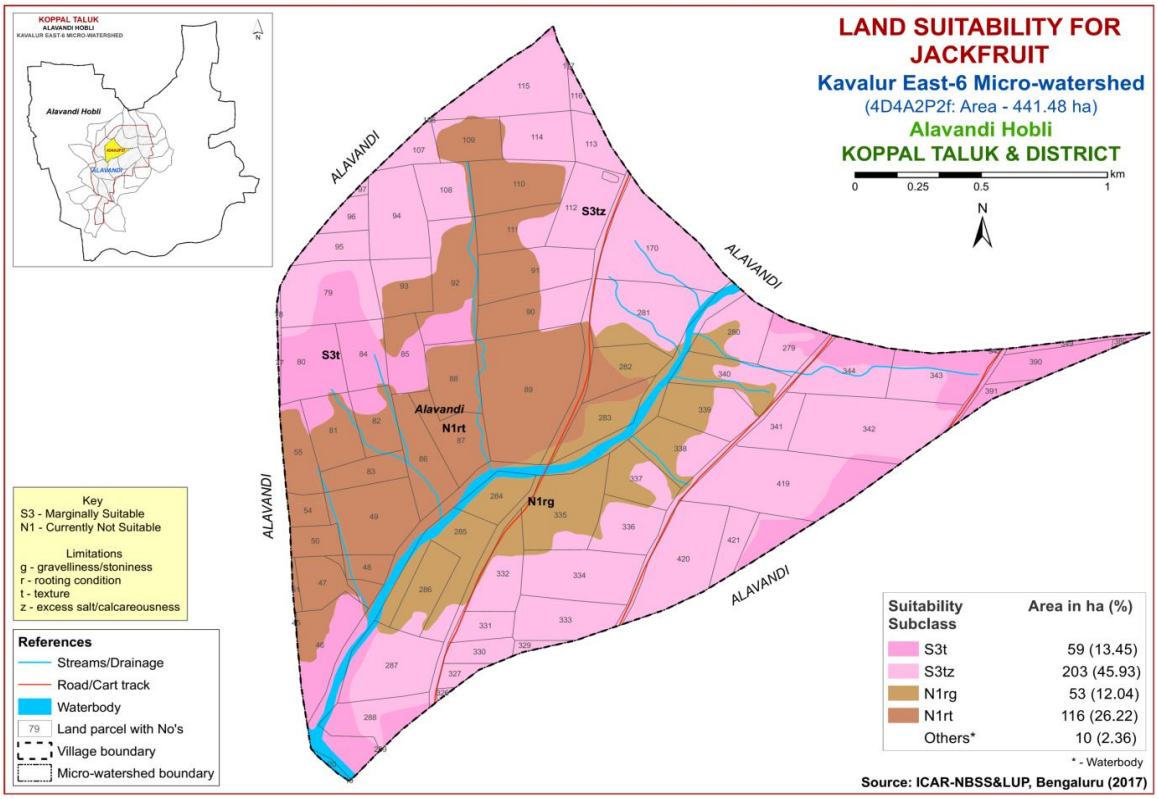


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.18 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

Jamun is an important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.19) for growing jamun 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 7.18.

An area of 54 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jamun with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a major area of about 208 ha (47%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing jamun with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.19 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

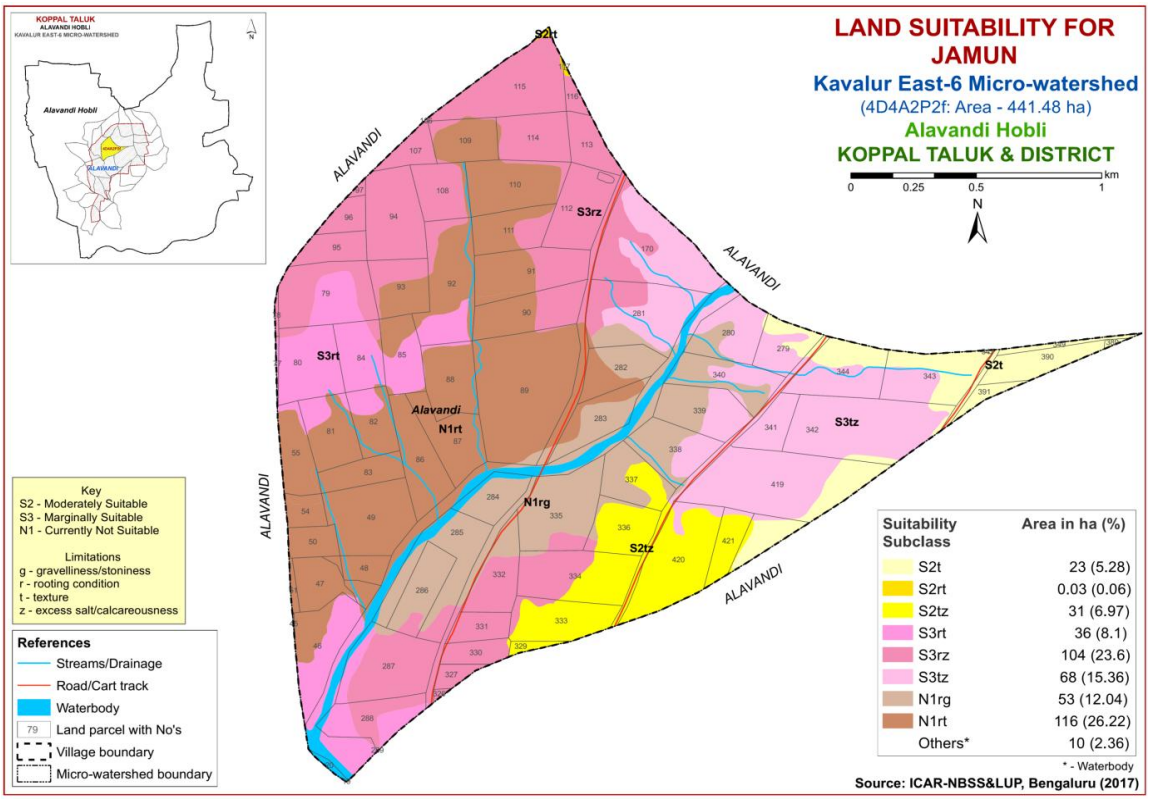


Fig. 7.18 Land Suitability map of Jamun

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

Musambi is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 5446 ha in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.20) for growing musambi 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 7.16.

An area of about 23 ha (5%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing musambi and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. About 170 ha (39%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Musambi with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 68 ha (15%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing Musambi with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

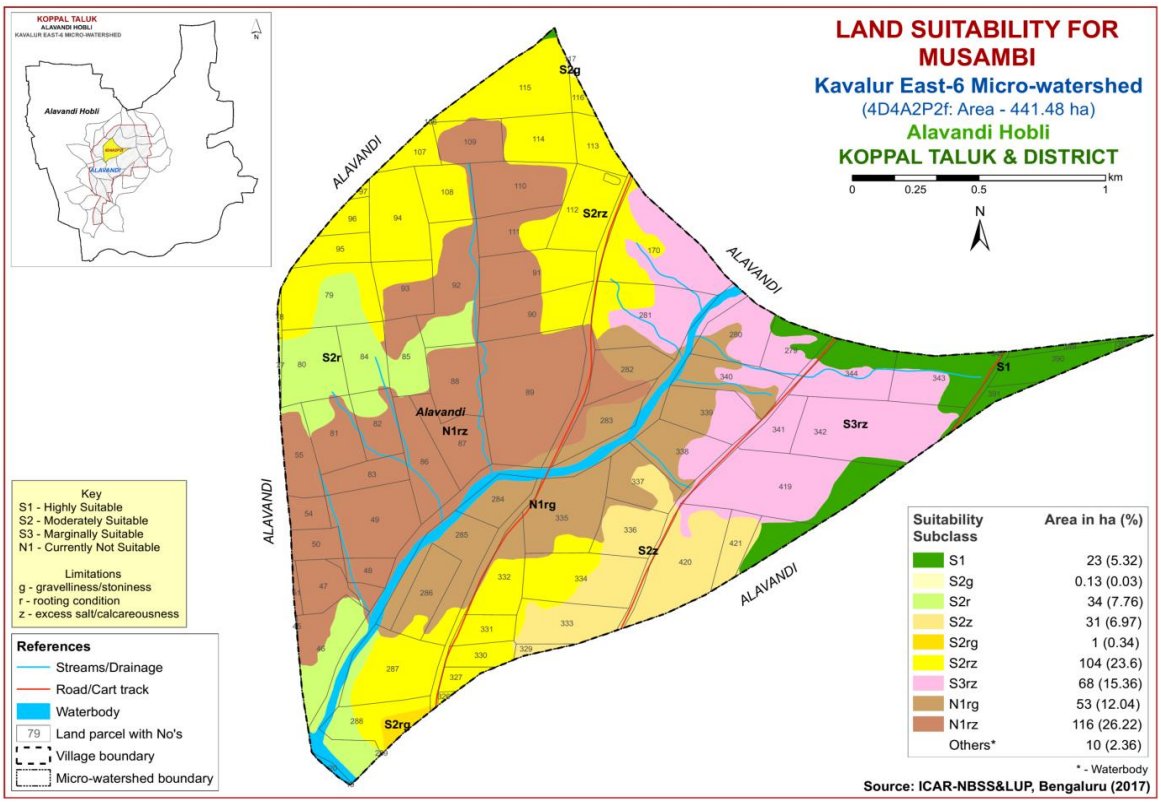


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.20 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

Lime is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 11752 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.21) for growing lime (Table 7.15) 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 7.17.

An area of about 23 ha (5%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing lime and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. About 170 ha (39%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing lime with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 68 ha (15%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness About 169 ha (38%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing lime with severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

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

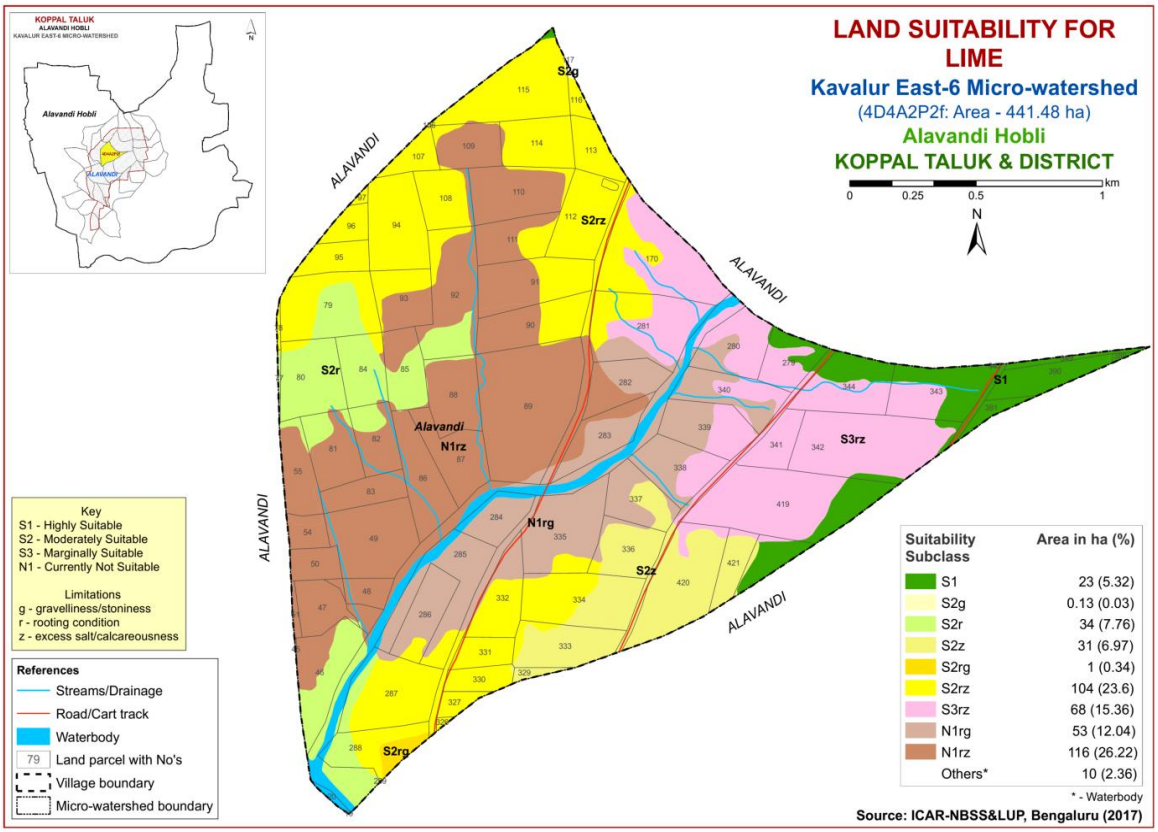


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.21 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

Cashew is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 7052 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.22) for growing cashew 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 7.21.

