ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.590

हर कदम, हर डगर
किसानों का हमसफर
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद
Agrisearch with a human touch

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

YADGIR -2 (4D5B2A1b) MICROWATERSHED

Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

THE WORLD BANK

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

Citation: Rajendra Hegde, Ramesh Kumar S.C. B.A. Dhanorkar, K.V. Niranjana, S. Srinivas, M.Lalitha, R.S. Reddy and S.K. Singh (2019). Land resource inventory and socio-economic status of farm households for watershed planning and development of Yadgir 2 (4D5B2A1b) Microwatershed, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka", ICAR – NBSS & LUP, Sujala MWS Publ .590, ICAR – NBSS & LUP, RC, Bangalore. p.145 & 31.

TO OBTAIN COPIES,

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

Amaravati Road, NAGPUR - 440 033, India

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

Telefax : 0712-2522534

E-Mail : director@nbsslup.ernet.in

Website URL : nbsslup.in

Or

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

Phone : (080) 23412242, 23510350 (O)

Telefax : 080-23510350

E-Mail : nbssrcb@gmail.com

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

YADGIR-2 (4D5B2A1B) MICROWATERSHED

Hatthakuni Hobli, Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

Sujala-III

World Bank funded Project

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nagpur
Date: 06-12-2019

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

Contributors

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

	Ms. Shwetha, N.K.
	Smt. Ishrat Haji
	Ms. P. Pavan Kumari
	Ms. Padmaja
	Ms. Veena, M.
Socio-Economic Analysis	
Dr. S.C. Ramesh Kumar	Sh. M.K. Prakashanaik
	Ms. Karuna V. Kulkarni
	Mrs. Sowmya A.N
	Sh. Vinod R
	Sh. Basavaraja
	Sh. Vijay Kumar Lamani
	Ms. Sowmya K.B
	Mrs. Prathibha, D.G
	Sh. Rajendra,D
Soil & Water Conservation	
Sh. Sunil P. Maske	
Watershed Development Department, GoK, Bangalore	
Sh. Prabhash Chandra Ray, IFS Project Director & Commissioner, WDD	Dr. A. Natarajan NRM Consultant, Sujala-III Project
Sh. A. Padmaya Naik, Director (In-Charge) Executive Director, KWDP-II, Sujala-III, WDD	

PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The present study covers an area of 725 ha in Yadgir taluk & district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought-prone with an average annual rainfall of 866 mm, of which about 652 mm is received during south-west monsoon, 138 mm during north-east and the remaining 76 mm during the rest of the year. An area of 84 per cent in the microwatershed is covered by soils and about 1 per cent by quarry, about 15 per cent rock outcrop and others (Habitation and water bodies. The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 16 soil series and 19 soil phases (management units) and 10 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1st week of June to 4th week of October.*
- *From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- *Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 320 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops was assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *Entire area is suitable for agriculture in the microwatershed.*
- *About 9 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are very shallow (<25 cm), 28 per cent soils are shallow (25-50), 18 per cent are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), 20 per cent are moderately deep (75-100 cm) and 9 per cent soils are deep to very deep (100->150 cm) soils in the microwatershed.*
- *About 27 per cent are sandy soils, 18 per cent soils are loamy and 40 per cent are clayey soils at the surface.*
- *About 72 per cent is non-gravelly (<15%) and 12 per cent is gravelly (15-35%) soils.*
- *About 39 per cent area of the microwatershed is very low (<50 mm/m), 17 per cent soils are low (51-100 mm/m), 19 per cent are medium (101-150 mm/m) and 9 per cent soils are very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *Entire area of the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) soils.*
- *An area of about 80 per cent area is moderately eroded (e2) and 5 per cent is slightly eroded (e1) soils in the microwatershed.*

- *About an area of <1 per cent in the microwatershed is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 16 per cent is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3), 15 per cent is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8), 31 per cent is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and 23 per cent is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) soils.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is dominantly <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *An area of about 65 per cent is low (<0.5%), 13 per cent is medium (0.5-0.75%) and 6 per cent is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon content.*
- *An area of 71 per cent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and 13 per cent is high (>57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *An area of about 79 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and 6 per cent is high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *Entire area is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur content of the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in 70 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in about 14 per cent soils.*
- *Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 84 per cent and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 1 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- *The land suitability for 29 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

Land suitability for various crops in the Microwatershed

Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)			Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)	
	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)			Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)
Sorghum	*12 (2)*	*258 (38)*		*Guava*	-	*138 (20)*
Maize	*12 (2)*	*258 (38)*		*Sapota*	-	*138 (20)*
Bajra	*12 (2)*	*258 (38)*		*Pomegranate*	-	*152 (22)*
Groundnut	-	*179 (26)*		*Musambi*	-	*152 (22)*
Sunflower	-	*152 (22)*		*Lime*	-	*152 (22)*
Redgram	-	*165 (24)*		*Amla*	*12 (2)*	*231 (34)*
Bengal gram	-	*14 (2)*		*Cashew*	-	*12 (2)*
Cotton	-	*220 (32)*		*Jackfruit*	-	*138 (20)*
Chilli	*12 (2)*	*245 (36)*		*Jamun*	-	-
Tomato	*12 (2)*	*231 (34)*		*Custard apple*	*12 (2)*	*245 (36)*
Brinjal	*12 (2)*	*231 (34)*		*Tamarind*	-	-
Onion	*12 (2)*	*231 (34)*		*Mulberry*	-	*138 (20)*
Bhendi	*12 (2)*	*245 (36)*		*Marigold*	*12 (2)*	*245 (36)*
Drumstick	-	*138 (20)*		*Chrysanthemum*	*12 (2)*	*245 (36)*
Mango	-	-				

- *Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the identified 10 LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fiber and horticulture crops.*
- *Maintaining soil-health is vital to crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested to these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in not only supplementing the farm income but also provide fodder and fuel to generate lot of biomass which would help in maintaining an ecological balance and also contribute to mitigating the climate change.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Yadgir-2 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig. 2.1). It comprises parts of Allura B, Bheemanahalli and Ramathritha villages. It lies between 16^0 55' and 16^0 57' North latitudes and 77^0 10' and 77^0 12' East longitudes, covering an area of about 681 ha. It is 53 km from Yadgir town and is surrounded by Allura B village on the west and southwest, Ramathritha village on the north and Bheemanahalli village on the south and eastern side of the microwatershed.

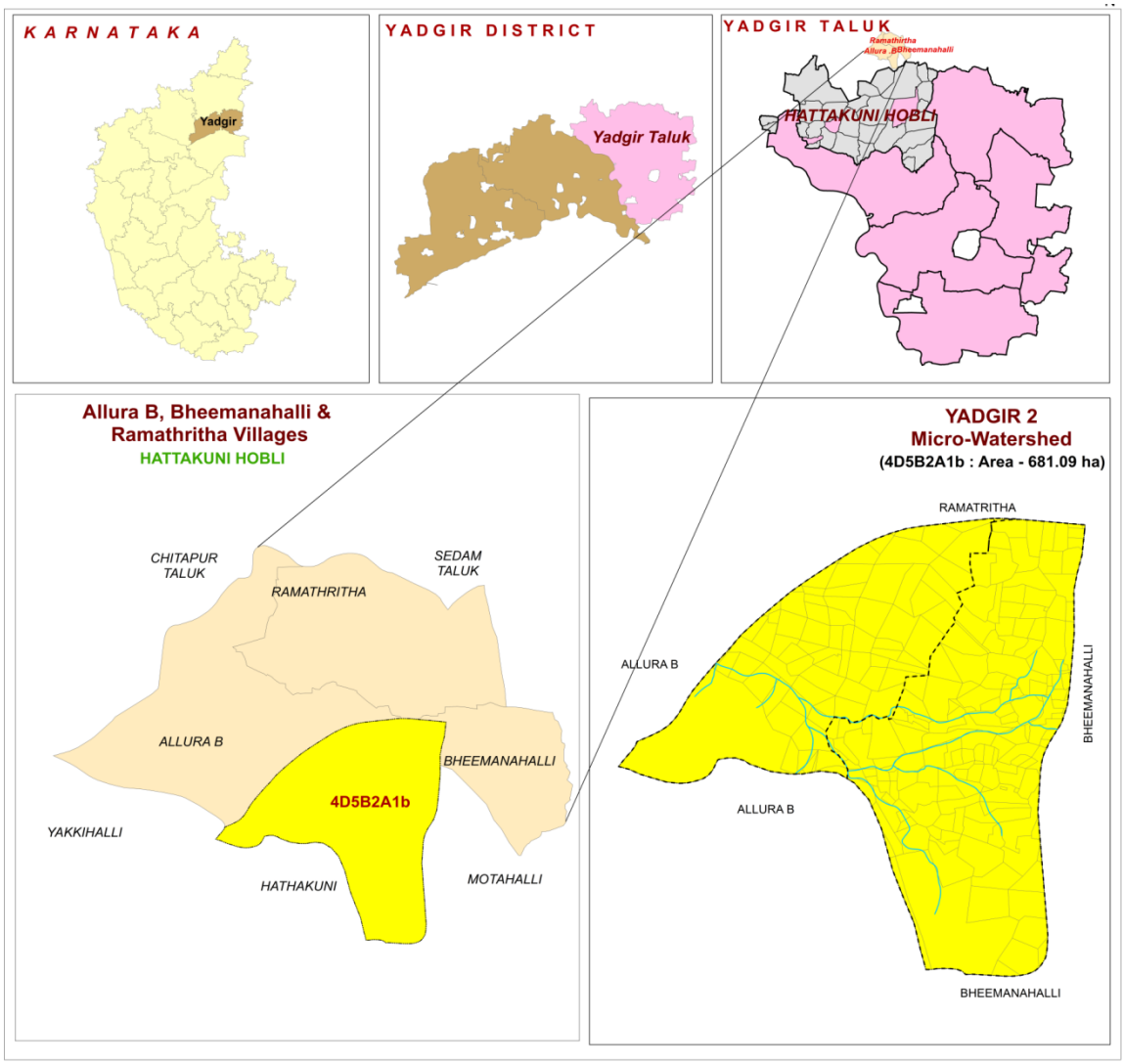


Fig.2.1 Location map of Yadgir-2 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

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

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

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 388-412 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

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

2.5 Climate

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

October to early December contributes about 138 mm and the remaining 76 mm during the rest of the year. The summer season starts during the middle of February and continues up to the first week of June. The period from December to the middle of February is the coldest season. December is the coldest month with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures being 29.5^{0}C and 10^{0}C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to 45^{0}C. Relative humidity varies from 26% in summer to 62% in winter. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapo-Transpiration (PET) is 141 mm and varies from a low of 81 mm in December to 199 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except end of June to end of September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is 120-150 days and starts from 1st week of June to 4th week of October.

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

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

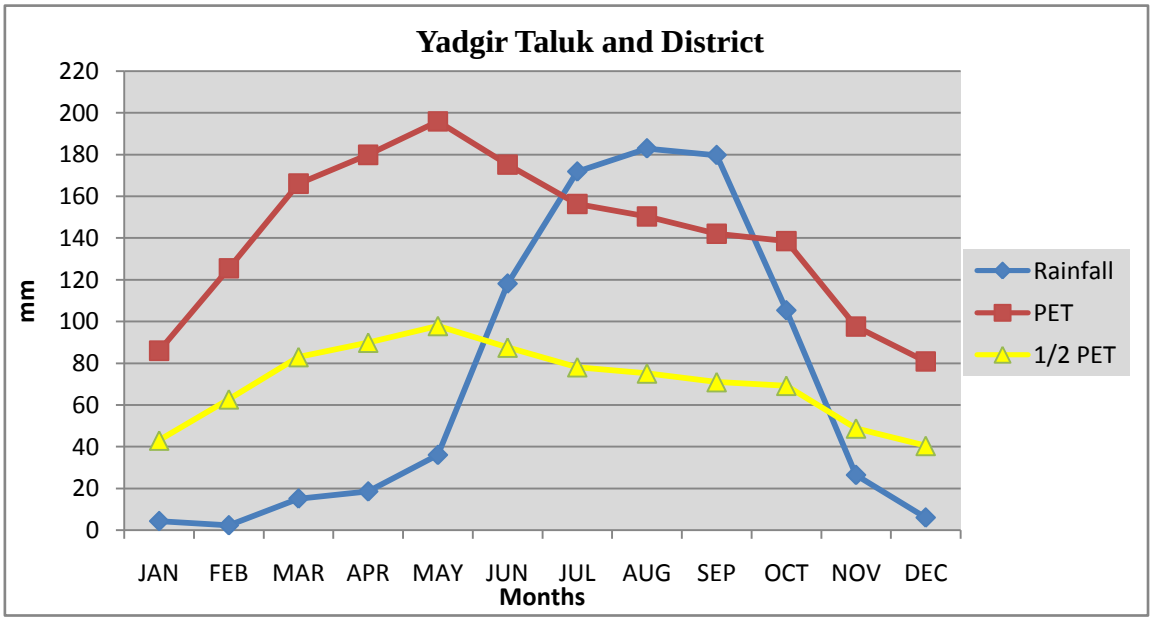


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

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

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

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

About 72 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Yadgir district is cultivated at present. An area of about 2 per cent is permanently under pasture, 20 per cent under current fallows and 6 per cent under non-agricultural land and 5 per cent under currently barren. Forests occupy an area of about 7 per cent and the tree cover is in a very poor state. Most of the mounds, ridges and bouldery areas have very poor vegetative cover. Major crops grown in the area are sorghum, maize, cotton, sunflower, groundnut, red gram, mango, pomegranate, marigold and sapota. While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is prepared. The current land use map prepared shows the arable and non-arable lands, other land uses and different types of crops grown in the area. The current land use map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.5. The location of conservation structures in the Yadgir-2 microwatershed is shown in fig. 2.6. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed are presented in Figures 2.7 a & b.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District

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

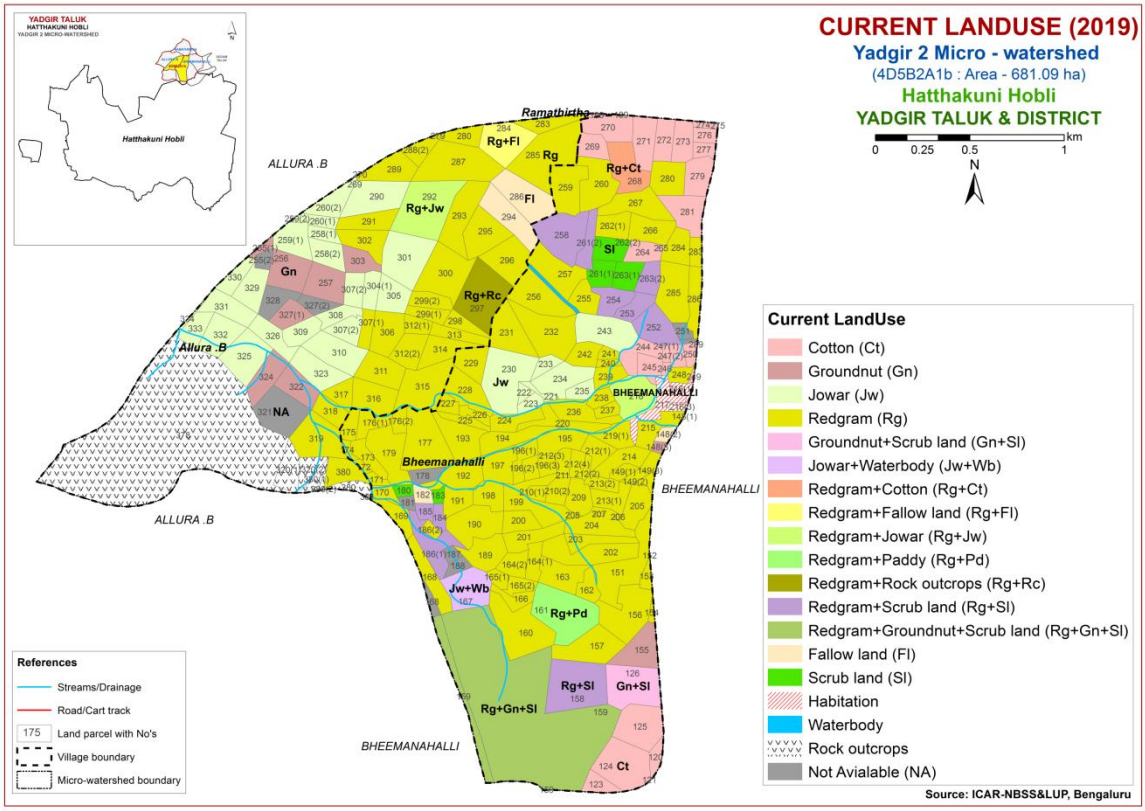


Fig. 2.5 Current Land Use map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

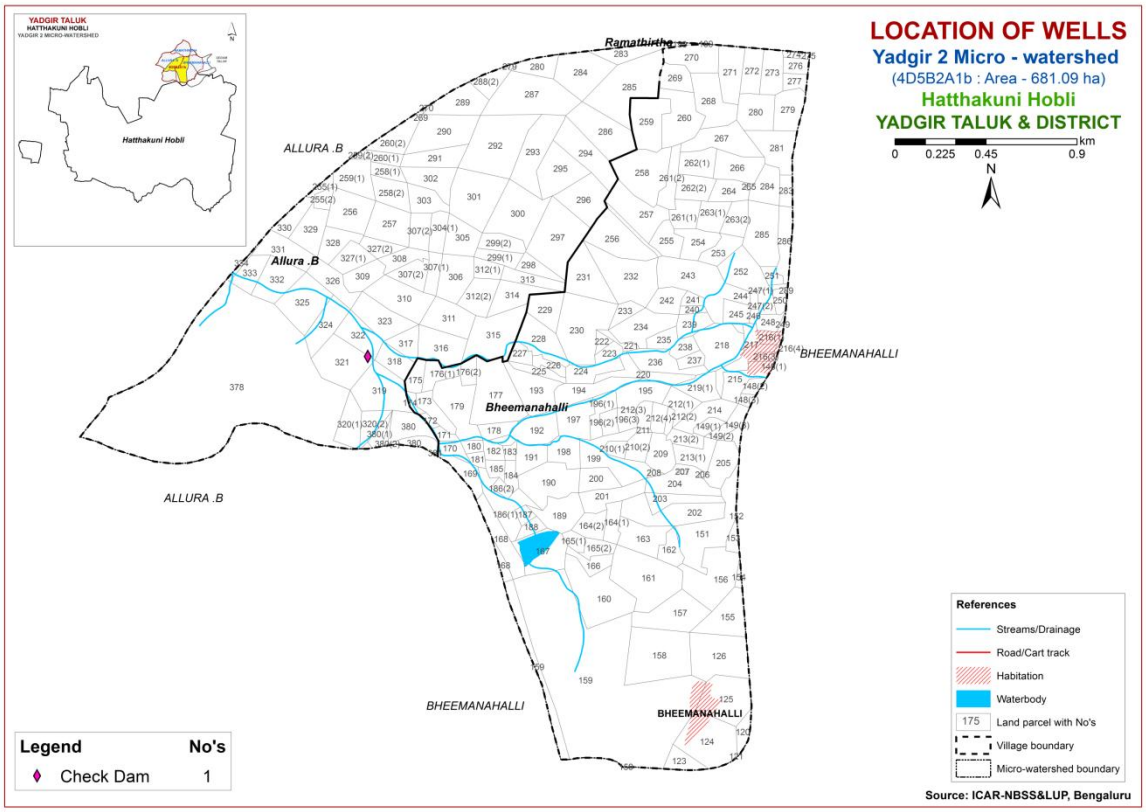


Fig. 2.6 Location of conservation structures map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

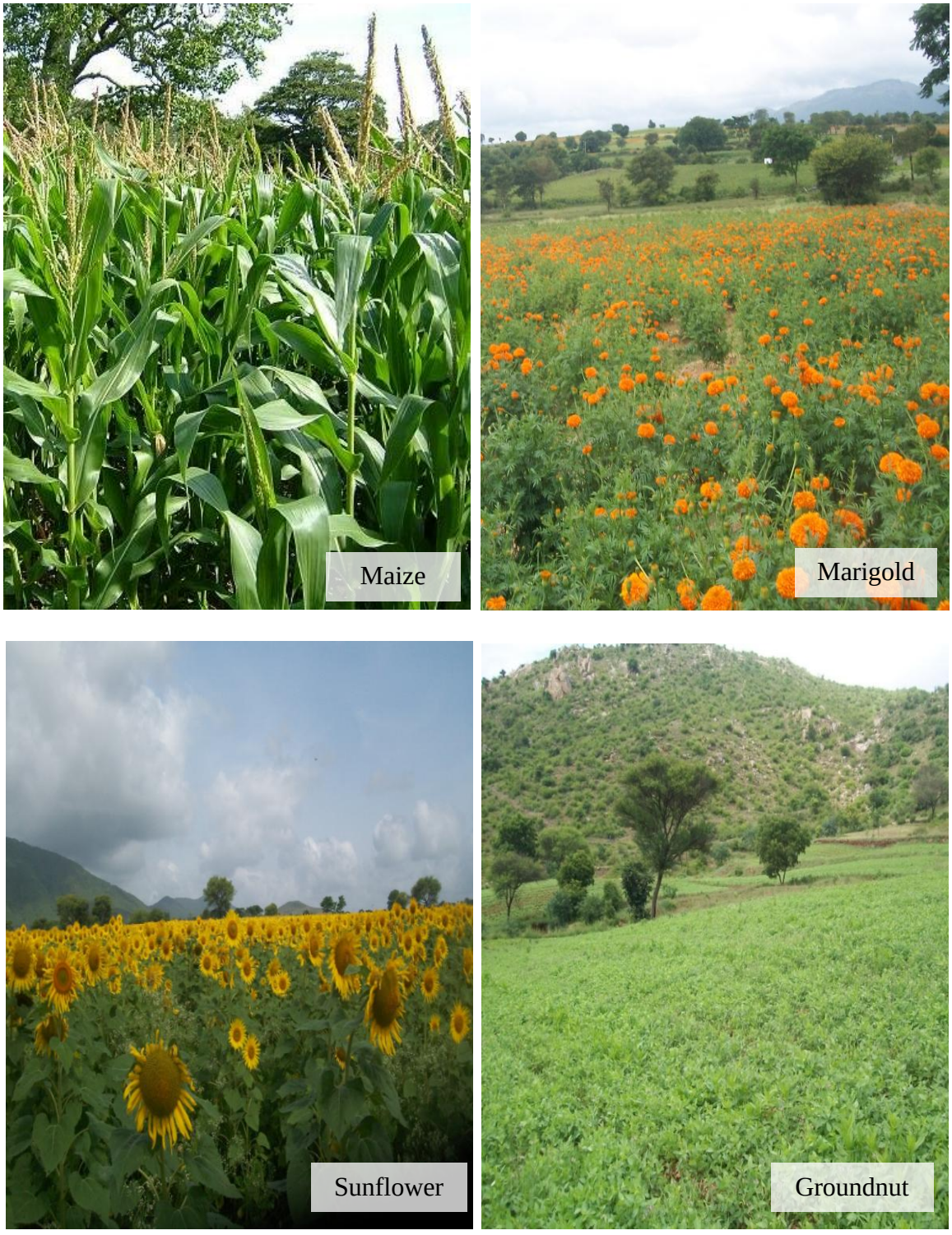


Fig. 2.7 a. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Yadgir-2 microwatershed

Fig. 2.7 b. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Yadgir-2 microwatershed

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Yadgir-2 microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 681 ha. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.,* 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

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

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

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

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

G1			**Hills/ Ridges/ Mounds**
	G11		Summits
	G12		Side slopes
		G121	Side slopes with dark grey tones
G2			**Uplands**
	G21		Summits
	G22		Gently sloping uplands
		G221	Gently sloping uplands, yellowish green (eroded)
		G222	Gently sloping uplands, yellowish white (severely eroded)
	G23		Very gently sloping uplands
		G231	Very gently sloping uplands, yellowish green
		G232	Very gently sloping uplands, medium green and pink
		G233	Very gently sloping uplands, pink and green (scrub land)
		G234	Very gently sloping uplands, medium greenish grey
		G235	Very gently sloping uplands, yellowish white (eroded)
		G236	Very gently sloping uplands, dark green
		G237	Very gently sloping uplands, medium pink (coconut garden)
		G238	Very gently sloping uplands, pink and bluish white (eroded)
G3			**Valleys/ lowlands**
	G31		Valleys, pink tones
	G32		Valleys gray mixed with pink tones

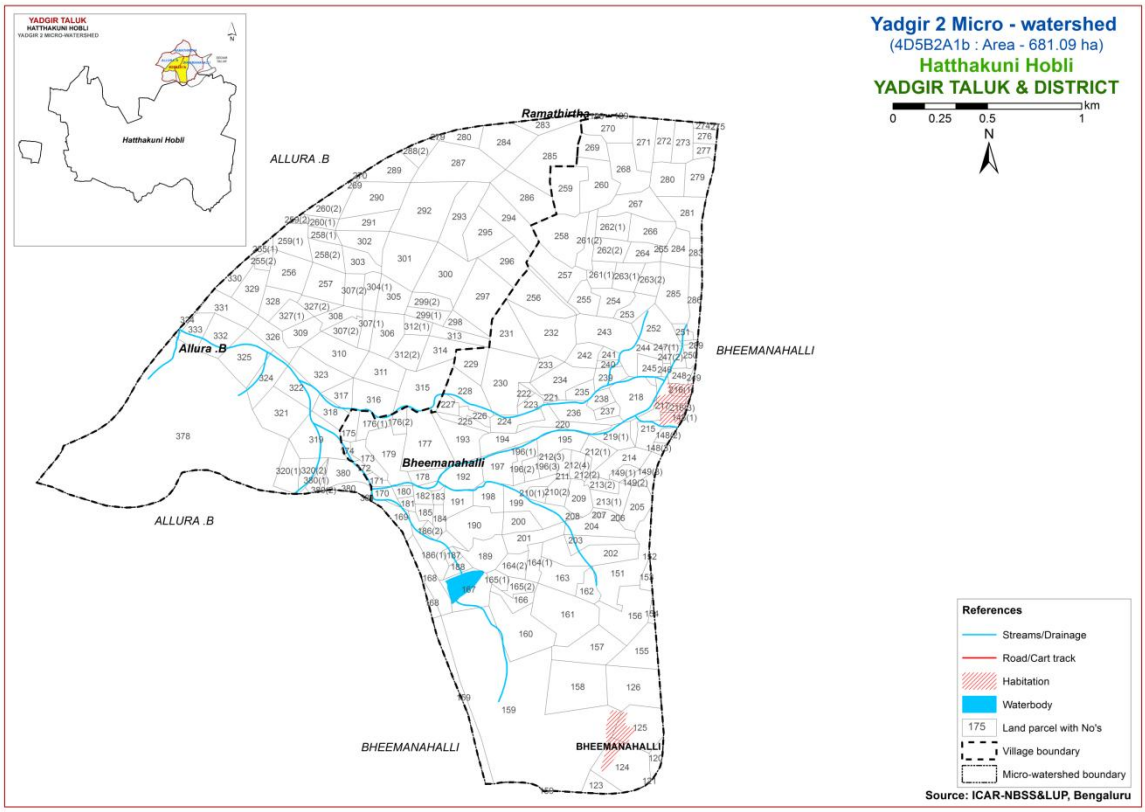


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

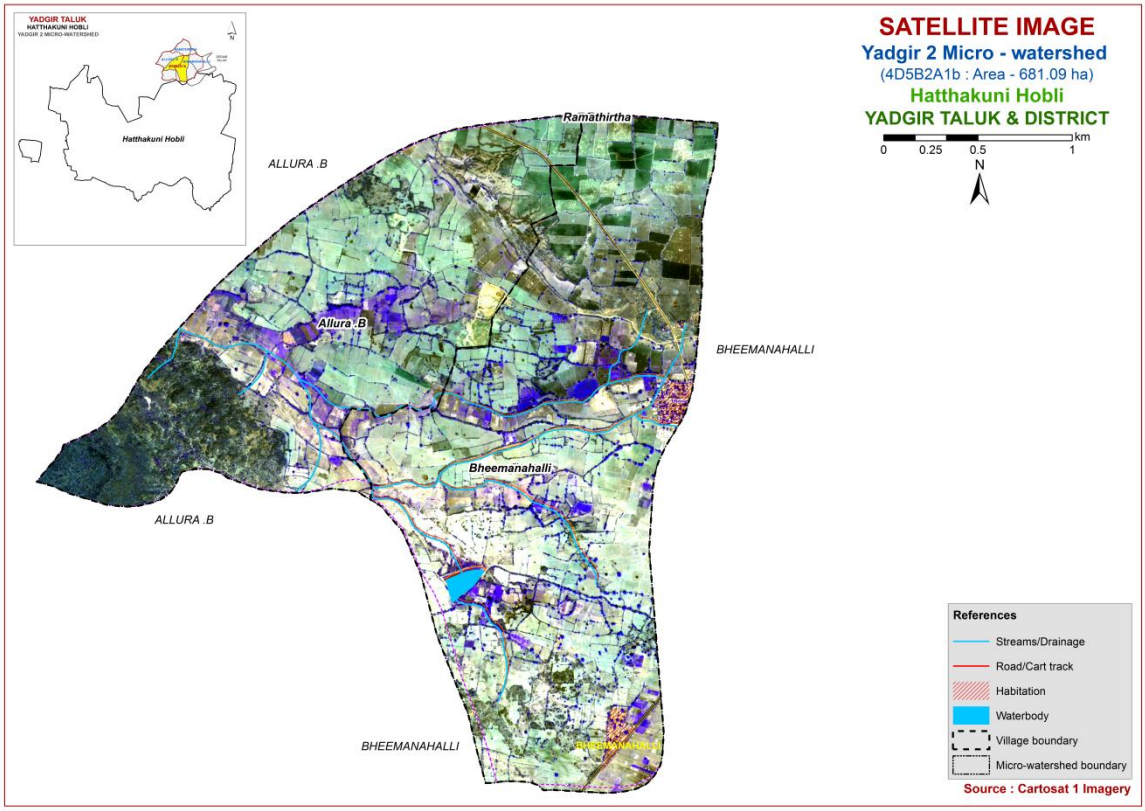


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

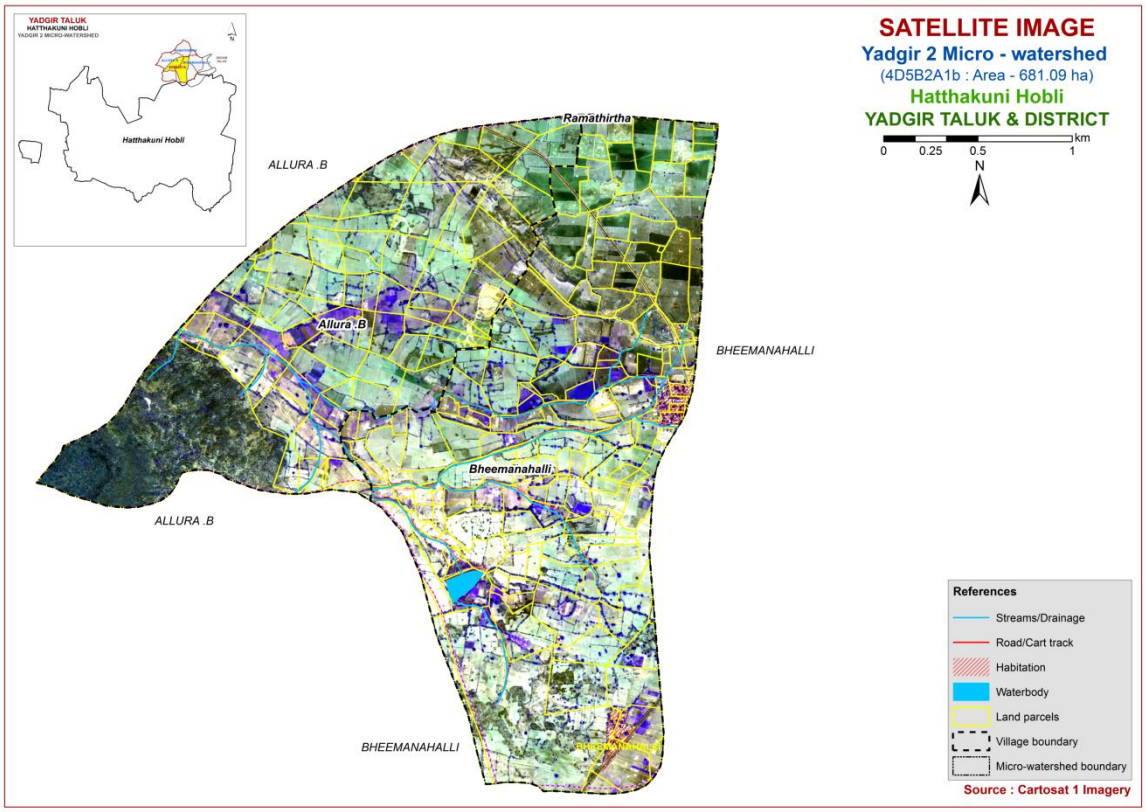


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

3.3 Field Investigation

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

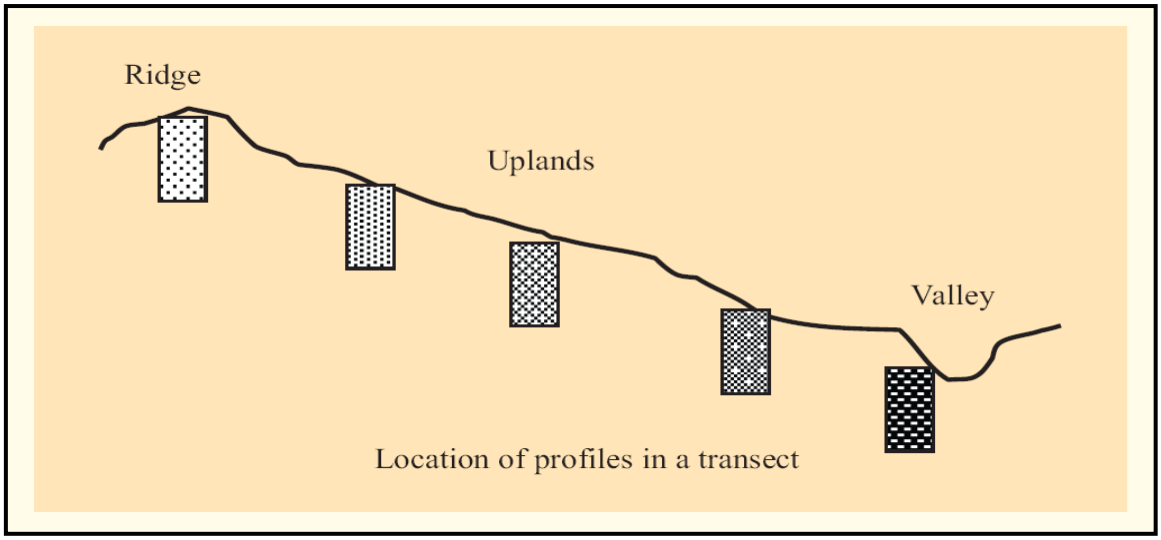


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 16 soil series were identified in the Yadgir-2 microwatershed.

