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

KATARKI WEST-2 (4D4A2R1e) MICRO WATERSHED

Alavandi Hobli, Koppal Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

The World Bank

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nagpur **S.K. SINGH**
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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Katarki West-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 these physiographic delineations were used as base for mapping soils. The soils were studied in several transects and a soil map was prepared with phases of soil series as mapping units. Random checks were made all over the area outside the transects to confirm and validate the soil map unit boundaries. The soil map shows the geographic distribution and extent, characteristics, classification, behavior and use potentials of the soils in the microwatershed.

The present study covers an area of 525 ha in Koppal taluk and district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought - prone with an average annual rainfall of 662 mm, of which about 424 mm is received during south –west monsoon, 161 mm during north-east and the remaining 77 mm during the rest of the year. An area 99 per cent is covered by soils and one per cent is by water bodies. The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 6 soil series and 10 soil phases (management units) and 2 land use classes.*
- *The length of crop growing period is <90 days and starts from 2nd week of August to 2nd week of November.*
- *From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- *Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 320 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 28 major agricultural and horticultural crops were assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *Entire area is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 9 per cent of the soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm) and 90 per cent soils are moderately deep to very deep (75->150 cm).*
- *Entire area has clay soils at the surface.*
- *About 87 per cent of the area has non-gravelly (<15% gravel) soils and 12 per cent gravelly soils (15-35 % gravel).*
- *About 9 per cent area is low (51-100 mm/m), medium (101-150 mm/m) in 11 per cent area and 79 per cent very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *An area of about 82 per cent has very gently sloping (1-3%) lands and 16 per cent area has nearly level (0-1%) lands.*
- *About 46 per cent area is slightly eroded (e1) and about 52 per cent area is moderately eroded (e2) lands.*
- *Entire area is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) to very strongly alkaline (pH >9.0) in soil reaction.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils are dominantly <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*

- *Organic carbon is low (<0.5%) in about 57 per cent and 41 per cent of the soils are medium (0.5-0.75%).*
- *Entire area is low (<23 kg/ha) available phosphorus.*
- *An area of 76 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and about 23 per cent is high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in 32 per cent area, medium (10-20 ppm) in about 66 per cent area and high (>20 ppm) in <1 per cent area.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in about 6 per cent area, medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in 86 per cent area and high (>1.0 ppm) in 7 per cent area.*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in 18 per cent area and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in about 81 per cent area.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire area.*
- *Available copper and manganese are sufficient in all the soils.*
- *The land suitability for 28 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

Land suitability for various crops in the microwatershed

Crop	***Suitability Area in ha (%)***			***Crop***	***Suitability Area in ha (%)***	
	Highly suitable (S1)	***Moderately suitable (S2)***			***Highly suitable (S1)***	***Moderately suitable (S2)***
Sorghum	*409 (78)*	*110 (21)*		*Pomegranate*	*-*	*472 (90)*
Maize	*-*	*-*		*Guava*	*-*	*-*
Bajra	*-*	*-*		*Jackfruit*	*-*	*-*
Groundnut	*-*	*-*		*Jamun*	*-*	*416 (79)*
Sunflower	*354 (67)*	*118 (22)*		*Musambi*	*354 (28)*	*118 (22)*
Cotton	*409 (78)*	*110 (21)*		*Lime*	*354 (28)*	*118 (22)*
Red gram	*-*	*471 (90)*		*Cashew*	*-*	*-*
Bengalgram	*409 (78)*	*110 (21)*		*Custard apple*	*409 (78)*	*110 (21)*
Chilli	*-*	*-*		*Amla*	*-*	*519 (99)*
Tomato	*-*	*-*		*Tamarind*	*-*	*416 (79)*
Drumstick	*-*	*472 (90)*		*Marigold*	*-*	*519 (99)*
Mulberry	*-*	*404 (77)*		*Chrysanthemum*	*-*	*519 (99)*
Mango	*-*	*-*		*Jasmine*	*-*	*48 (9)*
Sapota	*-*	*-*		*Crossandra*	*-*	*206 (39)*

Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 2 identified LUCs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops.

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

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Soil is a finite natural resource that is central to sustainable agriculture and food security. Over the years, this precious resource is faced with the problems of erosion, salinity, alkalinity, degradation, depletion of nutrients and even decline in availability of land for agriculture. It is a known fact, that it takes thousands of years to form a few centimetres of soil, thus, soil is a precious gift of nature. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the capacity of a soil to produce is limited and the limits to the production are set by its intrinsic characteristics, agro-climatic setting, and use and management. There is, therefore, tremendous pressure on land and water resources, which is causing decline in soil-health and stagnation in productivity. As much as 121 m ha of land is reportedly degraded which leads to impaired soil quality. It is imperative that steps are urgently taken to check and reverse land degradation without any further loss of time. The improvements in productivity will have to come from sustainable intensification measures that make the most effective use of land and water resources. Soil erosion alone has degraded about 35 lakh ha. Almost all the uncultivated areas are facing various degrees of degradation, particularly soil erosion; salinity and alkalinity has emerged as a major problem in more than 3.5 lakh ha in the irrigated areas of the State. Nutrient depletion and declining factor productivity is common in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The degradation is continuing at an alarming rate and there appears to be no systematic effort among the stakeholders to contain this process. In recent times, an aberration of weather due to climate change phenomenon has added another dimension leading to unpredictable situations to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state.