Entire area is not suitable (Class N1) for growing cashew with severe limitations of texture, rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness.

Table 7.22 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	-

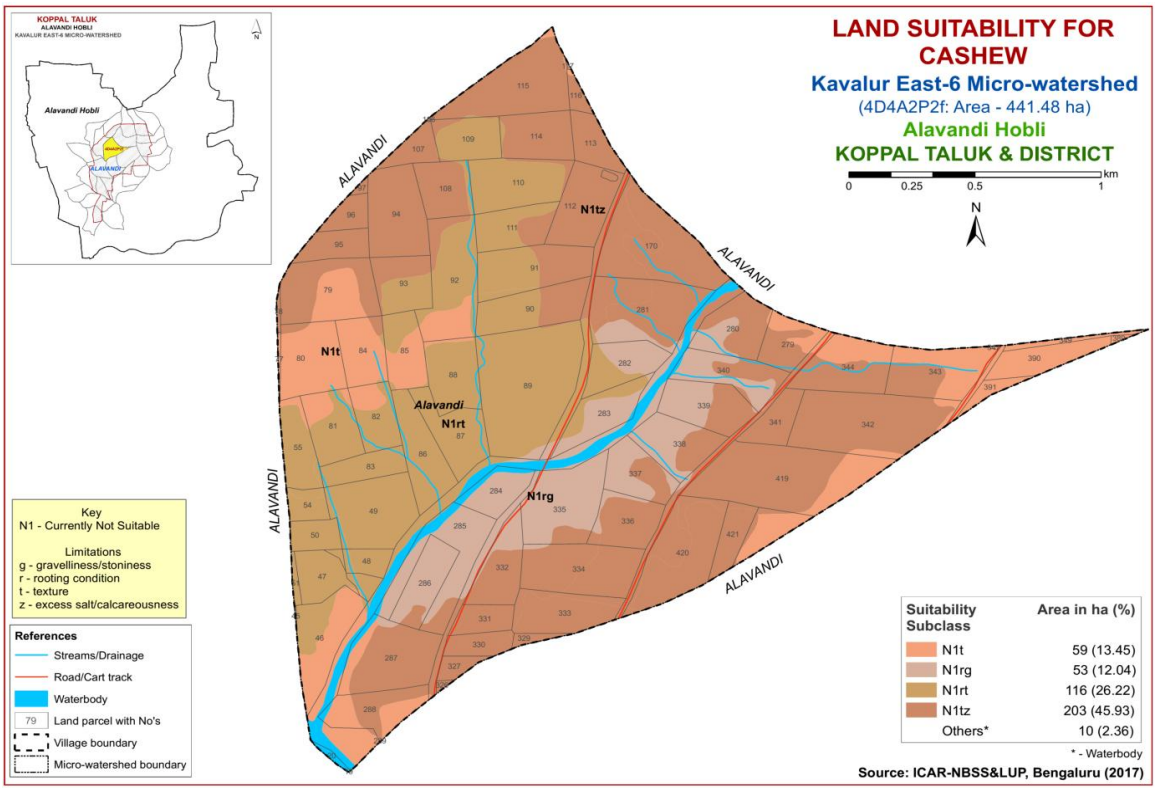


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

Custard apple is one of the most important fruit crop grown in 1426 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.23) for growing custard apple 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 7.22.

An area of about 59 ha (13%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 203 ha (46%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, calcareousness and rooting depth. About 116 ha (26%) area is marginally suitable for growing custard apple with moderate limitations of gravelliness and calcareousness and occur in the central and western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable for growing custard apple with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.23 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	-

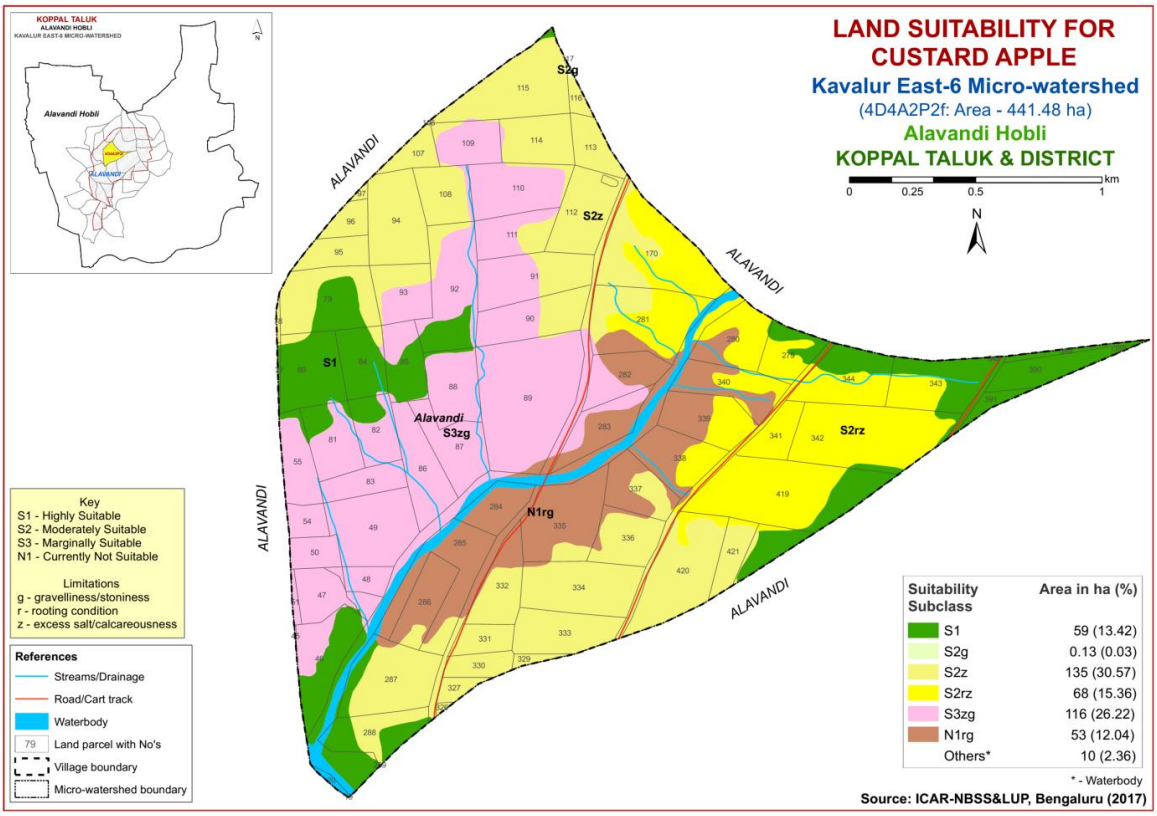


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.23 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

Amla is one of the most important fruit and medicinal crop grown in an area of 151 ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for (Table 7.24) growing amla 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 7.23.

Major area of about 263 ha (59%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing amla with minor limitations of texture, calcareousness, gravelliness and rooting depth and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of 116 ha (26%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing amla with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing amla with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.24 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

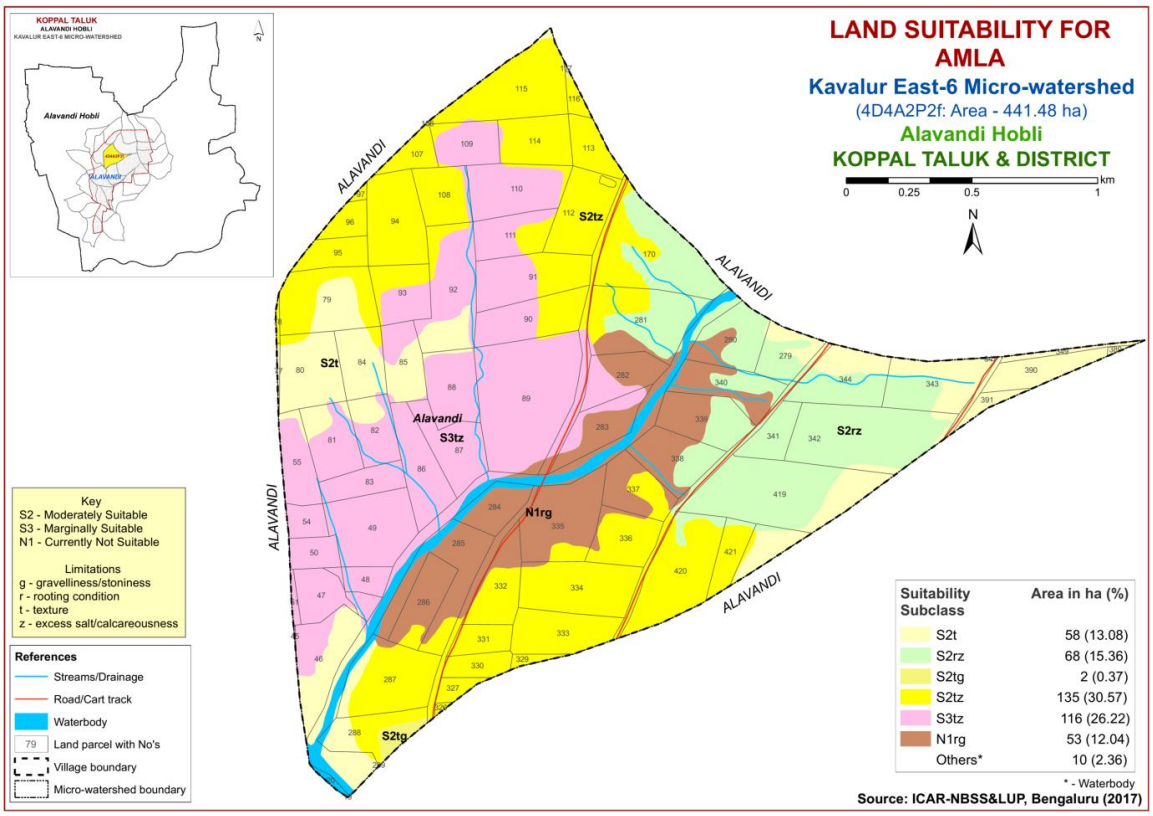


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.24 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 (Table 7.25) for growing tamarind 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 7.24.

An area of about 54 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, texture and calcareousness and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 140 ha (32%) and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Major area of about 237 ha (54%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing tamarind and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness.