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

Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape							
Sl. no	**Soil Series**	**Depth (cm)**	**Colour (moist)**	**Texture**	**Gravel (%)**	**- Calcareous-ness**	**Horizon sequence**
1	Baddeppalli (BDP)	<25	7.5YR 3/2,3/4, **5YR 3/4**	scl	-	es	Ap-Ac
2	Kakalawar (KKR)	<25	7.5YR **10YR**	sl	10-15		Ap-AC
3	Vanakanahalli	25-50	2.5YR 3/4	sc	-	-	Ap-Bt-

	(VNK)						Cr
4	Hattikuni (HTK)	25-50	10YR **7.5YR**	sl	10-25	-	Ap-AC
5	Halagera (HLG)	50-75	10YR 3/2,4/4 **7.5YR 4/3,4/2**	scl	-	es	Ap-Bw
6	Jinkera (JNK)	50-75	10YR 3/1,3/2 **7.5YR 3/4**	scl	-	e	Ap-Bw
7	Sambara (SBR)	50-75	10YR 7/1 **7.5YR 7/4**	ls	-	-	Ap-AC
8	Yalleri (YLR)	50-75	2.5YR 3/4,4/4 **5YR** 3/4 **7.5 YR**4/4	gc	15-35	-	Ap-Bt
9	Gowdagera (GWD)	75-100	10YR 3/1,3/2,4/2	scl	-	es	Ap-Bw
10	Poglapur (PGP)	75-100	5YR 4/6,3/3 **7.5YR 4/4**	sc	-	-	Ap-Bt
11	Kadechoor (KDH)	75-100	10YR 3/2	sc	-	e	Ap-Bw
12	Anur (ANR)	100-150	10YR 4/3,4/1	c	-	es	Ap-Bw
13	Yadgir (YDR)	100-150	10YR 4/3,4/4 **2.5Y 4/3,5/3**	sl	-	-	Ap-Ac
14	Mundargi (MDG)	100-150	10YR 4/4,3/3 **7.5YR 4/4**	scl	-	-	Ap-Bw
15	Vankasambar (VKS)	100-150	10YR 5/3,4/2,2/1,2/2,3/2,4/3	scl	-	es	Ap-Bw
16	Bhimanahalli (BMN)	>150	10YR 3/1	c	-	es	Ap-Bss

3.4 Soil Mapping

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

The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 19 mapping units representing 16 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 soil phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Land Management Units

The 19 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 10 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 Yadgir-2 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land use classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

3.6 Laboratory Characterization

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

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

***Soil map unit No.**	**Soil Series**	**Soil Phase**	**Mapping Unit Description**	**Area in ha (%)**
Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape				
	BDP	Baddeppalli soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown, calcareous sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**59 (8.63)**
118		BDPcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	59 (8.63)
	KKR	Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown to light brown, sandy loam soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**0.37 (0.06)**
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	0.37 (0.06)
	VNK	Vanakanahalli soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown sandy clay red soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**9 (1.31)**
10		VNKiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	9 (1.31)
	HTK	Hattikuni soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under		**182 (26.65)**

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
		cultivation		
156		HTKbB2	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	99 (14.5)
161		HTKbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	83 (12.15)
	HLG	Halagera soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have very dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown, calcareous sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**40 (5.93)**
16		HLGcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	16 (2.41)
17		HLGiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	24 (3.52)
	JNK	Jinkera soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown and dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**1 (0.11)**
21		JNKcB2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	1 (0.11)
	SBR	Sambara soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), somewhat excessively drained, have light grey to reddish yellow, loamy sand soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**17 (2.46)**
11		SBRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	17 (2.46)
	YLR	Yalleri soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have very dark reddish brown to dark brown, gravelly clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**64 (9.39)**
31		YLRiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	64 (9.39)
	GWD	Gowdagera soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have very dark gray to dark grayish brown, calcareous, sodic sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**2 (0.23)**
127		GWDmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	2 (0.23)
	PGP	Poglapur soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown and yellowish red, sandy clay red soils occuring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**12 (1.7)**
114		PGPhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	12 (1.7)
	KDH	Kadechoor soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay soils occuring on		**125 (18.46)**

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
		very gently to gently sloping lowlands under cultivation		
99		KDHcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	4 (0.66)
116		KDHiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	121 (17.8)
	ANR	Anur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to dark brown, calcareous, sodic clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**5 (0.75)**
55		ANRiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	5 (0.75)
	YDR	Yadgir soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have very dark yellowish brown to light olive brown, sodic sandy loam soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**0.26 (0.04)**
42		YDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	0.26 (0.04)
	MDG	Mundargi soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, dark brown to dark yellowish brown, sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**13 (1.95)**
57		MDGcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	13 (1.95)
	VKS	Vankasambar soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have very dark brown to brown, sodic, calcareous sandy clay loam soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping lowlands under cultivation		**31 (4.59)**
100		VKSmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	31 (4.59)
	BMN	Bhimanahalli soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, very dark gray calcareous cracking clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**14 (2.11)**
62		BMNmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	14 (2.11)
993		Quarry	Stone quarry	**7 (0.98)**
999		Rock outcrops	Rock lands, both massive and bouldery with little or no soil	**92 (13.5)**
1000		Other	Habitation and water body	**8 (1.17)**

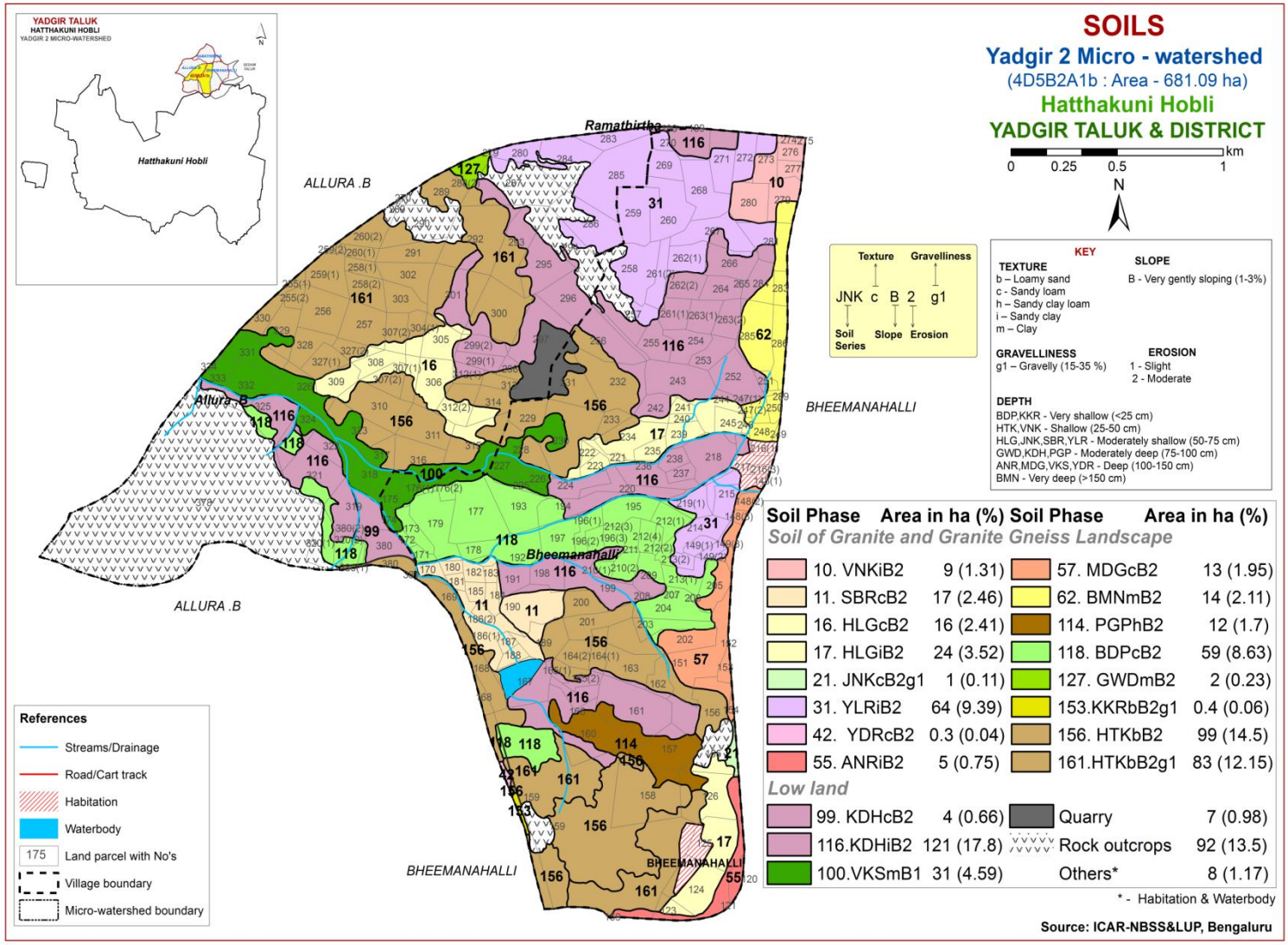


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Yadgir-2 microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Yadgir-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 16 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In the granite gneiss landscape, it is by parent material, relief and climate.

A brief description of each of the 16 soil series identified followed by 19 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Yadgir-2 microwatershed are given in Table 4.1 along with soil classification. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristic that affect management. The soil phase map can be used for identifying the suitability of areas for growing specific crops or for other alternative uses and also for deciding the type of conservation structures needed. The detailed information on soil and site-characteristics like soil depth, surface soil texture, slope, erosion, gravelliness, AWC, LCC etc, with respect to each of the soil phase identified is given village/survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-I.

4.1 Soils of granite gneiss landscape

In this landscape, 16 soil series are identified and mapped. Hattikuni (HTK) series occupies maximum area of 182 ha (27%) followed by Kadechoor (KDH) 125 ha (18%), Yalleri (YLR) 64 ha (9%), Baddeppalli (BDP) 59 ha (9%), Halagera (HLG) 40 ha (6%), Vankasambar (VKS) 31 ha (5%), Sambara (SBR) 17 ha (2%), Bhimanahalli (BMN) 14 ha (2%), Mundargi (MDG) 13 ha (2%), Poglapur (PGP) 12 ha (2%), Vanakanahalli (VNK) 9 ha (1%), Anur (ANR) 5 ha (1%), Gowdagera (GWD) 2 ha (<1%), Jinkera (JNK) 1 ha (<1%), Kakalawar (KKR) 0.37 ha (<1%) and Yadgir (YDR) occur in an area of 0.26 ha (<1%) in the microwatershed. Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Baddeppalli (BDP) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Vanakanahalli (VNK) Series

4.1.4 Hattikuni (HTK) Series: Hattikuni soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Hattikuni series has been classified as a member of the mixed, isohyperthermic family of Lithic Ustipsamments.

The thickness of the soil ranges from 36 to 50 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 12 cm. Its colour is in 10YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam. The thickness of subsurface horizon ranges from 28 to 42 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. Its texture varies from loamy sand to sand and sandy loam. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped. Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 51 to 75 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 9 to 15 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture is loamy sand to sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 44 to 66 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 3. Its texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Halagera (HLG) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Jinkera (JNK) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Sambara (SBR) Series

4.1.8 Yalleri (YLR) Series: Yalleri soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have very dark reddish brown to dark brown, gravelly clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Yalleri series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 50 to 74 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 10 to 13 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value and chroma 2 to 4. The texture is sandy loam, loamy sand, and sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 45 to 64 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is clay with gravel content of 15-35 per cent. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Yalleri (YLR) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Gowdagera (GWD) Series

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 78 to 100 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 17 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 3 to 4. Its texture varies from loamy sand to sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 65 to 92 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR, 5 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay and clay. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Poglapur (PGP) Series

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 75 to 98 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 11 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2. Its texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 73 to 90 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 3. The texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Kadechoor (KDH) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Anur (ANR) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Yadgir (YDR) Series

4.1.14 Mundargi (MDG) Series: Mundargi soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark yellowish brown, sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Mundargi series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 100 to 149 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 20 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1 to 4. The texture ranges from sandy loam to sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 105 to 140 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Mundargi (MDG) Series

4.1.15 Vankasambar (VKS) Series: Vankasambar soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have very dark brown to brown, sodic calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping lowlands under cultivation. The Vankasambar series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Fulventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 120 to 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 9 to 22 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 4 to 5 and chroma 2 to 5. The texture varies from loamy sand, sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 102 to 138 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 5 and chroma 2 to 4. Texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is calcareous sodic soils. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Vankasambaar (VKS) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Bhimanahalli (BMN) Series

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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-16	Ap	58.67	17.02	24.31	19.03	13.74	9.62	10.57	5.71	<15	scl	16.19	8.18

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-16	8.58	-	-	0.262	1.60	7.67	-	-	0.24	0.06	-	18.10	0.74	100	0.35

Conti...

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-22	Ap	83.81	10.37	5.82	17.31	20.65	17.91	5.67	22.27	10-20	ls	9.77	4.65

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-22	5.85	-	-	0.027	0.19	-	0.72	0.21	0.62	0.03	1.58	2.6	0.45	60.90	1.17

Conti...

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

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

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

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

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

Conti...

Soil Series: Hattikuni (HTK), Pedon: R-7

Location: $16^0$50'46.5"N $77^0$10'16.4"E, Yaddalli village, Hattikuni hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-12	Ap	90.89	5.62	3.49	8.50	13.46	29.86	29.55	9.51	20	s	7.73	3.16
12-22	A1	89.97	6.53	3.50	7.19	13.48	29.48	29.79	10.03	20	s	8.00	3.05
22-45	A2	87.20	6.43	6.38	11.09	14.42	31.55	7.16	22.98	40	ls	7.67	3.96

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-12	6.81	-	-	0.062	0.07	-	2.35	0.50	0.16	0.01	3.02	3.0	0.86	100	0.38
12.0-22	6.80	-	-	0.050	0.21	-	1.67	0.30	0.09	0.01	2.07	2.4	0.69	86.30	0.45
22-45	6.85	-	-	0.044	0.19	-	1.82	0.42	0.10	0.06	2.40	2.6	0.41	92.41	2.17

Conti...

Soil Series: Halagera **(**HLG) **Pedon:** R-4

Location: $16^0$44'29.3"N $77^0$13'56.3"E, Halagera village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-loamy, mixed (calc), 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
0-8	Ap	81.02	8.42	10.56	10.41	24.08	18.98	19.08	8.47	<15	ls	9.10	4.79
8-22	Bw1	61.00	11.50	27.50	8.29	9.35	21.89	14.35	7.12	<15	scl	16.91	12.28
22-53	Bw2	61.41	13.80	24.79	15.98	15.67	12.62	11.78	5.36	15-35	scl	17.08	11.26

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-8	8.49	-	-	0.185	0.30	2.99	-	-	0.24	0.06	-	8.80	0.83	100	0.69
8-22	8.57	-	-	0.116	0.45	4.03	-	-	0.11	0.02	-	19.50	0.71	100	0.12
22-53	8.70	-	-	0.113	0.27	7.67	-	-	0.11	0.05	-	15.50	0.63	100	0.33

Conti...

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-15	Ap	66.84	13.62	19.54	12.15	21.22	11.23	12.56	9.68	10	sl	14.42	7.70
15-38	Bw1	59.08	12.11	28.81	12.53	12.42	17.85	8.77	7.52	20	scl	18.21	12.23
38-52	Bw2	68.21	11.68	20.11	17.90	21.81	10.60	10.80	7.10	10	scl	14.54	8.96

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-15	8.42	-	-	0.148	0.70	0.65	-	-	0.15	0.03	-	14.50	0.74	100	0.18
15-38	8.38	-	-	0.226	0.31	2.21	-	-	0.09	0.23	-	21.70	0.75	100	1.05
38-52	8.40	-	-	0.195	0.25	1.17	-	-	0.07	0.19	-	15.90	0.79	100	1.23

Conti...

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-9	Ap	81.90	8.22	9.88	23.76	14.05	23.76	10.62	9.71	-	ls	9.45	2.69
9-17	C1	84.08	6.59	9.33	21.30	20.69	17.65	17.65	6.80	-	ls	7.84	2.65
17-60	C2	86.86	6.17	6.98	11.53	21.54	25.08	23.46	5.26	-	ls	5.48	2.62
60-78	C3	87.27	6.92	5.81	15.05	20.91	26.36	19.29	5.66	-	ls	5.19	2.81

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

Conti...

Soil Series: Yalleri (YLR) **Pedon:** R-16

Location: $16^0$32'54.3"N $77^0$22'71.2"E, Duppalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-5	Ap	81.69	5.44	12.87	6.10	8.65	33.88	21.57	11.50	-	sl	8.60	3.37
5-34	Bt1	38.78	6.73	54.49	3.38	9.91	12.42	8.93	4.14	-	c	25.33	15.82
34-75	Bt2	40.35	2.90	56.75	12.91	6.83	10.30	7.48	2.82	35-60	c	24.49	16.20

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}							%	%
0-5	6.91	-	-	0.069	0.70	0.00	5.29	1.37	0.28	0.03	6.96	6.90	0.54	100	0.45
5-34	7.05	-	-	0.053	0.62	0.00	16.43	3.89	0.26	0.09	20.67	21.60	0.40	96	0.42
34-75	7.25	-	-	0.058	0.59	0.00	15.22	3.46	0.25	0.14	19.06	19.90	0.35	96	0.69

Conti...

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

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

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

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

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

Conti...

Soil Series: Poglapur (PGP) **Pedon:** R-6

Location: $16^0$34'45.2"N $77^0$10'96.4"E, Anura B village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine, mixed, isohyperthermic Rhodic Paleustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-15	Ap	91.81	4.70	3.49	17.80	30.23	15.57	20.93	7.28	-	s	4.94	2.29
15-50	Bt1	46.83	4.99	48.17	11.92	16.22	8.59	6.77	3.33	10	sc	24.59	17.37
50-90	Bt2	45.81	4.73	49.46	17.10	14.09	6.45	5.16	3.01	15	sc	24.44	16.57
90-125	Bt3	58.92	5.86	35.22	28.51	10.45	10.98	5.49	3.48	15	sc	21.73	10.30

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	6.83	-	-	0.210	0.76	0.00	1.79	0.88	0.41	0.09	3.16	3.15	0.90	100	2.83
15-50	6.20	-	-	0.105	0.48	0.00	12.27	4.45	0.30	0.39	17.40	17.54	0.36	99	2.22
50-90	6.23	-	-	0.080	0.40	0.00	11.51	3.92	0.28	0.37	16.09	17.33	0.35	93	2.16
90-125	6.49	-	-	0.068	0.20	0.00	11.19	3.62	0.27	0.40	15.49	17.43	0.49	89	2.29

Conti...

Soil Series: Kadechoor (KDH) **Pedon:** T1/P3

Location: $16^0$31'15.0"N $77^0$20'52.2"E, Kadechoora village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-18	Ap	75.81	4.05	20.14	7.09	16.85	24.77	19.10	8.01	-	scl	13.70	6.92
18-40	Bw1	57.82	7.95	34.23	2.38	13.52	21.68	14.97	5.27	-	scl	22.10	13.10
40-78	Bw2	50.54	10.54	38.92	1.99	4.51	24.19	12.91	6.95	<15	sc	24.00	14.54

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	8.22	-	-	0.198	0.84	0.91	-	-	0.41	0.33	-	12.26	0.61	100	2.71
18-40	8.71	-	-	0.163	0.64	1.56	-	-	0.18	0.26	-	20.31	0.59	100	1.27
40-78	8.92	-	-	0.17	0.40	2.90	-	-	0.16	0.37	-	21.41	0.55	100	1.71

Conti...

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

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

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

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

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

Conti...

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

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

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Coarse-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic 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
0-14	Ap	73.39	11.31	15.30	6.76	20.27	24.87	15.66	5.83	-	sl	12.14	7.22
14-43	A2	86.59	8.77	4.64	23.19	26.92	14.11	15.22	7.16	-	ls	6.97	2.68
43-89	Bw1	80.41	3.75	15.84	8.06	13.47	36.73	15.71	6.43	-	sl	22.84	10.18
89-110	Bw2	63.55	5.40	31.05	8.10	23.05	19.00	9.87	3.53	15-35	scl	38.46	17.70

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

Conti...

Soil Series: Mundargi **(**MDG) **Pedon:** R-2

Location: $16^0$46'82.4"N $77^0$04'85.2"E, Thumakura village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-9	Ap	81.23	12.97	5.80	4.84	10.19	14.83	37.94	13.42	<15	ls	11.75	3.31
9-20	A2	76.82	16.19	6.98	4.96	10.12	20.75	27.53	13.46	-	ls	14.52	3.99
20-46	Bw1	42.43	17.43	40.15	2.26	5.59	11.49	14.93	8.16	-	c	34.90	21.14
46-90	Bw2	54.51	16.56	28.93	4.72	5.03	19.92	16.67	8.18	-	scl	36.73	18.88
90-110	Bw3	53.69	11.00	35.30	9.57	9.89	16.23	13.01	4.99	-	sc	38.72	20.53

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-9	8.2	-	-	0.399	0.44	0.78	-	-	0.16	0.38	-	4.90	0.84	100	3.08
9-20	8.44	-	-	0.075	0.29	1.82	-	-	0.05	0.35	-	4.90	0.70	100	2.88
20-46	9.39	-	-	0.451	0.32	2.73	-	-	0.12	5.22	-	20.77	0.52	100	10.06
46-90	9.75	-	-	0.616	0.24	3.25	-	-	0.12	5.72	-	16.56	0.57	100	13.82
90-110	9.72	-	-	0.725	0.24	3.64	-	-	0.14	6.84	-	19.76	0.56	100	13.836

Conti...

Soil Series: Vankasambar (VKS) **Pedon:** R-11

Location: $16^0$34'49.4"N $77^0$22'46.5"N, Baddepalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-14	Ap	61.32	10.31	28.37	7.14	12.07	16.04	19.03	7.05	-	scl	20.65	11.25
14-37	Bw1	62.63	8.72	28.65	9.88	14.50	16.19	15.57	6.49	-	scl	24.37	11.33
37-80	Bw2	61.43	9.14	29.43	4.84	15.45	18.01	16.73	6.40	-	scl	41.96	13.39
80-108	Bw3	55.39	11.75	32.86	4.06	5.99	23.87	15.39	6.08	-	scl	45.20	15.45

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-14	9.1	-	-	0.586	0.96	5.72	-	-	0.54	1.74	-	17.57	0.62	100	3.97
14-37	10.35	-	-	0.595	0.52	7.80	-	-	0.50	4.24	-	16.65	0.58	100	10.19
37-80	10.39	-	-	2.14	0.28	12.35	-	-	0.64	15.89	-	13.45	0.46	100	47.24
80-108	11.15	-	-	3	0.32	11.70	-	-	0.74	20.69	-	22.58	0.69	100	36.656

Conti...

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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-8	8.2	-	-	0.284	0.72	4.94	-	-	1.20	0.34	-	52.70	0.88	100	0.65
8-40	8.44	-	-	0.139	0.40	7.28	-	-	0.30	0.48	-	52.06	0.90	100	0.93
40-70	8.32	-	-	0.202	0.40	6.37	-	-	0.18	0.40	-	52.52	0.86	100	0.77
70-120	9.3	-	-	0.282	0.36	6.89	-	-	0.27	0.38	-	50.97	0.87	100	0.75
120-170	8.47	-	-	0.305	0.37	8.19	-	-	0.28	0.91	-	58.19	0.85	100	1.57

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

Soil Characteristics: Depth, texture, gravelliness, calcareousness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 19 soil map units identified in the Yadgir-2 microwatershed are grouped under three land capability classes and six land capability subclasses (Fig. 5.1).

Entire area of the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture. Maximum area 269 ha (40%) are good lands with minor limitations and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed. Moderately good lands (Class III) cover an area of 190 ha (28%) and are distributed in the northern, central, western and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil that require special conservation practices. An area of about 114 ha (17%) is fairly good lands and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed that have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of crops or that require very careful management. Quarry occupies about 1 per cent area. The other miscellaneous areas cover about 15 per cent is rock outcrops, habitations and water bodies.

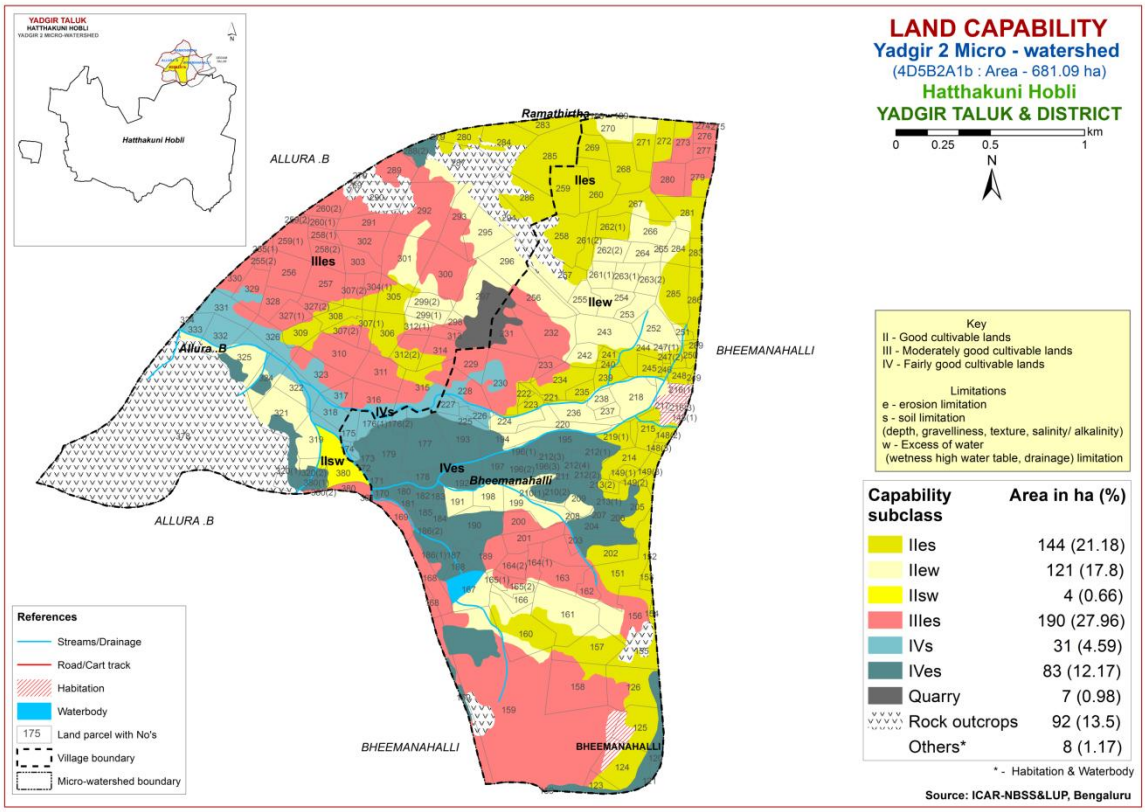


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

5.2 Soil Depth

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

An area of 59 ha (9%) is very shallow (<25 cm) and are distributed in the central, western and southern part of the microwatershed. Shallow (25-50 cm) soil depth occur in an area of 190 ha (28%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils cover an area of 122 ha (18%) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 139 ha (20%) is moderately deep (75-100 cm) and are distributed in the northern, southern and western part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) to very deep (100- >150 cm) soils cover an area of 64 ha (9%) and are distributed in the western, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed.

The most problem lands with an area of about 249 ha (37%) having shallow (25-50 cm) to very shallow (<25 cm) rooting depth. They are suitable for growing short duration agricultural crops but well suited for pasture, forestry or other recreational purposes. The most productive lands covering 64 ha (9%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep (100- >150 cm) soils.

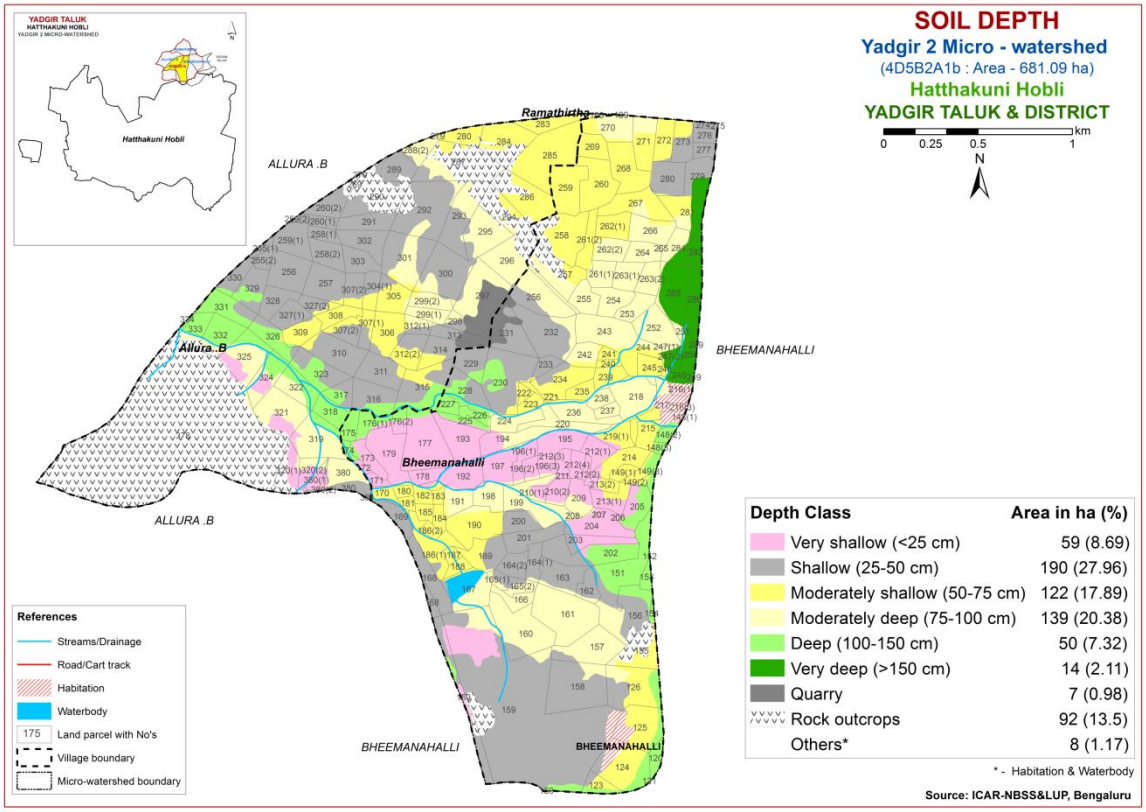


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

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

An area of 182 ha (27%) is sandy soils at the surface and are distributed in the northern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of 123 ha (18%) has soils that are loamy at the surface and occur in the western, central and eastern part of the

microwatershed. Maximum area of 270 ha (40%) is clayey soils at the surface and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands 270 ha (40%) with respect to surface soil texture are the clayey soils that have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. The other most productive lands 123 ha (18%) are loamy soils which also have high potential for AWC, nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems compared to loamy soils.

The problem soils cover 27 per cent area which have problem of moisture and nutrient availability and require frequent irrigation and nutrient management. They are better suited for root and tuber crops.

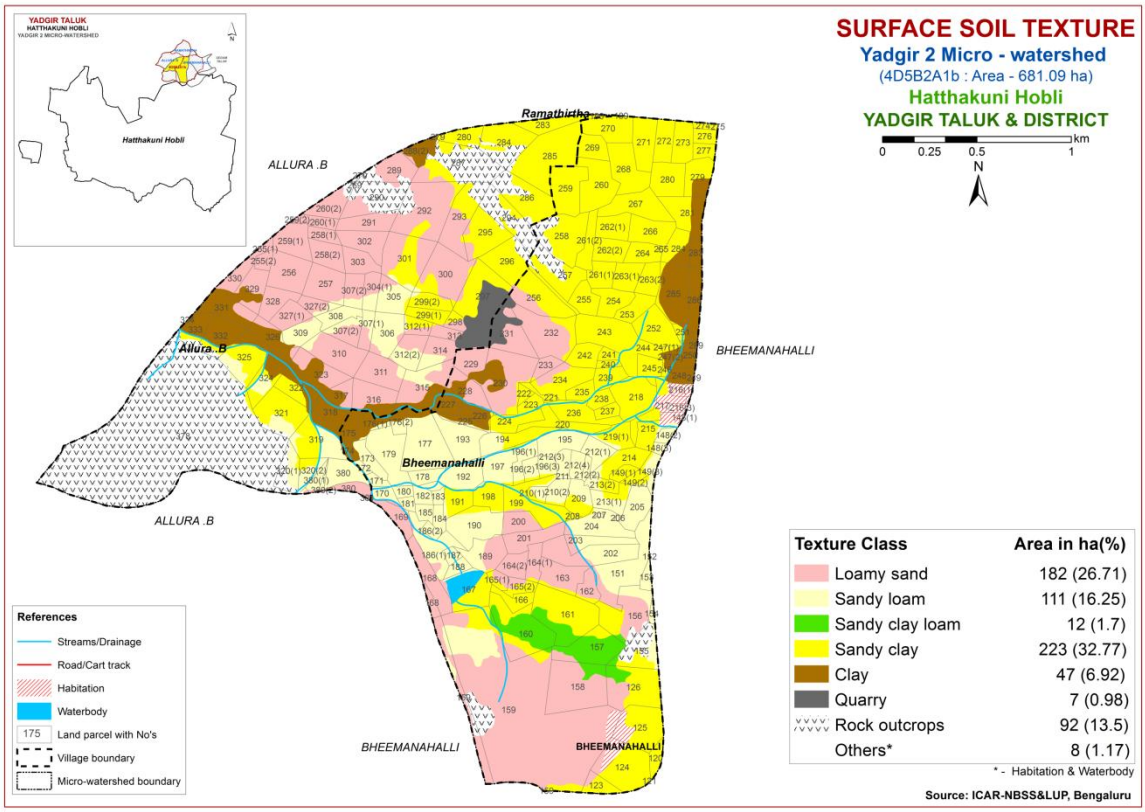


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

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

map was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.4.