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

villages/watersheds in a time bound manner that would help to protect the valuable soil and land resources and also to stabilize the farm production.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Katarki West-2 Microwatershed is located in the central part of northern Karnataka in Koppal Taluk, Koppal District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Alavandi, Betageri, Bisarahalli and Bikanahalli villages. It lies between $15^0$14' to $15^0$16' North latitudes and 76^0 00' and 76^0 03' East longitudes and covers an area of 525 ha. It is about 23 km southwest of Koppal town and is surrounded by Betageri village on the south, Bisarahalli and Bikanahalli villages on the north and Gudlanura on the east and Alavandi village on the western part of the microwatershed.

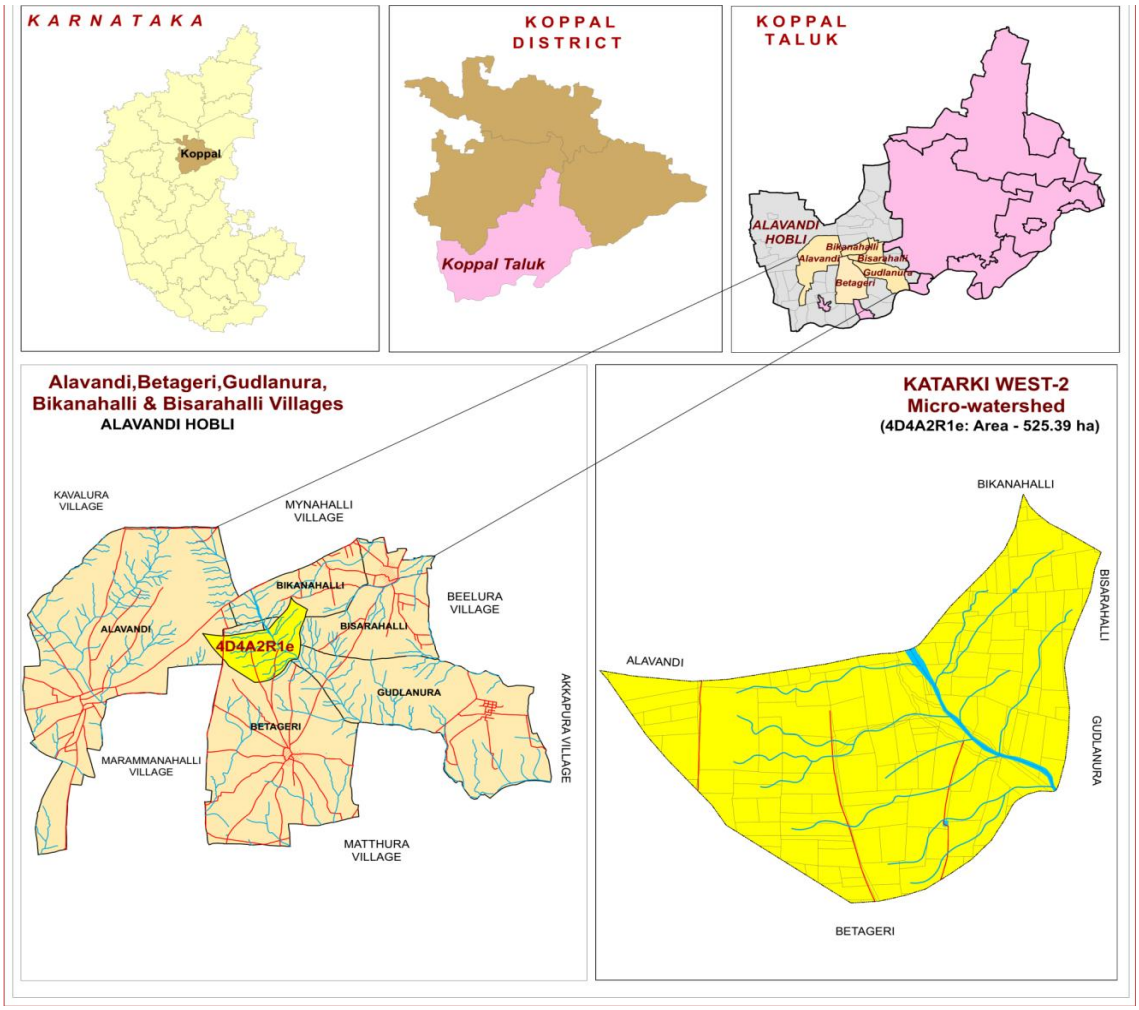


Fig.2.1 Location map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed is alluvium (Figs.2.2). The soil thickness of the alluvium generally is limited to less than a meter, except in river valleys where it is very deep extending to tens of meters. Such soils are transported and represent palaeo black soils originally formed at higher elevation, but now occupying river valleys.