Table 7.25 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

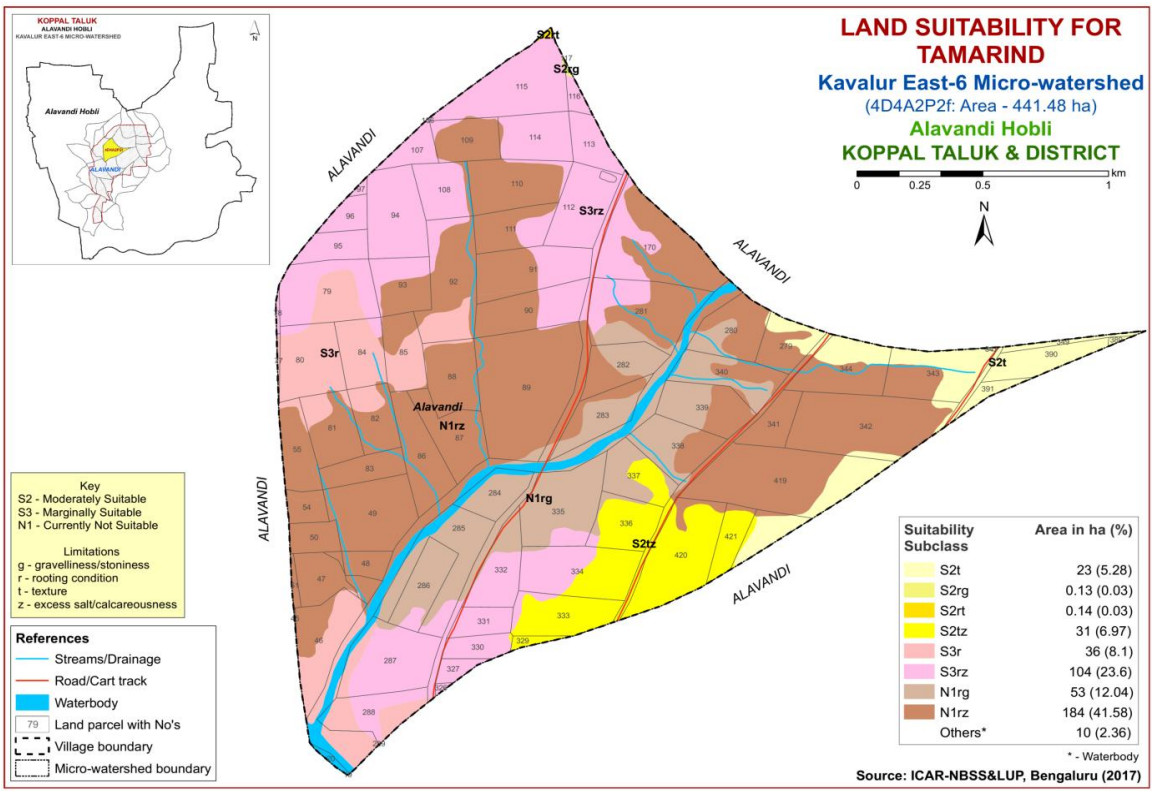


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.25 Land Suitability for Marigold (*Tagetes erecta*)

Marigold is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 9108 ha in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.26) for growing marigold were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing marigold was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.25.

Major area of about 263 ha (59%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, texture and calcareousness and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 116 ha (26%) and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing marigold and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness.

Table 7.26 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

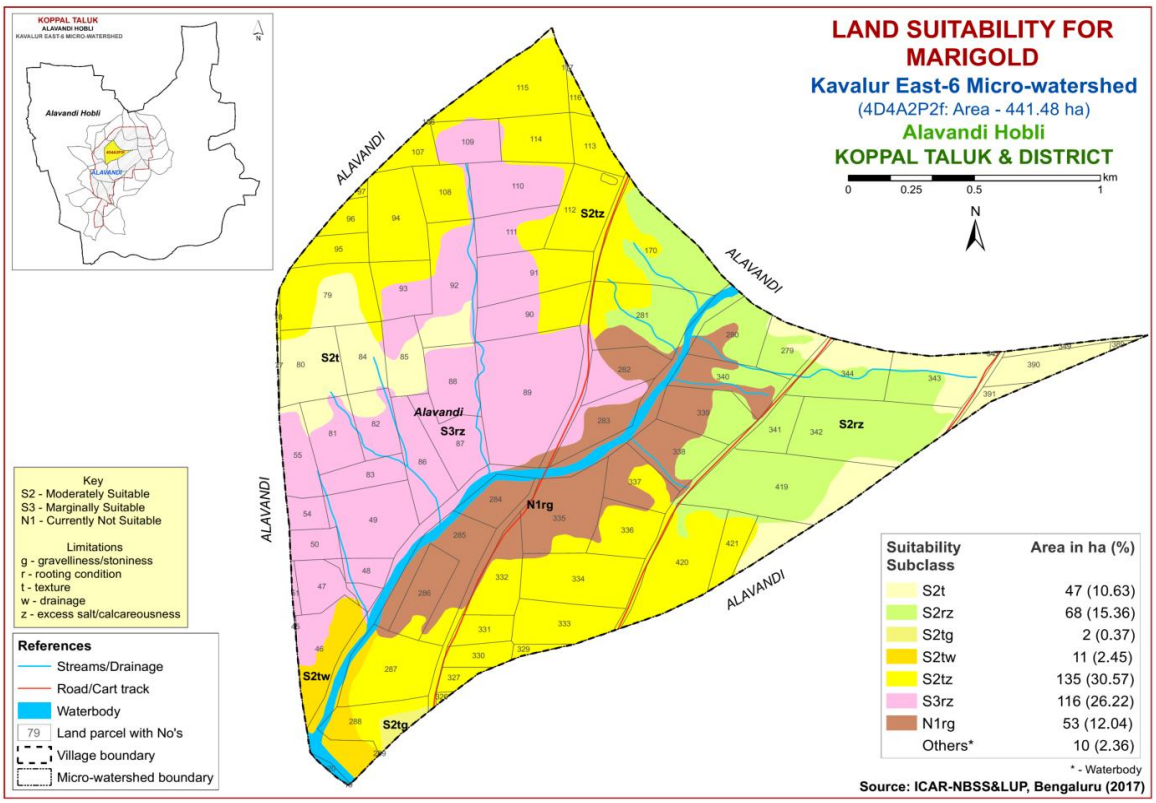


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.26 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 (Table 7.27) for growing chrysanthemum were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing chrysanthemum was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.26.

Major area of about 263 ha (59%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, texture and calcareousness and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 116 ha (26%) and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness.

Table 7.27 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

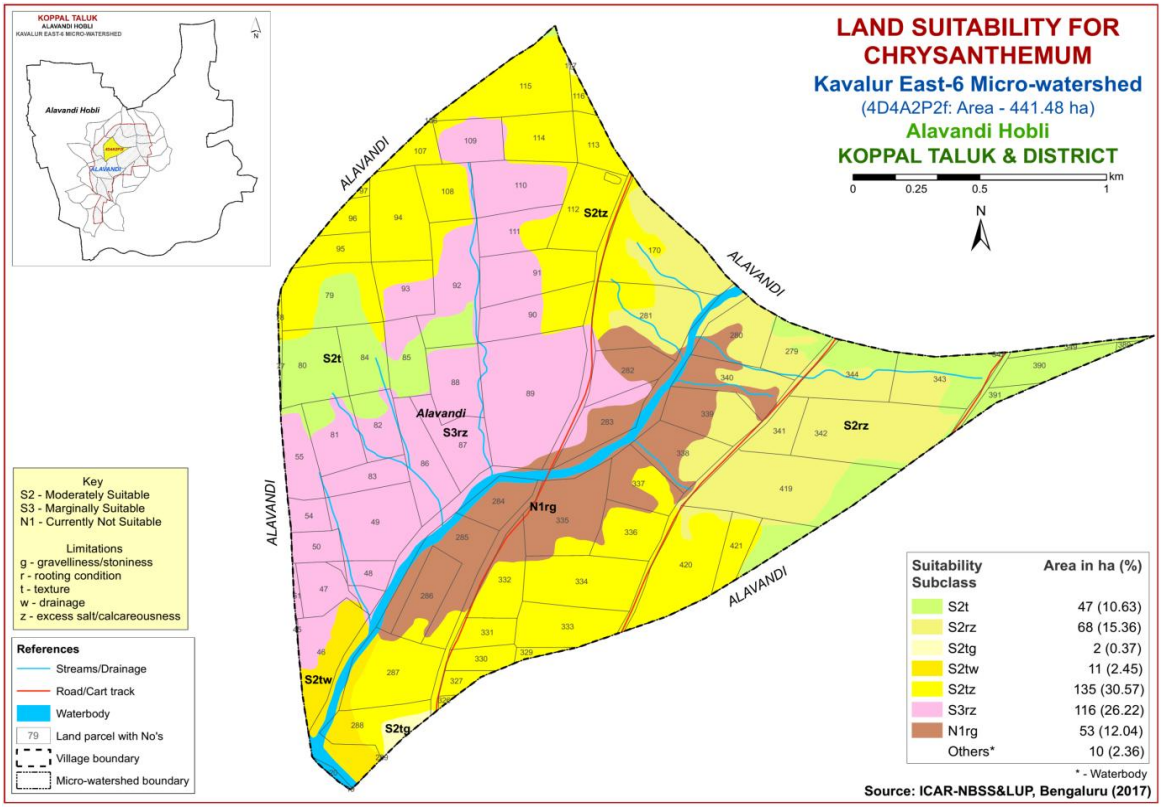


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

7. 27 Land Suitability for Jasmine *(Jasminum sp.)*

Jasmine is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 803 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.28) 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 7.27.

An area of about 68 ha (15%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jasmine and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth. Major area of about 310 ha (70%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing jasmine and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, texture, wetness and calcareousness. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing jasmine with severe limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.28 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

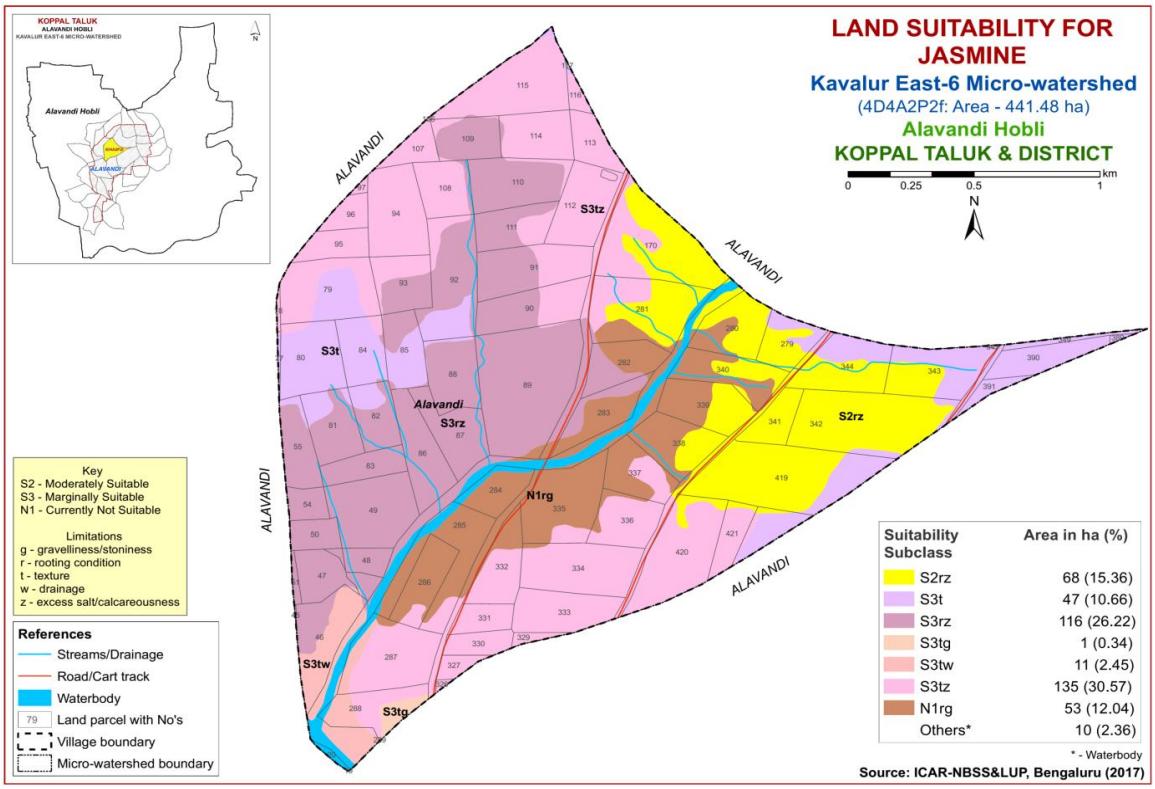


Fig. 7.27 Land Suitability map of Jasmine

7. 28 Land Suitability for Crossandra *(Crossandra infundibuliformis.)*

Crossandra is one of the most important flower crop grown in an all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.29) 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 7.27.