The soils that are non-gravelly (<15% gravel) cover a maximum area of 491 ha (72%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 84 ha (12%) is gravelly (15-35%) and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.4).

The most productive lands with respect to gravelliness are found to be 72%. They are non-gravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing both annual and perennial crops. The problem soils that are gravelly (15-35%) cover 84 ha (12%), where only short or medium duration crops can be grown.

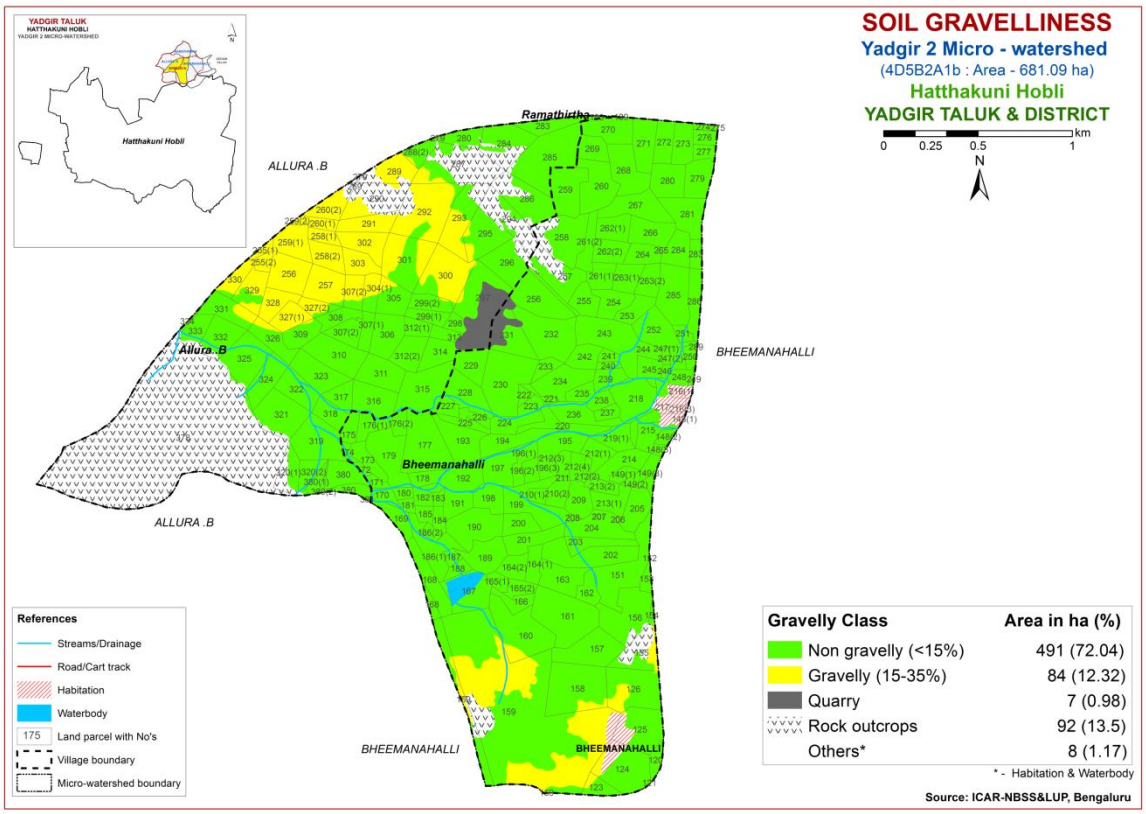


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

Maximum area of about 266 ha (39%) are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 117 ha (17%) has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern, central, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 127 ha (19%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern, central and western part of the microwatershed. Very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity cover an area of 64 ha (9%) and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 266 ha (39%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. The potential soils with respect to AWC cover about 64 ha (9%) that have very high AWC, where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

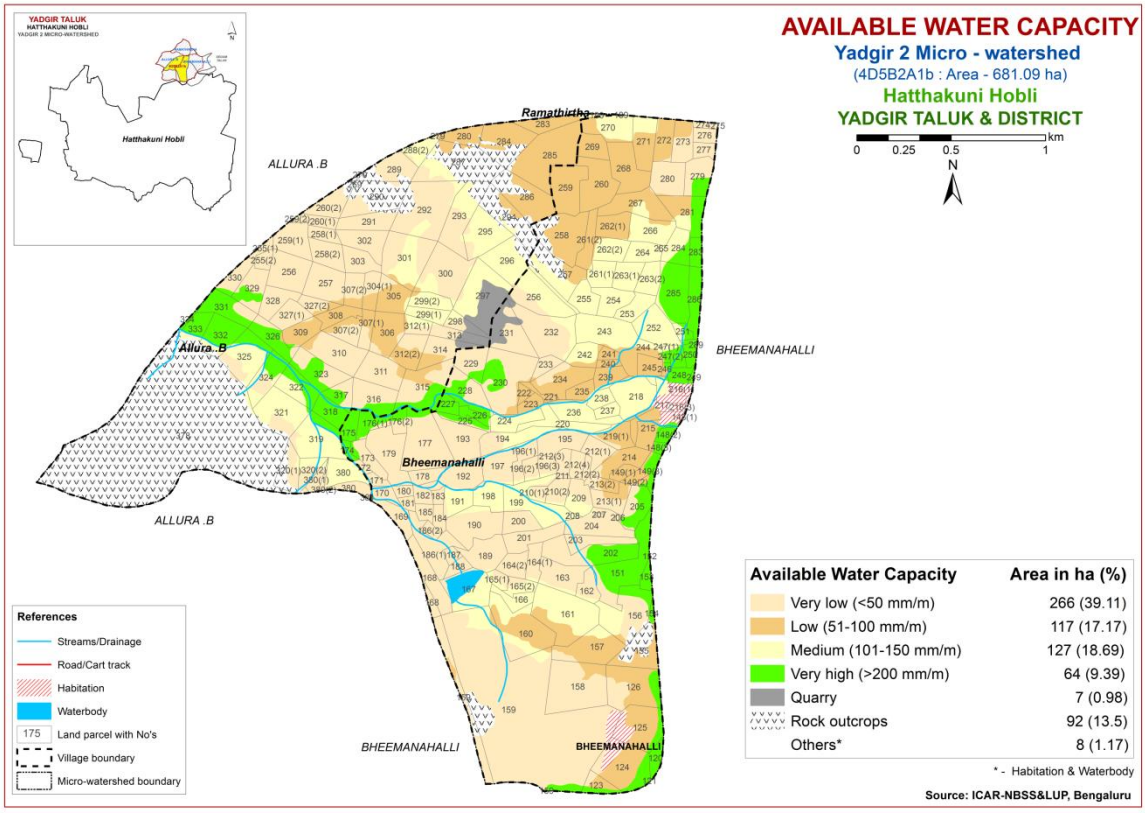


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

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

showing the area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed (Fig. 5.6).

Entire area of about 575 ha (84%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. In all these lands, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

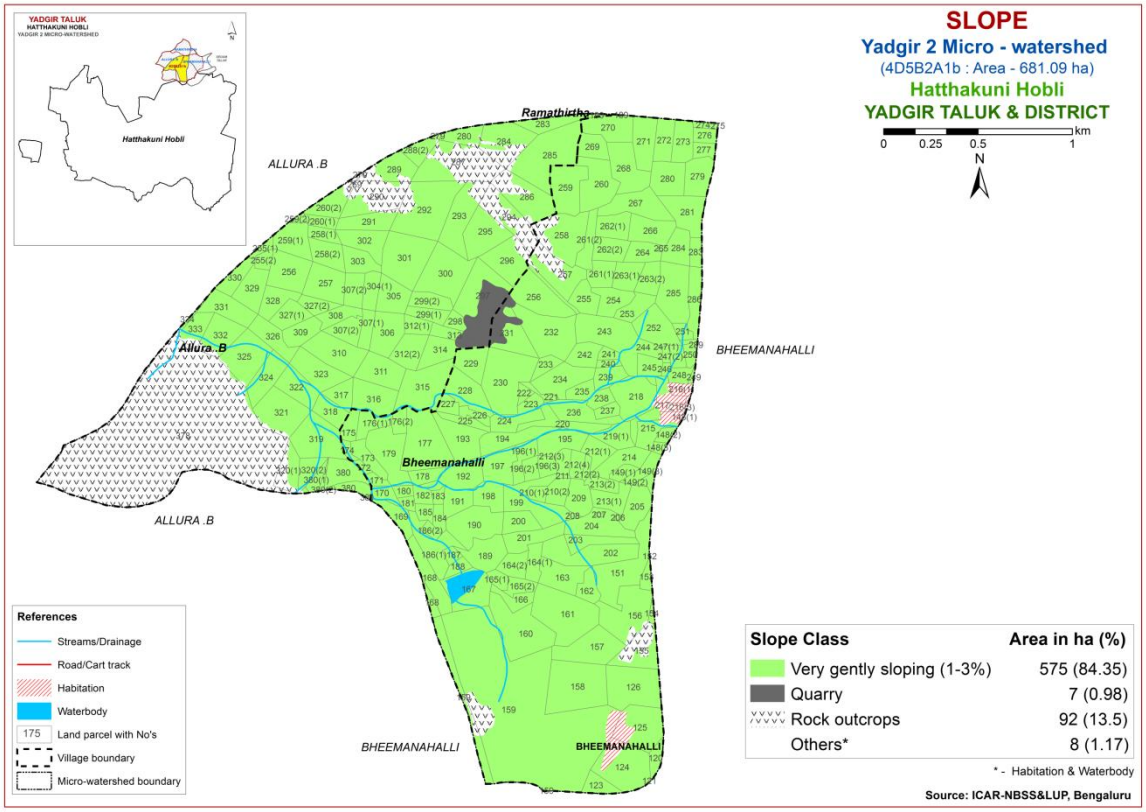


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) occur an area of 31 ha (5%) and are distributed in the central and western part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 543

ha (80%) is moderately eroded (e2 class) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 543 ha (80%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate erosion. For these areas, taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

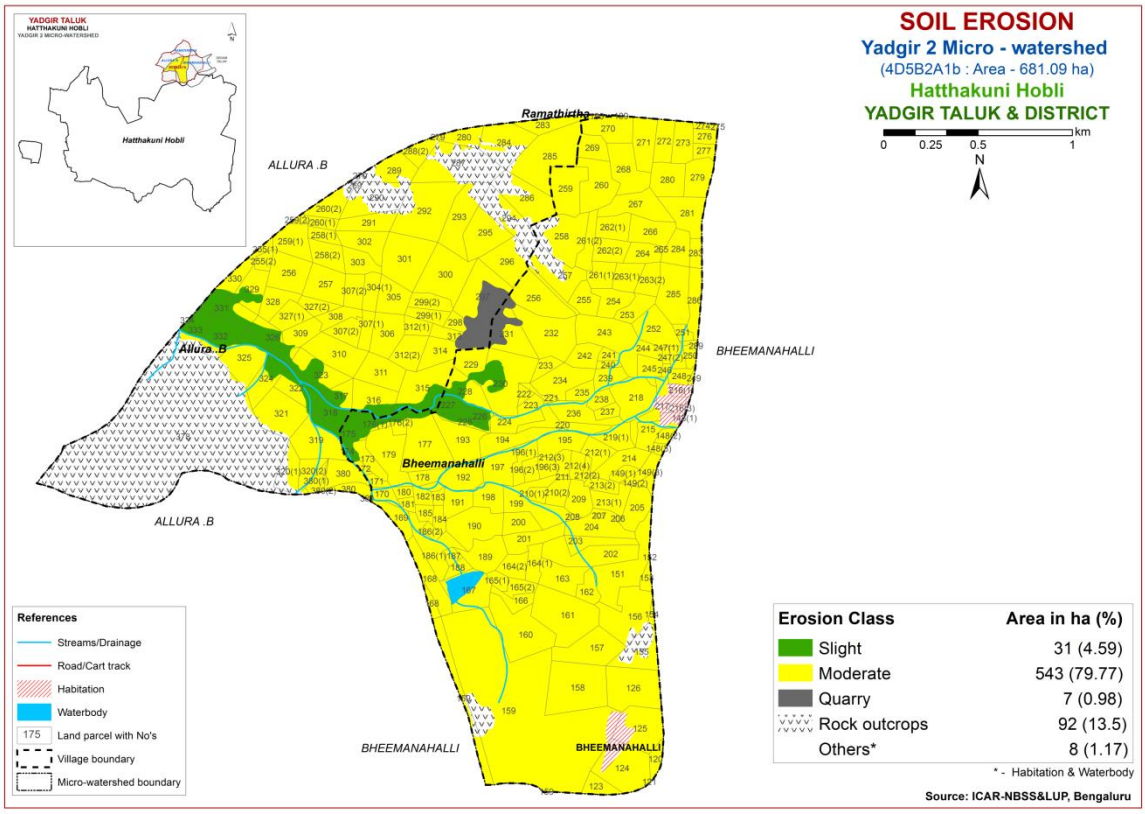


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

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

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

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Yadgir-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of 106 ha (16%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and is distributed in the western, southwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) soils occur in an area of 100 ha (15%) and are distributed in the eastern, southern and western part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 213 ha (31%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 155 ha (23%) is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) and is distributed in the western and southeastern part of the microwatershed (fig.6.1).

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in the soils of the microwatershed is low (<0.5%) in a maximum area of about 441 ha (65%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-0.75%) in organic carbon occur in an area of 91 ha (13%) and is distributed in the northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 42 ha (6%) is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

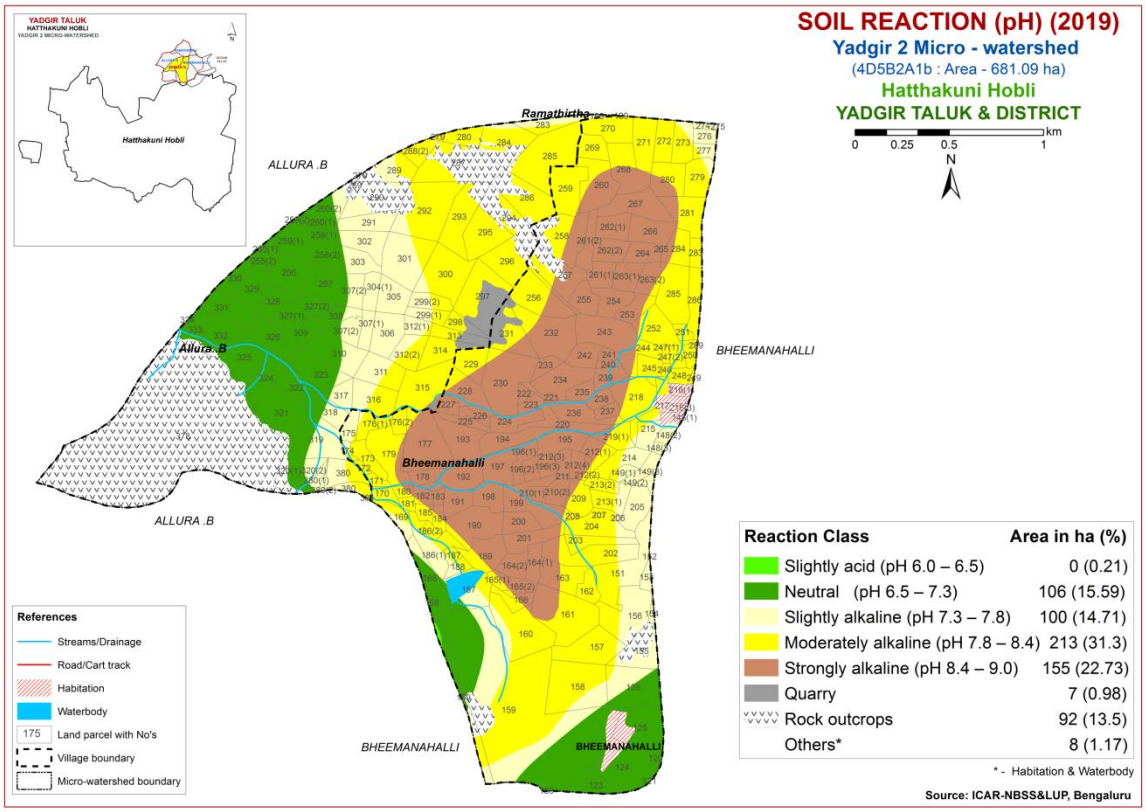


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

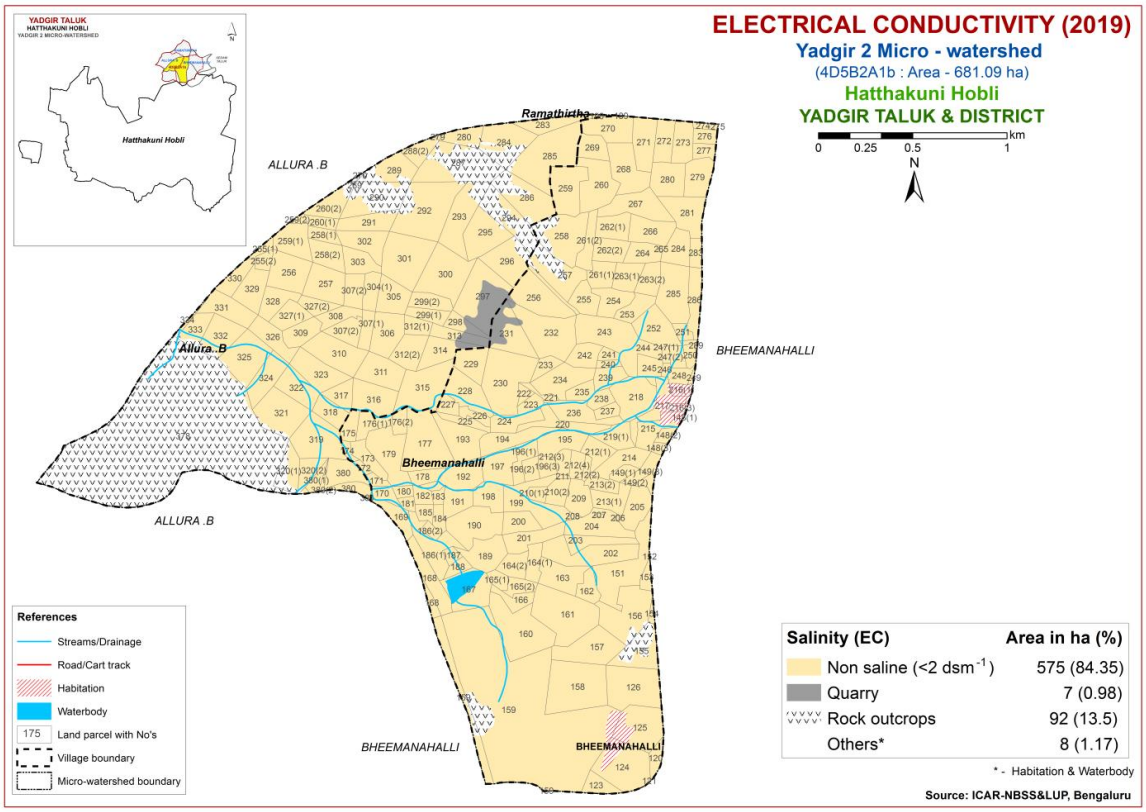


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

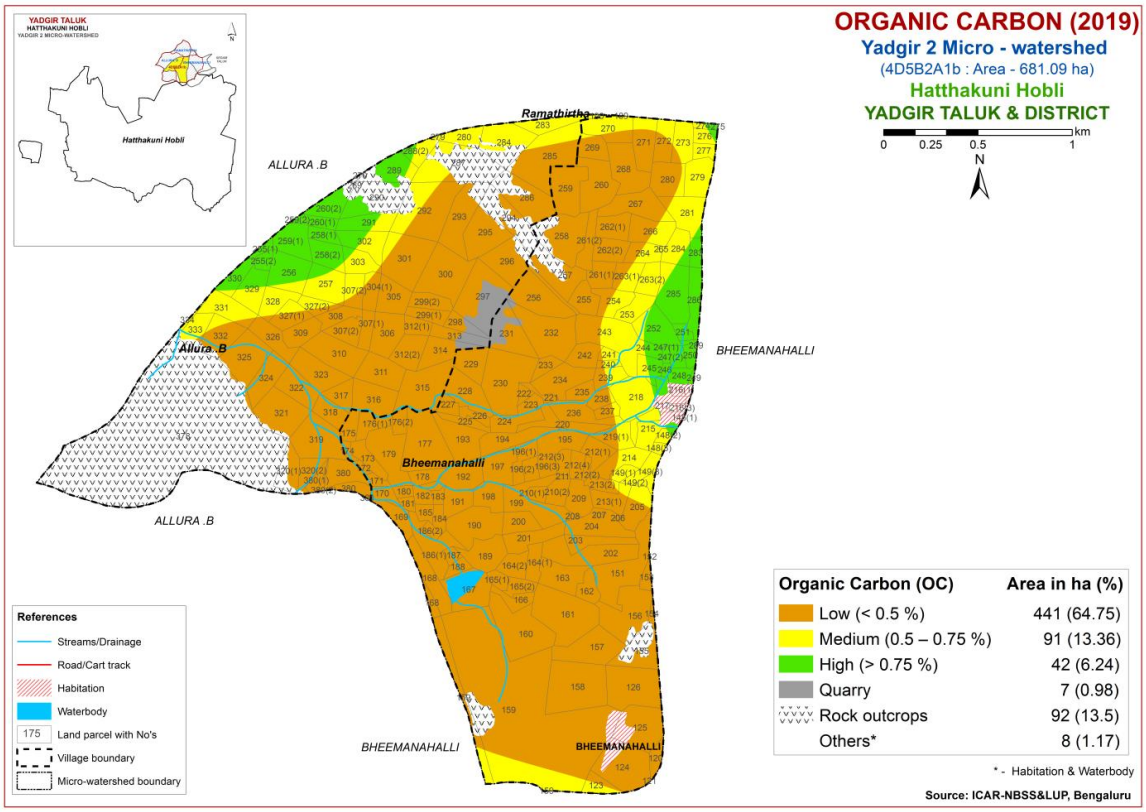


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is medium (23-57 kg/ha) covering an area of 485 ha (71%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 90 ha (13%) is high (>57 kg/ha) and is distributed in the northern, northeastern and southwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) covering a maximum area of 536 ha (79%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. High (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium content occur in an area of 39 ha (6%) and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) which cover a maximum area of 479 ha (70%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in an area of 96 ha (14%) and is distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

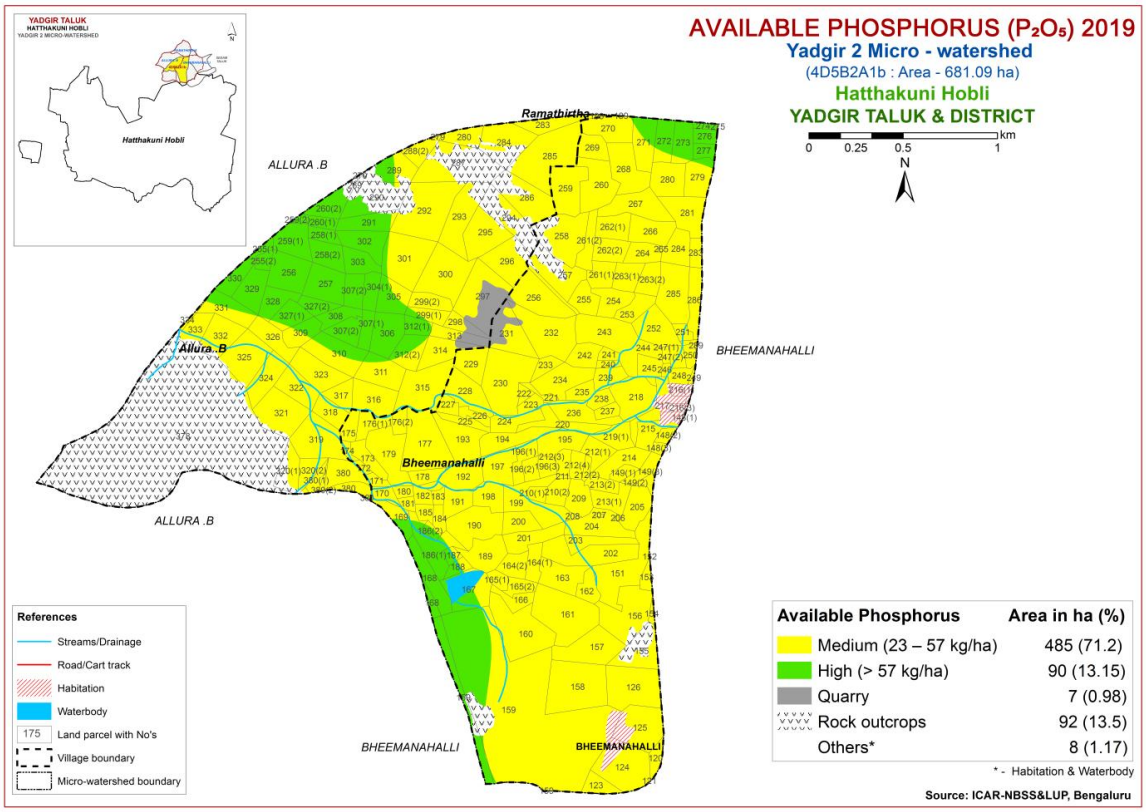


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

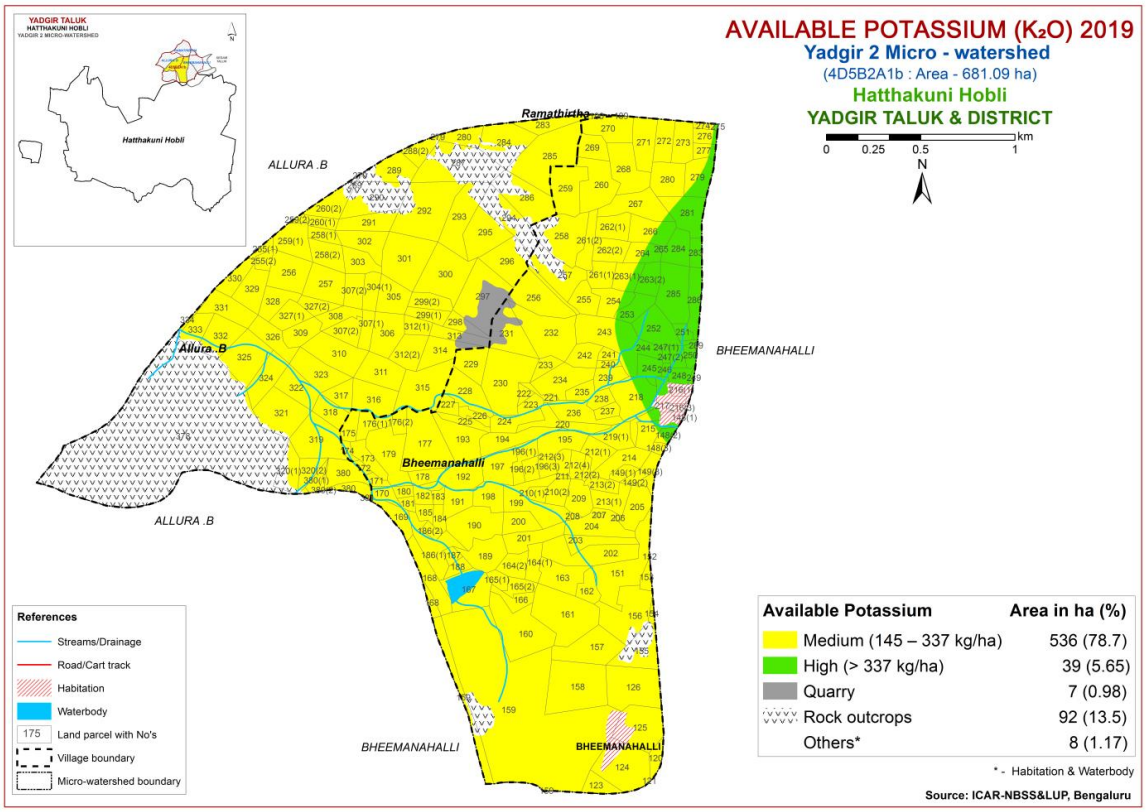


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

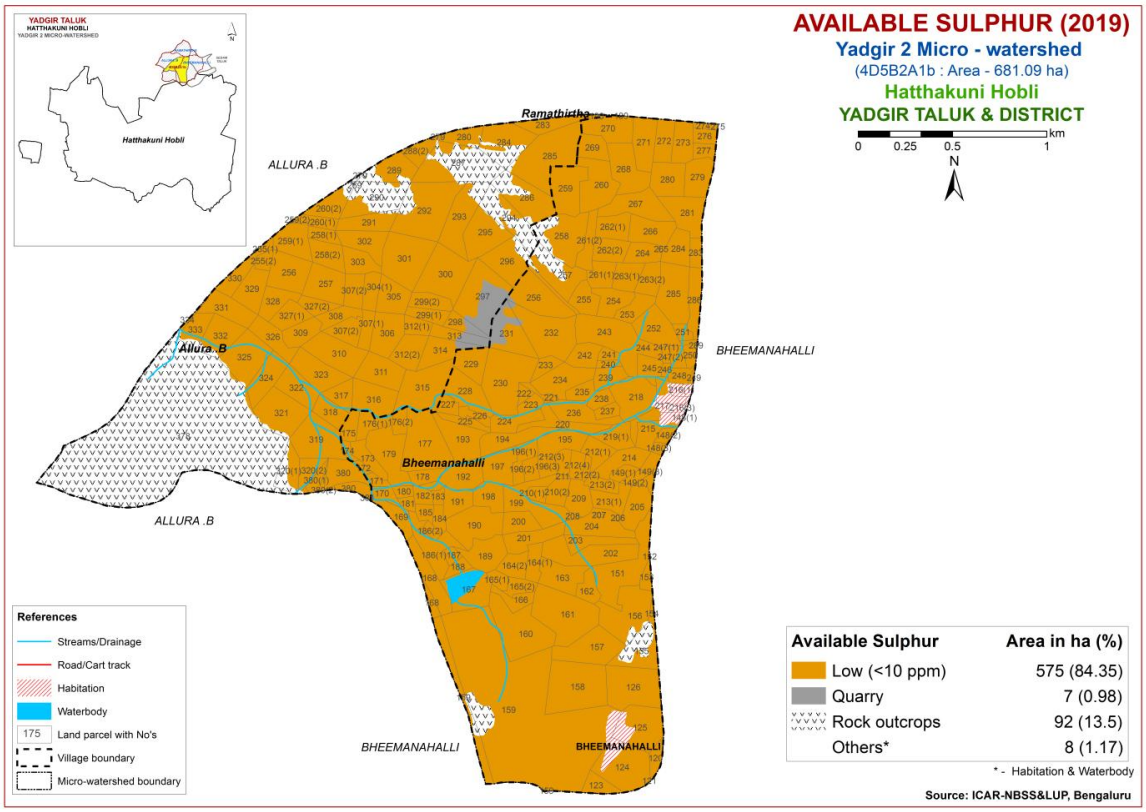


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

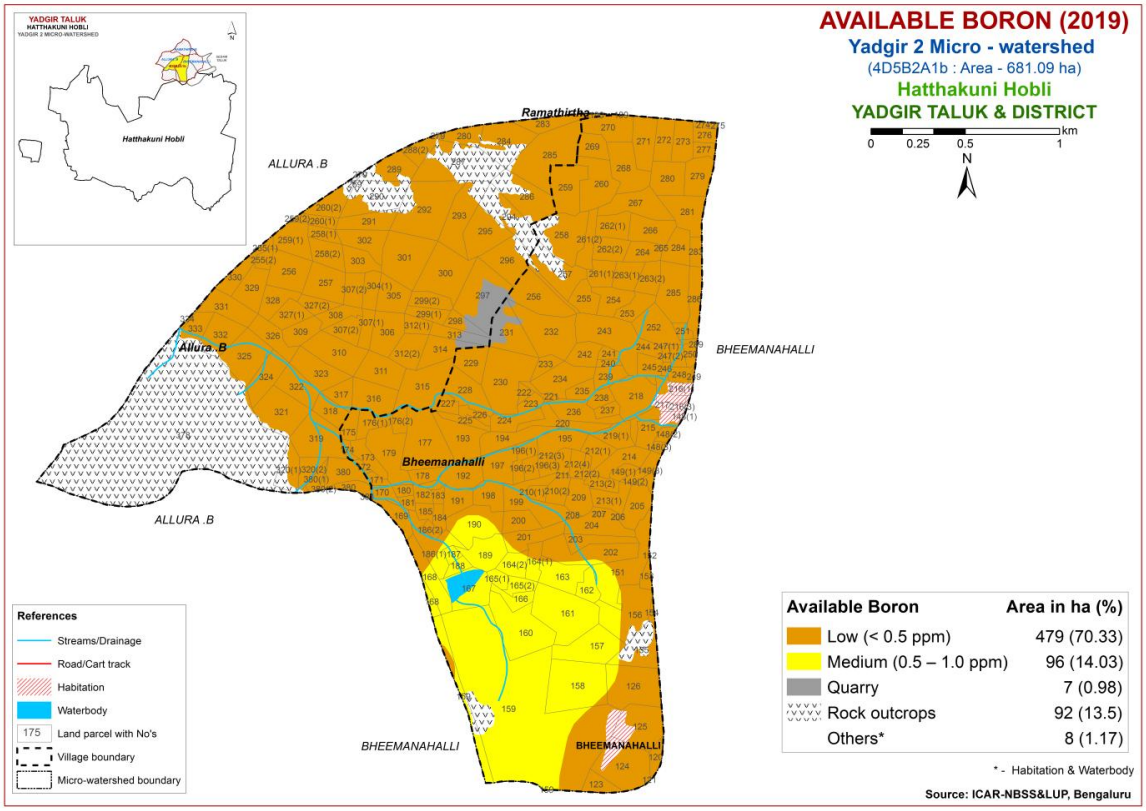


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

6.8 Available Iron

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

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of 571 ha (84%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 4 ha (1%) is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) and is distributed in the northern area of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).