Fig.2.2 Alluvium

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as alluvial landscape based on geology. The microwatershed area has been further divided into mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands and nearly level plains based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 534 to 552 m in the gently sloping uplands. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

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

2.5 Climate

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

of September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is <90 days and starts from 2nd week of August to 2nd week of November.

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

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

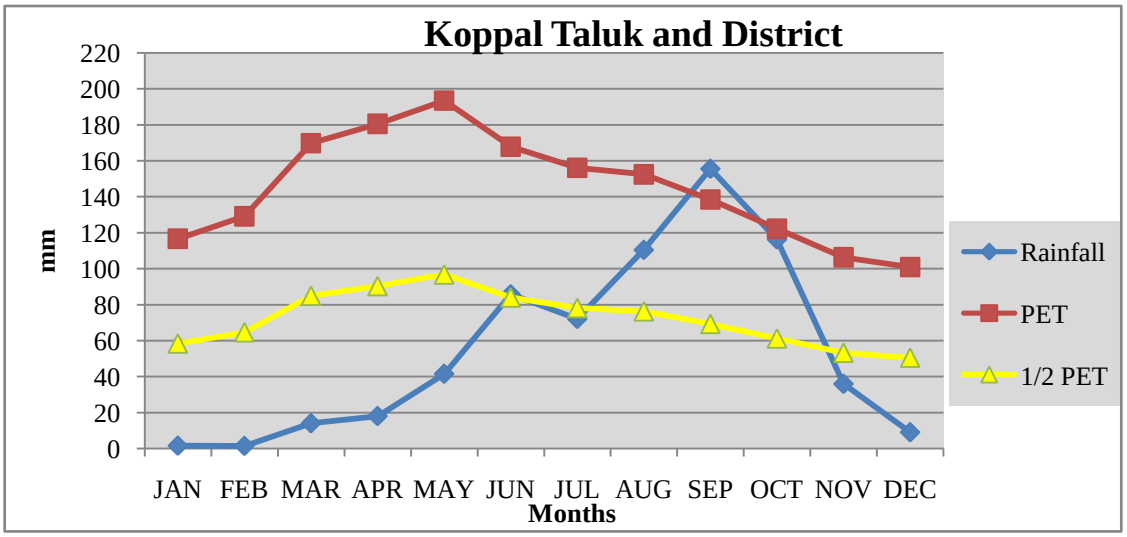


Fig. 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Koppal Taluk and District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

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

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

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Katarki West-2 microwatershed

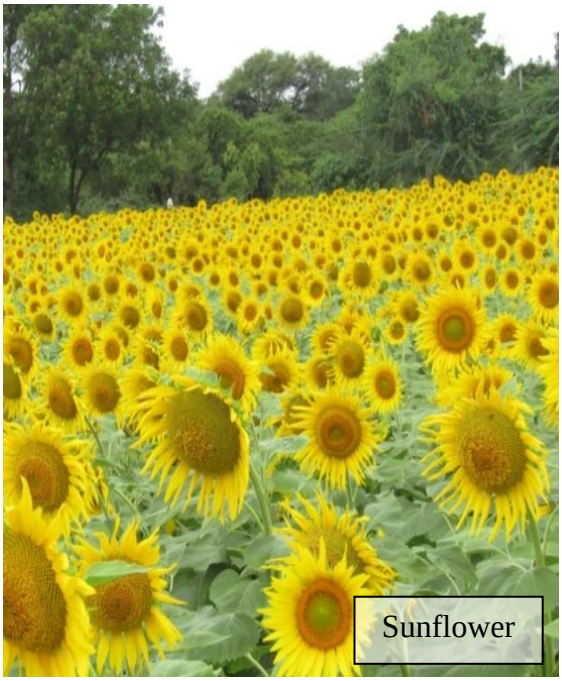
2.7 Land Utilization

About 91 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Koppal district is cultivated at present and about 17 per cent of the area is sown more than once. An area of about 3 per cent is currently barren. Forests occupy a small area of about 5 per cent and the tree cover is in a very poor state. Most of the mounds, ridges and bouldery areas have very poor vegetative cover. Major crops grown in the area are sorghum, maize, bajra, cotton, safflower, sunflower, red gram, horse gram, onion, mulberry, pomegranate, sugarcane, bengalgram groundnut and marigold (Fig 2.5). While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is prepared. The current land use map prepared shows the arable and non-arable lands, other land uses and different types of crops grown in the area. The current land use map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.6. Simultaneously, enumeration of existing wells (bore wells and open wells) and other soil and water conservation structures in the microwatershed is made and their location in different survey numbers is marked on the cadastral map. Map showing the location of soil conservation structures in Katarki West-2 Microwatershed is given Fig.2.7.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Koppal District