An area of about 127 ha (29%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing crossandra and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and texture. Major area of about 251 ha (57%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing crossandra and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. An area of about 53 ha (12%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing crossandra with severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed.

7.29 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

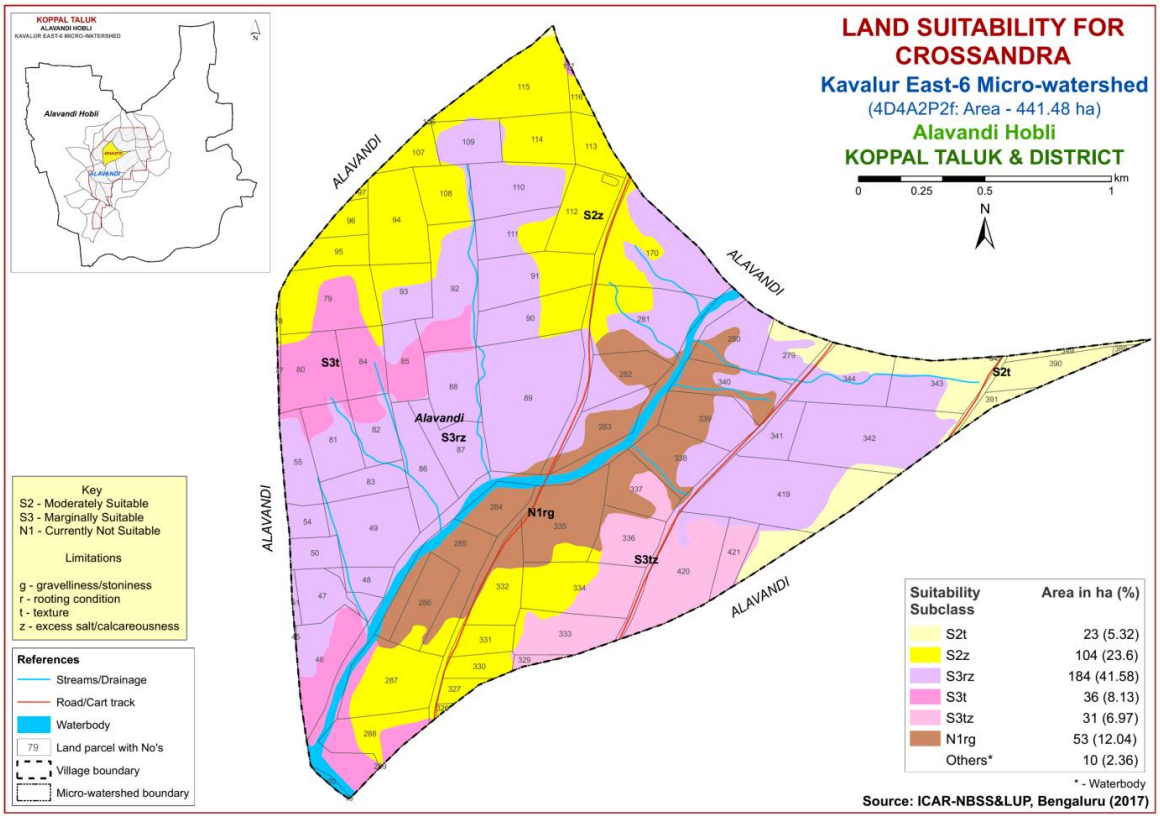


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Crossandra

7.29 Land management units (LMUs)

The 19 soil map units identified in Kavalur East-6 microwatershed have been grouped into 4Land 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 Use Class map (Fig.7.25) 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 four Land management units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMUs	Mapping unit	Soil and site characteristics
1	348.DRLmB1 350.DRLmB2 353.NSPcB1g1,360.NSPmB1 362.NSPmB2,374.GRHmB2g1 382.HDLmB2 ,403.KDTmA1 405.KDTmB2 ,415.MLRmB1 418.MLRmB2,419.MLRmB2g1 428.BDRmA1	Moderately deep to very deep, black calcareous to non calcareous clay soils with slopes of 0-3%, slight to moderate erosion and gravelly (15-35%)
2	336.RNKmB2 337.RNKmB2g1	Moderately shallow, black calcareous clay soils with slopes of 1-3%, moderate erosion and gravelly (15-35%)
3	308.MTLmB1g1	Shallow, calcareous black gravelly clay

	310.MTLmB2 312.MTLmB2g2	soils with slopes of 1-3%, slight to moderate erosion, gravelly to very gravelly (15-60%)
4	10.BGTmB2g1	Very shallow, gravelly black calcareous clay soils with slopes of 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)

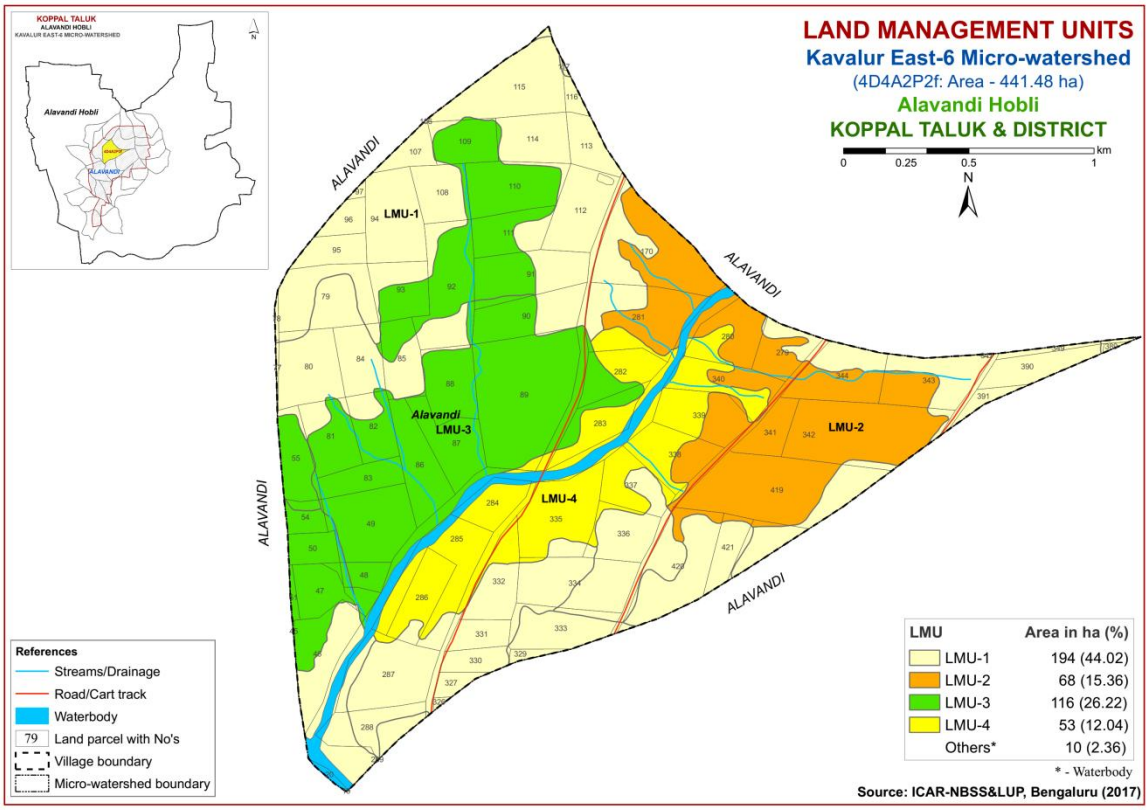


Fig 7.29Land management units map of Kavalur East-6 microwatershed

7.30 Proposed Crop Plan for Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 28 crops, the proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 4 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 28 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Proposed Crop Plan for Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops	Horticulture Crops	Suitable Interventions
1	348.DRLmB1 350.DRLmB2 353.NSPcB1g1 360.NSPmB1 362. NSPmB2 374.GRHmB2g1 382.HDLmB2 403.KDTmA1 405.KDTmB2 415.MLRmB1 418.MLRmB2 419.MLRmB2g1 428.BDRmA1 (Moderately deep to very deep, black calcareous to non calcareous clay soils)	**Alavandi :** 46,77,78,79,80,84,85,94,95,96,97,106,107,108,112,113,114,115,116,117,287,288,289,326,327,329,330,331,332,333,334,336,343,347,349,389,390,391, 420, 421	Sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Bengal gram, Safflower, Linseed, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Pomegranate, Jamun, Lime, Musambi, Tamarind, Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Drumstick, Bhendi, Chilli, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practises
2	336.RNKmB2 337.RNKmB2g1 (Moderately shallow, black calcareous clay soils)	**Alavandi :** 170,279,280,281,341,342,344, 419	Sorghum, Bajra, Bengal gram, Linseed, Safflower, Coriander	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple **Flowers:** Marigold, Jasmine Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practises
3	308.MTLmB1g1 310.MTLmB2 312.MTLmB2g2 (Shallow, calcareous black gravelly clay soils)	**Alavandi :** 109,110,111,45,47,48,49,50,51,54,55,81,82,83,86,87,88,89,90, 91,92,93	Bengal gram	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	Sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended
4	10.BGTmB2g1 (Very shallow, gravelly black calcareous clay soils)	**Alavandi :** 282,283,284,285,286,335,337, 338,339,340	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:**Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	Sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

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

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

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

The most important characterististics 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 Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

- The soil phases with sizeable area identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of MTL (115 ha), DRL (105 ha), RNK (68 ha), BGT (53 ha) and other series in small area.
- As per land capability classification, 262 ha (59%) area in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II) With moderate limitations of soil and erosion, 115 ha (26%) area is under moderately good lands (Class III) with severe limitations of soils and erosion.s Fairly good lands (Class IV) cover an area of 53 ha (12%) with very severe limitations of soil and erosion.

- ❖ On the basis of soil reaction, entire area is under moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) to very strongly alkaline (pH >9.0) 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.

Alkaline soils

(Moderately alkaline to very strongly alkaline soils cover the entire area.

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers (Azospirullum, Azatobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).
4. Application of ZnSO4 – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5 kg/ha (once in three years).

Neutral soils

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. About 349 ha (79%) area is suffering from moderate erosion. These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

Net planning 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 Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content is medium (0.5-0.75%) in an area of about 114 ha (<26%) and low in an area of (<0.5%) in 304 ha (69%). These areas needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping. High (>0.75%) in 12 ha (3%) area.
- **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 304 ha area where OC is less than 0.5% and 114 ha area where OC is medium (0.5-0.75%). For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.