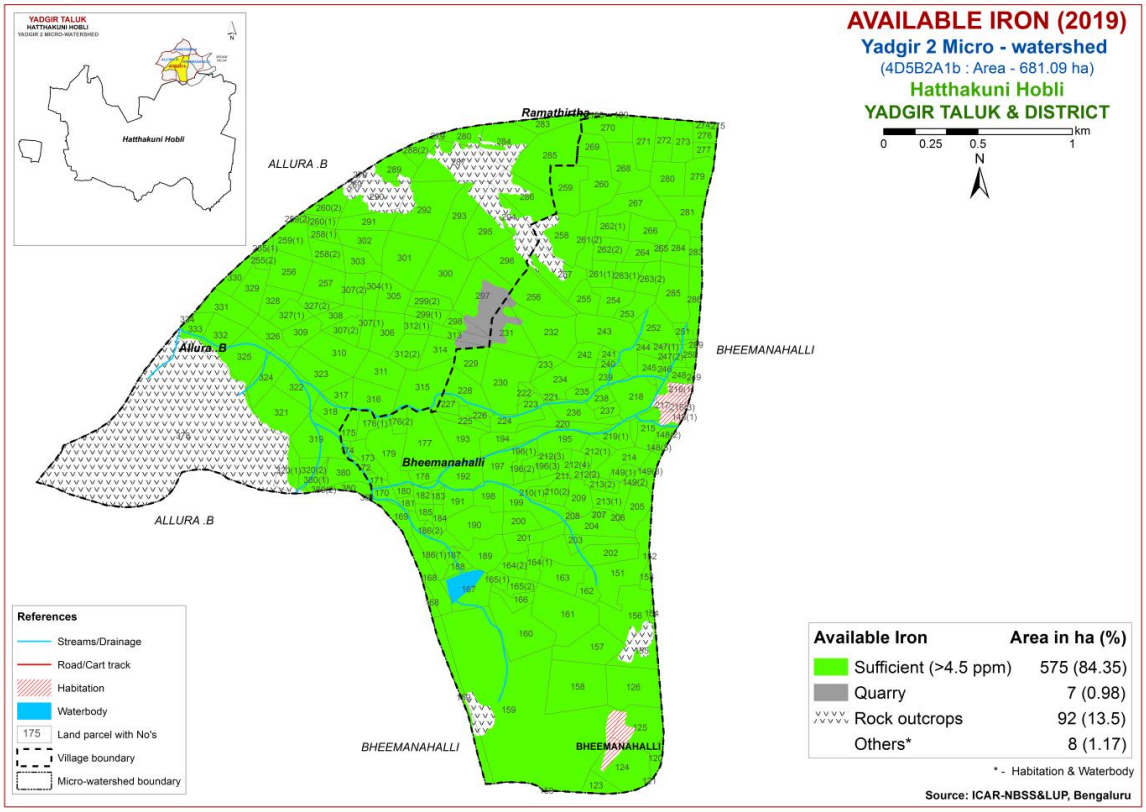


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

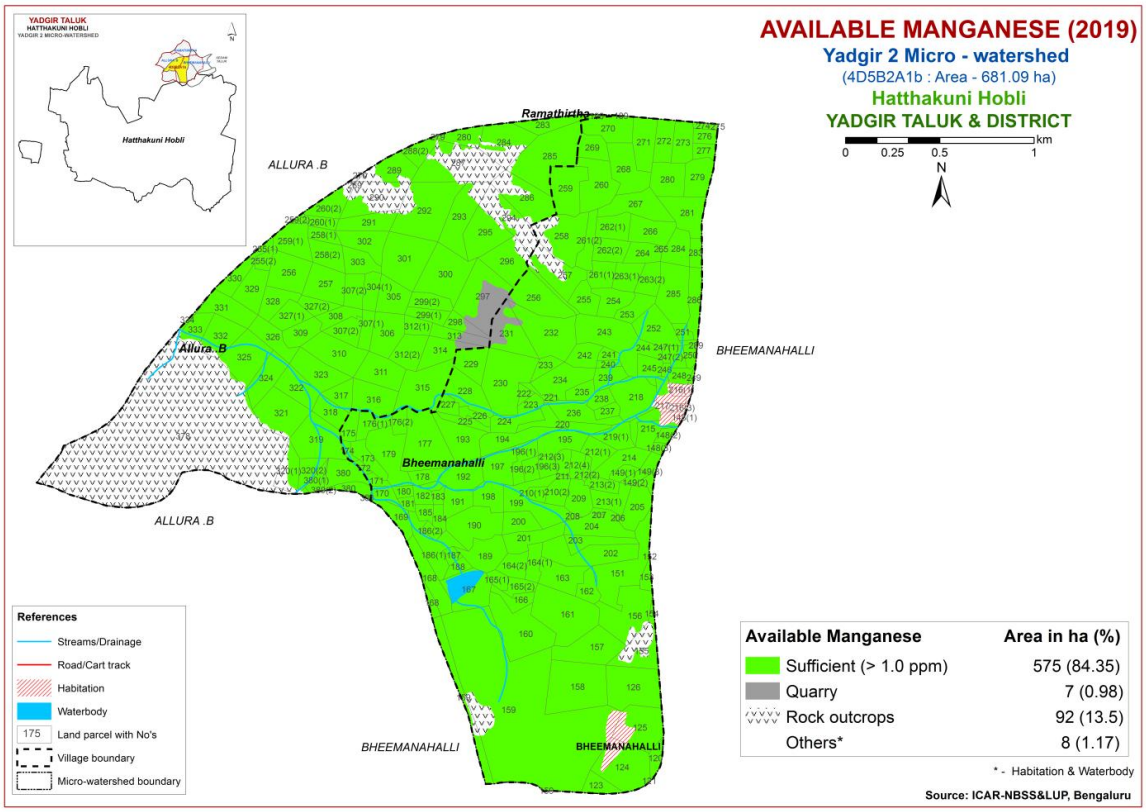


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

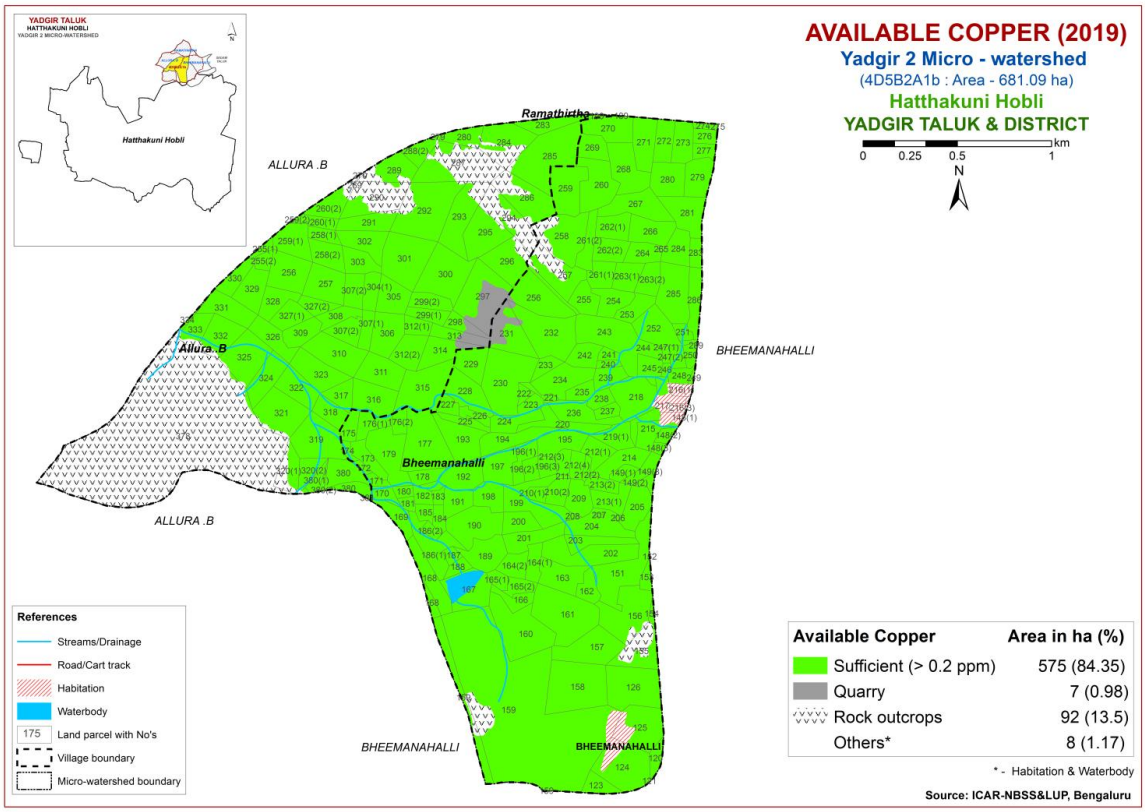


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

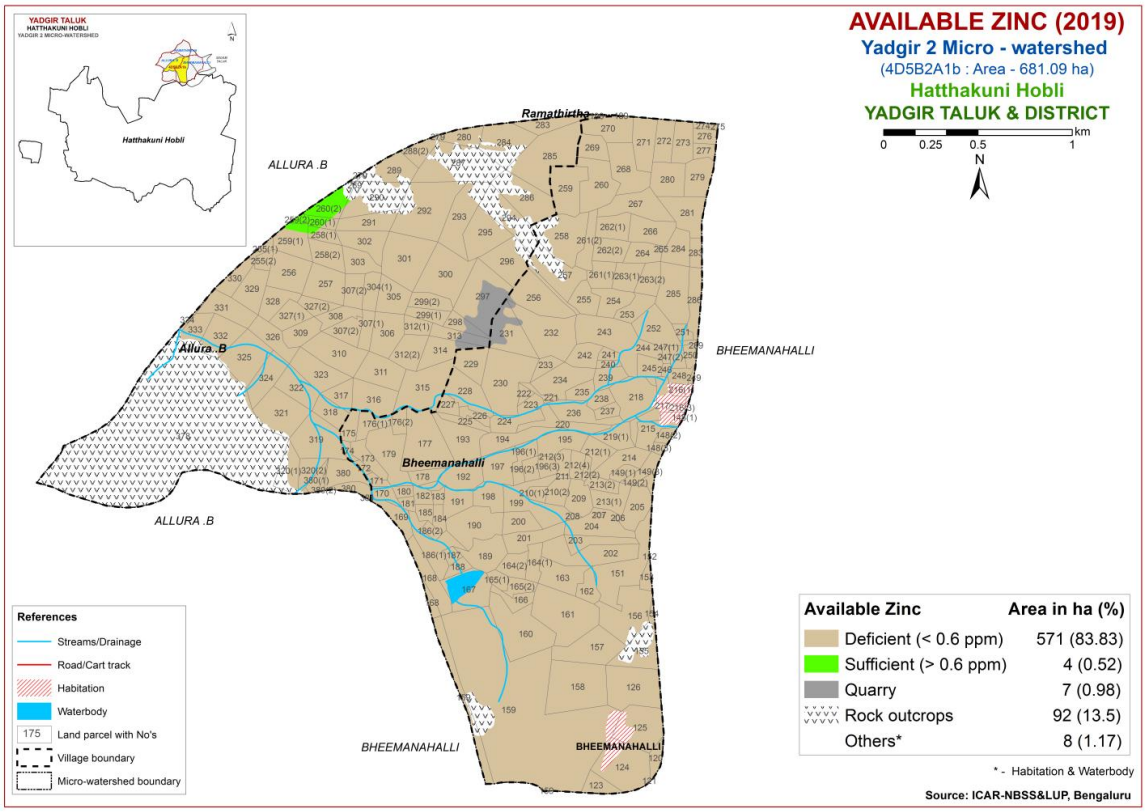


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Yadgir-2 microwatershed were assessed for their suitability for growing food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops by following the procedure as outlined in FAO, 1976 and 1983. Crop requirements were developed for each of the crop from the available research data and also by referring to Naidu *et. al.* (2006) and Natarajan *et. al* (2015). The soil and land characteristics were matched with the crop requirement to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) and crop requirement (Table 7.2 to 7.30) are given at the end of the chapter. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N-Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2-Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3 and N1 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'w' for drainage and 'z' for calcareousness. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the Class symbol. For example, moderately suitable lands with the limitations of soil depth and erosion are designated as S2re. For the microwatershed, the soil mapping units were evaluated and classified up to subclass level.

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

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing sorghum and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in a maximum area of 258 ha (38%) and are distributed in the major part of

the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, texture, calcareousness, drainage and nutrient availability. An area of 246 ha (36%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Currently suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 59 ha (9%) and are distributed in the western and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

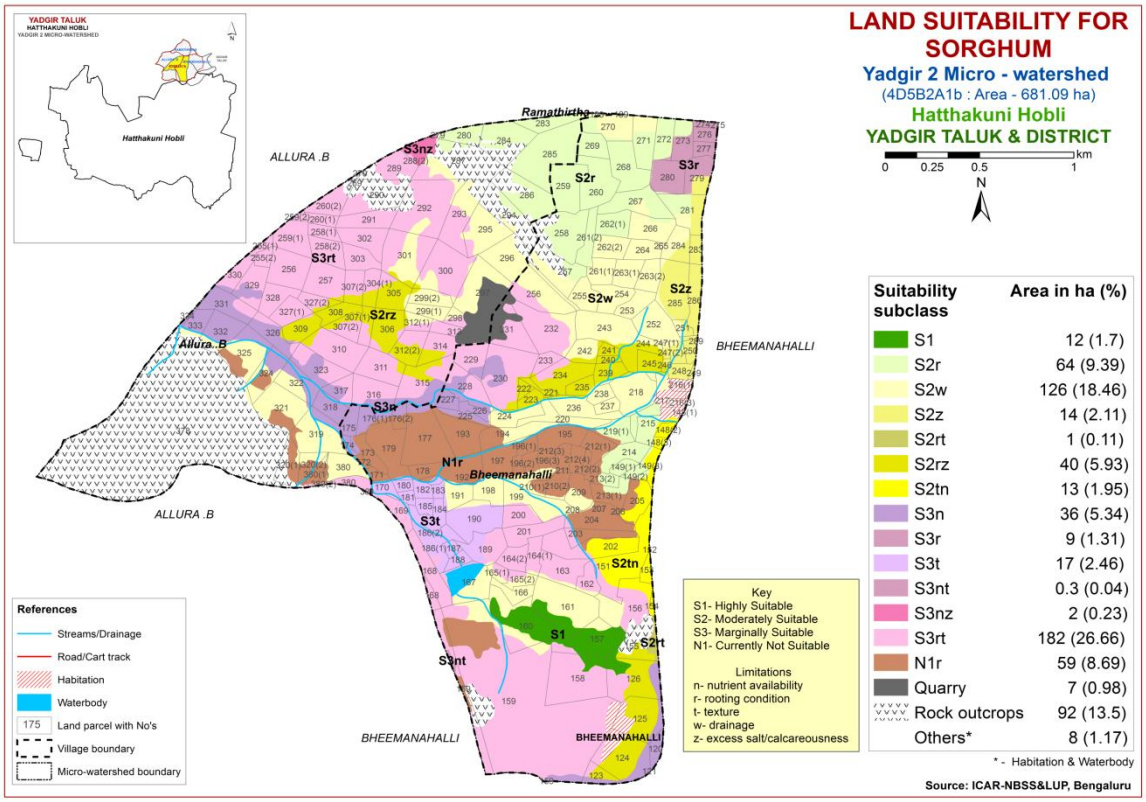


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing maize and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in a maximum area of 258 ha (38%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 246 ha (36%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, western, southern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, nutrient

availability, texture and calcareousness. An area of 59 ha (9%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing maize and are distributed in the western and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

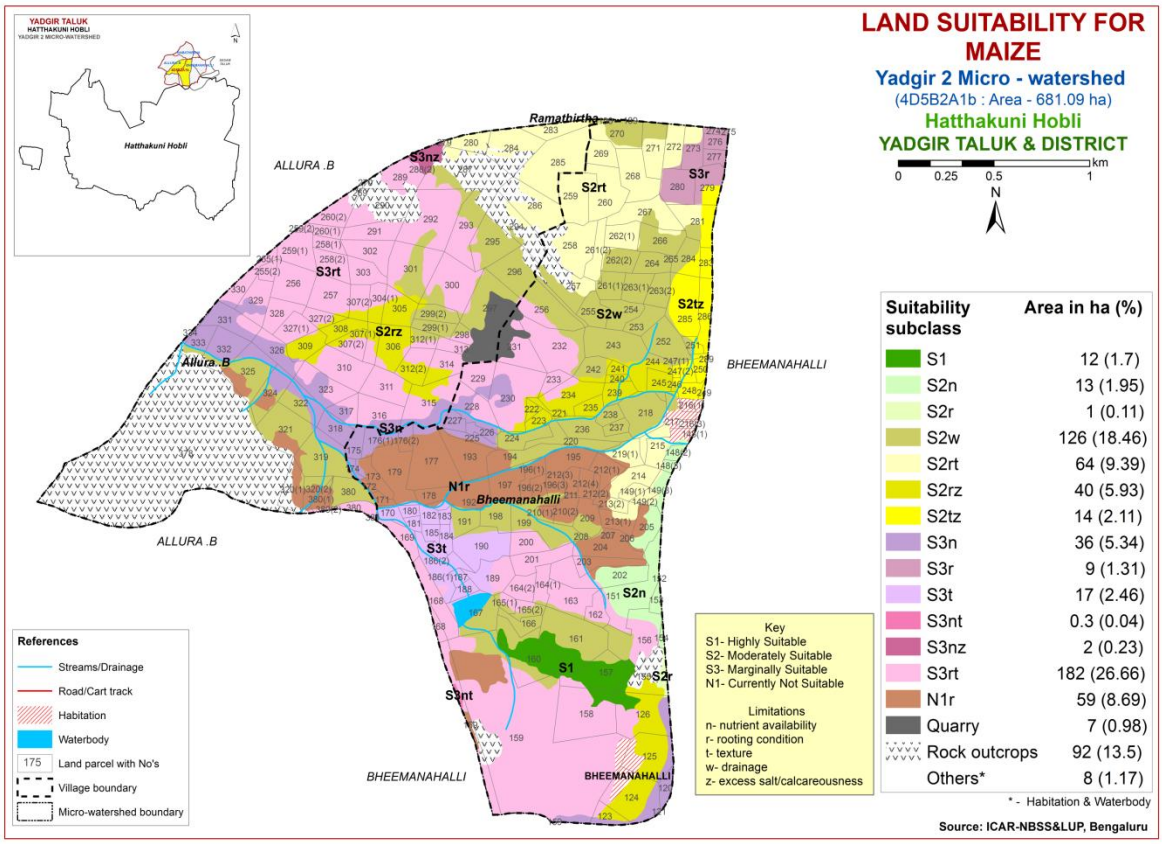


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum)*

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing bajra and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 258 ha (38%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, nutrient availability, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 247 ha (36%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, southern, eastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 59 ha (9%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

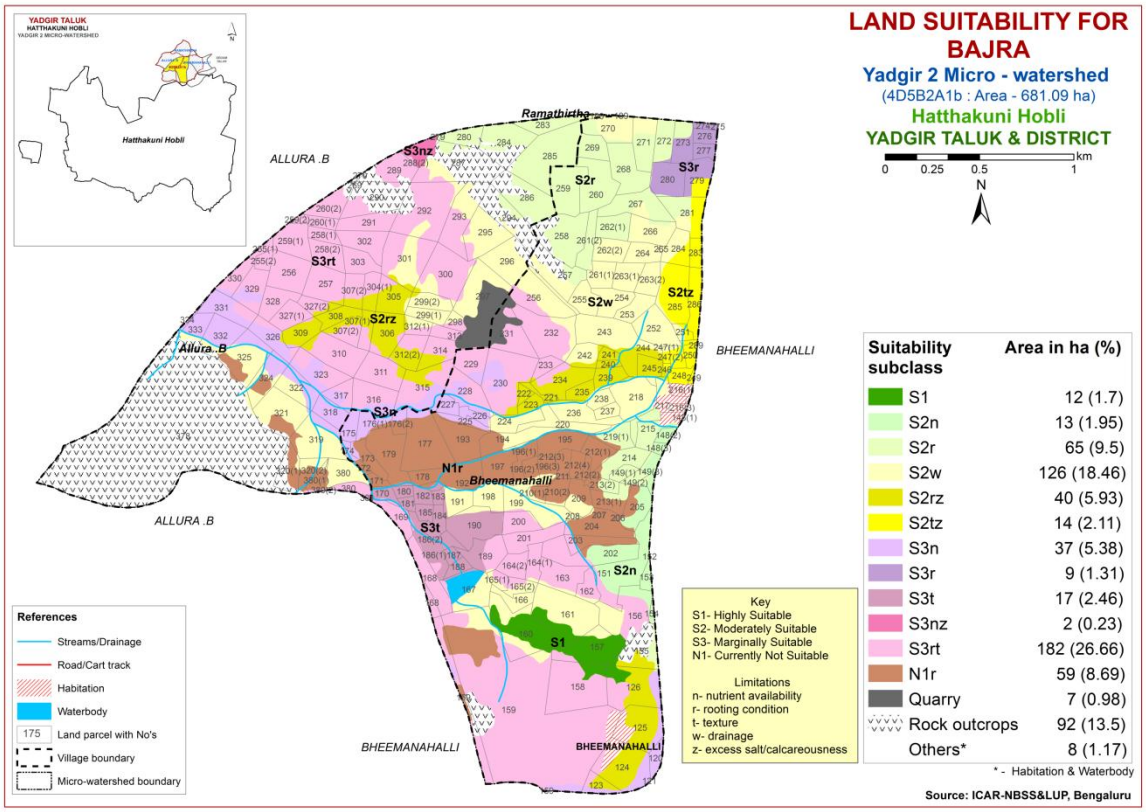


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing groundnut in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 179 ha (26%) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, drainage, calcareousness and rooting condition. Maximum area of about 298 ha (44%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture, calcareousness and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing groundnut and are distributed in the northern, western and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

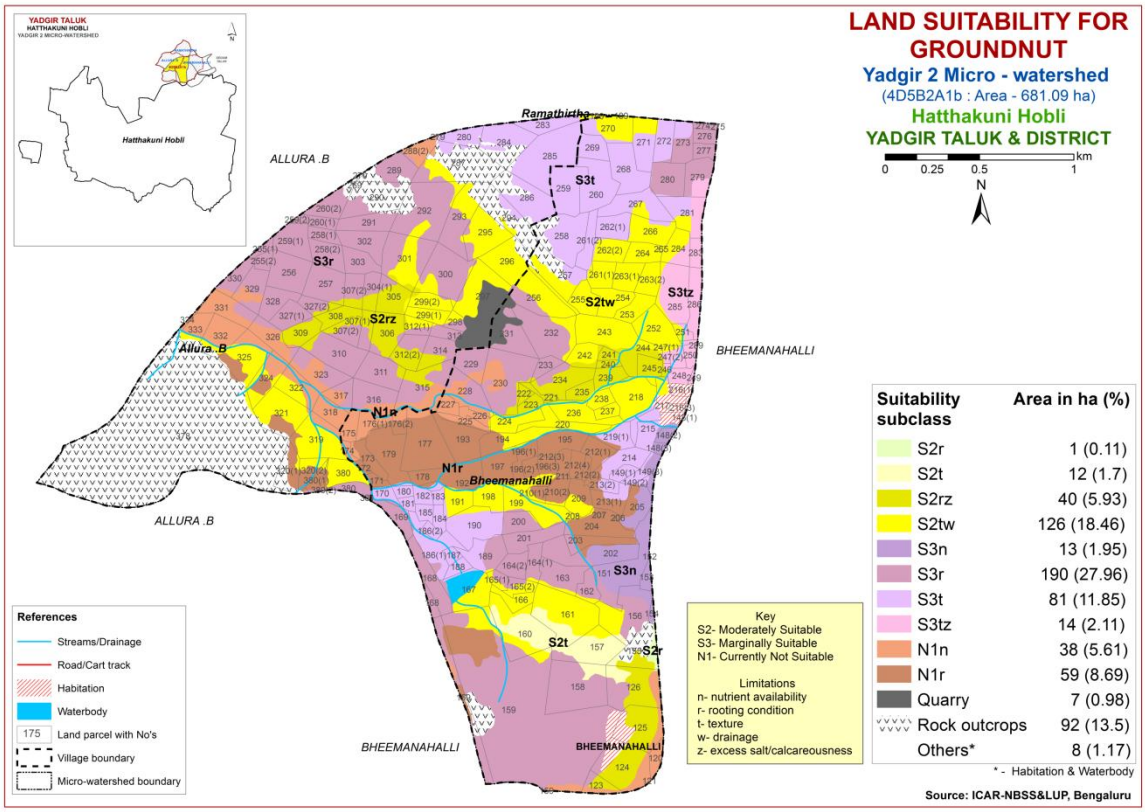


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

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.

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable for growing sunflower in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 152 ha (22%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and drainage. An area of 135 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Maximum area of 288 ha (42%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sunflower and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

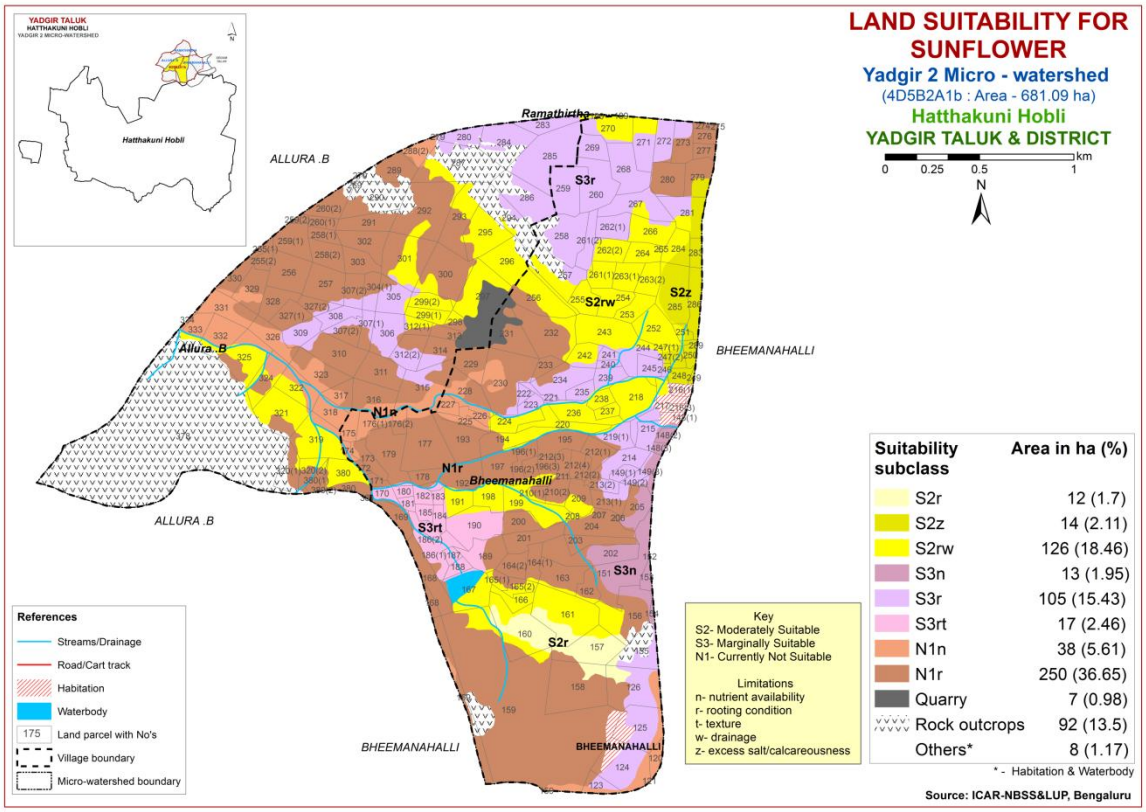


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing redgram in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in a maximum area of 165 ha (24%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, texture, drainage, calcareousness and nutrient availability. Maximum area of about 161 ha (24%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, central, southeastern, central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, calcareousness, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of 250 ha (37%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing redgram and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of rooting condition.

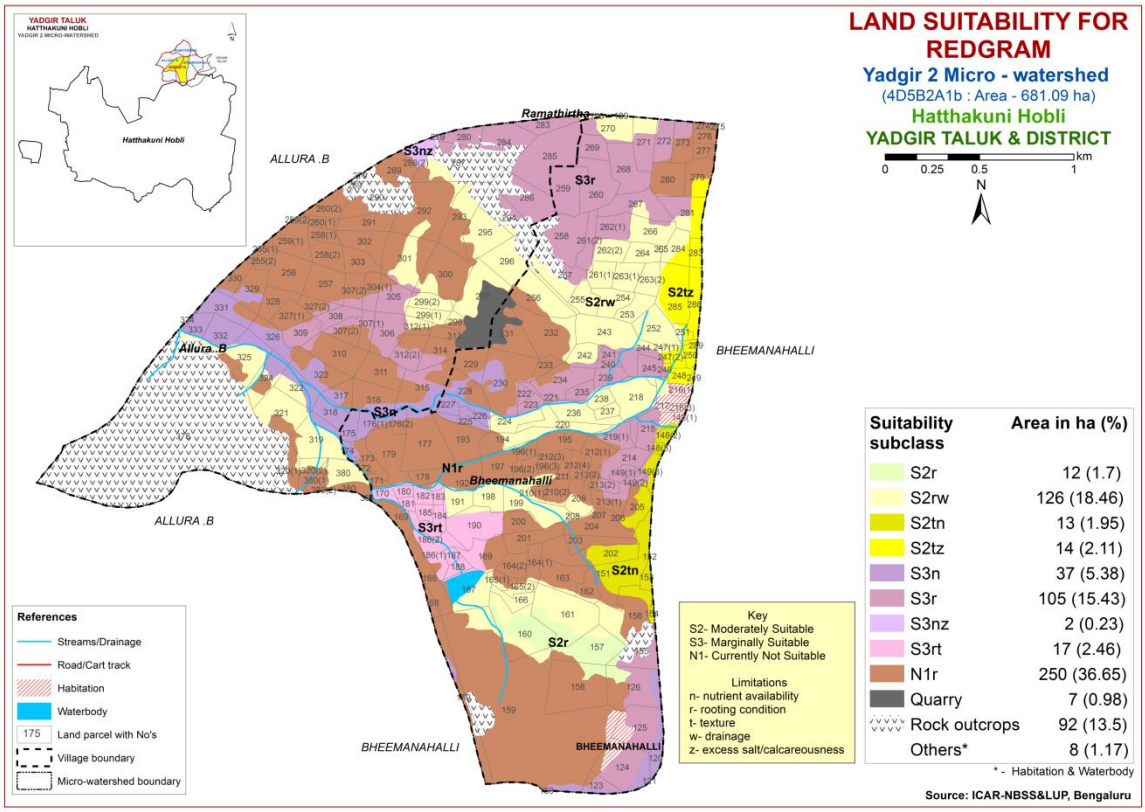


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable for growing Bengal gram in the microwatershed. An area of 14 ha (2%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation od calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy a maximum area of about 303 ha (44%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture. An area of 258 ha (38%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern, central, western and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations texture and rooting condition.

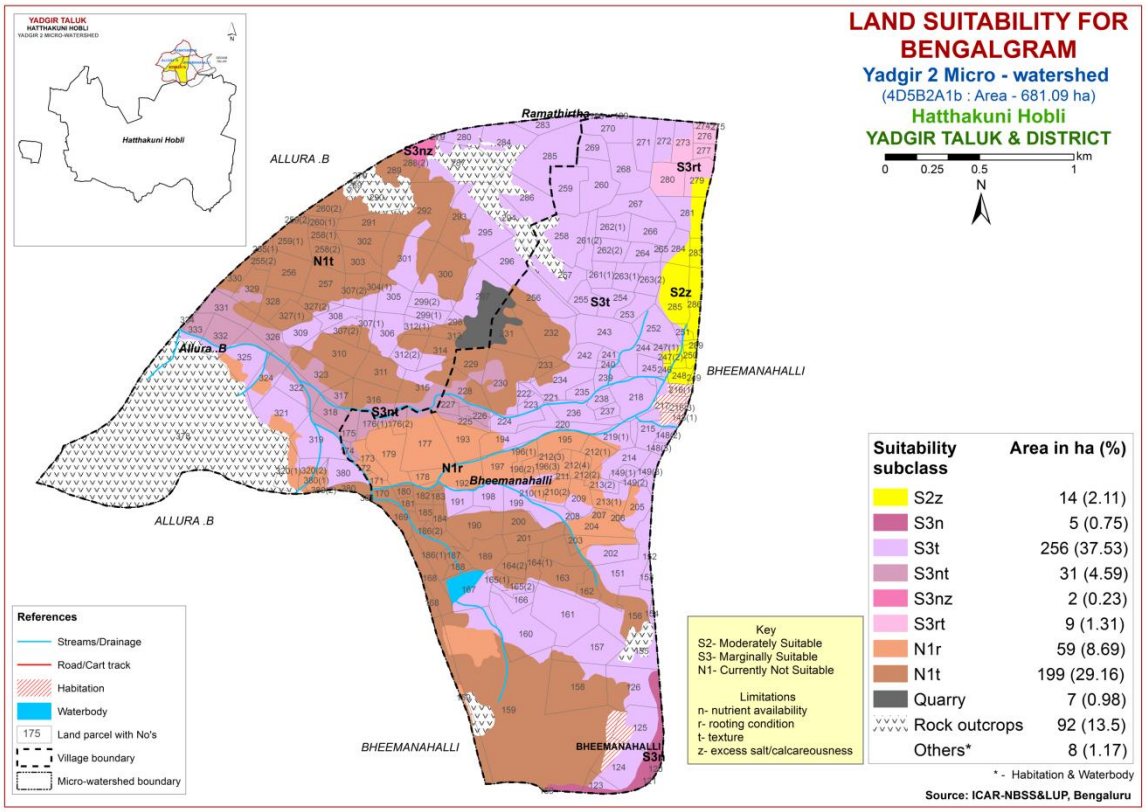


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram.

7.8 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing cotton in the microwatershed. An area of 220 ha (32%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition and calcareousness. An area of about 101 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing cotton and occur in the northern, northeastern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Maximum area of 258 ha (38%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and rooting condition.