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


Groundnut


Sunflower


Cotton

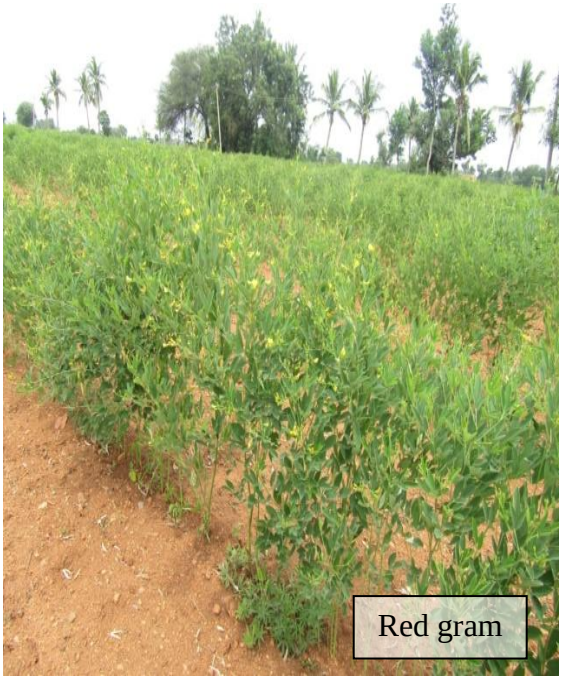

Red gram

Fig.2.5 Different crops and cropping systems in Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