- **Available Phosphorus**: Major area of 422 ha (95%) is low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus and medium (23-57 kg/ha) in 10 ha (2%) area. Hence for all crops, 25% additional P-needs to be applied
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is high in an area of 336 ha (76%) and medium (145-337 kg/ha) in area of 95 ha (22%) in the microwatershed. For all crops, where P is medium 25 % more potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in 53 ha (12%) area and medium in an area of about 307 ha (70%) 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. High (>20 ppm) in 71 ha (16%) area.
- **Available Boron:** An area of about 154 ha (35%) is low (<0.5 ppm) in available boron and an area of 261 ha (59%) is medium (05 -1.0 ppm) in available boron content. These areas need to be applied with sodium borate @ 10kg/ha as soil application or 0.2% borax as foliar spray to correct the deficiency. High (>1.0 ppm) in 15 ha (3%) area.
- **Available Iron:** It is deficient (<4.5 ppm) in the entire area. For deficient areas, iron sulphate @ 25 kg/ha needs to be applied for 2-3 years to correct the deficiency.
- **Available Zinc:** It is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 327 ha (74%) area. For these areas, application of zinc sulphate @ 25kg/ha is to be recommended. Sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 104 ha (24%) area.
- **Soil Alkalinity:** Entire area in the microwatershed has soils that are moderately alkaline to very strongly alkaline. These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acasia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

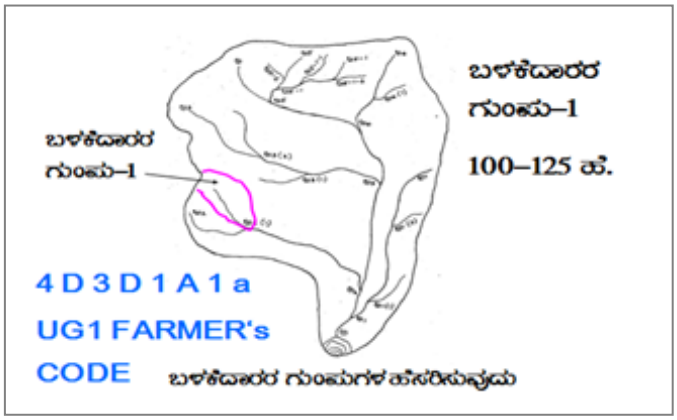
Land Suitability for various crops: Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable and not suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, 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 Kavalur East-6 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 needs 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.

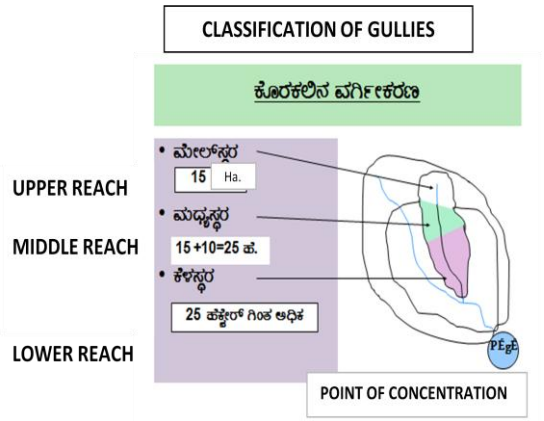
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

9.1 Treatment Plan

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

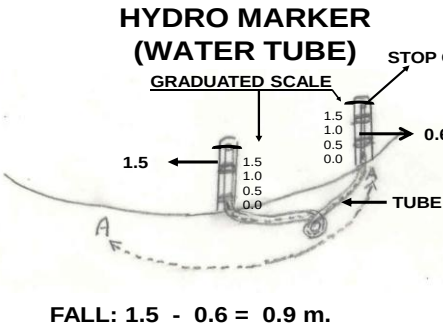
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

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 (bg0 .....b= loamy sand, g0 = <15% gravel). The recommended sections for different soils are given below.

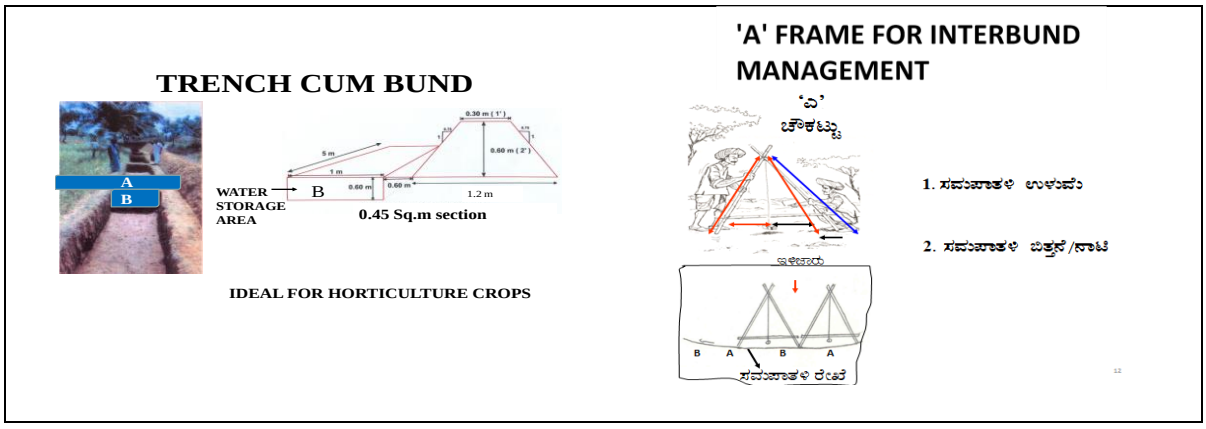
Recommended Bund Section

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
m2	m	m3	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Quantity (m3)	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 drainge 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 earthern checks in the natural water course. Location and design details are given in the Manual.

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. About 414 ha (94%) area is recommended for graded bunding and 17 ha (4%) area is strengthening of existing bunds/bunding. The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after considering their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

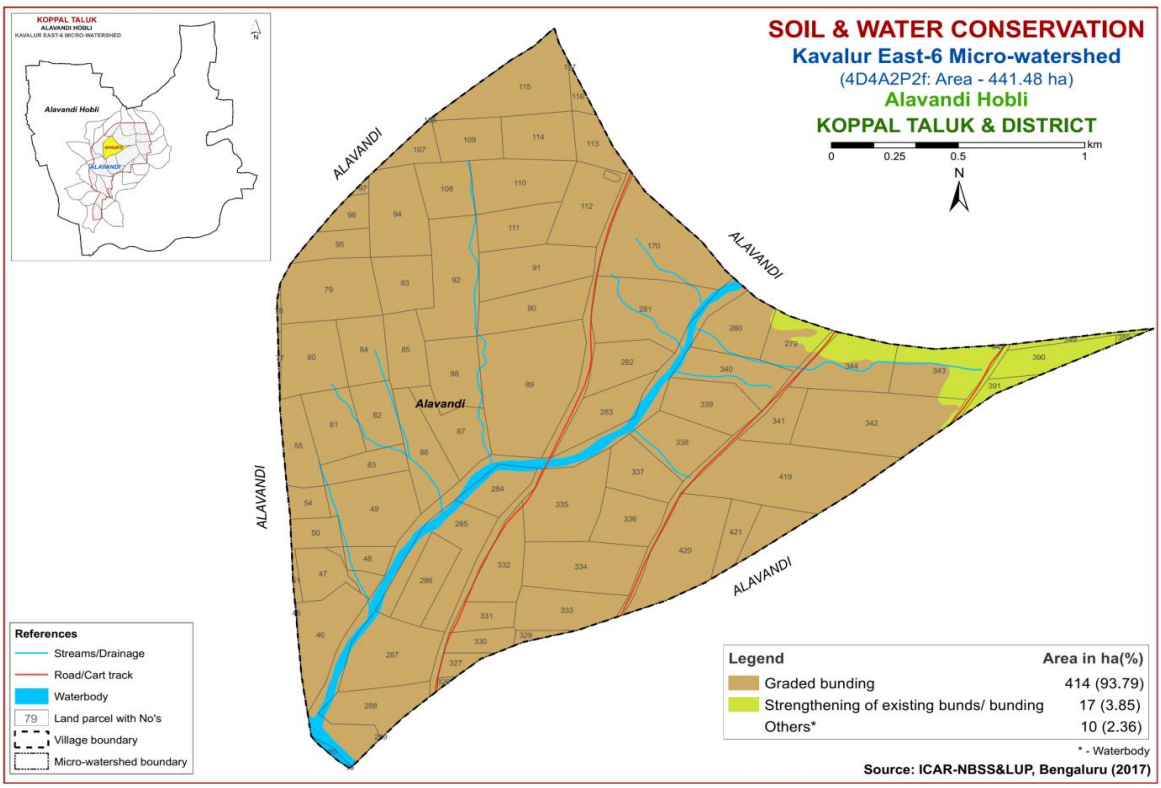


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Kavalur East-6 Microwatershed

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

Kavalur East 6_2P2f appendix

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey NO	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alavandi	19	0	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	Others	Others
Alavandi	20	0.36	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	Others	Others
Alavandi	45	0.04	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	46	7.27	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Maize (Sv+Mz)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	47	3.64	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bajra+Sugarcane (Bj+Sc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	48	1.91	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	49	8.89	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	50	2.42	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	51	0.51	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sugarcane (Sc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	54	2.03	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	55	4.49	MTLmB1g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	77	0.24	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	78	0.24	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	79	9.31	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	80	7.13	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	81	5.53	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	82	4.31	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	83	3.46	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	84	4.83	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	85	4.7	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	86	6.21	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	87	5.73	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey NO	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alavandi	88	5.84	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	89	18.41	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	90	6.72	MTLmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	91	7.87	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	92	9.84	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	93	5.06	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	94	8.06	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	95	3.06	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	96	2.02	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	97	0.28	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	106	0.01	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	107	2.35	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	108	4.68	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	109	4.49	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	110	7.54	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	111	4.96	MTLmB2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	112	6.55	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	113	3.19	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	114	5.43	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	115	10.35	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Subabulu+Current fallow (Su+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	116	0.95	DRLmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+ Sparse vegetation (Cf+Sv)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	117	0.04	GRHmB2g1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	170	12.66	RNKmB2g1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	279	4.07	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Current fallow (Mz+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey NO	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alavandi	280	5.78	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	281	10.8	RNKmB2g1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+Sparse vegetation (Cf+Sv)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	282	4.95	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	283	5.2	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Cotton (Mz+Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	284	3.8	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Eucalyptus (Eu)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	285	8.78	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Waterbody (Mz+Wb)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	286	4.86	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sunflower (Sf)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	287	9.28	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bajra (Bj)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	288	5.6	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Current fallow (Mz+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	289	0.01	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Sunflower (Ct+Sf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	326	0.19	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	327	1.27	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sugarcane (Sc)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	329	0.71	MLRmB1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	330	2.43	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	331	2.63	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Groundnut+Maize (Gn+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	332	5.33	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow+Maize (Cf+Mz)	1 Borewell	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	333	6.35	MLRmB1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Cotton+Current fallow (Ct+Cf)	1 Borewell	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	334	9.18	DRLmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Cotton+Sunflower (Ct+Sf)	1 Borewell	IIs	Graded bunding
Alavandi	335	9.26	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Current fallow (Mz+Cf)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	336	5.19	MLRmB2g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	337	5.1	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	338	5.91	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Eucalyptus+Current fallow (Eu+Cf)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	339	6.16	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	340	5.86	BGTmB2g1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very Low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey NO	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alavandi	341	3.26	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	342	14.08	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	1 Borewell	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	343	7.56	KDTmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow+Sparse vegetation (Cf+Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	344	7.14	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparsevegetation+Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	347	0.06	KDTmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	349	0.93	KDTmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize+Current fallow (Mz+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	389	0.19	BDRmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	390	4.24	KDTmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	391	1.23	KDTmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	419	15.89	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sparse vegetation+ Current fallow (Sv+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	420	10.7	MLRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Alavandi	421	2.93	MLRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Kavalur East 6_2P2f appendix