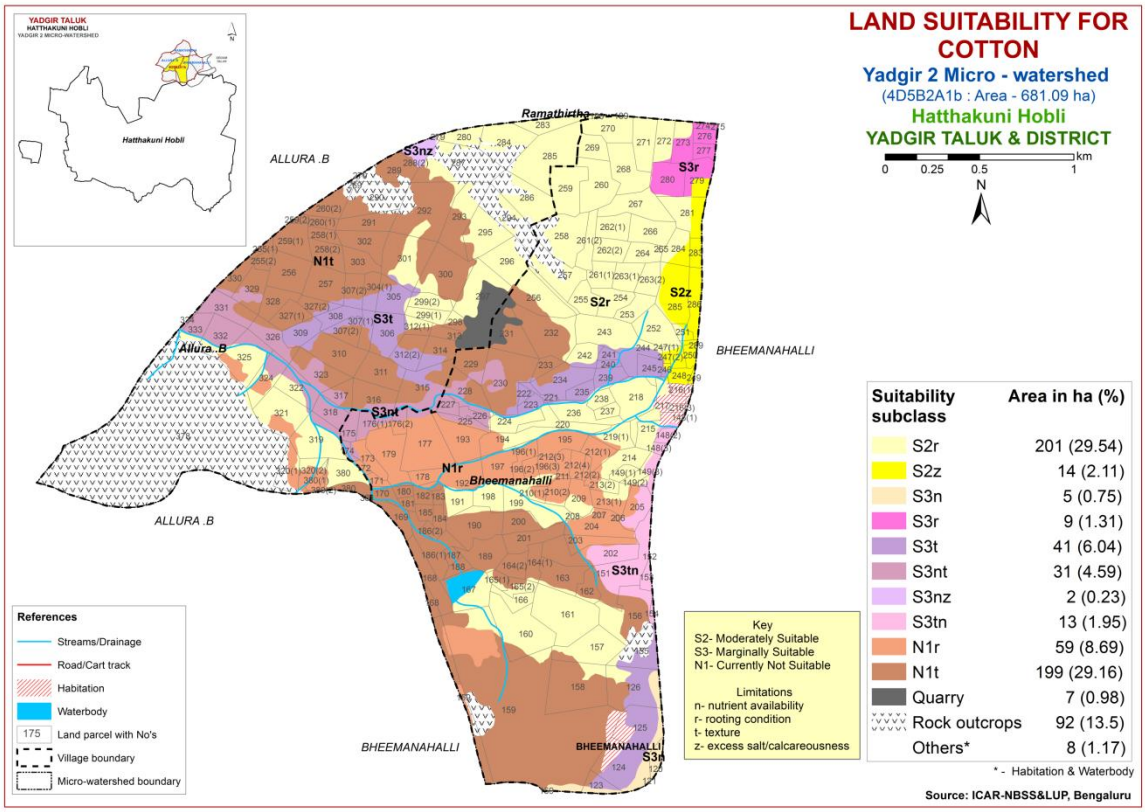


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

7.9 Land Suitability for Chilli (*Capsicum annuum)*

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing chilli and are distributed in the southern part of the microwaterhsed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in a maximum area of 245 ha (36%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 220 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, eastern, southern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern, western, central, southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

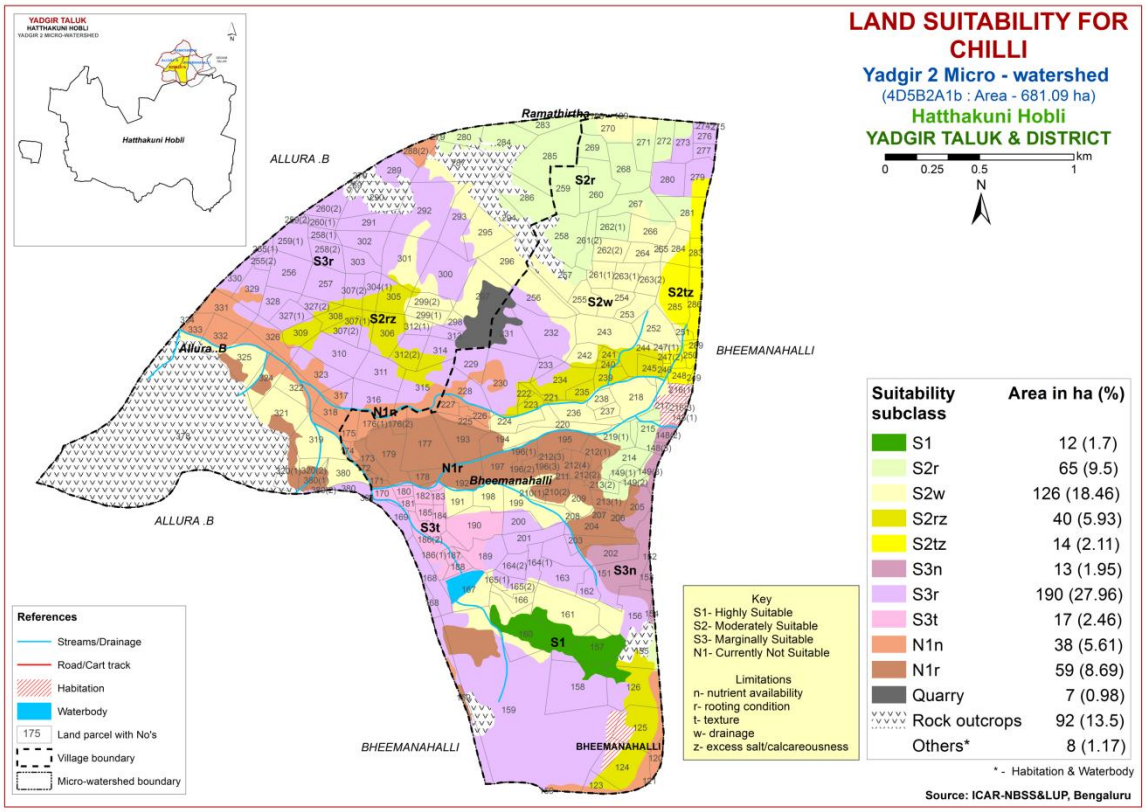


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato *(Lycopersicon esculentum)*

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing tomato and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 231 ha (34%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage and calcareousness. Maximum area of about 234 ha (34%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing tomato and are distributed in the western, northern, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

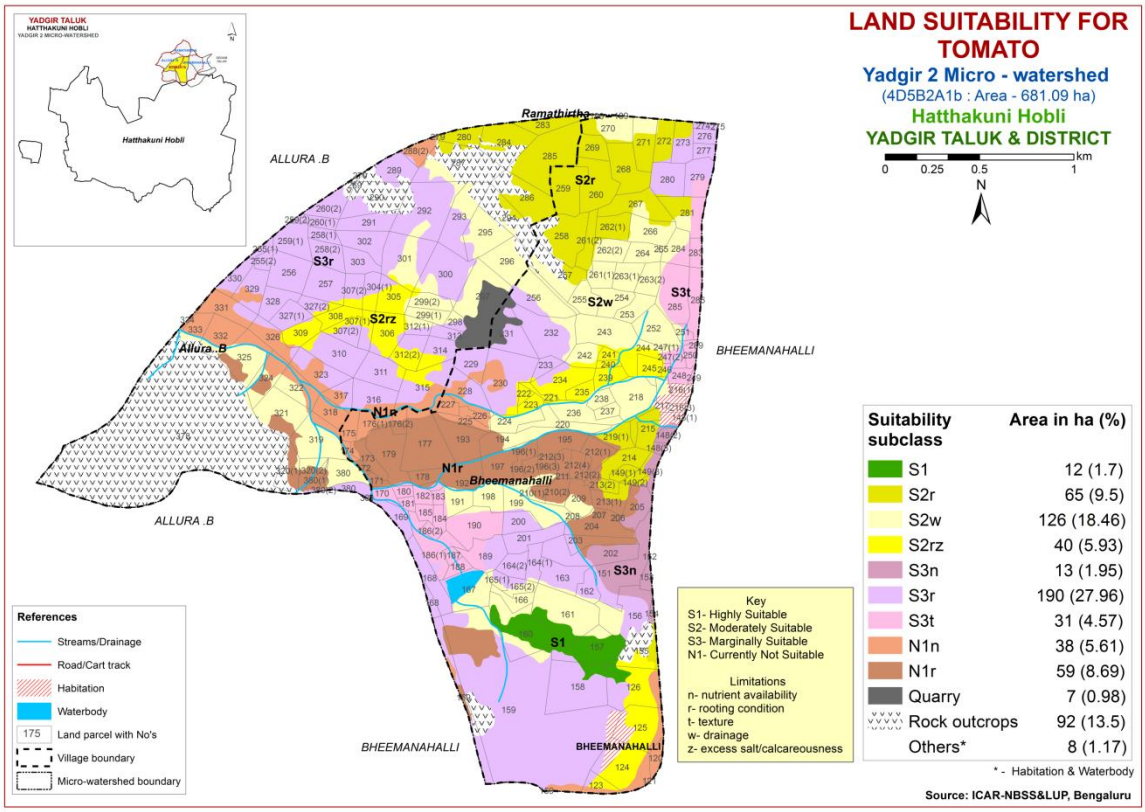


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing Brinjal and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 231 ha (34%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage and calcareousness. Maximum area of 235 ha (34%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition and texture. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

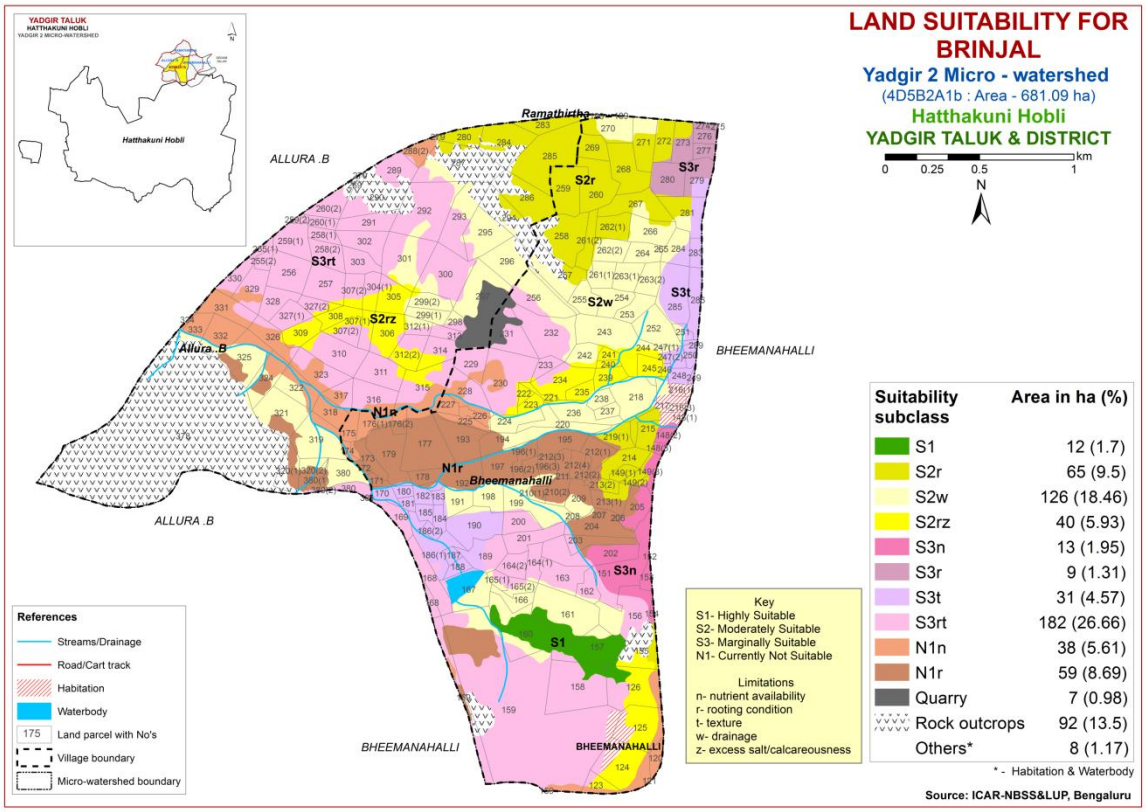


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing onion and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy a maximum area of 231 ha (34%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage and calcareousness. An area of 221 ha (33%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, southern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. An area of 110 ha (16%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing onion and are distributed in the northern, western, central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

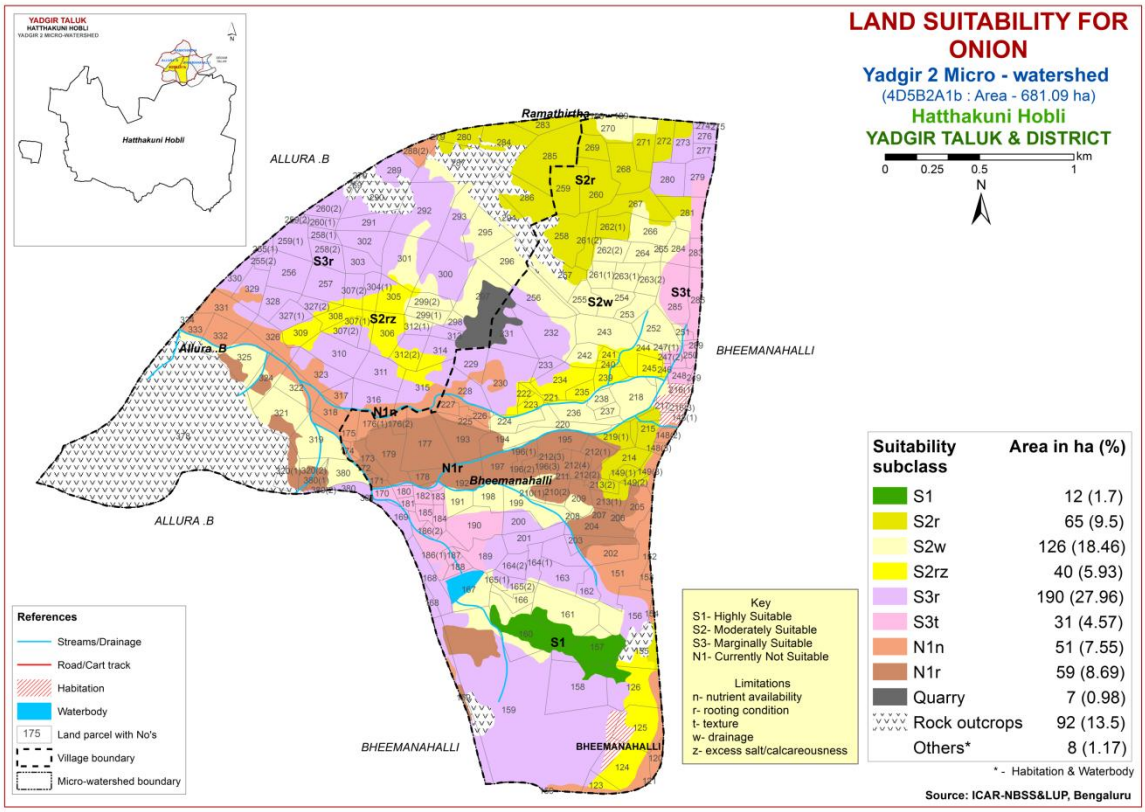


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in a maximum area of 245 ha (36%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 220 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

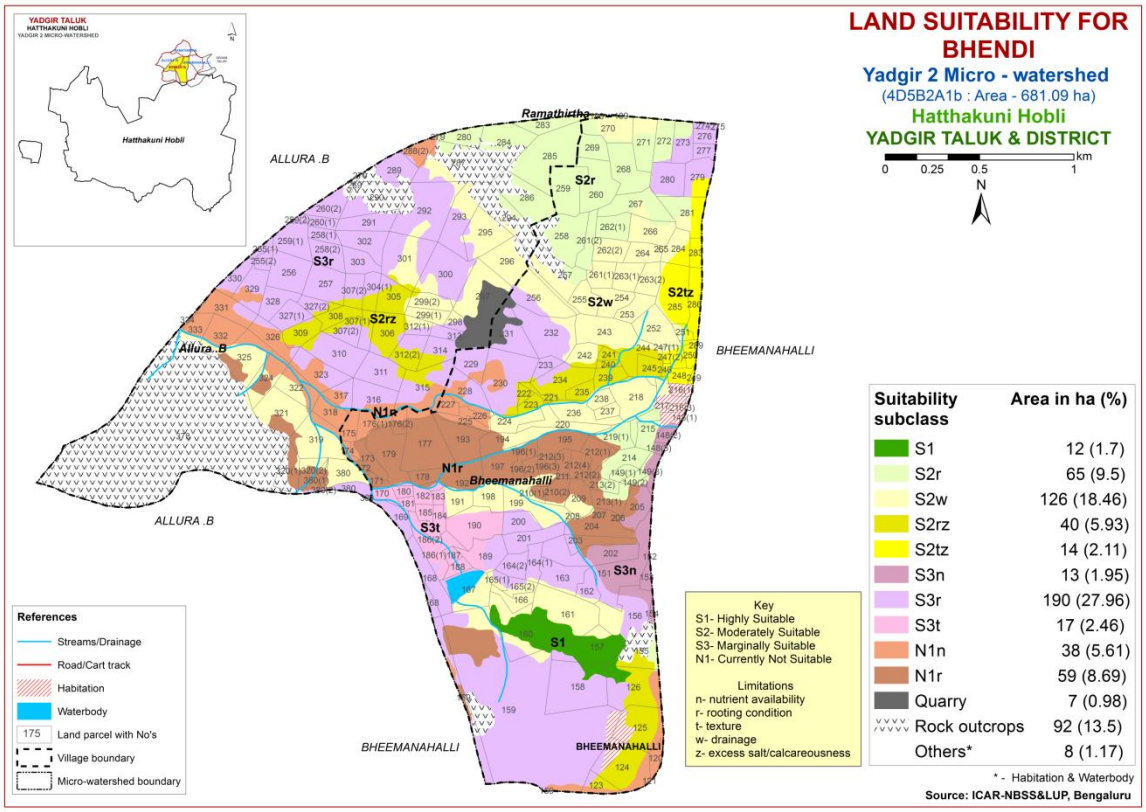


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing drumstick in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 138 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and drainage. An area of 136 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and calcareousness. Maximum area of 301 ha (44%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

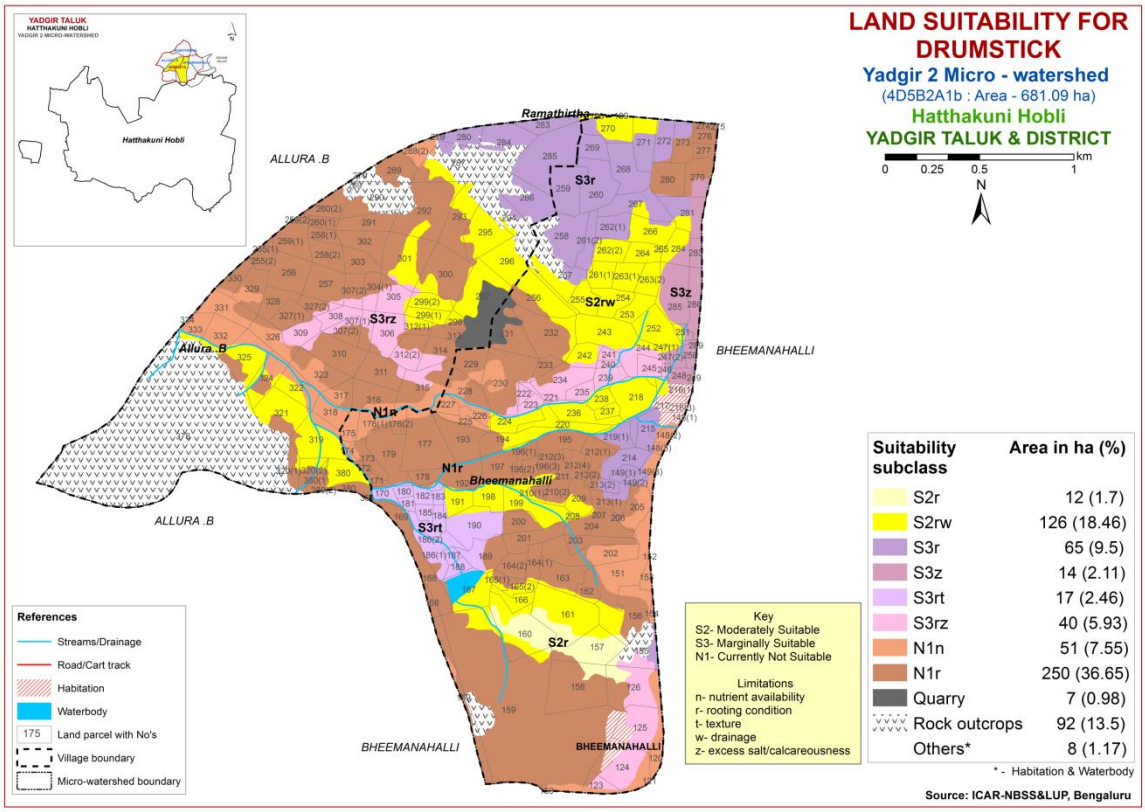


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.15 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for growing mango in the microwatershed. An area of 164 ha (24%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) occupy a maximum area of 409 ha (60%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting condition and nutrient availability.

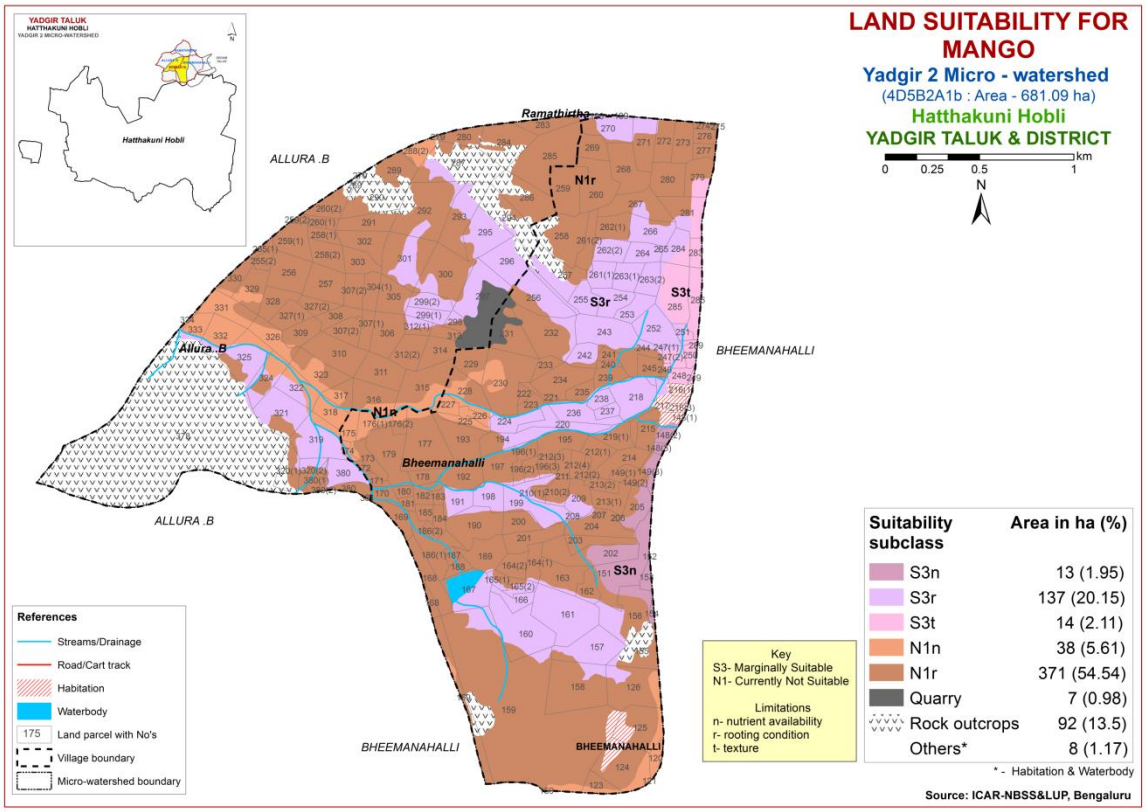


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing guava in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 138 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and drainage. An area of 136 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Maximum area of 401 ha (44%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing guava and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

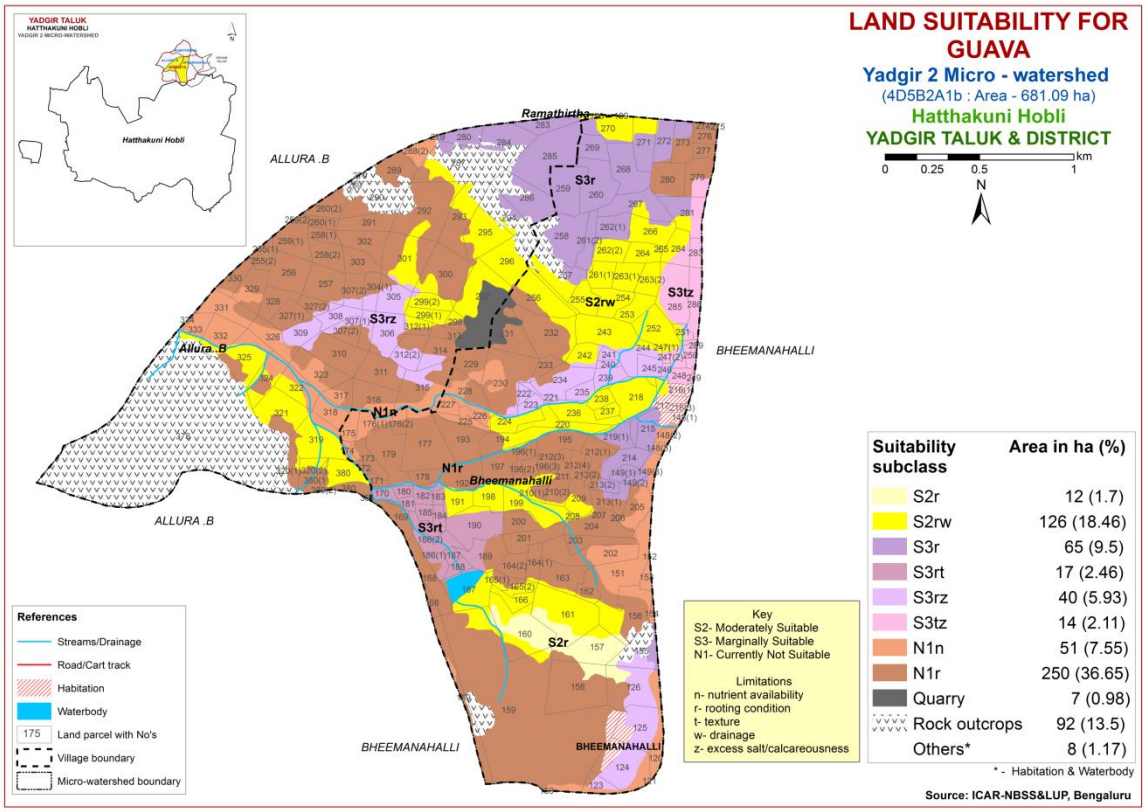


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.17 Land Suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing sapota in the microwatershed. An area of 138 ha (20%) is moderately (Class S2) and are distributed in the northern, central, western and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and drainage. Marginally (Class S3) suitable lands occur in an area of 149 ha (22%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition and texture. Maximum area of 288 ha (42%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sapota and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

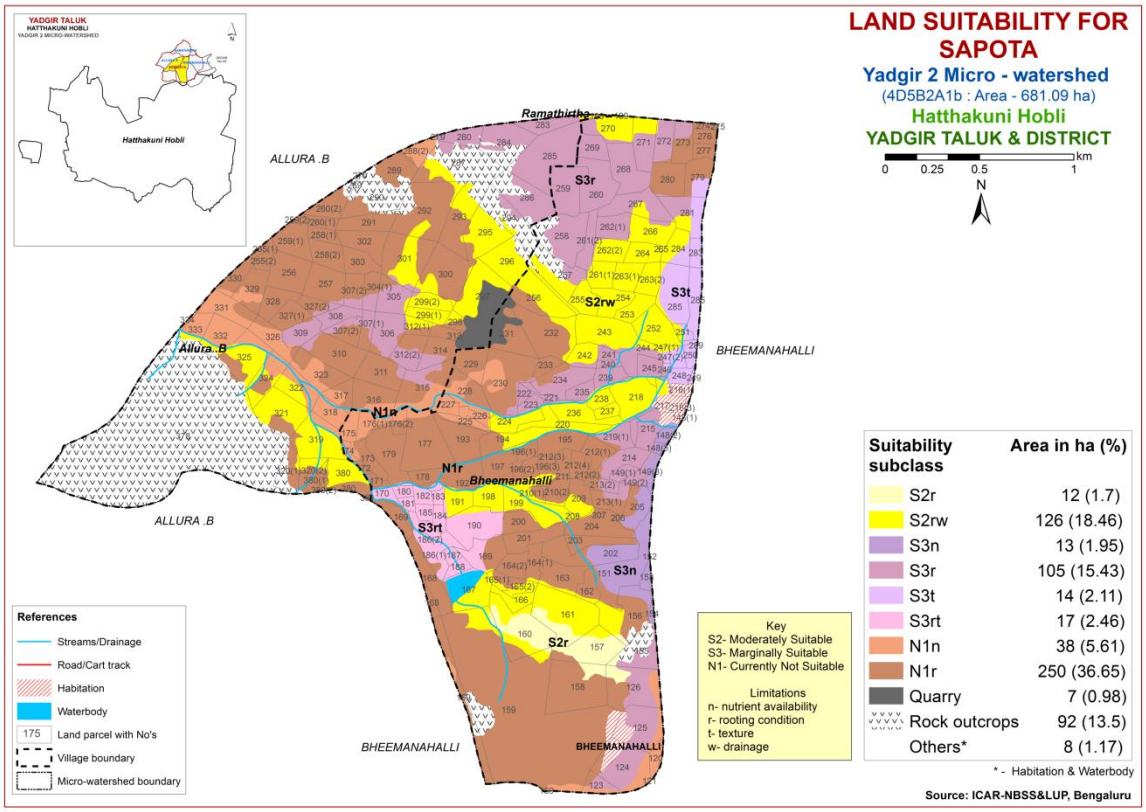


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.18 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing pomegranate in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 152 ha (22%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central, southern and western part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 135 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Maximum area of 288 ha (42%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

.

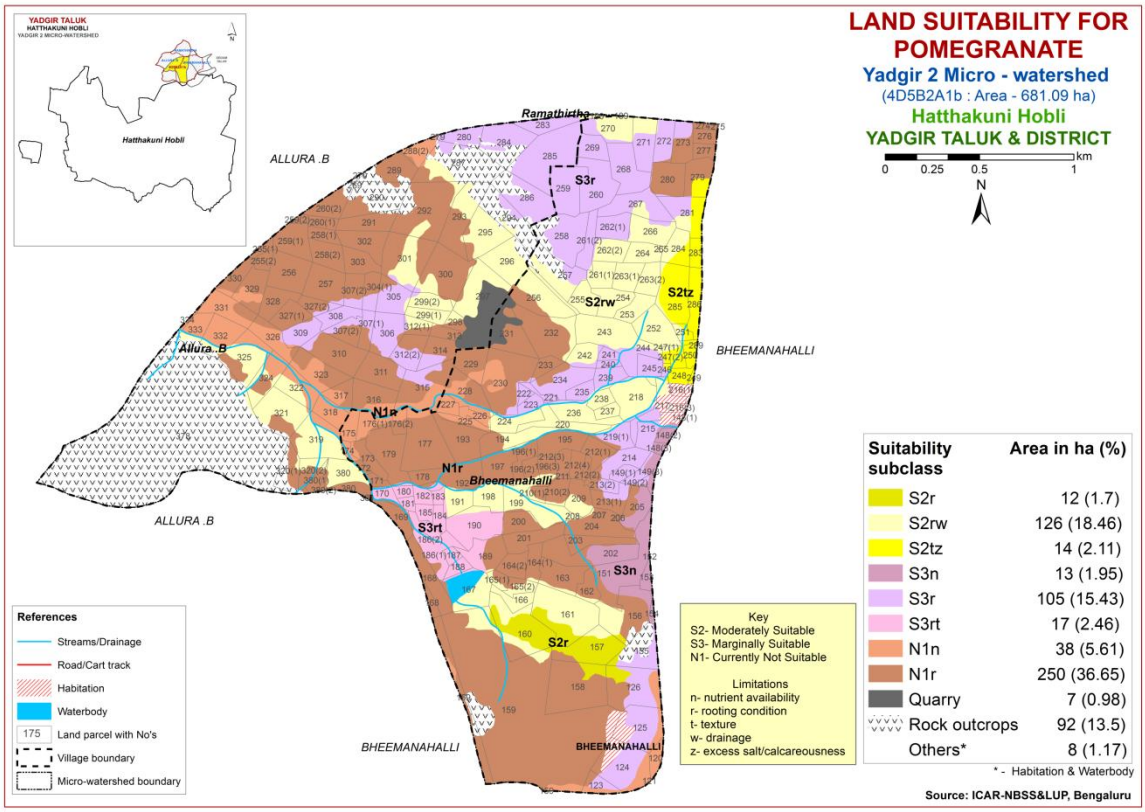


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing musambi in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 152 ha (22%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, southern and western part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage and calcareousness. An area of 135 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Maximum area of 288 ha (42%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing musambi and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

.

.