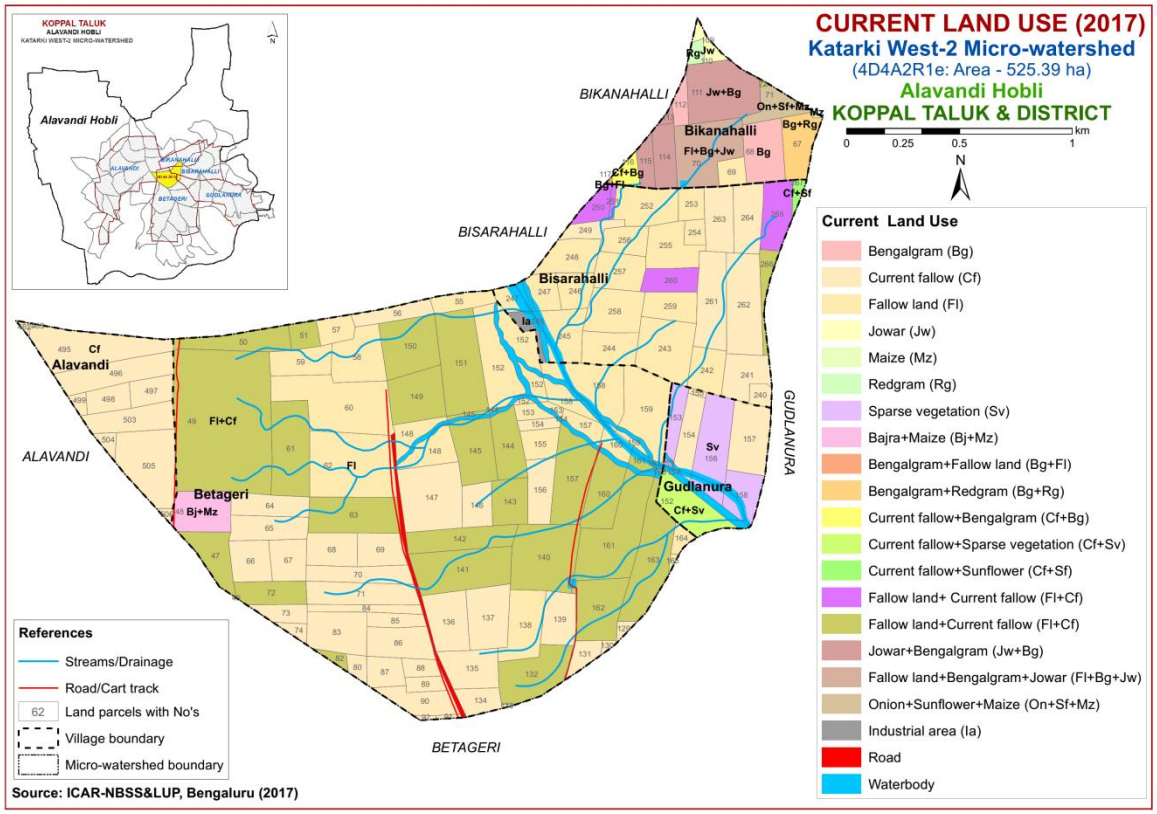


Fig.2.6 Current Land Use – Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

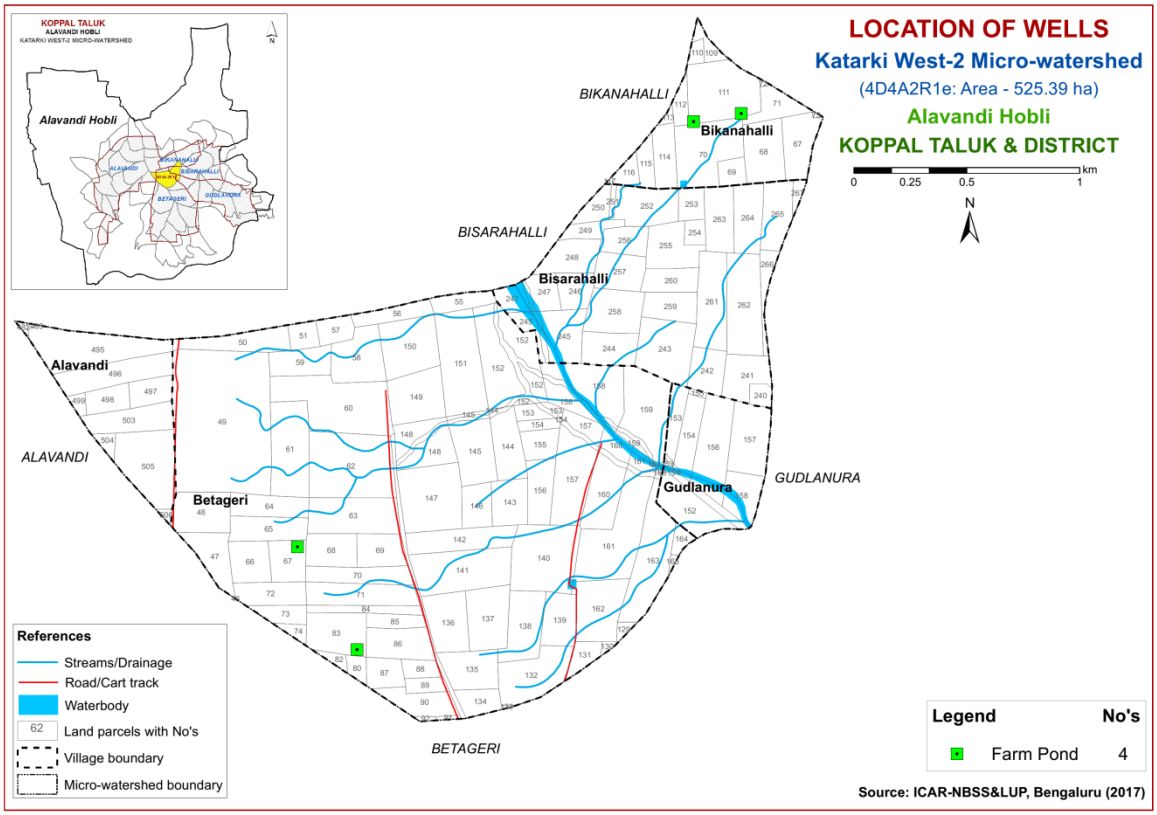


Fig.2.7 Location of Conservation structures - Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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 Katarki West-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, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units and showing their extent and geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed soil survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in 525 ha area. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.,* 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

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

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

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

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

DSe Alluvial landscape

DSe 1 Summit

DSe 11 Nearly level Summit with dark grey tone

DSe 12 Nearly level Summit with medium grey tone

DSe 13 Nearly level Summit with whitish grey tone

DSe 14 Nearly level Summit with whitish tone (Calcareousness)