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alavandi	19	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Alavandi	20	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Alavandi	45	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	46	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	47	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	48	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	49	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	50	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	51	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	54	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	55	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	77	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	78	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	79	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	80	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	81	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	82	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	83	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	84	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	85	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	86	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	87	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	88	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alavandi	89	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	90	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	91	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	92	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	93	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	94	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	95	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	96	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	97	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	106	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	107	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	108	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	109	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	110	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	111	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	112	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	113	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	114	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	115	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	116	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	117	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	170	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	279	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	280	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alavandi	281	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	282	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	283	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	284	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	285	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	286	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	287	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (>0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	288	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	289	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	326	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (>0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	327	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (>0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	329	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	330	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	331	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	332	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	333	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	334	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	335	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	336	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	337	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	338	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	339	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	340	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	341	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alavandi	342	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	343	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	344	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	347	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	349	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	389	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	390	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	391	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	419	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	420	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	421	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Kavalur East 6_2P2f appendix

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorgham	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Redgram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Alavandi	19	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
Alavandi	20	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
Alavandi	45	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	46	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Alavandi	47	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	48	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	49	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	50	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	51	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	54	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	55	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	77	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Alavandi	78	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	79	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	80	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Alavandi	81	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	82	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	83	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	84	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Alavandi	85	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Alavandi	86	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	87	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	88	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	89	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	90	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	91	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorgham	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Redgram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Alavandi	92	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	93	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	94	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	95	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	96	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	97	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	106	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	107	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	108	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	109	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	110	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	111	N1rt	S3tz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rt	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz	S3tz	N1rt	S3zg	N1rt	N1rt	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz	N1rz	N1rz
Alavandi	112	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	113	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	114	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	115	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	116	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	117	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2g	S3t	S2g	S2rg	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2tg	S2tg	S3t	S2g	N1t	S2rt	S2g	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2tg	S2tg	S2tg	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2tg	S2tg
Alavandi	170	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	279	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	280	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	281	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	282	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	283	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	284	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	285	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	286	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	287	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	288	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorgham	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Redgram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Alavandi	289	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Alavandi	326	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	327	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	329	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Alavandi	330	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	331	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	332	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	333	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Alavandi	334	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S2nz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2rt	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S2rz	S2tz
Alavandi	335	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	336	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2zg	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2zg	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Alavandi	337	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	338	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	339	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	340	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg	N1rg
Alavandi	341	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	342	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	343	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	344	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	347	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	349	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	389	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Alavandi	390	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	391	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	419	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Alavandi	420	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Alavandi	421	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz

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 176 (52.78%) men and 68 (47.22%) women among the sampled households.*
- *The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.33, marginal farmers' was 3.75, small farmers' was 4.07 and semi medium farmers' was 5.*
- *The data indicated that, 25 (17.36%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 67 (46.53%) were in 16-35 years of age, 40 (27.78%) were in 36-60 years of age and 12 (8.33%) were above 61 years of age.*
- *The results indicated that Kavalur East-6 had 22.92 per cent illiterates, 38.89 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.47 per cent of them had middle school education, 20.83 per cent of them had high school education, 7.64 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.39 per cent did ITI, 3.47 per cent of them had degree education and 1.39 per cent did masters.*
- *The results indicate that, 80.56 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 11.11 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 5.56 per cent of household heads were practicing general labour and 2.78 per cent of the household heads were government service.*
- *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 60.42 per cent of the household members, 10.42 per cent were agricultural laborers, 2.78 per cent were general laborers 2.08 per cent were in government service and private service, 21.53 per cent were students and 0.69 per cent were housewives.*
- *The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.*
- *The results indicate that 2.78 per cent of the households possess thatched house, 88.89 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 8.33 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.*
- *The results show that 80.56 per cent of the households possess TV, 55.56 per cent of them possess mixer/grinder, 36.11 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 33.33 per cent of the households possess motor cycle and 88.89 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.*
- *The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 9,034, mixer grinder was Rs. 1,865, bicycle was Rs.1769, motor cycle was Rs. 29,333 and mobile phone was Rs. 1,425.*
- *About, 2.78 per cent possess tractor and 97.22 per cent of them possess weeder.*
- *The results show that the average value of tractor was Rs. 300,000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.46.*
- *The results indicate that, 2.78 per cent of the households possess bullocks, local cow and sheep and 5.56 per cent of the households possess sheep.*

- *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.70, average own labour (women) available was 1.20, average hired labour (men) available was 12.27 and average hired labour (women) available was 10.23.*
- *The results indicate that, 83.33 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that, households of the Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed possess 34.62 ha (100%) of dry land. Marginal farmers possess 13.01 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 19.59 ha (100%) of dry land. Semi medium farmers possess 2.02 ha (100%) of dry land.*
- *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 256,960.84. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 330,460.48 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 219,396.82 for dry land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 148,200.00 for dry land.*
- *The results indicate that, farmers have grown bajra (7.3 ha), Bengal gram (4.67 ha), green gram (0.93 ha), groundnut (4.19 ha), maize (3.24 ha), red gram (0.81 ha), sesamum (0.40 ha), sorghum (9.18 ha) and sunflower (3.79 ha). Marginal farmers have grown Bengal gram, green gram, groundnut, maize, red gram, sesamum, sorghum and sunflower. While small farmers have grown bajra, bengal gram, groundnut, maize, sorghum and sunflower. Semi medium farmers have grown sorghum. T*
- *The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed was found to be 95.18 per cent.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 28992.94. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34995.53. The net income from bajra cultivation was Rs. 6002.58. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.21.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 34877.34. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44337.49. The net income from Bengal gram cultivation was Rs. 9460.14. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.27.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 43383.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 40726.29. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. -2657.67. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.94.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for maize was Rs 21032.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29369.84. The net income from maize cultivation was Rs. 8337.71. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.4.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for sesamum was Rs. 22791.12. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 4940.00. The net income from sesamum cultivation was Rs. -17851.12. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.22.*

- *The total cost of cultivation for sorghum was Rs. 20253.85. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 25009.37. The net income from sorghum cultivation was Rs. 4755.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.23.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for sunflower was Rs. 26256.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34281.62. The net income from sunflower cultivation was Rs. 8024.66. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.31.*
- *The results indicate that, 8.33 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder and green fodder was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 84,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 53,328.13, for small farmers it was Rs. 110,565.38 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 106,000.*
- *The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 9,690.31. For landless households it was Rs. 10,638.89, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,164.58, for small farmers it was Rs. 15,414.20 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 50,000.*
- *The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 4 coconut trees in their field and 1 coconut tree in their backyard.*
- *The results indicate that, households have planted 1 teak, 15 neem and 2 banyan trees in their field and 1 teak and 1 neem in their backyard.*
- *The results indicated that, bajra, Bengal gram, groundnut, maize, red gram sorghum and sunflower was sold to the extent of 100 per cent and sesamum was sold to the extent of 50 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, about 86.11 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village. The results indicated that, 86.11 per cent of the households used tractor.*
- *The results indicated that, 19.44 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.*
- *The results indicated that, 83.33 per cent have shown interest in soil test.*
- *The results indicated that, 63.89 per cent of the households used firewood and 36.11 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 100 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, 25 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.*
- *The results indicated that, 94.44 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card and 5.56 per cent of the households did not possess PDS card.*
- *The results indicated that, 25 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*

- *The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 97.22 per cent of the households, vegetables were adequate for 8.33 per cent, fruits were adequate for 11.11 per cent, milk, egg and meat was adequate for 100 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were inadequate for 2.78 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 100 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 91.67 per cent and fruits were inadequate for 88.89 per cent of the households.*
- *The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil, frequent incidence of pest and diseases, inadequacy of irrigation water, high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and high rate of interest on credit was the constraint experienced by 83.33 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field and low price for the agricultural commodities (80.56%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (55.56%), inadequate extension services (8.33%) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (8.56%).*

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

Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed in Kavalur sub-watershed (Koppal taluk and district) is located in between $15^0$16’29.288’’ to 15^0 14’48.656” North latitudes and 76^0 0’26.792’’ to $75^0$58’30.619’’ East longitudes, covering an area of about 441.71 ha, bounded by Alavndi 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 analyse the data. About 36 households located in the micro-watershed were interviewed for the survey.

Chapter 4

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

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

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 36 farmers were sampled in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed among them 6 (16.67%) were landless, 16 (44.44%) were marginal farmers, 13 (36.111%) were small farmers and 1 (2.78%) were semi medium farmers.

Table 1: Households sampled for socio economic survey in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	6	16.67	16	44.44	13	36.11	1	2.78	36	100.00

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 176 (52.78%) men and 68 (47.22%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.33, marginal farmers' was 3.75, small farmers' was 4.07 and semi medium farmers' was 5.

Table 2: Population characteristics of Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (60)		SF (53)		SMF (5)		All (144)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	15	57.69	31	51.67	29	54.72	1	20.00	76	52.78
2	Women	11	42.31	29	48.33	24	45.28	4	80.00	68	47.22
Total		26	100.00	60	100.00	53	100.00	5	100.00	144	100.00
Average		4.33		3.75		4.07		5		4	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 25 (17.36%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 67 (46.53%) were in 16-35 years of age, 40 (27.78%) were in 36-60 years of age and 12 (8.33%) were above 61 years of age.

Table 3: Age wise classification of household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (60)		SF (53)		SMF (5)		All (144)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	9	34.62	9	15.00	6	11.32	1	20.00	25	17.36
2	16-35 years of age	11	42.31	26	43.33	29	54.72	1	20.00	67	46.53
3	36-60 years of age	6	23.08	20	33.33	12	22.64	2	40.00	40	27.78
4	> 61 years	0	0.00	5	8.33	6	11.32	1	20.00	12	8.33
Total		26	100.00	60	100.00	53	100.00	5	100.00	144	100.00

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that Kavalur East-6 had 22.92 per cent illiterates, 38.89 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.47 per cent of them had middle school education, 20.83 per cent of them had high school education, 7.64 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.39 per cent did ITI, 3.47 per cent of them had degree education and 1.39 per cent did masters.

Table 4. Education level of household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (60)		SF (53)		SMF (5)		All (144)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	3	11.54	16	26.67	13	24.53	1	20.00	33	22.92
3	Primary School	17	65.38	21	35.00	17	32.08	1	20.00	56	38.89
4	Middle School	0	0.00	2	3.33	3	5.66	0	0.00	5	3.47
5	High School	6	23.08	15	25.00	7	13.21	2	40.00	30	20.83
6	PUC	0	0.00	4	6.67	6	11.32	1	20.00	11	7.64
8	ITI	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.77	0	0.00	2	1.39
9	Degree	0	0.00	1	1.67	4	7.55	0	0.00	5	3.47
10	Masters	0	0.00	1	1.67	1	1.89	0	0.00	2	1.39
Total		26	100.00	60	100.00	53	100.00	5	100.00	144	100.00

Occupation of household heads: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 80.56 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 11.11 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 5.56 per cent of household heads were practicing general labour and 2.78 per cent of the household heads were government service.

Table 5: Occupation of household heads in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0.00	15	93.75	13	100.00	1	100.00	29	80.56
2	Agricultural Labour	4	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	11.11
3	General Labour	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	5.56
6	Government Service	0	0.00	1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.78
Total		6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Occupation of the household members: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 60.42 per cent of the household members, 10.42 per cent were agricultural labourers, 2.78 per cent were general labourers 2.08 per cent were in government service and private service, 21.53 per cent were students and 0.69 per cent were housewives.

Institutional participation of the household members: The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 7. The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.