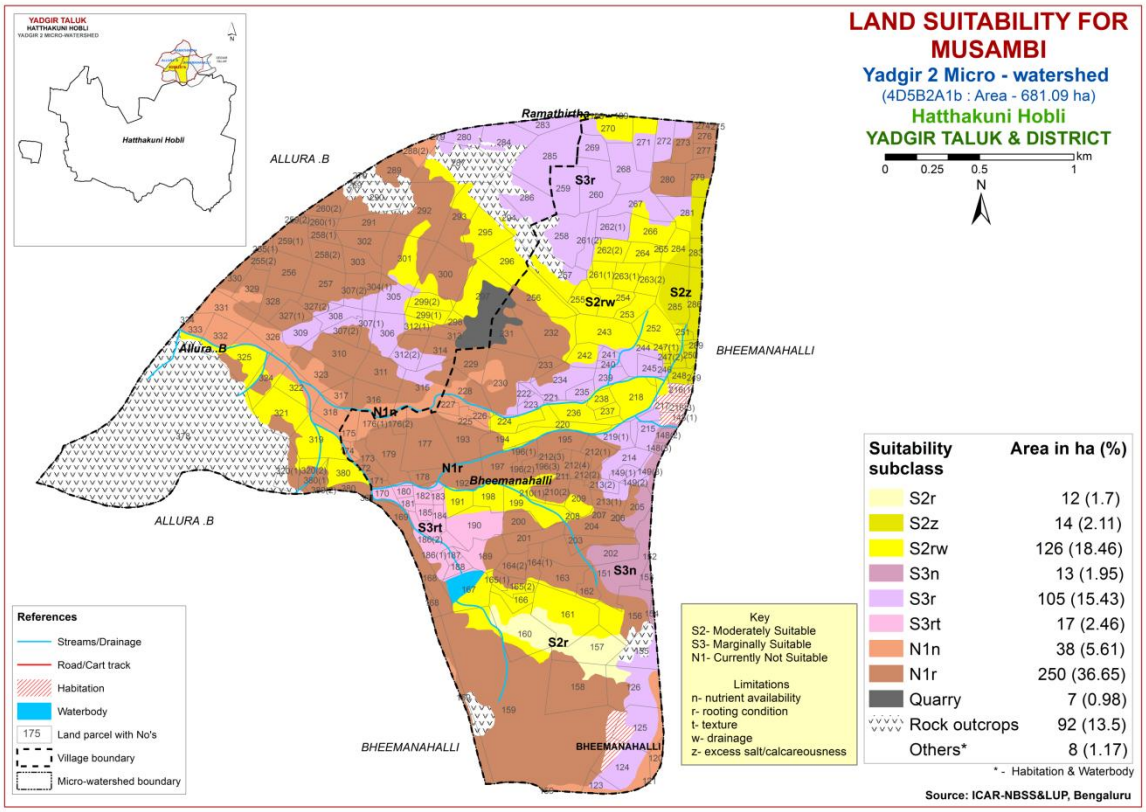


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.20 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing lime in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 152 ha (22%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central, southern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and drainage. An area of 135 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, western, eastern, southeastern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Major area of 288 ha (42%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing lime and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

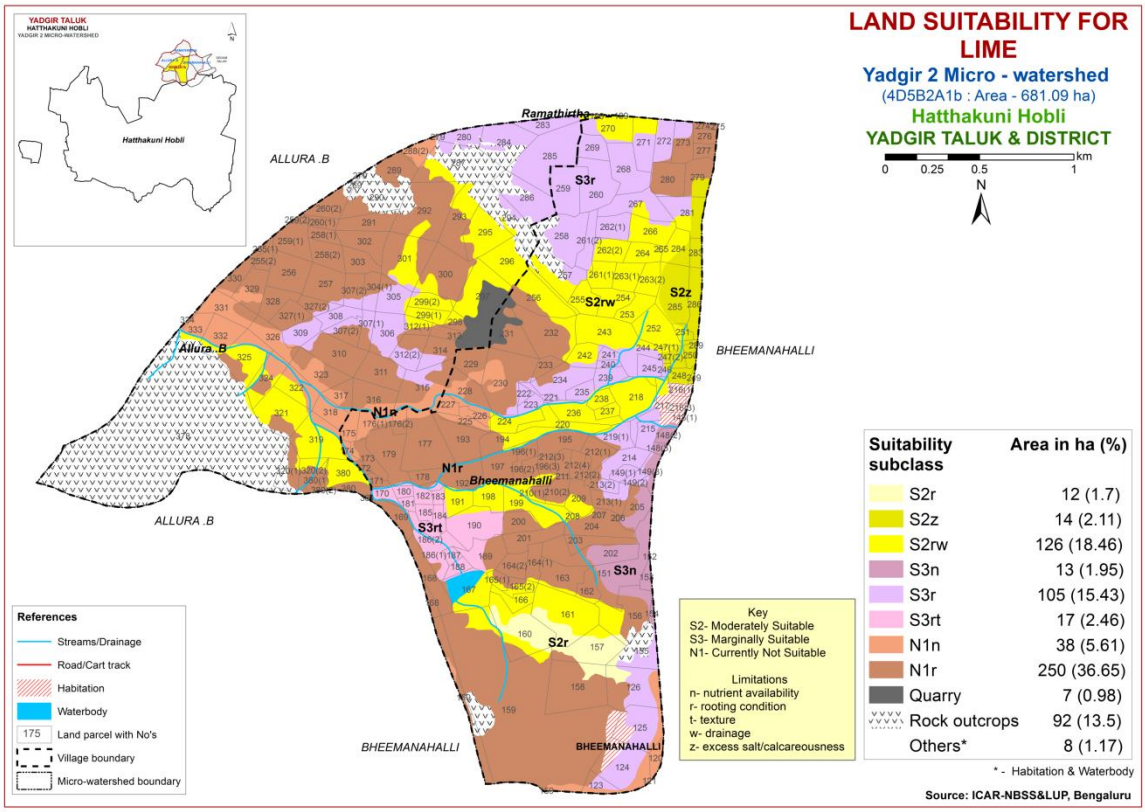


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing amla and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in a maximum area of 231 ha (34%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage and calcareousness. An area of 222 ha (33%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, western, southern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. An 110 ha (16%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing amla and are distributed in the northern, western, central, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

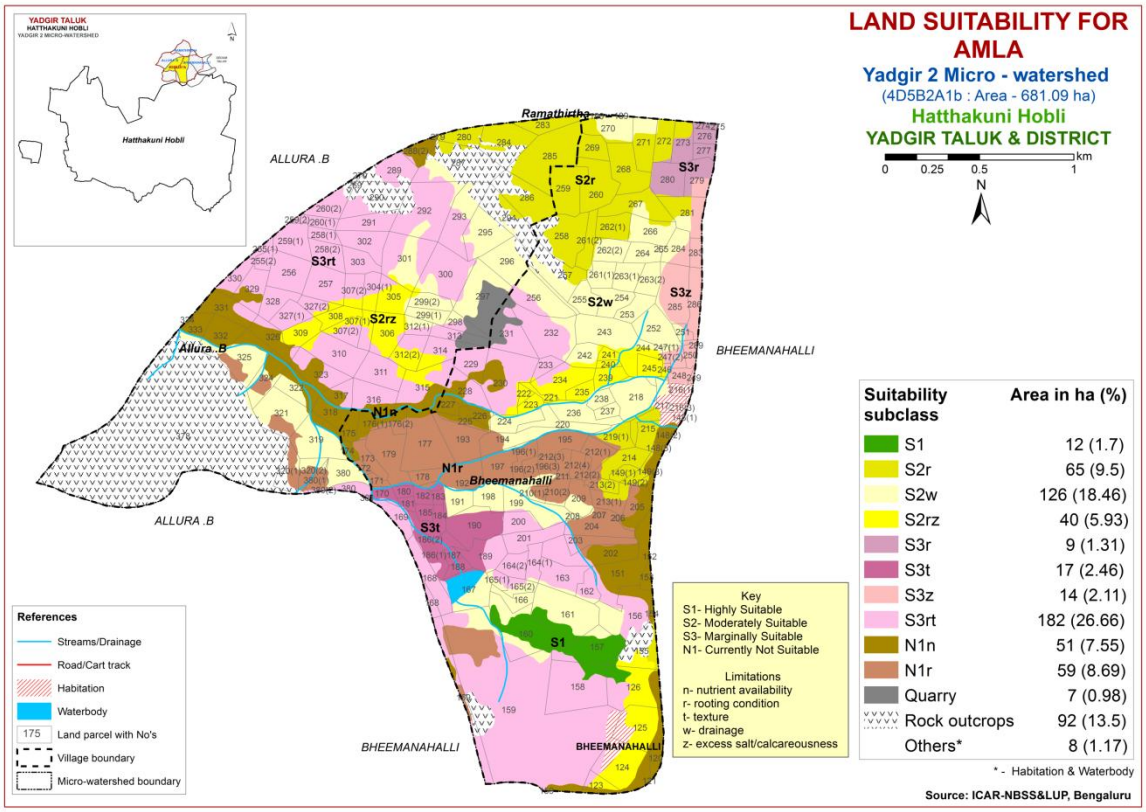


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing cashew in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 12 ha (2%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of rooting condition. An area of 64 ha (9%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting condition. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in major area of 499 ha (73%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture, rooting condition, calcareousness and nutrient availability.

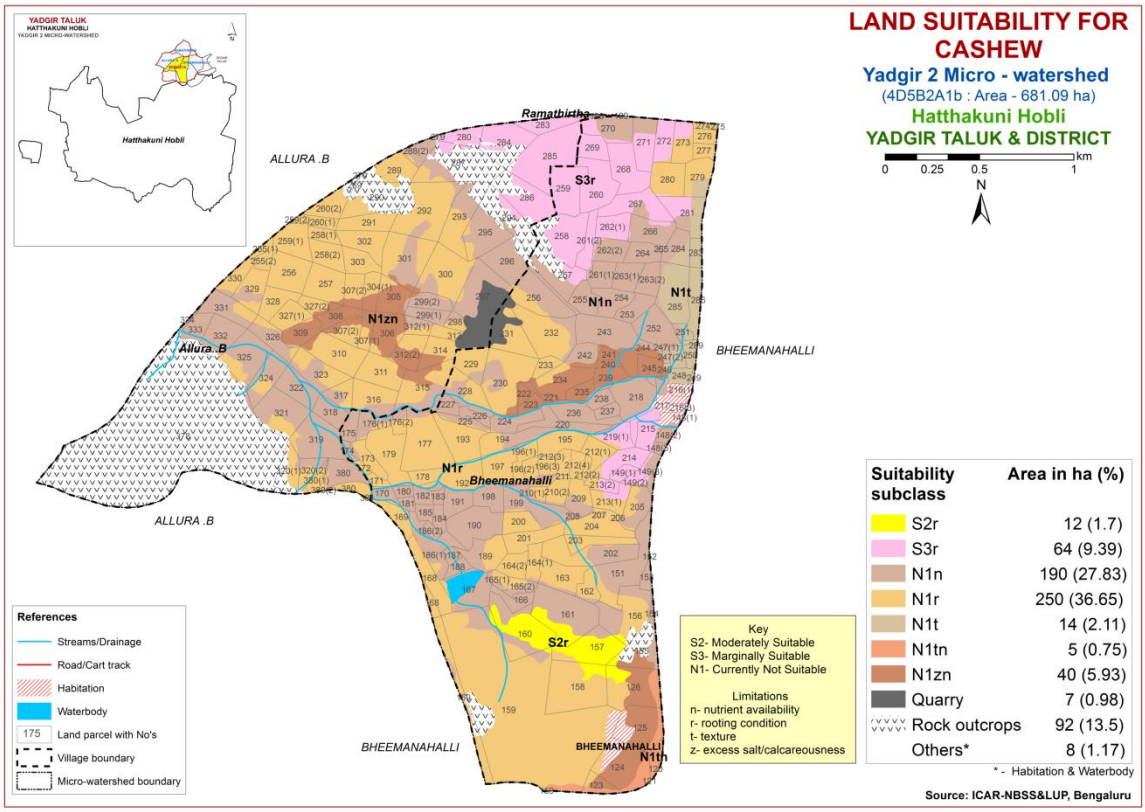


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing jackfruit in the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 138 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northern, central, western and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and drainage. An area of 136 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southeastern, central and western part of the microwaterhsed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Maximum 401 ha (44%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability rooting condition.

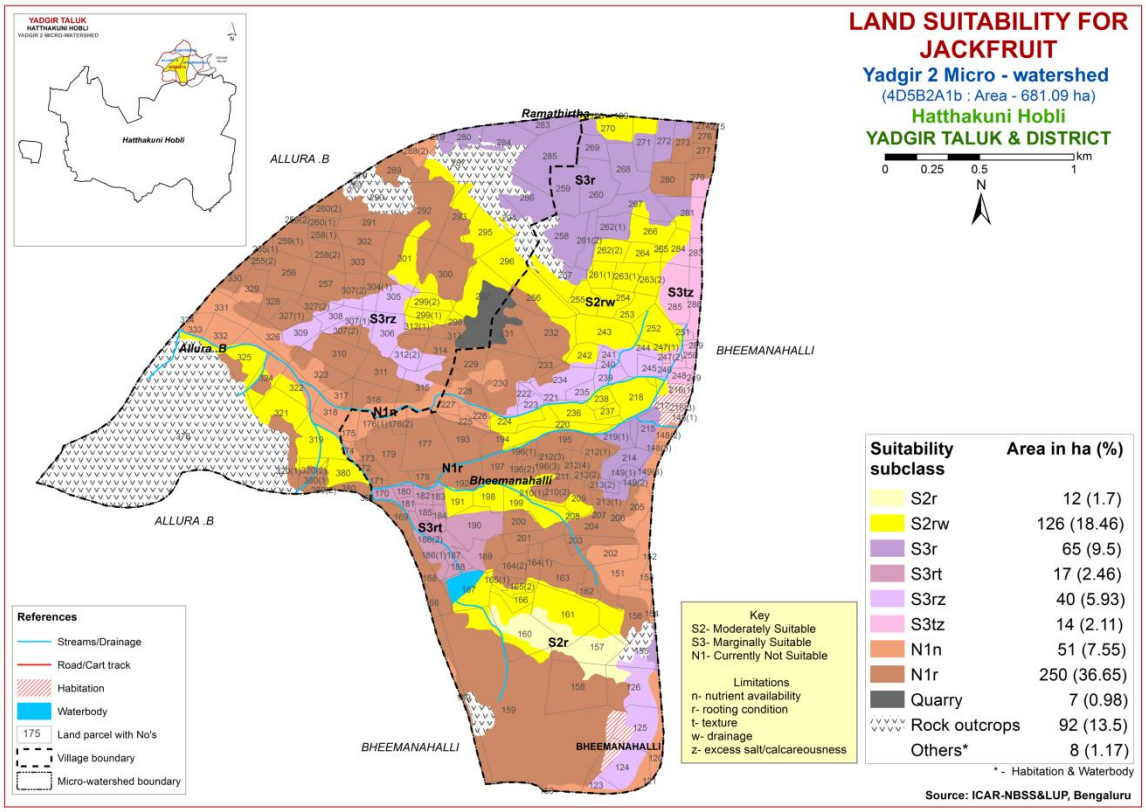


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.24 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for growing jamun in the microwatershed. An area of 273 ha (40%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, central, eastern, southern and western part of the microwaterhsed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 301 ha (44%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

.

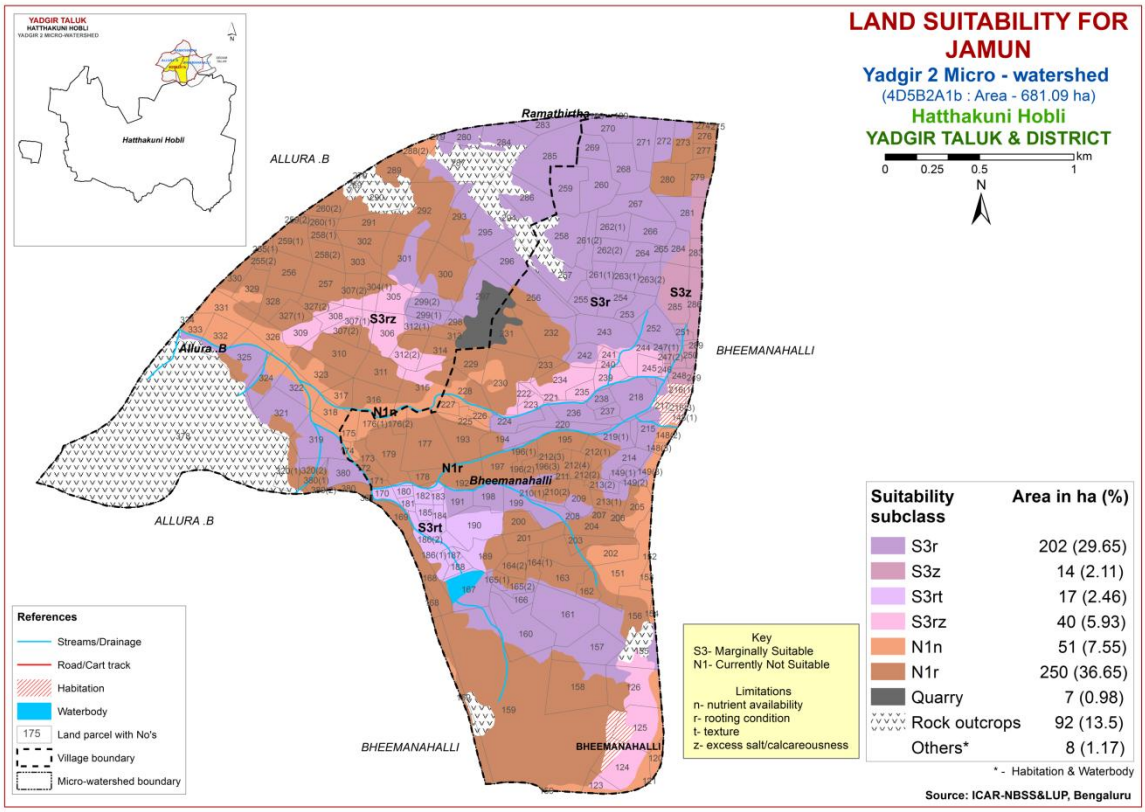


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing custard apple and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 245 ha (36%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage and calcareousness. An area of 221 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, western, northeastern and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the western, central, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

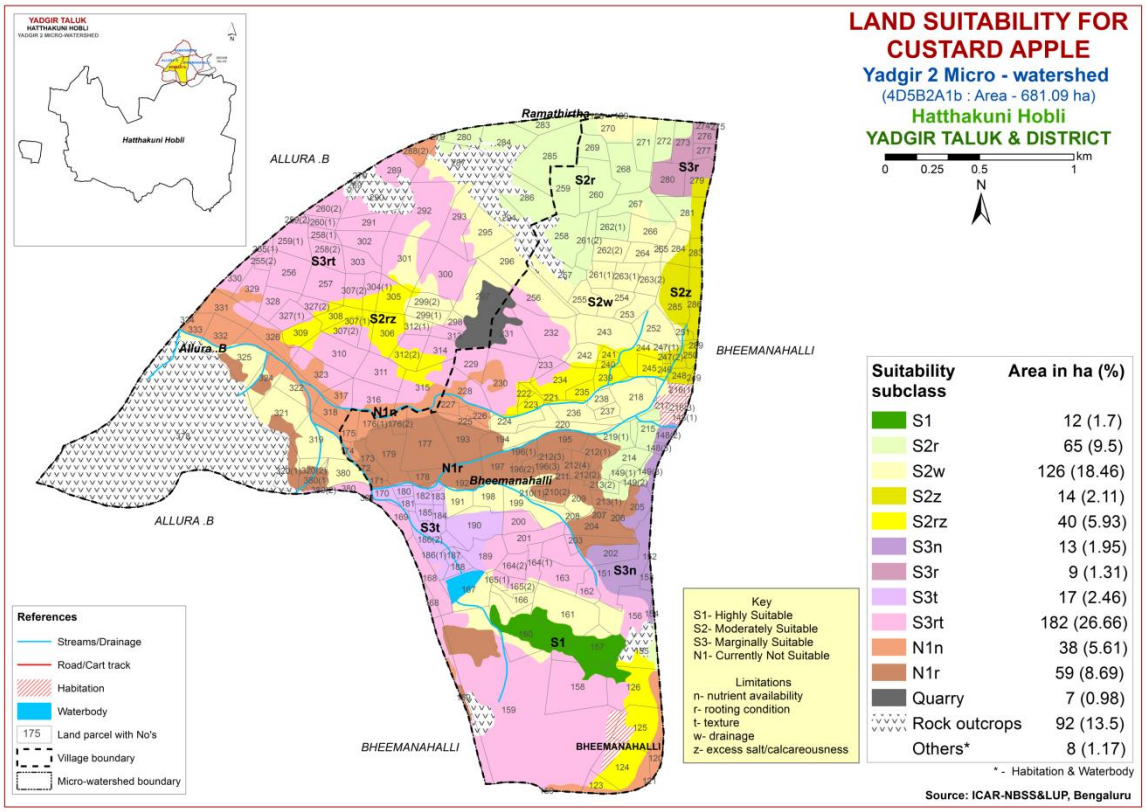


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for growing tamarind in the microwatershed. An area of 151 ha (22%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, central, southern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur a maximum area about 422 ha (62%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting condition and nutrient availability.

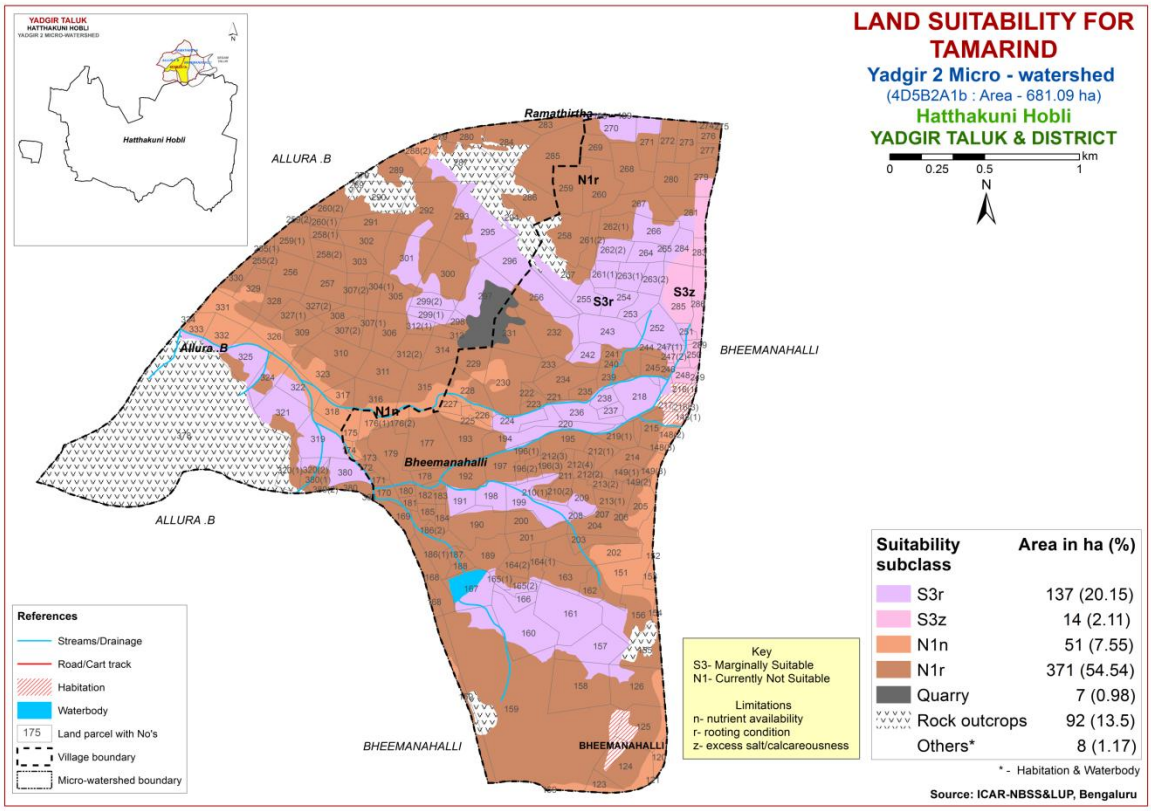


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing mulberry in the microwatershed. An area of 138 ha (20%) is moderately (Class S2) and are distributed in the northern, central, western and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and drainage. An area of 136 ha (20%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the northern, eastern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Maximum area of 301 ha (44%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

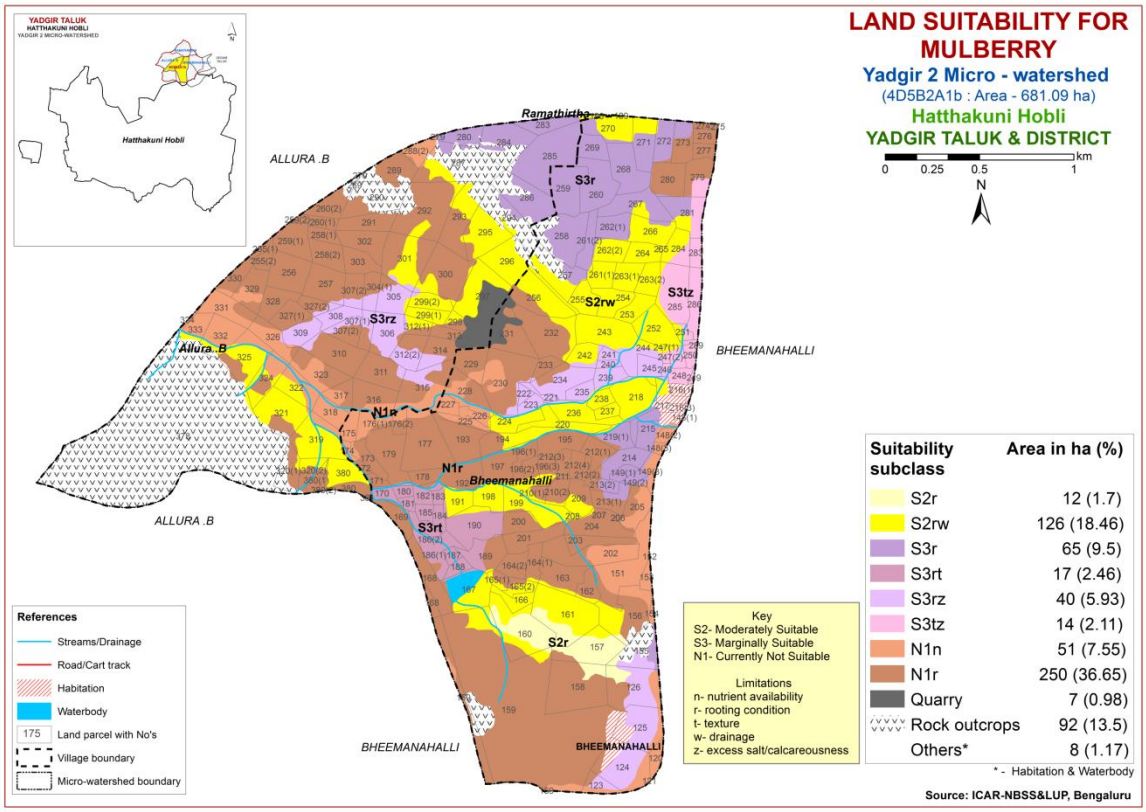


Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

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

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing marigold and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in a maximum area of 245 ha (36%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwaterhsed with minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 220 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, western, northeastern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

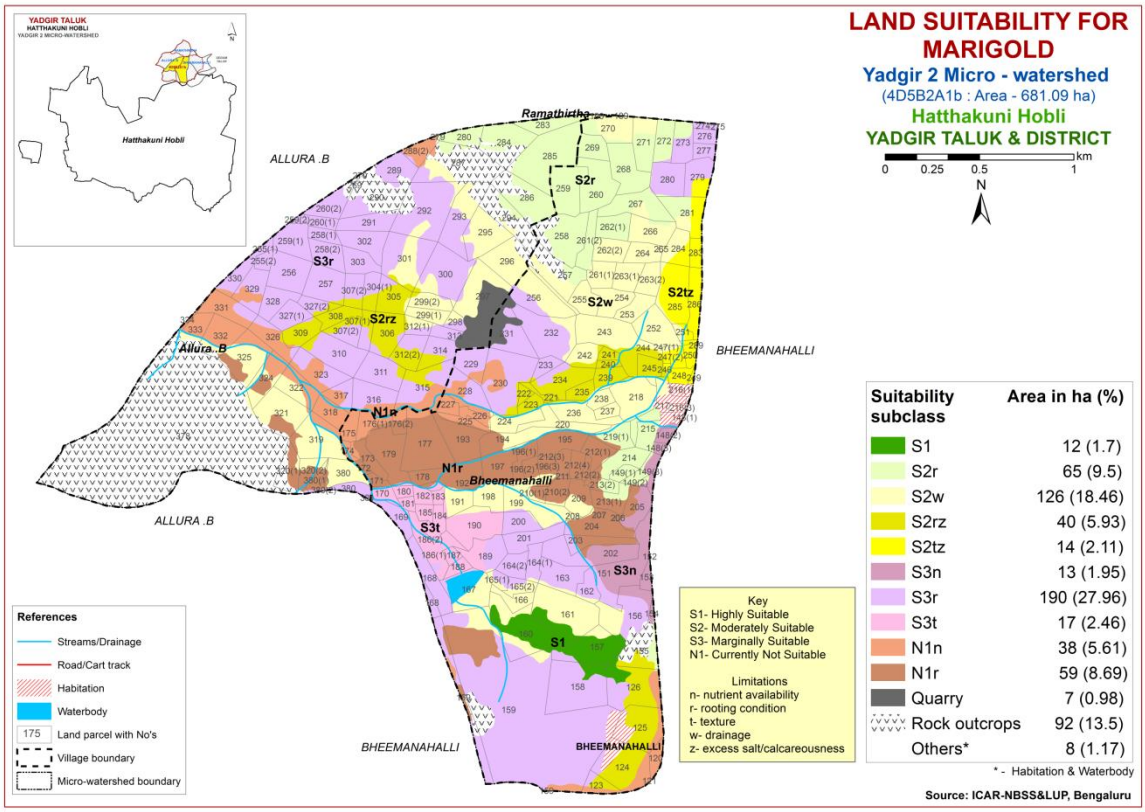


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema grandiflora*)

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

An area of 12 ha (2%) is highly (Class S1) suitable and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in a maximum area of 245 ha (36%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of 220 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern, western, eastern, southern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 97 ha (14%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

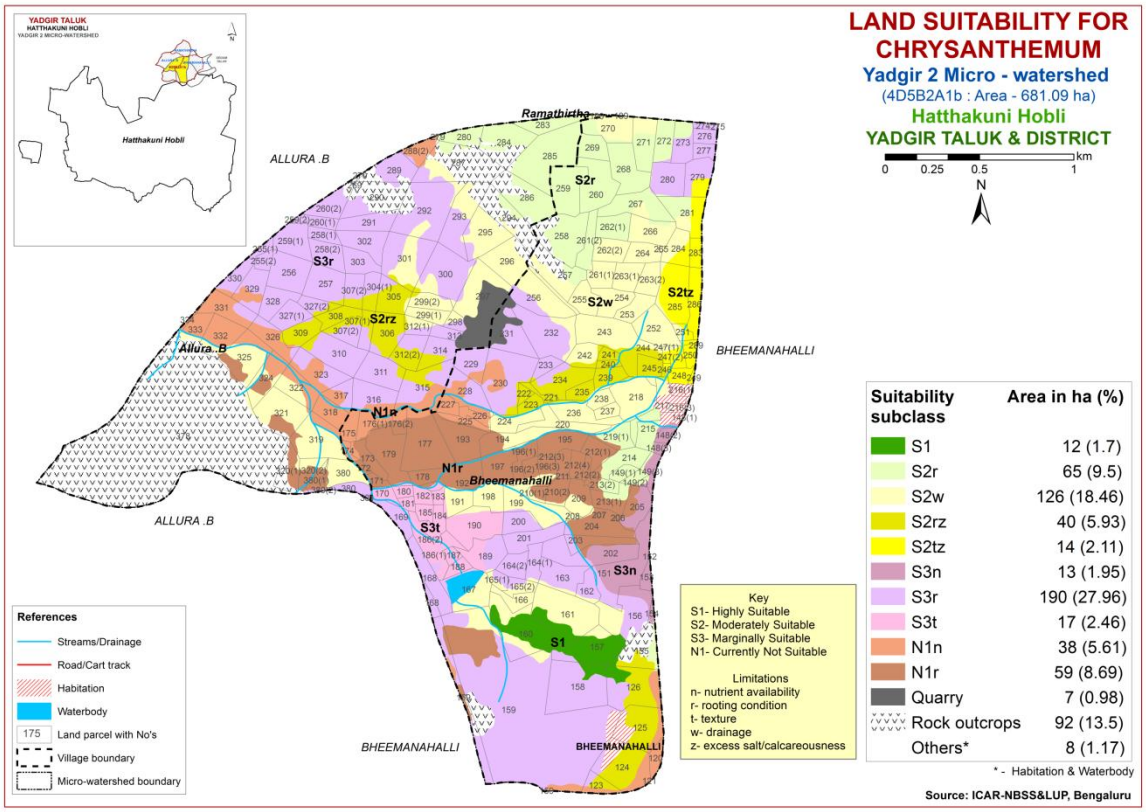


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drain-age Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC (dSm^{-1})	ESP (%)	CEC [Cmol (p^{+})kg^{-1}]	BS (%)
					Sur-face	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Sub-surface (%)								
BDPcB2	866	150	WD	<25	sl	scl	-	-	<50	1-3	Moderate	8.58	0.26	0.35	18.10	100
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	<25	ls	sl	10-15	15-35	<50	1-3	Moderate	5.85	0.02	1.17	2.6	60.9
VNKiB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sc	-	-	<50	1-3	Moderate	5.37	0.11	2.22	6.27	75
HTKbB2	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	10-25	-	<50	1-3	Moderate	6.81	0.06	0.38	3.0	100
HTKbB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	10-25	15-35	<50	1-3	Moderate	6.81	0.06	0.38	3.0	100
HLGcB2	866	150	WD	50-75	sl	scl	-	-	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.49	0.18	0.69	8.80	100
HLGiB2	866	150	WD	50-75	sc	scl	-	-	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.49	0.18	0.69	8.80	100
JNKcB2g1	866	150	WD	50-75	sl	scl	-	15-35	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.42	0.14	0.18	14.50	100
SBRcB2	866	150	SED	50-75	sl	ls	-	-	<50	1-3	Moderate	8.24	0.14	1.15	7.50	100
YLRiB2	866	150	WD	50-75	sc	c	15-35	-	51-100	1-3	Moderate	6.91	0.06	0.45	6.90	100
GWDmB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	c	scl	-	-	101-150	1-3	Moderate	9.89	0.74	17.40	8.35	100
PGPhB2	866	150	WD	75-100	scl	sc	-	-	51-100	1-3	Moderate	6.83	0.21	2.83	3.15	100
KDHcB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sl	sc	-	-	101-150	1-3	Moderate	8.22	0.19	2.71	12.26	100
KDHiB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sc	sc	-	-	101-150	1-3	Moderate	8.22	0.19	2.71	12.26	100
ANRiB2	866	150	MWD	100-150	sc	c	-	-	>200	1-3	Moderate	10.17	1.38	7.08	19.90	100
YDRcB2	866	150	WD	100-150	sl	sl	-	-	51-100	1-3	Moderate	9.47	0.37	4.86	12.70	165
MDGcB2	866	150	WD	100-150	sl	scl	-	-	>200	1-3	Moderate	8.2	0.39	3.08	4.90	100
VKSmB1	866	150	WD	100-150	c	scl	-	-	>200	1-3	Slight	9.1	0.58	3.97	17.57	100
BMNmB2	866	150	MWD	>150	c	c	-	-	>200	1-3	Moderate	8.2	0.28	0.65	52.70	100