DSe 15 Nearly level Summit with pinkish grey tone

DSe 16 Nearly level Summit with medium pink tone

DSe 17 Nearly level Summit with bluish white tone

DSe 18 Nearly level Summit with greenish grey tone

DSe 2 Very gently sloping

DSe 21 Very gently sloping, whitish tone

DSe 22 Very gently sloping, greyish pink tone

DSe 23 Very gently sloping, whitish grey tone

DSe 24 Very gently sloping, medium grey tone

DSe 25 Very gently sloping, medium pink tone

DSe 26 Very gently sloping, dark grey tone

DSe 27 Very gently sloping, bluish grey tone

DSe 28 Very gently sloping, greenish grey tone

DSe 29 Very gently sloping, Pinkish grey

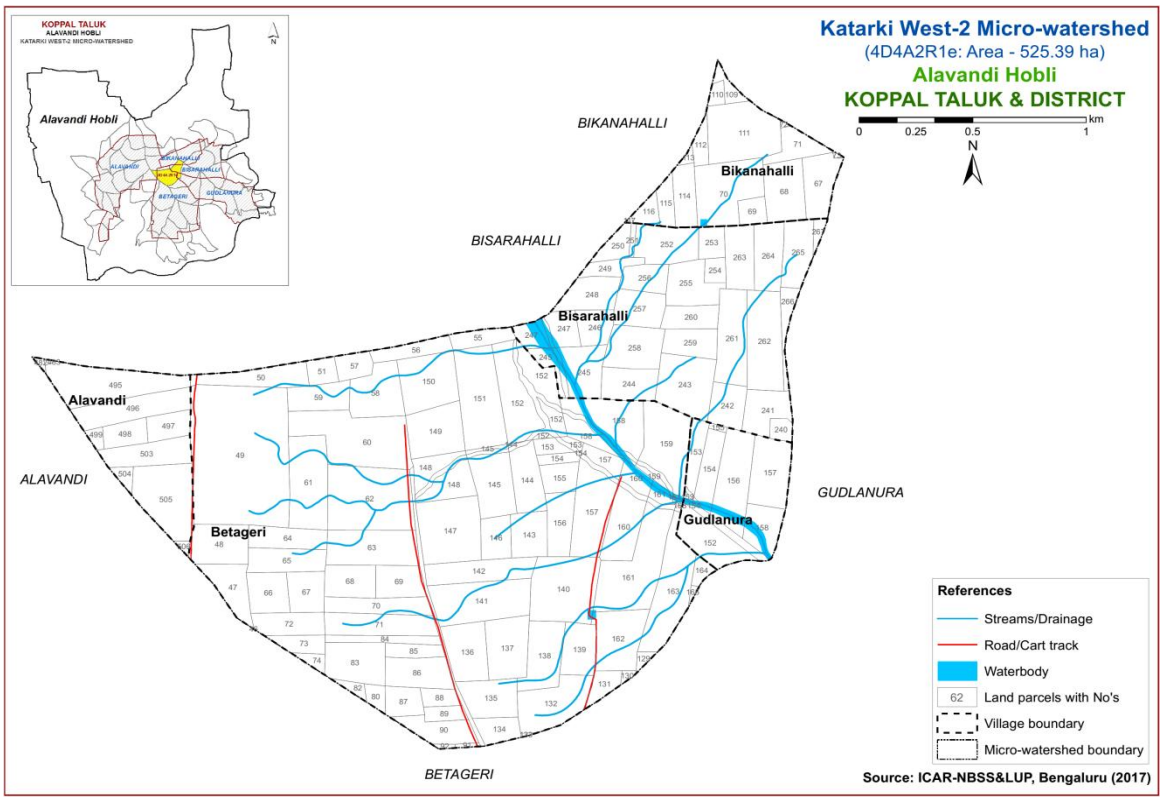


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

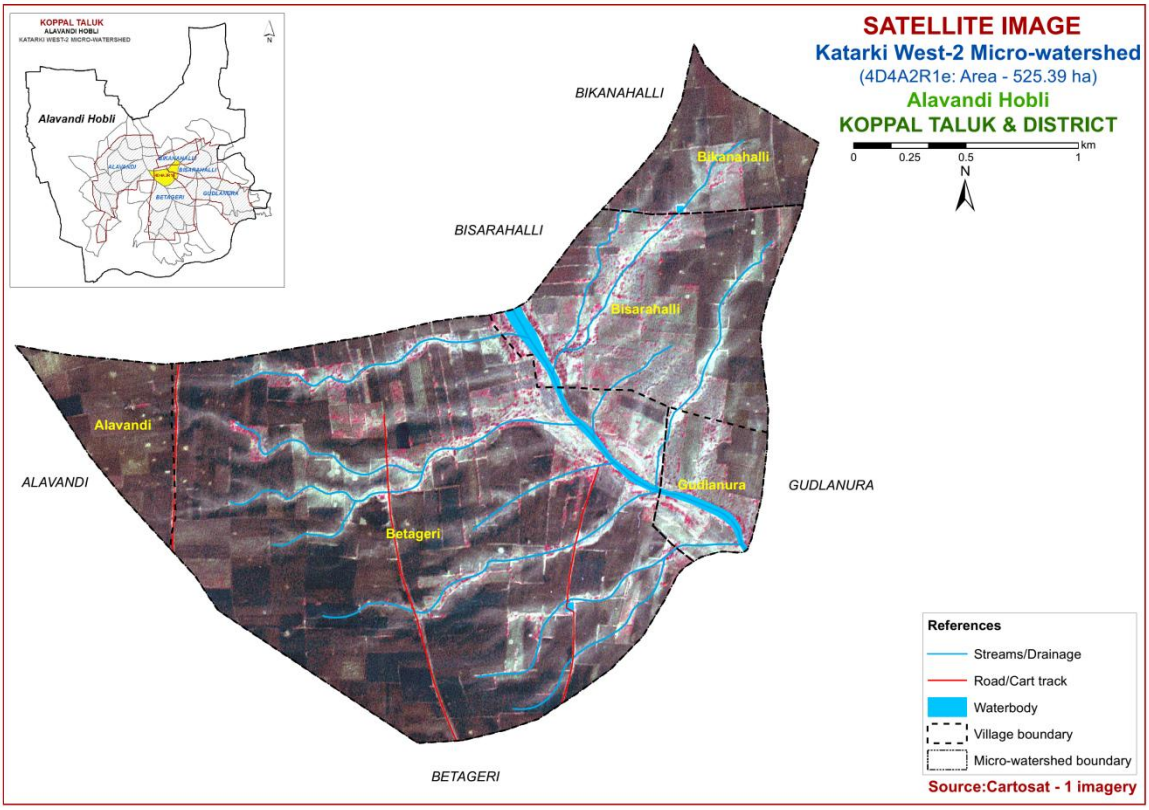


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

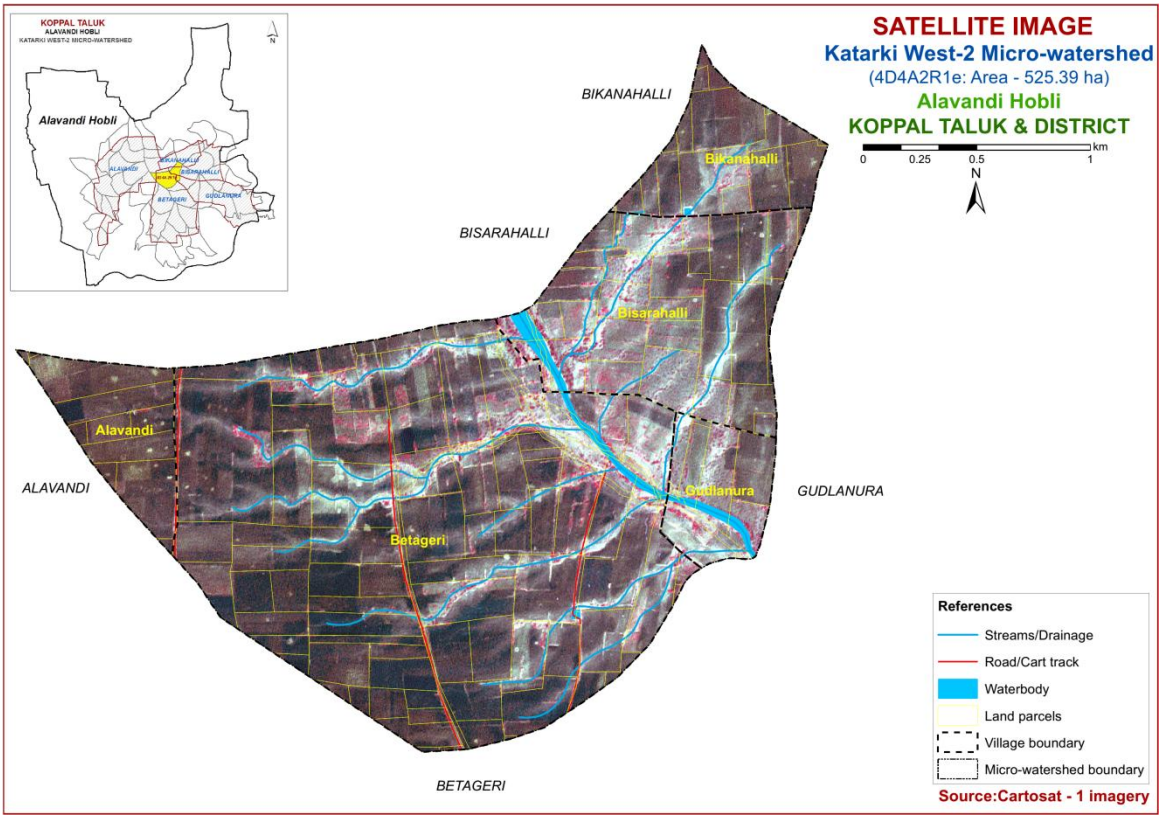


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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 uplands and plains was carried out. Based on the