Table 6: Occupation of family members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (60)		SF (53)		SMF (5)		All (144)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0.00	43	71.67	41	77.36	3	60.00	87	60.42
2	Agricultural Labour	13	50.00	0	0.00	2	3.77	0	0.00	15	10.42
3	General Labour	4	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	2.78
6	Government Service	0	0.00	2	3.33	1	1.89	0	0.00	3	2.08
7	Private Service	0	0.00	1	1.67	2	3.77	0	0.00	3	2.08
10	Student	9	34.62	14	23.33	6	11.32	2	40.00	31	21.53
12	Housewife	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.89	0	0.00	1	0.69
Total		26	100.00	60	100.00	53	100.00	5	100.00	144	100.00

Table 7. Institutional Participation of household members in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (60)		SF (53)		SMF (5)		All (144)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	26	100.00	60	100.00	53	100.00	5	100.00	144	100.00
Total		26	100.00	60	100.00	53	100.00	5	100.00	144	100.00

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 2.78 per cent of the households possess thatched house, 88.89 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 8.33 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.

Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	2.78
2	Katcha	6	100.00	14	87.50	11	84.62	1	100.00	32	88.89
3	Pucca/RCC	0	0.00	2	12.50	1	7.69	0	0.00	3	8.33
Total		6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Durable Assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 80.56 per cent of the households possess TV, 55.56 per cent of them possess mixer/grinder, 36.11 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 33.33 per cent of the households possess motor cycle and 88.89 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable Assets owned by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	2	33.33	15	93.75	11	84.62	1	100.00	29	80.56
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	0.00	10	62.50	9	69.23	1	100.00	20	55.56
3	Bicycle	0	0.00	8	50.00	4	30.77	1	100.00	13	36.11
4	Motor Cycle	0	0.00	4	25.00	7	53.85	1	100.00	12	33.33
5	Mobile Phone	6	100.00	14	87.50	11	84.62	1	100.00	32	88.89

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 9,034, mixer grinder was Rs. 1,865, bicycle was Rs.1769, motor cycle was Rs. 29,333 and mobile phone was Rs. 1,425.

Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Average value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Television	9,000.00	9,066.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,034.00
2	Mixer/Grinder	0.00	2,000.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	1,865.00
3	Bicycle	0.00	1,625.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,769.00
4	Motor Cycle	0.00	30,000.00	28,142.00	35,000.00	29,333.00
5	Mobile Phone	1,666.00	1,444.00	1,372.00	1,000.00	1,425.00

Farm Implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About, 2.78 per cent possess tractor and 97.22 per cent of them possess weeder.

Table 11. Farm Implements owned by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	2.78
2	Weeder	5	83.33	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	35	97.22
3	Blank	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.78

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of tractor was Rs. 300,000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.46.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements owned by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Tractor	0.00	0.00	0.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
2	Weeder	50.00	46.00	45.00	50.00	46.00
3	Blank	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 13. The results indicate that, 2.78 per cent of the households possess bullocks, local cow and sheep and 5.56 per cent of the households possess sheep.

Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	2.78
2	Local cow	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	2.78
4	Buffalo	0	0.00	1	6.25	1	7.69	0	0.00	2	5.56
5	Sheep	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.78
9	blank	5	83.33	15	93.75	11	84.62	1	100.00	32	88.89

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.70, average own labour (women) available was 1.20, average hired labour (men) available was 12.27 and average hired labour (women) available was 10.23.

In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 1.69, average own labour (women) was 1.13, average hired labour (men) was 9.56 and average hired labour (women) available was 7. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 1.77, average own labour (women) was 1.31, average hired labour (men) was 15 and average hired labour (women) available was 13. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men and own labour (women) was 1, average hired labour (men) and hired labour (women) available was 20.

Table 14. Average Labour availability in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Hired labour Female	7.00	13.46	20.00	10.23
2	Own Labour Female	1.13	1.31	1.00	1.20
3	Own labour Male	1.69	1.77	1.00	1.70
4	Hired labour Male	9.56	15.00	20.00	12.27

Adequacy of Hired Labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 83.33 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of Hired Labour in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	30	83.33

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed possess 34.62 ha (100%) of dry land. Marginal farmers possess 13.01 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 19.59 ha (100%) of dry land. Semi medium farmers possess 2.02 ha (100%) of dry land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (Ha) in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
1	Dry	13.01	100.00	19.59	100.00	2.02	100.00	34.62	100.00
Total		13.01	100.00	19.59	100.00	2.02	100.00	34.62	100.00

Average land value (Rs./ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 256,960.84. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 330,460.48 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 219,396.82 for dry land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 148,200.00 for dry land.

Table 17. Average land value (Rs./ha) in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Dry	330,460.48	219,396.82	148,200.00	256,960.84

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, farmers have grown bajra (7.3 ha), Bengal gram (4.67 ha), green gram (0.93 ha), groundnut (4.19 ha), maize (3.24 ha), red gram (0.81 ha), sesamum (0.40 ha), sorghum (9.18 ha) and sunflower (3.79 ha). Marginal farmers have grown Bengal gram, green gram, groundnut, maize, red gram, sesamum, sorghum and sunflower. While small farmers have grown bajra, bengal gram, groundnut, maize, sorghum and sunflower. Semi medium farmers have grown sorghum.

Table 18. Cropping pattern in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed (Area in ha)

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Kharif - Bajra	0.00	7.30	0.00	7.30
2	Kharif - Bengal gram	1.67	3.00	0.00	4.67
3	Kharif - Greengram	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.93
4	Kharif - Groundnut	0.81	3.38	0.00	4.19
5	Kharif - Maize	0.81	2.43	0.00	3.24
6	Kharif - Red gram	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.81
7	Kharif - Sesamum	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
8	Kharif - Sorghum	5.83	1.33	2.02	9.18
9	Kharif - Sunflower	1.62	2.17	0.00	3.79
Total		12.88	19.60	2.02	34.51

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed was found to be 95.18 per cent.

Table 19. Cropping intensity (%) in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Cropping Intensity	99.00	92.37	100.00	95.18

Cost of cultivation of Bajra: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of bajra in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 28992.94. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34995.53. The net income from bajra cultivation was Rs. 6002.58. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.21.

Table 20. Cost of Cultivation of Bajra in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	43.38	7078.09	24.41
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.03	632.94	2.18
3	Tractor		Hours	4.32	3118.38	10.76
4	Machinery		Hours	2.06	1440.83	4.97
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	12.14	1490.23	5.14
7	FYM		Quintal	1.65	329.33	1.14
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	7.26	6356.13	21.92
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	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	3.40	0.01
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				981.20	3.38
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				21433.83	73.93
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.15
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				21767.17	75.08
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			25.73	4589.05	15.83
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				26356.22	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				26357.22	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2635.72	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				28992.94	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		21.36	33634.45	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1575.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.18	1361.07	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1150.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				34995.53	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				6002.58	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1357.65	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.21	

Cost of cultivation of Bengal gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Bengal gram in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Bengal gram was Rs. 34877.34. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44337.49. The net income from bengal gram cultivation was Rs. 9460.14. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.27.

Table 21. Cost of Cultivation of bengal gram in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	27.06	4298.60	12.32
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.28	767.18	2.20
3	Tractor		Hours	3.75	2622.44	7.52
4	Machinery		Hours	0.76	535.17	1.53
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	83.08	12651.21	36.27
7	FYM		Quintal	2.35	470.48	1.35
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	3.51	3711.38	10.64
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.94	938.65	2.69
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	1.88	0.01
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2132.73	6.11
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				28133.00	80.66
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.96
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				28466.33	81.62
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			17.90	3239.34	9.29
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				31705.68	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				31706.68	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3170.67	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				34877.34	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		10.10	43445.77	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4300.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.94	891.72	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			950.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				44337.49	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				9460.14	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3451.95	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.27	

Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 43383.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 40726.29. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. -2657.67. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.94.

Table 22. Cost of Cultivation of groundnut in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	46.91	8147.13	18.78
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.42	854.82	1.97
3	Tractor		Hours	2.60	1857.81	4.28
4	Machinery		Hours	0.21	144.08	0.33
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	113.29	16994.06	39.17
7	FYM		Quintal	1.85	370.50	0.85
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.01	5376.29	12.39
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /ltrs	0.90	902.06	2.08
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	1.61	0.00
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2837.27	6.54
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				37488.93	86.41
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.77
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				37822.27	87.18
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			7.99	1616.69	3.73
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				39438.96	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				39439.96	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3944.00	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				43383.96	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		9.84	40688.35	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4133.33	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.19	37.94	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			200.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				40726.29	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-2657.67	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				4407.17	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.94	

Cost of cultivation of Maize: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of maize in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for maize was Rs 21032.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29369.84. The net income from maize cultivation was Rs. 8337.71. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.4.

Table 23. Cost of Cultivation of maize in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	25.01	4841.20	23.02
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.62	741.00	3.52
3	Tractor		Hours	4.32	1729.00	8.22
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	16.98	2037.75	9.69
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.18	5427.83	25.81
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	3.71	0.02
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				895.99	4.26
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				15679.76	74.55
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.58
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				16013.10	76.14
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			46.62	3106.03	14.77
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				19119.12	90.90
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				19120.12	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				1912.01	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				21032.13	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		20.07	26591.09	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1325.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.54	2778.75	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1800.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				29369.84	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				8337.71	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1048.00	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.4	

Cost of cultivation of Redgram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of red gram in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 21032.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29369.84. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 8337.71. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.4.

Table 24. Cost of Cultivation of red gram in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	25.01	4841.20	23.02
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.62	741.00	3.52
3	Tractor		Hours	4.32	1729.00	8.22
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	16.98	2037.75	9.69
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.18	5427.83	25.81
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	3.71	0.02
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				895.99	4.26
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				15679.76	74.55
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.58
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				16013.10	76.14
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			46.62	3106.03	14.77
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				19119.12	90.90
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				19120.12	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				1912.01	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				21032.13	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		20.07	26591.09	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1325.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.54	2778.75	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1800.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				29369.84	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				8337.71	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1048.00	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.4	

Cost of cultivation of Sesamum: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of sesamum in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sesamum was Rs. 22791.12. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 4940.00. The net income from sesamum cultivation was Rs. -17851.12. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.22.

Table 25. Cost of Cultivation of sesmum in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	2.47	1482.00	6.50
3	Tractor	Hours	4.94	3458.00	15.17
4	Machinery	Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	2.47	617.50	2.71
7	FYM	Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	4.94	3902.60	17.12
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / ltrs	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	4.94	0.02
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0.00	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			542.53	2.38
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			10010.87	43.92
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			333.33	1.46
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			10344.20	45.39
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		59.28	10374.00	45.52
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			20718.20	90.90
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			20719.20	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			2071.92	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			22791.12	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	4.94	4940.00	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		1000.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			4940.00	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			-17851.12	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			4613.59	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:0.22	

Cost of cultivation of Sorghum: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of sorghum in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sorghum was Rs. 20253.85. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 25009.37. The net income from sorghum cultivation was Rs. 4755.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.23.

Table 26. Cost of Cultivation of sorghum in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	20.81	3572.79	17.64
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.53	940.55	4.64
3	Tractor		Hours	3.17	2220.24	10.96
4	Machinery		Hours	0.05	34.58	0.17
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	7.09	992.11	4.90
7	FYM		Quintal	1.98	395.20	1.95
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.33	4137.58	20.43
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / ltrs	0.49	494.00	2.44
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	299.40	1.48
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				722.39	3.57
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				13812.13	68.20
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.65
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				14145.47	69.84
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			23.07	4266.12	21.06
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				18411.59	90.90
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				18412.59	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				1841.26	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				20253.85	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		10.17	24599.37	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price Rs.)			2420.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.65	410.00	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			630.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				25009.37	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				4755.52	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1992.50	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.23	

Cost of cultivation of Sunflower: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of sunflower in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sunflower was Rs. 26256.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34281.62. The net income from sunflower cultivation was Rs. 8024.66. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.31.