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

Table 7.2 Land suitability criteria for Sorghum

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

Table 7.3 Land suitability criteria for Maize

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

Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra

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

Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut

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

Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower

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

Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Redgram

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

Table 7.8 Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram

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

Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton

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

Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli

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

Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato

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

Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal

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

Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion

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

Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi

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

Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick

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

Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango

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

Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava

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

Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota

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

Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate

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

Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi

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

Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime

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

Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla

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

Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew

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

Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit

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

Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun

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

Table 7.26 Land suitability criteria for Custard apple

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

Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind

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

Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry

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

Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold

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

Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum

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

7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 19 soil map units identified in Yadgir-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 10 Land Management Units (LMUs) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope, erosion etc. and a Land Management Units map (Fig. 7.30) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

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

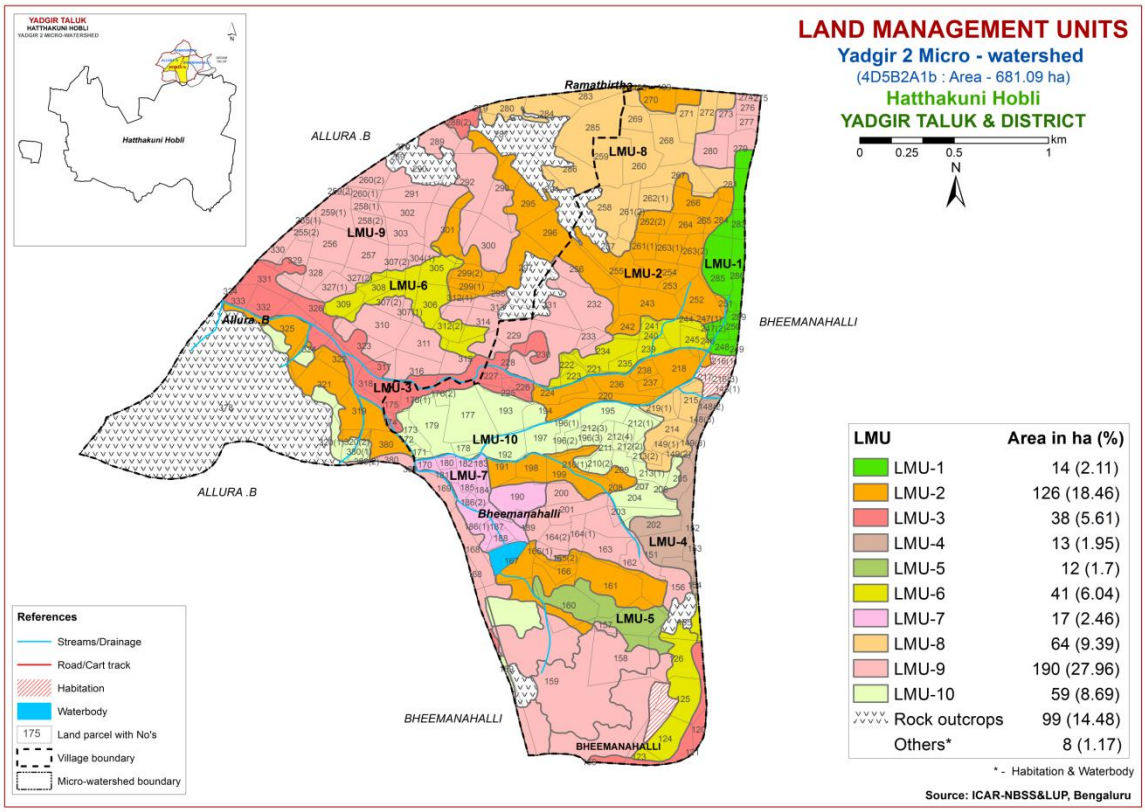


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map Yadgir-2 microwatershed

LMU	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	62.BMNmB2	Very deep, black calcareous clay soils
2	99.KDHcB2 116.KDHiB2	Moderately deep, lowland sandy clay soils
3	55.ANRiB2 100.VKSmB1 127.GWDmB2 42.YDRcB2	Moderately deep to deep, sodic soils
4	57.MDGcB2	Deep, sandy clay loam and strongly alkaline soils
5	114.PGPhB2	Moderately deep, red sandy clay soils
6	16.HLGcB2 17.HLGiB2 21.JNKcB2g1	Moderately shallow, calcareous sandy clay loam soils

7	11.SBRcB2	Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils
8	31.YLRiB2	Moderately shallow, red clay soils
9	10.VNKiB2 156.HTKbB2 161.HTKbB2g1	Shallow, sandy clay soils
10	118.BDPcB2 153.KKRbB2g1	Very shallow soils

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir-2 microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 10 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir-2 microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
LMU 1 14 ha (2%)	62.BMNmB2	**Bheemanahalli:**247(1), 247(2),248,249,250,283, 285,286,289	Very deep, black calcareous clay soils	Maize, sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Red gram, Bengalgram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Lime, Musambi, Custard apple, Pomegranate **Vegetables:** Chilli, Bhendi **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 2 126 ha (18%)	99.KDHcB2 116.KDHiB2	**Allura .B:**295,296,297, 299(1),299(2),312(1), 319,321,325,380 **Bheemanahalli:**161,165(2),166,167,191,194,198,199,208,218,220,224,236,237,238,242,243,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,261(1),262(2),263(1),263(2),264,265,266,270,284 **Ramathirtha :** 189,190	Moderately deep, lowland sandy clay soils	Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Groundnut, Cotton, Red gram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Lime, Musambi, Sapota, Pomegranate **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion**,** Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Providing proper drainage, addition of organic manures, green leaf manuring, suitable conservation practices
LMU 3 38 ha (6%)	55.ANRiB2 100.VKSmB1 127.GWDmB2 42.YDRcB2	**Allura .B :** 288(2),318, 322,324,326,331,332, 333,334 **Bheemanahalli:**120,121,174,175,176(1),225,226, 227	Moderately deep to deep sodic soils	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp., Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass	Application of gypsum, iron pyrites and elemental sulphur. Addition of farm yard manures, green manures and providing subsurface drainage
LMU 4 13 ha	57.MDGcB2	**Bheemanahalli:**148(2), 148(3),149(3),151,152,	Deep, sandy clay loam and	Sorghum, Maize, Bajra	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha,	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
(2%)		153,154,205	strongly alkaline soils		Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass	micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 5 12 ha (2%)	114.PGPhB2	**Bheemanahalli:**157,160	Moderately deep, red sandy clay soils	Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Mango, Musambi, Sapota, Tamarind, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Jamun, Lime **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion**,** Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 6 41 ha (6%)	16.HLGcB2 17.HLGiB2 21.JNKcB2g1	**Allura .B :**305,306, 307(1),308,309,312(2) **Bheemanahalli:**123,124,125,126,221,222,223, 234,235,239,240,241,244,245,246	Moderately shallow, calcareous sandy clay loam soils	Maize, sorghum Groundnut, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Tomato, Chilli, Brinjal, Bhendi, Onion **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 7 17 ha (2%)	11.SBRcB2	**Bheemanahalli:**170,180,181,182,183,184,185, 186(1),186(2),187,188, 190	Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 8 64 ha (9%)	31.YLRiB2	**Allura.B:**279,280, 283,284,285,286 **Bheemanahalli:**149(1),	Moderately shallow, red clay soils	Maize, sorghum, Cotton, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion**,**	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
		149(2),213(2),214,215, 219(1),258,259,260,261 (2),262(1),267,268,269, 271,272,281			Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	conservation practices (Crescent Bunding with Catch Pit etc)
LMU 9 190 ha (28%)	10.VNKiB2 156.HTKbB2 161.HTKbB2g1	**Allura .B:**255(1),255(2),256,2 57,258(1),258(2),259(1) ,259(2),260(1),260(2),2 89,291,292,293,300,301 ,302,303,304(1),307(2), 310,311,313,314,315,31 6,317,323,327(1),327(2),328,329,330, 381 **Bheemanahalli:**156,15 8,159,162,163,164(1),1 64(2),165(1),168,169,1 89,200,201,202,228,229 ,230,231,232,233,273,2 74,275,276,277,279,280	Shallow, sandy clay soils	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Custard apple, Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation is recommended
LMU 10 59 ha (9%)	118.BDPcB2 153.KKRbB2g 1	**Allura.B:**320(2),380(1) , 380(2) Bheemanahalli:171,172, 173,176(2),177,178,179 ,192,193,195,196(1),19 6(2),196(3),197,203,20 4,206,207,209,210(1), 210(2),211,212(1),212(2),212(3),212(4),213(1)	Very shallow soils	-	Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation is recommended

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

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

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

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

The most important characteristics of a healthy soil are

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

Characteristics of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to different soil series, Hattikuni (HTK) series occupies maximum area of 182 ha (27%) followed by Kadechoor (KDH) 125 ha (18%), Yalleri (YLR) 64 ha (9%), Baddeppalli (BDP) 59 ha (9%), Halagera (HLG) 40 ha (6%), Vankasambar (VKS) 31 ha (5%), Sambara (SBR) 17 ha (2%), Bhimanahalli (BMN) 14 ha (2%), Mundargi (MDG) 13 ha (2%), Poglapur (PGP) 12 ha (2%), Vanakanahalli (VNK) 9 ha (1%), Anur (ANR) 5 ha (1%), Gowdagera (GWD) 2 ha (<1%), Jinkera (JNK) 1 ha (<1%), Kakalawar (KKR) 0.37 ha (<1%) and Yadgir (YDR) occur in an area of 0.26 ha (<1%) in the microwatershed.

- ❖ As per land capability classification an area of 573 ha in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil, wetness and erosion.
- ❖ On the basis of soil reaction, <1 per cent is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 106 ha (16%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3), 100 ha (15%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8), 213 ha (31%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and 155 ha (23%) is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0).

Soil Health Management

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

Acid soils

Slightly acid soils cover an area of <1 ha.

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

Liming materials:

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

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

Neutral soils

An area of about 106 ha is under neutral soils.

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

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

Alkaline soils

Slightly to strongly alkaline soils cover a maximum cultivated area of 468 ha.

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers (Azospirullum, Azatobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).

4. Application of $ZnSO_4$ – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5 kg/ha (once in three years).

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factors affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 681 ha area in the microwatershed, about 31 ha (5%) is suffering from slight erosion and 543 ha (80%) is suffering from moderate erosion. The moderately eroded areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

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

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

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

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

textured soils are poor in water infiltration and percolation. They are prone for sheet erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.

- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Yadgir-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is low (<0.5%) in an area of 441 ha (65%), medium (0.5-0.75%) in 91 ha (13%) and high (>0.75%) in 42 ha (6%). The areas that are low and medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting Green Manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 532 ha area where OC is low and medium (<0.5-0.75%). For example, a rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) covering an area of 485 ha (71%) in the microwatershed. For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is low and medium. It is high (>57 kg/ha) in 90 ha (13%).
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) covering an area of 536 ha (79%) and high (>337 kg/ha) covering an area of 39 ha (6%) in the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium and low, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. Entire area of the microwatershed is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur. Low areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** Maximum area of 479 ha (70%) is low (<0.5 ppm) and 96 ha (14%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron. For these low and medium areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.

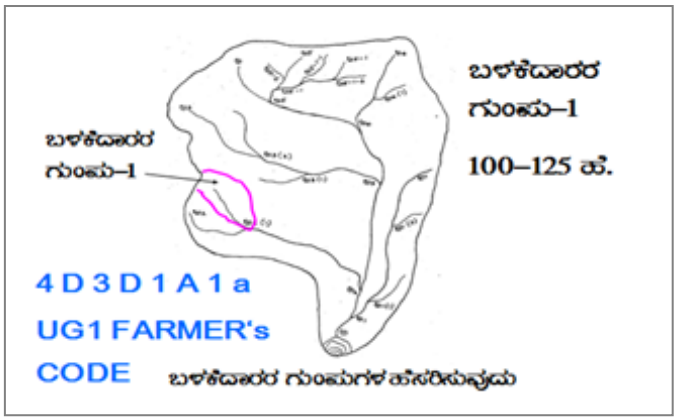
- **Available Iron:** Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the cultivated entire area of the microwatershed. The deficient areas need to be applied with iron sulphate @25 kg/ha as soil application for 2-3 years to correct iron deficiency.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is sufficient in available manganese content**.**
- **Available Copper:** Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is sufficient in available copper content.
- **Available Zinc:** Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 571 ha (84%) and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 4 ha (1%) in the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.
- **Soil Alkalinity:** Maximum area of the microwatershed has 468 ha (69%) soils that are slightly 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.
- **Soil Acidity:** The microwatershed has 0 ha (<1%) area with soils that are slightly acid. These areas need application of lime (Calcium Carbonate).
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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

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



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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

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

9.1 Treatment Plan

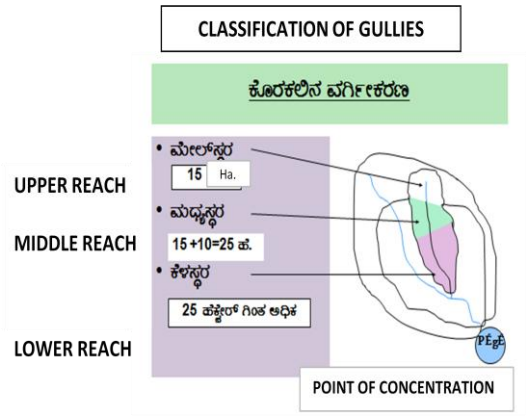
The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

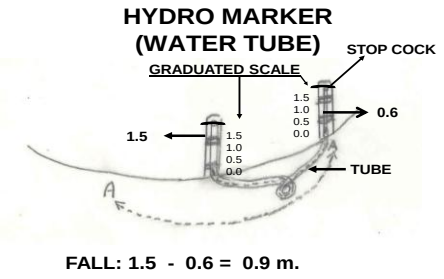
Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan	
• Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale • Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale • Drainage lines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

USER GROUP-1



Measurement of Land Slope

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



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

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

Note: (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

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

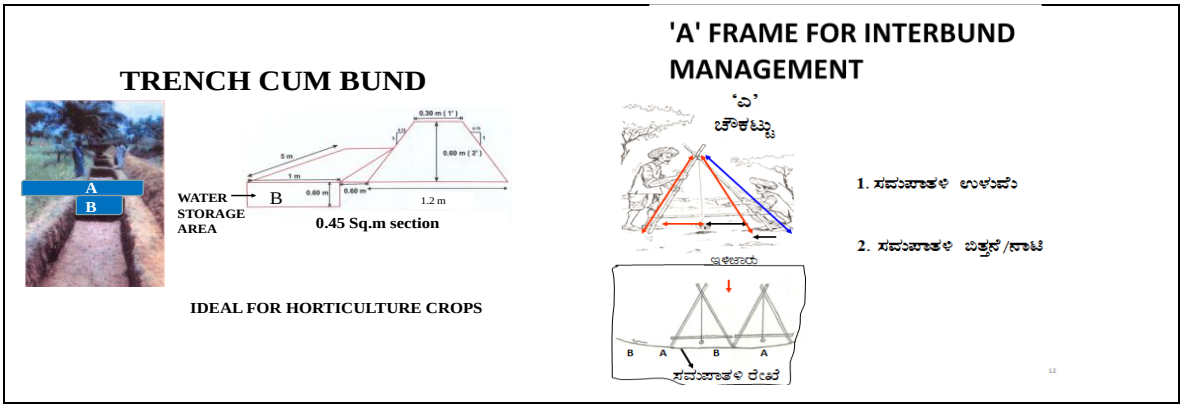
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

B. Water Ways

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

C. Farm Ponds

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

D. Diversion Channel

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

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

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

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 143 ha (21%) requires Trench cum Bunding and maximum area about 431 ha (63%) requires Graded Bunding. The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after considering their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

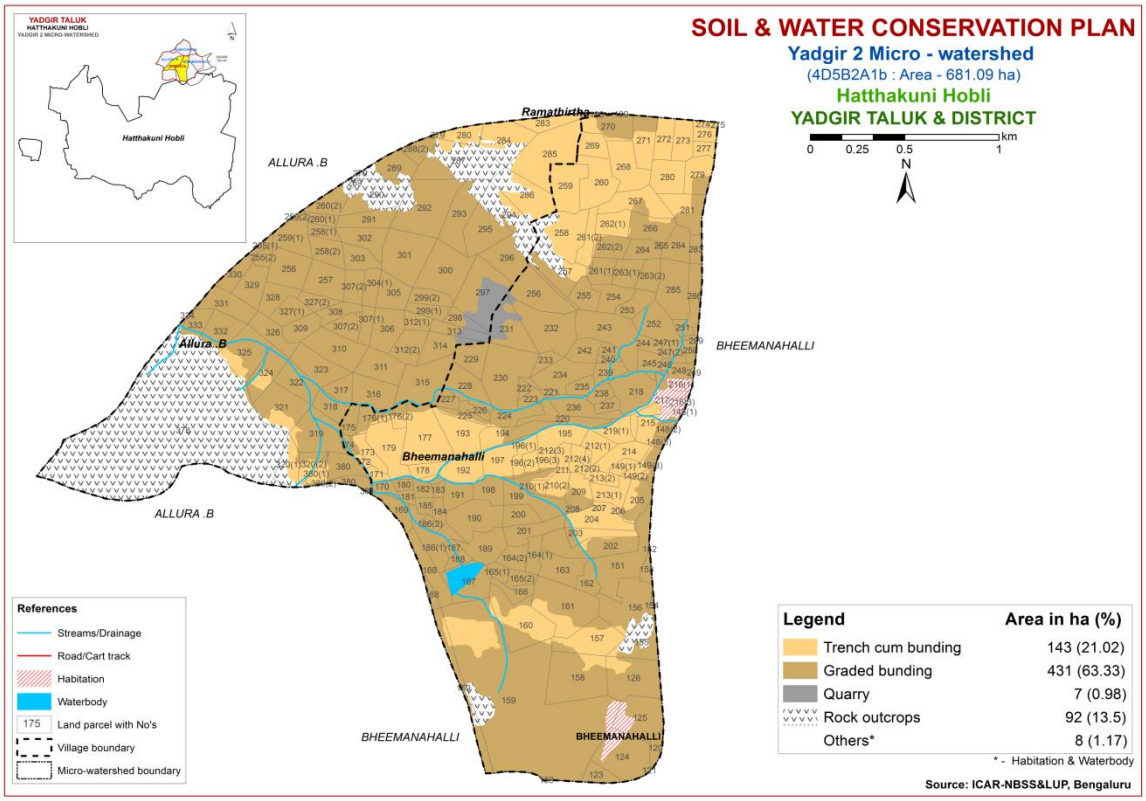


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Yadgir-2 microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

References

1. FAO (1976) Framework for Land Evaluation, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.72 pp.
2. FAO (1983) Guidelines for Land Evaluation for Rainfed Agriculture, FAO, Rome, 237 pp.
3. IARI (1971) Soil Survey Manual, All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organization, IARI, New Delhi, 121 pp.
4. Katyal, J.C. and Rattan, R.K. (2003) Secondary and Micronutrients; Research Gap and Future Needs. Fert. News 48 (4); 9-20.
5. Naidu, L.G.K., Ramamurthy, V., Challa, O., Hegde, R. and Krishnan, P. (2006) Manual Soil Site Suitability Criteria for Major Crops, NBSS Publ. No. 129, NBSS & LUP, Nagpur, 118 pp.
6. Natarajan, A. and Dipak Sarkar (2010) Field Guide for Soil Survey, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), Nagpur, India.
7. Natarajan, A., Rajendra Hegde, Raj, J.N. and Shivananda Murthy, H.G. (2015) Implementation Manual for Sujala-III Project, Watershed Development Department, Bengaluru, Karnataka.
8. Sarma, V.A.K., Krishnan, P. and Budihal, S.L. (1987) Laboratory Manual, Tech. Bull. 23, NBSS &LUP, Nagpur.
9. Sehgal, J.L. (1990) Soil Resource Mapping of Different States of India; Why and How?, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur, 49 pp.
10. Shivaprasad, C.R., R.S. Reddy, J. Sehgal and M. Velayuthum (1998) Soils of Karnataka for Optimizing Land Use, NBSS Publ. No. 47b, NBSS & LUP, Nagpur, India.
11. Soil Survey Staff (2006) Keys to Soil Taxonomy, Tenth edition, U.S. Department of Agriculture/ NRCS, Washington DC, U.S.A.
12. Soil Survey Staff (2012) Soil Survey Manual, Handbook No. 18, USDA, Washington DC, USA.

Appendix I

Yadgir 2 (2A1b) Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Allura .B	255(1)	0.57	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	255(2)	0.78	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	256	3.84	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	257	3.6	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	258(1)	1.12	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	258(2)	2.34	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	259(1)	2.98	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	259(2)	0.29	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	260(1)	0.97	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	260(2)	2.49	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	269	0.05	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	270	0.06	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	279	0.07	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	280	1.76	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	283	2	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	284	4.69	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Fallow land (Rg+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	285	7.7	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	286	5.03	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	287	7.37	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	288(2)	1.56	GWDmB2	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	299(1)	1.43	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	299(2)	1.75	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Allura .B	289	3.24	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	290	4.98	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	291	2.62	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	292	7.98	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	293	4.93	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	294	4.25	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	295	4.19	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	296	4.03	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	297	6.77	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+RO (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	298	1.39	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Quarry	Quarry
Allura .B	300	5.8	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	301	6.03	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	302	2.87	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	303	2.1	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	304(1)	1.62	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	305	2.76	HLGcB2	LMU-6	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	306	3.44	HLGcB2	LMU-6	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	307(1)	1.32	HLGcB2	LMU-6	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	307(2)	3.75	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	308	1.64	HLGcB2	LMU-6	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	309	2.12	HLGcB2	LMU-6	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	310	4.38	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	311	3.45	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	312(1)	1.25	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Allura .B	312(2)	2.6	HLGcB2	LMU-6	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	313	1.76	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	314	2.81	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	315	5.56	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	316	3.58	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	317	1.69	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	318	1.89	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	319	5.03	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	320(1)	2.42	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	320(2)	1.52	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	RO	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	321	4.91	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	1 Check Dam	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	322	2.85	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	323	3.61	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	324	3.02	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	325	4.66	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Allura .B	326	2.53	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	327(1)	2.07	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	327(2)	1.35	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	328	2.17	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	329	2.83	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	330	1.71	HTKbB2g1	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Allura .B	331	3.04	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	332	3.39	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	333	1.99	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Allura .B	334	0.31	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Allura .B	378	63.32	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Not Available	RO	RO
Allura .B	380(1)	0.77	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	RO	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	380(2)	0.24	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	RO	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Allura .B	380	2.45	KDHcB2	LMU-2	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Allura .B	381	0.003	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	148(1)	0.02	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	148(2)	0.64	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	148(3)	0.39	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	149(1)	0.81	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	149(2)	0.6	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	149(3)	1.36	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	164(1)	1.45	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	164(2)	1.73	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	165(1)	0.84	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	165(2)	1.2	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	176(1)	1.69	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	176(2)	0.98	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	186(1)	3.61	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	186(2)	0.56	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	196(1)	1.69	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	196(2)	0.97	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	196(3)	0.98	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	210(1)	0.76	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	210(2)	1.46	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	212(1)	1.78	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	212(2)	0.45	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	212(3)	0.96	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	212(4)	1.06	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	213(1)	2.13	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	213(2)	1.19	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	216(1)	0.75	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation	Not Available	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	216(2)	0.05	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation	Not Available	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	216(3)	0.37	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation	Not Available	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	216(4)	0.07	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation	Not Available	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	219(1)	2.06	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	247(1)	0.36	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	247(2)	0.93	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	261(1)	1.88	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	261(2)	1.87	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	262(1)	2.27	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	262(2)	2.16	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	263(1)	2.02	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	263(2)	1.86	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	120	1	ANRiB2	LMU-3	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	121	0.04	ANRiB2	LMU-3	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	123	1.46	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	124	6.03	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	125	5.01	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	126	5.97	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Scrub land (Gn+Sl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	151	5.94	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	152	0.001	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	153	0.72	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	154	0.3	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	155	3.75	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	RO	RO
Bheemanahalli	156	5.8	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	157	4.79	PGPhB2	LMU-5	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	158	7.76	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	159	46.35	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut+Scrub land (Rg+Gn+Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	160	6.81	PGPhB2	LMU-5	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	161	7.45	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Paddy (Rg+Pd)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	162	1.52	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	163	3.28	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	166	1.41	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	167	4.43	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Waterbody (Jw+Wb)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	168	2.99	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	169	1.75	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	170	1.07	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	171	0.59	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	172	0.33	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	173	1.66	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	174	0.47	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	175	1.22	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	177	6.55	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	178	1.25	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	179	4.54	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	180	0.62	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	181	0.55	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	182	0.87	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	183	0.5	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	184	0.84	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	185	0.8	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	187	0.61	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	188	0.83	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	189	3.24	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	190	4.66	SBRcB2	LMU-7	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	191	1.95	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	192	3.35	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	193	3.84	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	194	3	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	195	2.8	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	197	2.89	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	198	2.16	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	199	4.64	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	200	1.97	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	201	2.68	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	202	5.08	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	203	2	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	204	3.62	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	205	2.69	MDGcB2	LMU-4	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	206	0.1	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	207	0.1	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	208	0.19	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	209	2.22	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	211	0.15	BDPcB2	LMU-10	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	214	2.52	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	215	2.55	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	217	2.69	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation	Not Available	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	218	4.23	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	220	2.46	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	221	0.56	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	222	0.53	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	223	0.95	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	224	2.08	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	225	1.04	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	226	0.84	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	227	0.95	VKSmB1	LMU-3	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Deep (100-150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	228	3.45	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	229	2.47	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	230	7.09	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	231	4.16	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	232	6.09	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	233	1.06	HTKbB2	LMU-9	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	234	3.65	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	235	1.21	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	236	2.87	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	237	0.86	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	238	1.08	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	239	1.64	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	240	0.49	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	241	0.64	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	242	1.93	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	243	4.88	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	244	2.17	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	245	1.59	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	246	0.29	HLGiB2	LMU-6	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	248	0.98	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	249	0.16	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	250	0.72	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	251	0.71	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Avialable (NA)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	252	3.48	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	253	1.84	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	254	2.3	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	255	2.02	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	256	4.63	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	257	4.31	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	258	5.62	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	259	4.13	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	260	4.47	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	264	1.85	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	265	0.1	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	266	3.01	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	267	4	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	268	4.11	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	269	1.92	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	270	3.2	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	271	3.13	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	272	2.16	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	273	2.32	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	274	0.36	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	275	0.07	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	276	0.97	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	277	0.94	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	279	2.76	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	280	3.16	VNKiB2	LMU-9	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	281	3.51	YLRiB2	LMU-8	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Bheemanahalli	283	0.99	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	284	2.3	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Soil Depth	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bheemanahalli	285	4.77	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	286	2.28	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bheemanahalli	289	0.05	BMNmB2	LMU-1	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very deep (>150 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Ramathirtha	189	0.002	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding
Ramathirtha	190	0.24	KDHiB2	LMU-2	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIew	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Yadgir 2 (2A1b) Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Allura .B	255(1)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	255(2)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	256	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	257	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	258(1)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	258(2)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	259(1)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	259(2)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	260(1)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	260(2)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	269	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	270	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	279	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	280	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	283	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	284	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	285	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	286	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	287	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	288(2)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	299(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	299(2)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	289	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Allura .B	290	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	291	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	292	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	293	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	294	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	295	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	296	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	297	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	298	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry
Allura .B	300	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	301	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	302	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	303	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	304(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	305	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	306	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	307(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	307(2)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	308	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	309	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	310	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	311	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	312(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	312(2)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	313	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Allura .B	314	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	315	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	316	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	317	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	318	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	319	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	320(1)	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	320(2)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	321	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	322	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	323	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	324	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	325	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	326	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	327(1)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	327(2)	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	328	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	329	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	330	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	331	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	332	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	333	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	334	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	378	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	380(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Allura .B	380(2)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	380	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Allura .B	381	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	148(1)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	148(2)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	148(3)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	149(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	149(2)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	149(3)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	164(1)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	164(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	165(1)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	165(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	176(1)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	176(2)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	186(1)	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	186(2)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	196(1)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	196(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	196(3)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	210(1)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	210(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	212(1)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	212(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bheema nahalli	212(3)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	212(4)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	213(1)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	213(2)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	216(1)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	216(2)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	216(3)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	216(4)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	219(1)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	247(1)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	247(2)	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	261(1)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	261(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	262(1)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	262(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	263(1)	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	263(2)	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	120	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	121	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	123	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	124	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	125	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	126	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	151	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bheema nahalli	152	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	153	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	154	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	155	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Bheema nahalli	156	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	157	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	158	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	159	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	160	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	161	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	162	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	163	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	166	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	167	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	168	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	169	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	170	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	171	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	172	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	173	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	174	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	175	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	177	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	178	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bheema nahalli	179	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	180	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	181	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	182	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	183	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	184	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	185	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	187	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	188	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	189	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	190	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	191	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	192	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	193	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	194	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	195	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	197	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	198	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	199	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	200	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	201	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	202	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	203	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	204	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bheema nahalli	205	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	206	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	207	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	208	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	209	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	211	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	214	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	215	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	217	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	218	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	220	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	221	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	222	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	223	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	224	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	225	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	226	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	227	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	228	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	229	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	230	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	231	Quarry	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	232	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	233	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bheema nahalli	234	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	235	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	236	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	237	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	238	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	239	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	240	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	241	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	242	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	243	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	244	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	245	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	246	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	248	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	249	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	250	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	251	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	252	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	253	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	254	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	255	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	256	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	257	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	258	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bheema nahalli	259	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	260	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	264	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	265	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	266	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	267	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	268	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	269	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	270	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	271	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	272	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	273	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	274	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	275	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	276	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	277	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	279	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	280	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	281	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	283	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	284	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	285	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	286	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bheema nahalli	289	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Ramathirtha	189	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Ramathirtha	190	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Yadgir 2 (2A1b) Microwatershed

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Allura .B	255(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	255(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	256	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	257	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	258(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	258(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	259(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	259(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	260(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	260(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	269	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	270	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	279	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Allura .B	280	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Allura .B	283	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Allura .B	284	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Allura .B	285	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Allura .B	286	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Allura .B	287	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	288(2)	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	299(1)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	299(2)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	289	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	290	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Allura .B	291	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	292	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	293	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	294	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	295	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	296	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	297	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	298	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry	Quarry
Allura .B	300	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	301	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	302	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	303	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	304(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	305	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Allura .B	306	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Allura .B	307(1)	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Allura .B	307(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	308	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Allura .B	309	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Allura .B	310	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	311	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	312(1)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	312(2)	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Allura .B	313	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	314	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	315	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	316	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Allura .B	317	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	318	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	319	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	320(1)	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	320(2)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	321	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	322	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	323	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	324	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	325	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	326	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	327(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	327(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	328	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	329	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	330	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	331	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	332	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	333	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	334	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Allura .B	378	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Allura .B	380(1)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	380(2)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Allura .B	380	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Allura .B	381	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	148(1)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema	148(2)	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
nahalli																														
Bheema nahalli	148(3)	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	149(1)	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	149(2)	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	149(3)	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	164(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	164(2)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	165(1)	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	165(2)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	176(1)	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	176(2)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	186(1)	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheema nahalli	186(2)	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheema nahalli	196(1)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	196(2)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	196(3)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	210(1)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	210(2)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	212(1)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	212(2)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	212(3)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	212(4)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Bheemanahalli	213(1)	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	213(2)	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheemanahalli	216(1)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	216(2)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	216(3)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	216(4)	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheemanahalli	219(1)	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheemanahalli	247(1)	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheemanahalli	247(2)	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheemanahalli	261(1)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	261(2)	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheemanahalli	262(1)	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheemanahalli	262(2)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	263(1)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	263(2)	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	120	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1tn	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Bheemanahalli	121	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1tn	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Bheemanahalli	123	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheemanahalli	124	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheemanahalli	125	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheemanahalli	126	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema	151	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
nahalli																														
Bheema nahalli	152	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	153	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	154	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	155	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Bheema nahalli	156	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	157	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Bheema nahalli	158	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	159	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	160	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Bheema nahalli	161	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	162	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	163	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	166	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	167	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	168	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	169	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	170	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheema nahalli	171	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	172	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	173	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	174	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Bheemanahalli	175	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Bheemanahalli	177	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	178	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	179	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	180	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	181	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	182	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	183	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	184	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	185	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	187	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	188	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	189	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	190	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Bheemanahalli	191	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	192	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	193	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	194	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	195	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	197	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	198	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema	199	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
nahalli																														
Bheema nahalli	200	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	201	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	202	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	203	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	204	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	205	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	206	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	207	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	208	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	209	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	211	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	214	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	215	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	217	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bheema nahalli	218	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	220	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	221	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	222	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	223	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	224	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	225	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Bheema nahalli	226	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	227	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Bheema nahalli	228	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	229	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	230	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	231	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	232	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	233	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheema nahalli	234	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	235	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	236	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	237	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	238	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	239	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	240	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	241	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	242	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	243	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	244	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	245	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema nahalli	246	N1r	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S3t	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2rz	S3rz	S2rz	N1zn	S3rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3r	S2rz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bheema	248	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
nahalli																														
Bheema nahalli	249	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheema nahalli	250	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheema nahalli	251	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	252	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	253	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	254	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	255	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	256	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	257	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	258	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	259	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	260	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	264	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	265	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	266	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	267	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	268	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	269	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	270	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheema nahalli	271	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheema nahalli	272	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Bheemanahalli	273	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	274	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	275	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	276	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	277	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	279	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	280	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Bheemanahalli	281	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Bheemanahalli	283	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheemanahalli	284	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Bheemanahalli	285	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheemanahalli	286	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Bheemanahalli	289	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2z	S3tz	S2z	S3z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S3z	S3tz	S2z	N1t	S3z	S2z	S3tz	S3t	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3t	S2tz	S3z	S3tz
Ramathirtha	189	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw
Ramathirtha	190	S3r	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2r	S3r	S2rw	S3t	S2rw	S2rw	S2w	S2rw	S2w	N1n	S3r	S2rw	S2tw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2w	S2w	S2w	S2rw	S2rw

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1

FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

- *The survey was conducted in Yadgir-2 is located at North latitude 16^0 55' 12.82" and 16^0 57' 2.63" and East longitude 77^0 10' 16.89" and 77^0 12' 22.38" covering an area of about 681.09 ha coming under Ramathirtha, Alur. B and Bheemanahalli villages of Chithapura taluk.*
- *Socio-economic analysis of Yadgir-2 micro watersheds of Chikka Alur sub-watershed, Chithapura taluk & Kalaburagi District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 farmers were sampled in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed among households surveyed 10 (28.57%) were marginal, 13 (37.14%) were small, 5 (14.29 %) were semi medium and 2 (5.71 %) were medium farmers. 5 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 94 (58.39%) men and 66 (40.99 %) were women. The average population of landless was 5.2, marginal farmers were 3.4, small farmers were 5, semi medium farmers were 4.8 and medium farmers were 6.*
- *Majority of the respondents (43.48%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 47.83 per cent illiterates, 0.62 percent were functional literates, 48.45 per cent pre university education and 4.35 per cent attained graduation.*
- *About, 65.71 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 28.57 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 42.24 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 77.14 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 2.86 per cent possess pucca house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 65.71 per cent possess TV, 62.86 per cent possess mixer grinder, 97.14 per cent possess mobile phones and 17.14 per cent possess motor cycles.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 37.14 per cent of the households possess plough, 25.71 per cent possess bullock cart and 11.43 per cent possess sprayer.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households, 5.71 per cent possess local cow and 2.86 per cent possess buffalo.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.54, women available in the micro watershed was 1.26, hired labour (men) available was 8.03 and hired labour (women) available was 7.43*
- *Further, 14.29 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.*

- *In the study area, about 1.86 per cent of the respondents migrated from the micro watershed in search of jobs with an average distance of 2040.00 kms for about 7.00 months.*
- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 100.00 per cent (48.30 ha) of the area is under dry condition.*
- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Jowar and cropping intensity was recorded as 98.13 per cent.*
- *Out of the sample households 82.86 percent possessed bank account and 40.00 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 45.71 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.*
- *Among the credit borrowed by households, 6.25 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 43.75 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank.*
- *Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.*
- *Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 87.50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations, while, only 12.50 per cent respondents opined that loan amount was adequate to fulfil their requirement.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram and Jowar was Rs.19867.45 and 17752.28 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.30 and 1: 2.00 respectively.*
- *Further, 22.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 57361.43 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 36361.43 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown 12 horticulture trees and 66 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.*
- *Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1800.00 for land development.*
- *Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 45.71 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 85.71 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants.*
- *Further, 28.57 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*
- *Majority of the farmers (45.71%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *Firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 45.71 per cent of the households and 54.29 per cent households has LPG connection.*
- *Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 100.00 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households.*

- *In the study area, 45.71 per cent of the households possess toilet facility.*
- *Regarding possession of PDS card, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.*
- *Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (100.00%), pulses (100.00%) and oilseeds (48.57%) are adequate for consumption.*
- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), inadequacy of irrigation water (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (85.71 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (88.57%), inadequate extension services (88.57 %) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (80.00%).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

1. Description of the study area

Kalaburagi district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the state in 1956. The district is one among the 30 districts of Karnataka State. It is located in the Northern part of the state and lies between 76°.04′ and 77°.42 east longitude, and 17°.12′ and 17°.46′ north latitude, covering an area of 10,951 km². It is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the west by RangaReddy and Medak district of Telegana State, on the north by Bidar district and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra and on the south by Yadgir district of Karnataka. Kalaburagi is famous for toordal Pigeon pea and the limestone deposits are more in Kalaburagi District. As per Census 2011, Kalaburagi City is an Urban Agglomeration coming under category of Class I UAs/Towns.