variability observed on the surface, transects (Fig 3.4) were selected across the slope covering all the landform units in the microwatershed (Natarajan and Dipak Sarkar, 2010).

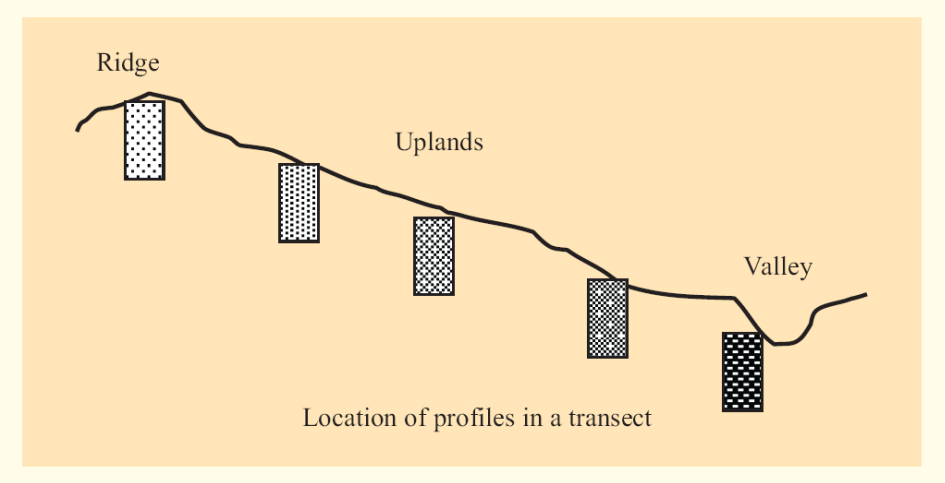


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, amount and nature of gravel present, calcareousness, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 6 soil series were identified in Katarki West-2 Microwatershed.

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

Sl. no	Soil Series	Depth (cm)	Colour (moist)	Texture	Gravel (%)	Horizon sequence	Calcareo usness
Soils of Alluvial Landscape							
1	Ravanaki (RNK)	50-75	7.5YR3/2,3/3,5/2,5/3 10YR3/1,3/2,4/1,4/2, 5/1,6/1	c	<15	Ap-Bw-Cr	e-ev
2	Narasapura (NSP)	75-100	10 YR 3/1,3/2, 4/2,	c	-	Ap-Bw-Cr	e-es
3	Gatareddihal (GRH)	100-150	10YR 2/1,3/1, 2.5Y 4/3,5/4	c	<15	Ap-Bw-BC-C	es
4	Handrala (HDL)	100-150	10 YR 2/1, 3/1,4/1,	c	-	Ap-Bss-Ck	es
5	Alawandi (AWD)	>150	10 YR 2/1,3/2,	c	<15	Ap-Bss	e-es
6	Bardur(BDR)	>150	10YR 2/1,3/1, 3/2,	c	<15	Ap-Bss	es