Table 27. Cost of Cultivation of sunflower in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	31.02	5322.53	20.27
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.60	999.06	3.80
3	Tractor		Hours	3.52	2461.24	9.37
4	Machinery		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	5.12	3327.82	12.67
7	FYM		Quintal	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.18	3946.65	15.03
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.11	1110.58	4.23
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	2.84	0.01
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1006.33	3.83
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				18180.34	69.24
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.27
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				18513.67	70.51
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			29.49	5355.29	20.40
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				23868.97	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.00	0.00
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				23869.97	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2387.00	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				26256.96	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		8.39	34281.62	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4087.50	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				34281.62	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				8024.66	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3130.70	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.31	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, 8.33 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder and green fodder was adequate.

Table 28. Adequacy of fodder in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	1	6.25	2	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.33
2	Adequate-Green Fodder	1	6.25	2	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.33

Annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 84,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 53,328.13, for small farmers it was Rs. 110,565.38 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 106,000.

Table 29. Annual gross income in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Service/salary	0.00	0.00	21,769.23	0.00	7,861.11
2	Business	0.00	0.00	11,153.85	0.00	4,027.78
3	Wage	80,666.67	29,875.00	14,615.38	30,000.00	32,833.33
4	Agriculture	0.00	22,828.13	61,296.15	76,000.00	34,391.67
5	Dairy Farm	0.00	625.00	1,730.77	0.00	902.78
6	Goat Farming	3,333.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	555.56
Income(Rs.)		84,000.00	53,328.13	110,565.38	106,000.00	80,572.22

Average annual expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 9,690.31. For landless households it was Rs. 10,638.89, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,164.58, for small farmers it was Rs. 15,414.20 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 50,000.

Table 30. Average annual expenditure in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (16)	SF (13)	SMF (1)	All (36)
1	Service/salary	0.00	0.00	55,000.00	0.00	4,583.33
2	Business	0.00	0.00	85,000.00	0.00	2,361.11
3	Wage	55,833.33	17,133.33	15,000.00	12,000.00	19,694.44
4	Agriculture	0.00	12,500.00	35,384.62	38,000.00	19,388.89
5	Dairy Farm	0.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	416.67
6	Goat Farming	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	222.22
Total		63,833.33	34,633.33	200,384.62	50,000.00	348,851.28
Average		10,638.89	2,164.58	15,414.20	50,000.00	9,690.31

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 4 coconut trees in their field and 1 coconut tree in their backyard.

Table 31. Horticulture species grown in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, households have planted 1 teak, 15 neem and 2 banyan trees in their field and 1 teak and 1 neem in their backyard.

Table 32: Forest species grown in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Teak	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Neem	0	0	6	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1
3	Banyan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

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

Marketing of the agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicated that, bajra, Bengal gram, groundnut, maize, red gram sorghum and sunflower was sold to the extent of 100 per cent and sesamum was sold to the extent of 50 per cent.

Table 33. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Bajra	140.0	0.0	140.0	100.0	1530.0
2	Bengalgram	47.0	0.0	47.0	100.0	4300.0
3	Groundnut	41.0	0.0	41.0	100.0	4133.33
4	Maize	59.0	0.0	59.0	100.0	1416.67
5	Redgram	4.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	5500.0
6	Sesamum	2.0	1.0	1.0	50.0	1000.0
7	Sorghum	102.0	0.0	102.0	100.0	2420.0
8	Sunflower	32.0	0.0	32.0	100.0	4087.5

Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicated that, about 86.11 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village.

Table 34. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	16	100.00	14	107.69	1	100.00	31	86.11

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicated that, 86.11 per cent of the households used tractor.

Table 35. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	16	100.00	14	107.69	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	31	86.11

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicated that, 19.44 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.

Table 36. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	4	25.00	3	23.08	0	0.00	7	19.44

Interest shown towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicated that, 83.33 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

Table 37. Interest shown towards soil testing in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	30	83.33

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicated that, 63.89 per cent of the households used firewood and 36.11 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.

Table 38. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	4	66.67	10	62.50	8	61.54	1	100.00	23	63.89
2	LPG	2	33.33	6	37.50	5	38.46	0	0.00	13	36.11

Source of drinking water: The data regarding source of drinking water in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 100 per cent of the households.

Table 39. Source of drinking water in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Source of light: The data regarding source of light in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Table 40. Source of light in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Existence of Sanitary toilet facility: The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facilit**y** in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, 25 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.

Table 41. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	3	50.00	2	12.50	3	23.08	1	100.00	9	25.00

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated that, 94.44 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card and 5.56 per cent of the households did not possess PDS card.

Table 42. Possession of PDS card in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	6	100.00	15	93.75	12	92.31	1	100.00	34	94.44
2	Not Possessed	0	0.00	1	6.25	1	7.69	0	0.00	2	5.56

Participation in NREGA program: The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, 25 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

Table 43. Participation in NREGA programme in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	6	100.00	1	6.25	1	7.69	1	100.00	9	25.00

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 97.22 per cent of the households, vegetables were adequate for 8.33 per cent, fruits were adequate for 11.11 per cent, milk, egg and meat was adequate for 100 per cent.

Table 44. Adequacy of food items in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	5	83.33	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	35	97.22
2	Pulses	6	100.00	15	93.75	13	100.00	1	100.00	35	97.22
4	Vegetables	0	0.00	2	12.50	1	7.69	0	0.00	3	8.33
5	Fruits	0	0.00	3	18.75	1	7.69	0	0.00	4	11.11
6	Milk	6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00
7	Egg	6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00
8	Meat	6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Response on Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were inadequate for 2.78 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 100 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 91.67 per cent and fruits were inadequate for 88.89 per cent of the households.

Table 45. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.78
2	Pulses	0	0.00	1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.78
3	Oilseed	6	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00
4	Vegetables	6	100.00	14	87.50	12	92.31	1	100.00	33	91.67
5	Fruits	6	100.00	13	81.25	12	92.31	1	100.00	32	88.89

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil, frequent incidence of pest and diseases, inadequacy of irrigation water, high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and high rate of interest on credit was the constraint experienced by 83.33 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field and low price for the agricultural commodities (80.56%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (55.56%), inadequate extension services (8.33%) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (8.56%).

Table 46. Farming constraints Experienced in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (13)		SMF (1)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	16	100	13	100	1	100	30	83.33
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	16	100	12	92.31	1	100	29	80.56
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	16	100	13	100	1	100	30	83.33
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	16	100	13	100	1	100	30	83.33
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	16	100	13	100	1	100	30	83.33
6	High rate of interest on credit	16	100	13	100	1	100	30	83.33
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	16	100	12	92.31	1	100	29	80.56
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	9	56.25	10	76.92	1	100	20	55.56
9	Inadequate extension services	1	6.25	2	15.38	0	0	3	8.33
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	0	0	2	15.38	0	0	2	5.56

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 analyse the data. About 36 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey.

The data indicated that there were 176 (52.78%) men and 68 (47.22%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.33, marginal farmers' was 3.75, small farmers' was 4.07 and semi medium farmers' was 5. The data indicated that, 25 (17.36%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 67 (46.53%) were in 16-35 years of age, 40 (27.78%) were in 36-60 years of age and 12 (8.33%) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Kavalur East-6 had 22.92 per cent illiterates, 38.89 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.47 per cent of them had middle school education, 20.83 per cent of them had high school education, 7.64 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.39 per cent did ITI, 3.47 per cent of them had degree education and 1.39 per cent did masters.

The results indicate that, 80.56 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 11.11 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 5.56 per cent of household heads were practicing general labour and 2.78 per cent of the household heads were government service. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 60.42 per cent of the household members, 10.42 per cent were agricultural labourers, 2.78 per cent were general labourers 2.08 per cent were in government service and private service, 21.53 per cent were students and 0.69 per cent were housewives.

The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions. The results indicate that 2.78 per cent of the households possess thatched house, 88.89 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 8.33 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.

The results show that 80.56 per cent of the households possess TV, 55.56 per cent of them possess mixer/grinder, 36.11 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 33.33 per cent of the households possess motor cycle and 88.89 per cent of the households possess mobile phones. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 9,034, mixer grinder was Rs. 1,865, bicycle was Rs.1769, motor cycle was Rs. 29,333 and mobile phone was Rs. 1,425.

About, 2.78 per cent possess tractor and 97.22 per cent of them possess weeder. The results show that the average value of tractor was Rs. 300,000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.46.

The results indicate that, 2.78 per cent of the households possess bullocks, local cow and sheep and 5.56 per cent of the households possess sheep.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.70, average own labour (women) available was 1.20, average hired labour (men) available was 12.27 and average hired labour (women) available was 10.23. The results indicate that, 83.33 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

The results indicate that, households of the Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed possess 34.62 ha (100%) of dry land. Marginal farmers possess 13.01 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 19.59 ha (100%) of dry land. Semi medium farmers possess 2.02 ha (100%) of dry land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 256,960.84. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 330,460.48 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 219,396.82 for dry land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 148,200.00 for dry land.

The results indicate that, farmers have grown bajra (7.3 ha), bengal gram (4.67 ha), green gram (0.93 ha), groundnut (4.19 ha), maize (3.24 ha), red gram (0.81 ha), sesamum (0.40 ha), sorghum (9.18 ha) and sunflower (3.79 ha). Marginal farmers have grown Bengal gram, green gram, groundnut, maize, red gram, sesamum, sorghum and sunflower. While small farmers have grown bajra, bengal gram, groundnut, maize, sorghum and sunflower. Semi medium farmers have grown sorghum. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Kavalur East-6 micro-watershed was found to be 95.18 per cent.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 28992.94. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34995.53. The net income from bajra cultivation was Rs. 6002.58. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.21. The total cost of cultivation for bajra was Rs. 34877.34. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44337.49. The net income from Bengal gram cultivation was Rs. 9460.14. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.27. The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 43383.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 40726.29. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. -2657.67. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.94. The total cost of cultivation for maize was Rs 21032.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29369.84. The net income from maize cultivation was Rs. 8337.71. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.4. The total cost of cultivation for sesamum was Rs. 22791.12. The gross income realized by the farmers was

Rs. 4940.00. The net income from sesamum cultivation was Rs. -17851.12. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.22. The total cost of cultivation for sorghum was Rs. 20253.85. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 25009.37. The net income from sorghum cultivation was Rs. 4755.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.23. The total cost of cultivation for sunflower was Rs. 26256.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 34281.62. The net income from sunflower cultivation was Rs. 8024.66. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.31.

The results indicate that, 8.33 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder and green fodder was adequate.

The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 84,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 53,328.13, for small farmers it was Rs. 110,565.38 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 106,000. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 9,690.31. For landless households it was Rs. 10,638.89, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,164.58, for small farmers it was Rs. 15,414.20 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 50,000.

The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 4 coconut trees in their field and 1 coconut tree in their backyard. The results indicate that, households have planted 1 teak, 15 neem and 2 banyan trees in their field and 1 teak and 1 neem in their backyard.

The results indicated that, bajra, Bengal gram, groundnut, maize, red gram sorghum and sunflower was sold to the extent of 100 per cent and sesamum was sold to the extent of 50 per cent.

The results indicated that, about 86.11 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village. The results indicated that, 86.11 per cent of the households used tractor.

The results indicated that, 19.44 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm. The results indicated that, 83.33 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

The results indicated that, 63.89 per cent of the households used firewood and 36.11 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 100 per cent of the households.

Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed. The results indicated that, 25 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility. The results indicated that, 94.44 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card and 5.56 per cent of the households did not possess PDS card. The results indicated that, 25 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 97.22 per cent of the households, vegetables were adequate for 8.33 per cent, fruits were adequate for 11.11 per cent, milk, egg and meat was adequate for 100 per cent.

The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were inadequate for 2.78 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 100 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 91.67 per cent and fruits were inadequate for 88.89 per cent of the households.

The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil, frequent incidence of pest and diseases, inadequacy of irrigation water, high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and high rate of interest on credit was the constraint experienced by 83.33 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field and low price for the agricultural commodities (80.56%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (55.56%), inadequate extension services (8.33%) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (8.56%).