The District was under the rule of Nijam s of Hyderabad before independence. The district has a rich background of knowledge and culture. The existence of university at Nagai in Chitapur, Vignaneeshwaras Mitakshara, Nrupatungas Kavirajmarg and the religious and social revolution led by Shivsharanas and the Sufi saint Banda Nawaz are all evidence of it. However, due to erratic rainfall and continuous occurrence of droughts in the 19th century the life of the people was never smooth and secure. Further during the Nizams period, the district could not develop due to the negligence and inefficient administration. Kalaburagi is situated in Deccan Plateau located at 17.33°N 76.83°E and the general elevation ranges from 300 to 750 meters above mean sea level. Two main rivers, Krishna and Bhima, flow in the district. Black soil is predominant soil type in the district. The district has a large number of tanks which, in addition to the rivers, irrigate the land. The Upper Krishna Project is major irrigation venture in the district. Bajra, toor, sugarcane, groundnut, sunflower, sesame, castor bean, black gram, jowar, wheat, cotton, ragi, Bengal gram, and linseed are grown in this district.

According to the 2011 census Kalaburagi district has a population of 2,564,892. The district has a population density of 233 inhabitants per square kilometre (600/sq mi). Kalaburagi has a sex ratio of 962 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 65.65%.

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

The survey was conducted in Yadgir-2 (Chikka Alur sub-watershed, Chithapura taluk & Kalaburagi District) is located at North latitude 160 55’ 12.82” and 160 57’ 2.63" and East longitude 770 10’ 16.89" and 770 12’ 22.38” covering an area of about 681.09 ha coming under Ramathirtha, Alur. B and Bheemanahalli villages of Chithapura taluk.

3. Selection of the respondents for the study

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

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

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

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

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

5. Development of interview schedule and data collection

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

6. Tools used to analyze the data

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

Abbreviations used in the report

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

Chapter 4

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

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

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed among households surveyed 10 (28.57%) were marginal, 13 (37.14%) were small, 5 (14.29 %) were semi medium and 2 (5.71 %) were medium farmers. 5 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.3	10	28.6	13	37.1	5	14.3	2	5.71	35	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that, there were 94 (58.39%) men and 66 (40.99%) were women. The average population of landless was 5.2, marginal farmers were 3.4, small farmers were 5, semi medium farmers were 4.8 and medium farmers were 6.

Table 2. Population characteristics in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (34)		SF (65)		SMF (24)		MDF (12)		All (161)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	13	50	20	59	39	60	14	58.3	8	66.7	94	58.4
2	Women	13	50	14	41	26	40	9	37.5	4	33.3	66	41
3	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.17	0	0	1	0.62
Total		26	100	34	100	65	100	24	100	12	100	161	100
Average		5.2		3.4		5.0		4.8		6.0		4.6	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 3. The indicated that, 24 (14.91%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 70 (43.48%) were 16-35 years of age, 56(34.78%) were 36-60 years of age and 11 (6.83 %) were above 61 years of age.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (34)		SF (65)		SMF (24)		MDF (12)		All (161)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	3	11.5	4	11.8	14	21.5	0	0	3	25	24	14.91
2	16-35 years of age	14	53.9	10	29.4	29	44.6	14	58.33	3	25	70	43.48
3	36-60 years of age	7	26.9	17	50	21	32.3	8	33.33	3	25	56	34.78
4	> 61 years	2	7.69	3	8.82	1	1.54	2	8.33	3	25	11	6.83
Total		26	100	34	100	65	100	24	100	12	100	161	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that, there were 47.83 per cent of illiterates, 0.62 per cent of functional literate, 8.07 per cent of them had primary school education, 14.91 per cent middle school education, and 16.77 per cent high school education, 4.35 per cent of them had PUC education, 4.35 per cent attained graduation and 0.62 them had other education.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (34)		SF (65)		SMF (24)		MDF (12)		All (161)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	10	38.5	19	55.9	28	43.1	14	58.3	6	50	77	47.8
2	Functional Literate	0	0	1	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.62
3	Primary School	2	7.69	2	5.88	7	10.8	1	4.17	1	8.33	13	8.07
4	Middle School	4	15.4	3	8.82	10	15.4	5	20.8	2	16.67	24	14.9
5	High School	7	26.9	5	14.7	11	16.9	2	8.33	2	16.67	27	16.8
6	PUC	2	7.69	1	2.94	3	4.62	1	4.17	0	0	7	4.35
7	ITI	1	3.85	0	0	2	3.08	0	0	0	0	3	1.86
8	Degree	0	0	3	8.82	2	3.08	1	4.17	1	8.33	7	4.35
9	Masters	0	0	0	0	1	1.54	0	0	0	0	1	0.62
10	Others	0	0	0	0	1	1.54	0	0	0	0	1	0.62
Total		26	100	34	100	65	100	24	100	12	100	161	100

Occupation of head of households: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 65.71 per cent of households heads were practicing agriculture and 28.57 per cent of the household heads were agricultural Labour.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	1	20	8	80	10	76.92	2	40	2	100	23	65.71
2	Agricultural Labour	2	40	3	30	3	23.08	2	40	0	0	10	28.57
3	General Labour	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
4	Others	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	2	5.71
Total		5	100	11	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	36	100

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (34)		SF (65)		SMF (24)		MDF (12)		All (161)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	7.69	18	52.9	31	47.69	8	33.33	9	75	68	42.2
2	Agricultural Labour	5	19.2	9	26.5	6	9.23	4	16.67	0	0	24	14.9
3	General Labour	11	42.3	0	0	4	6.15	3	12.5	0	0	18	11.2
4	Private Service	0	0	1	2.94	7	10.77	5	20.83	0	0	13	8.07
5	Student	5	19.2	6	17.7	17	26.15	3	12.5	2	17	33	20.5
6	Others	1	3.85	0	0	0	0	1	4.17	1	8.3	3	1.86
7	Housewife	2	7.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.24
Total		26	100	34	100	65	100	24	100	12	100	161	100

Occupation of the members of the household: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 42.24 per cent of the household members, 14.91 per cent were agricultural labour, 11.18 per cent were general labour, 20.50 per cent were working in pursuing education and 1.24 per cent were involved as housewife.

Institutional Participation of household members: The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 7. The results show that, out of the total family members in the households 100 per cent of them were not participating in any of the institutions.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (34)		SF (65)		SMF (24)		MDF (12)		All (161)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	26	100	34	100	65	100	24	100	12	100	161	100
Total		26	100	34	100	65	100	24	100	12	100	161	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that, 20.00 percent possess thatched house, 77.14 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 2.86 per cent possess pacca house.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0	4	40	3	23.08	0	0	0	0	7	20
2	Katcha	5	100	5	50	10	76.92	5	100	2	100	27	77.14
3	Pucca/RCC	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
Total		5	100	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	35	100

Durable assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 9. The results shows that, 65.71 per cent possess TV, 62.86 per cent possess mixer grinder, 45.71 per cent possess Bicycle, 17.14 per cent possess motor cycle and 97.14 per cent possess mobile phones.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	5	100	3	30	8	61.5	5	100	2	100	23	65.71
2	Mixer/Grinder	5	100	3	30	8	61.5	4	80	2	100	22	62.86
3	Bicycle	4	80	3	30	7	53.9	2	40	0	0	16	45.71
4	Motor Cycle	1	20	1	10	3	23.1	1	20	0	0	6	17.14
5	Mobile Phone	5	100	9	90	13	100	5	100	2	100	34	97.14
6	Blank	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 10. The result shows that, the average value of television was Rs.2695.00, mixer grinder was Rs.1272.00, bicycle was Rs.1000.00, motor cycle was Rs. 32500.00 and mobile phone was Rs.1114.00.

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
1	Television	2000	2000	2125	3600	5500	2695
2	Mixer/Grinder	1000	1000	1125	1750	2000	1272
3	Bicycle	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
4	Motor Cycle	35000	30000	33333	30000	0	32500
5	Mobile Phone	358	1645	1045	1222	3000	1114

Farm implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 11. About 25.71 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 37.14 per cent possess plough and 2.86 per cent possess Sprinkler, 11.43 per cent possess Sprayer, 57.14 per cent possess Weeder and 22.86 per cent possess Chaff Cutter.

Table 11. Farm implements owned in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	2	20	7	53.85	0	0	0	0	9	25.71
2	Plough	0	0	3	30	8	61.54	1	20	1	50	13	37.14
3	Sprayer	0	0	2	20	2	15.38	0	0	0	0	4	11.43
4	Sprinkler	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
5	Weeder	5	100	4	40	8	61.54	2	40	1	50	20	57.14
6	Chaff Cutter	0	0	1	10	7	53.85	0	0	0	0	8	22.86
7	Blank	0	0	5	50	5	38.46	3	60	1	50	14	40

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of plough was Rs.1548.00, bullock Cart was Rs.20000.00, sprayer was Rs.4000.00, and weeder was Rs.42.00, sprinkler was Rs. 33.00 and Chaff Cutter was Rs. 3750.

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
1	Bullock Cart	0	20000	20000	0	0	20000
2	Plough	0	2722	1277	500	2500	1548
3	Sprayer	0	4000	4000	0	0	4000
4	Sprinkler	0	33	0	0	0	33
5	Weeder	23	100	30	25	100	42
6	Chaff Cutter	0	3000	3857	0	0	3750

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 13. The results indicate that, 37.14 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 5.71 per cent possess local cow and 2.86 per cent possess buffalo.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	3	30	8	61.54	1	20	1	50	13	37.14
2	Local cow	0	0	1	10	1	7.69	0	0	0	0	2	5.71
3	Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
4	blank	5	100	6	60	3	23.08	4	80	1	50	19	54.29

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 14. The indicated that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.54, women available in the micro watershed was 1.26, hired labour (men) available was 8.03 and hired labour (women) available was 7.43.

Table 14. Average labour availability in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	1	6.5	8.77	12.2	7.5	7.43
2	Own Labour Female	1	1.3	1.23	1.2	2	1.26
3	Own labour Male	1	1.3	1.69	1.8	2.5	1.54
4	Hired labour Male	1	9	8.46	12.2	7.5	8.03

Adequacy of hired labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 94.29 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate and 14.29 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was Inadequate.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	11	110	14	108	5	100	3	150	33	94.3
2	Inadequate	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14.3

Migration among the households: The data regarding the migration (Table 16) indicate that, 1.86 per cent of the population was being migrated from the micro watershed.

Table 16. Migration among the households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (34)		SF (65)		SMF (24)		MDF (12)		All (161)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Migration	3	11.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.86

Table 17. Average distance and duration of migration in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (3)	MF (0)	SF (0)	SMF (0)	MDF (0)	All (3)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Avg. Distance (kms)	2040	0	0	0	0	2040
2	Avg. Duration (months)	7	0	0	0	0	7

Average distance and duration of migration: The data regarding the average distance and duration of migration (Table 17) indicate that, people migrated to a distance of 2040 kms on an average for 7 months.

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

Table 18. Purpose of migration by members of households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (3)		MF (0)		SF (0)		SMF (0)		MDF (0)		All (3)
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
1	Job/wage/work	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total		3	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	100

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, 48.30 ha (100.00%) of dry land.

Table 19. Distribution of land (ha) in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dry	0	0	8.03	100	18.82	100	12.55	100	8.9	100	48.3	100
Total		0	100	8.03	100	18.82	100	12.55	100	8.9	100	48.3	100

Average value of land (ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 20. The results show that the average value of dry land was Rs.295919.91.

Table 20. Average value of land (ha) in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	572393	318709.7	199129.3	134727.3	295919.9

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, farmers have grown Red gram (39.34 ha) and Jowar (7.29 ha).

Table 21. Cropping pattern in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
1	Kharif - Red gram	0	4.72	15.99	9.72	8.91	39.34
2	Kharif - Jowar	0	1.62	2.83	2.83	0	7.29
Total		0	6.34	18.83	12.55	8.91	46.62

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity was 98.13 per cent.

Table 22. Cropping intensity (%) in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
1	Cropping Intensity	0	87.68	100	100	100	98.13

Possession of bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, 82.86 cent of the households posses bank account and 40.00 per cent of them have savings.

Table 23. Possession of Bank account and savings in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0	10	100	13	100	4	80	2	100	29	82.86
2	Savings	0	0	5	50	7	53.85	2	40	0	0	14	40

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 45.71 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

Table 24. Borrowing status in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0	6	60	7	53.9	3	60	0	0	16	45.71

Source of credit: The data regarding the source of credit availed by households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results show that, 6.25 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 43.75 per cent have borrowed loan from Grameena Bank and 43.75 per cent have borrowed loan from SHGs/CBOs.

Table 25. Source of credit borrowed by households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (6)		SF (7)		SMF (3)		MDF (0)		All (16)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Commercial Bank	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	1	6.25
2	Grameena Bank	0	0	1	16.7	5	71.4	1	33	0	0	7	43.75
3	SHGs/CBOs	0	0	4	66.7	2	28.6	1	33	0	0	7	43.75

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results show that, farmers have borrowed Avg. Credit of Rs.35000.00 from different sources.

Table 26. Avg. Credit amount in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (6)	SF (7)	SMF (3)	MDF (0)	All (16)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Average Credit	0	20000	52857.1	23333.3	0	35000

Table 27. Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source) by households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (1)		SF (6)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	1	100	6	100	1	100	0	0	8	100

Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table

27. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture.

Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed – Private Source in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture and animal husbandry (14.29 %).

Table 28. Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source) by households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (4)		SF (2)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		All (7)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	4	100	1	50	1	100	0	0	6	85.71
2	Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	14.29

Repayment status of household (institutional Source): The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from institutional Source by households in Yadgir-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, 75.00 per cent have unpaid and 25.00 percent have fully paid.

Table 29. Repayment status of household (institutional Source) in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (1)		SF (6)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	0	0	0	0	5	83.3	1	100	0	0	6	75
2	Fully paid	0	0	1	100	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	2	25

Repayment status of household (Private Source): The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from private sources by households in Yadgir-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have partially paid and 14.29 per cent has unpaid.

Table 30. Repayment status of household (Private Source) in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (4)		SF (2)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		All (7)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Partially paid	0	0	4	100	1	50	1	100	0	0	6	85.7
2	Fully paid	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	14.3

Table 31. Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (1)		SF (6)		SMF (1)		MDF (0)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	0	0	0	0	6	100	1	100	0	0	7	87.5
2	Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12.5

Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yadgir-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 31. The

results indicate that, 87.50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations and 12.50 per cent Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.

Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on non-institutional sources of credit in Yadgir-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, 87.50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations, 14.29 per cent easy accessibility of credit, 14.29 per cent Higher rate of interest and 12.50 per cent Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.

Table 32. Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (1)		SF (6)		SMF (1)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Easy accessibility of credit	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	14
2	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	14
3	Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement	0	0	3	75	1	50	0	0	4	57
4	Higher rate of interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	14

Cost of Cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Red gram in Yadgir-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 33.a. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Red gram was Rs. 19867.45. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 25507.98. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs.5640.53, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.30.

Table 33(a). Cost of Cultivation of Red gram in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	24.13	4969.89	25.02
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.46	1254.94	6.32
3	Tractor		Hours	1.99	1774.92	8.93
4	Machinery		Hours	0.15	115.54	0.58
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	14.26	1418.98	7.14
6	FYM		Quintal	1.26	1886.49	9.5
7	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.02	2022.53	10.18
8	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.84	804.19	4.05
9	Depreciation charges			0	167.89	0.85
II	**Cost B1**					
10	Interest on working capital				737.06	3.71
11	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				15152.43	76.27
III	**Cost B2**					
12	Rental Value of Land				195.83	0.99
13	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				15348.27	77.25
IV	**Cost C1**					
14	Family Human Labour			11.27	2703.05	13.61
15	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				18051.32	90.86
V	**Cost C2**					
16	Risk Premium				10	0.05
17	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				18061.32	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
18	Managerial Cost				1806.13	9.09
19	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				19867.45	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		5.01	25507.53	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			5087.5	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.02	0.45	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			25	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				25507.98	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				5640.53	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3962.58	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.3	

Cost of Cultivation of Jowar: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Jowar in Yadgir-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 33.b. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Jowar was Rs. 17752.28. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 35652.38. The net income from Jowar cultivation was Rs.17900.10, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.00.

Table 33(b). Cost of Cultivation of Jowar in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	21.63	4764.55	26.84
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.47	879.2	4.95
3	Tractor		Hours	2.12	1587.86	8.94
4	Machinery		Hours	0.16	121.29	0.68
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	11.75	831.13	4.68
6	FYM		Quintal	0.83	1249.7	7.04
7	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.97	2974.78	16.76
8	Depreciation charges			0	123.55	0.7
II	**Cost B1**					
9	Interest on working capital				607.67	3.42
10	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				13139.74	74.02
III	**Cost B2**					
11	Rental Value of Land				244.44	1.38
12	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				13384.19	75.39
IV	**Cost C1**					
13	Family Human Labour			10.37	2745.91	15.47
14	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				16130.1	90.86
V	**Cost C2**					
15	Risk Premium				8.33	0.05
16	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				16138.43	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
17	Managerial Cost				1613.84	9.09
18	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				17752.28	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		14.48	34032.34	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			2350	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.03	1620.04	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1566.67	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				35652.38	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				17900.1	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1225.83	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, 22.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

Table 34. Adequacy of fodder in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	2	20	5	38.46	0	0	1	50	8	22.86

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross income of Rs. 57361.43 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 36361.43 is from agriculture itself.

Table 35. Average annual gross income in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service/salary	0	0	6153.85	16000	0	4571.43
2	Wage	0	16100	19076.9	33200	0	16428.6
3	Agriculture	0	22230	45742.3	56140	87500	36361.4
Income(Rs.)		0	38330	70973.1	105340	87500	57361.4

Average annual Expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross expenditure of Rs. 456004.27 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 33628.57 is from agriculture itself.

Table 36. Average annual Expenditure in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service/salary	0	0	40000	40000	0	2285.71
2	Wage	0	8688.89	12400	16000	0	8062.86
3	Agriculture	0	12900	26615.4	34400	265000	33628.6
Total		0	21588.9	79015.4	90400	265000	456004

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, the total number of horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were coconut (10) and Mango (2).

Table 37. Horticulture species grown in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
2	Mango	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, households have planted 56

neem trees, 8 tamarind trees, 1 pongamia trees and 1 banyan trees together in both field and backyard.

Table 38. Forest species grown in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	8	0	39	1	8	0	0	0	55	1
2	Tamarind	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0
3	Pongamia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	Banyan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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

Average additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicate that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1800.00 for land development, Rs.2914.29 for adoption of improved crop production, Rs.200.00 for adoption of improved livestock management**.**

Table 39. Average additional investment capacity of households in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (10)	SF (13)	SMF (5)	MDF (2)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	0	1600	1615.38	2600	6500	1800
2	Improved crop production	0	1500	2846.15	4200	14500	2914.29
3	Improved livestock management	0	700	0	0	0	200

Source of funds for additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicate that, the sources of finance raised from bank as a loan for land development was 45.71.

Table 40. Source of funds for additional investment in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Land development		Irrigation facility		Improved crop production		Improved livestock management	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bank Loan	16	45.71	0	0	14	40	2	5.71

Marketing of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, 100 percent of output of Jowar was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 2350.00 and 86.24 percent of output of Red gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 5087.50.

Table 41. Marketing of agricultural produce in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Jowar	121	0	121	100	2350
2	Red gram	189	26	163	86	5088

Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated that, 85.71 cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants.

Table 42. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, 28.57 cent of the households have used tractor and 57.14 per cent have used Cart for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Table 43. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cart	0	0	7	70	11	84.6	2	40	0	0	20	57.14
2	Tractor	0	0	3	30	2	15.4	3	60	2	100	10	28.57

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicate that, 45.71 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Table 44. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	4	40	7	53.9	3	60	2	100	16	45.71

Interest towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Table 45. Interest regarding soil testing in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71

Table 46. Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farm Pond	0	0	0	0	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted: The data regarding soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed

is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that 100 per cent of farmers practicing summer ploughing as soil and water conservation practice.

Status of soil and water conservation structures: The data regarding status soil and water conservation structures adopted in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, the households have adopted field Pond as a soil and water conservation structures out of which 100.00 percent were needs full replacement.

Table 47. Status of soil and water conservation structures in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Good		Slightly Damaged		Full Replacement Required	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farm Pond	0	0	0	0	1	100

Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures: The data regarding Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures adopted in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, 2.86 per cent were done by Govt.

Table 48. Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Govt.	0	0	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 45.71 per cent of the households followed by LPG (54.29%).

Table 49. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	4	80	5	50	5	38.5	0	0	2	100	16	45.71
2	LPG	1	20	5	50	8	61.5	5	100	0	0	19	54.29

Source of drinking water: The data on source of drinking water in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicated that, piped waters supply was the major source for drinking water for 100 per cent of the households.

Table 50. Source of drinking water in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	5	100	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	35	100

Table 51. Source of light in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	5	100	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	35	100

Source of light: The data on source of light in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households.

Existence of sanitary toilet facility: The data on availability of toilet facility in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that, 45.71 per cent of the households possess toilets.

Table 52. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	5	100	5	50	2	15.38	2	40	2	100	16	45.7

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.

Table 53. Possession of PDS card in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	100	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	35	100

Participation in NREGA programme: The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, only 68.57 per cent of the households have participated in NREGA programme.

Table 54. Participation in NREGA programme in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	4	80	7	70	10	76.9	3	60	0	0	24	68.6

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 55. The results indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 100.00, 100.00, 48.57, 40.00 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (51.43%), milk (54.29%), Egg (5.71%), and Meat (8.57%).

Table 55. Adequacy of food items in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	5	100	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	35	100
2	Pulses	5	100	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	35	100
3	Oilseed	0	0	6	60	6	46.15	3	60	2	100	17	48.57
4	Vegetables	0	0	5	50	5	38.46	2	40	2	100	14	40
5	Fruits	5	100	5	50	6	46.15	2	40	0	0	18	51.43
6	Milk	5	100	7	70	6	46.15	1	20	0	0	19	54.29
7	Egg	0	0	0	0	1	7.69	1	20	0	0	2	5.71
8	Meat	0	0	0	0	3	23.08	0	0	0	0	3	8.57

Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding in adequacy of food items in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 56. The results indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for Oilseeds and vegetables were 51.43, 60.00 and 91.43 per cent respectively, similarly for fruits (48.57%), milk (51.43%), egg (88.57%) and meat (91.43%).

Table 56. Inadequacy of food items in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Oilseed	5	100	4	40	7	53.85	2	40	0	0	18	51.43
2	Vegetables	5	100	5	50	8	61.54	3	60	0	0	21	60
3	Fruits	0	0	5	50	7	53.85	3	60	2	100	17	48.57
4	Milk	0	0	4	40	7	53.85	5	100	2	100	18	51.43
5	Egg	5	100	9	90	12	92.31	3	60	2	100	31	88.57
6	Meat	5	100	10	100	10	76.92	5	100	2	100	32	91.43

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Yadgir-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 57. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), inadequacy of irrigation water (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (85.71 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (88.57%), inadequate extension services (88.57 %) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (80.00%).

Table 57. Farming constraints experienced in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed

S.N	Particulars	MF (10)		SF (13)		SMF (5)		MDF (2)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	10	100	14	107.69	5	100	2	100	31	88.57
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71
6	High rate of interest on credit	11	110	13	100	4	80	2	100	30	85.71
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	30	85.71
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	10	100	13	100	5	100	2	100	31	88.57
9	Inadequate extension services	10	100	14	107.69	5	100	2	100	31	88.57
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	9	90	12	92.31	5	100	2	100	28	80

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed 35 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey. The study was conducted in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed (Chikka Alur sub-watershed, Chithapura taluk & Kalaburagi District) is located at North latitude 16^0 59' 12.832" and 16^0 57' 2.636" and East longitude 77^0 12' 16.869" and 77^0 9' 22.368"covering an area of about 790.04 ha bounded by under Ramathirtha, Alur. B and Bheemanahalli Villages.

Socio-economic analysis of Yadgir-2 micro watersheds of Chikka Alur sub-watershed, Chithapura taluk & Kalaburagi District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 farmers were sampled in Yadgir-2 micro-watershed among households surveyed 10 (28.57%) were marginal, 13 (37.14%) were small, 5 (14.29 %) were semi medium and 2 (5.71 %) were medium farmers. 5 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 94 (58.39%) men and 66 (40.99 %) were women. The average population of landless was 5.2, marginal farmers were 3.4, small farmers were 5, semi medium farmers were 4.8 and medium farmers were 6. Majority of the respondents (43.48%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.

Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 47.83 per cent illiterates, 0.62 percent were functional literates, 48.45 per cent pre university education and 4.35 per cent attained graduation. About, 65.71 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 28.57 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.

Agriculture was the major occupation for 42.24 per cent of the household members. In the study area, 77.14 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 2.86 per cent possess pucca house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 65.71 per cent possess TV, 62.86 per cent possess mixer grinder, 97.14 per cent possess mobile phones and 17.14 per cent possess motor cycles.

Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 37.14 per cent of the households possess plough, 25.71 per cent possess bullock cart and 11.43 per cent possess sprayer. Regarding livestock possession by the households, 5.71 per cent possess local cow and 2.86 per cent possess buffalo. The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.54, women available in the micro watershed was 1.26, hired labour (men) available was 8.03 and hired labour (women) available was 7.43

Further, 14.29 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season. In the study area, about 1.86 per cent of the respondents

migrated from the micro watershed in search of jobs with an average distance of 2040.00 kms for about 7.00 months.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 100.00 per cent (48.30 ha) of the area is under dry condition. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Jowar and cropping intensity was recorded as 98.13 per cent.

Out of the sample households 82.86 percent possessed bank account and 40.00 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 45.71 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 6.25 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 43.75 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank. Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose. Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 87.50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations, while, only 12.50 per cent respondents opined that loan amount was adequate to fulfil their requirement.

The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Jowar was Rs.19867.45, 17752.28 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.30, 1: 2.00 respectively. Further, 22.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate. The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 57361.43 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 36361.43 comes from agriculture. Sampled households have grown 12 horticulture trees and 66 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.

Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1800.00 for land development. Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 45.71 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.

Regarding marketing channels, 85.71 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants. Further, 28.57 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity. Majority of the farmers (45.71%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 45.71 per cent of the households and 54.29 per cent households has LPG connection. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 100.00 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households. In the study area, 45.71 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card. Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (100.00%), pulses (100.00%) and oilseeds (48.57%) are adequate for consumption.

Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest

and diseases (85.71%), inadequacy of irrigation water (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (85.71 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (88.57%), inadequate extension services (88.57 %) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (80.00%).

Implications of the survey

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 47.83 per cent were illiterate hence, extension methodologies such as demonstration, street play, drama, video shows will be effective in dissemination of the technologies in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The data indicate that, 77.14 per cent of the households possess katcha house. Hence, the development department while implementing the watershed plan should focus on agriculture to enhance the productivity of major crops in the area to increase the income of the farmers.
- ✓ Results indicated that the local institutional participation of the household members in the micro watershed is minimal hence, activities like membership campaign, awareness creation about the benefits of membership in local institutions and strengths of organized groups must be conveyed.
- ✓ Majority of the households in the watershed have experience in use of mobile phones, and television hence, these mass media can be effectively utilized for transfer of technology as well as for information dissemination.
- ✓ The farm machinery/implement possession in the micro watershed was found to be minimum the reasons may lack of knowledge or lack of financial ability which can be addressed through training on use of different farm implements, providing information on different sources of finance for purchase of farm implements.
- ✓ The possession of livestock such as crossbred cow found is less hence, farmers must be made aware of the benefits of crossbred cow in increased milk production.
- ✓ The possession of livestock such as sheep, goat and poultry was found to be low hence, farmers may be informed the role of subsidiary enterprises in enhancing the income and information on financial support for subsidiary activities.
- ✓ The data indicate that, job/work was the reason for all the migrants hence, farmers may be trained on profitable agriculture or self employment such has animal husbandry, plate making, sheep rearing, goat rearing, rabbit rearing with suitable information on sources of financial support.
- ✓ The results indicate that there was a change in quality of life due to migration hence, the developmental departments should take actions to arrest migration and to improve the quality of the life in rural areas.
- ✓ Households possess 48.30 ha (100.00 %) of dry land and 0.00 ha (0.00 %) of irrigated land hence, the availability of the dry land agricultural technologies such as short duration crops, high yielding drought resistance crop varieties, drip irrigation

technology and subsidy information will be helpful for the farmers to enhance the productivity of land and as well as farmers income.

- ✓ Few of the bore well in micro watershed found non functional hence, farmers may be trained on possibility of bore well rejuvenation.
- ✓ Bore well was major source of irrigation for 0.00 per cent of the households. Hence, in order to increase the area under irrigation as well as to increase the water use efficiency farmers may trained on drip irrigation and provide the information on subsidy for drip irrigation equipment's along with the information on different agencies which provides the financial assistance for drip irrigation.
- ✓ The cropping intensity in the micro watershed was found to be (98.13 %) hence, care must be taken by the implementing agency to bring uncultivated land into cultivation through suitable measures.
- ✓ Many of the household members have borrowed loan from cooperative banks which has higher rate of interest hence, farmers may be sensitized on the different sources of credit with lesser interest rate such SHGs etc.
- ✓ The results indicated the non availability of both green and dry fodder throughout the year hence, fodder development activities can be taken up in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The average annual gross income of the households Rs.36361.43 from agriculture, and Rs. 16428.57 from wages. Agriculture was found to be the major source of income for households hence; the development activities should focus on productivity enhancement, marketing arrangements and agricultural technology dissemination to have a direct impact on the farmers.
- ✓ The cultivation of forest species is found minimal hence, information and production technology related to agro-forestry and integrated farming system.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 45.71 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems. Hence, those farmers who reported the soil and water erosion problems may be given attention while implementation of the watershed development plan.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 85.71 per cent of the households have interest in soil testing hence, farmers must be provided with the information on various institutions which are involved in soil testing for the benefit of the farmers.
- ✓ Except summer ploughing the adoption of other soil and water conservation structures is minimum hence, the farmers in the micro watershed should be sensitized on the use of different conservation structures for soil water conservation.
- ✓ Cereals and pulses found be adequate for per cent of the households respectively hence, farm households and the farm women must be trained on importance of balanced nutrition and role of vegetable, milk, egg, meat in balanced diet.
- ✓ Lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%), wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%),

low price for the agricultural commodities (85.71%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (88.57%), inadequate extension services (88.57%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (80.00%) were the major farming constraints experienced hence, these constraints must be addressed immediately for the welfare of the farmers. Awareness to be created among the farmers to approach nearest KVKs/RSKs and other developmental departments for technical and for subsidized inputs and utilize the well established regulated markets, approaching the contract firms, direct markets to avoid the involvement of middlemen.