3.4 Soil Mapping

The area under each soil series was further separated into soil phases and their boundaries delineated on the cadastral map based on the variations observed in the texture of the surface soil, slope, erosion, presence of gravel, stoniness etc. A soil phase is a subdivision of soil series based mostly on surface features that affect its use and management. The soil mapping units are shown on the map (Fig.3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map. The soil map shows the geographic distribution and area extent of 10 mapping units representing 6 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 10 phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples for each series were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected in the year 2017 from Katarki West-2 farmer's fields (50 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval were analyzed in the laboratory (Katyal and Rattan, 2003). By linking the soil fertility data to the survey numbers through GIS, soil fertility maps were generated using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

3.6 Land Use Classes (LUCs)

The 10 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were regrouped into 2 Land Use Classes (LUC'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 Use Classes (LUC's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been chosen for identification and delineation of LUCs. For Katarki West-2 Microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LUCs. The land use classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

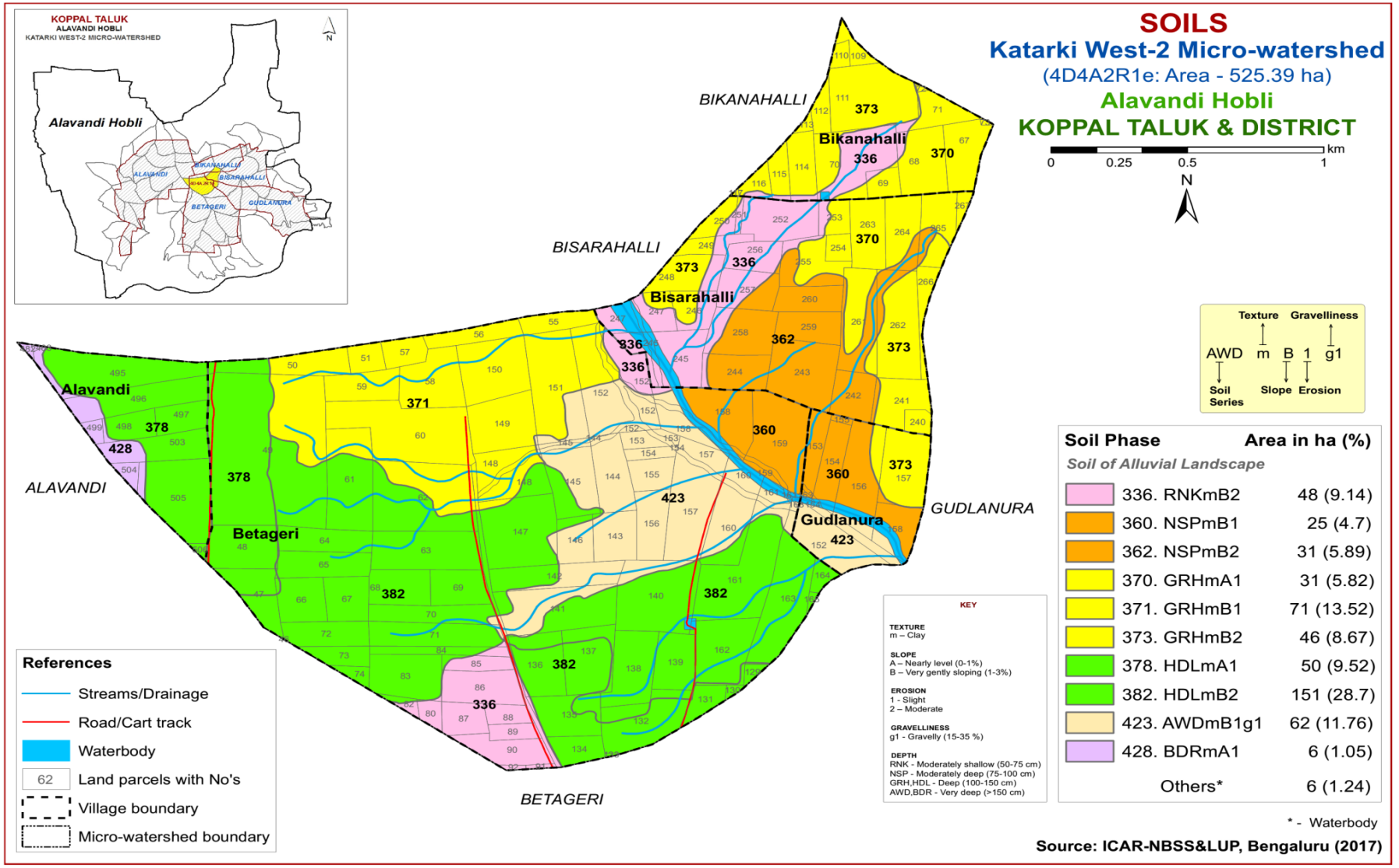


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units- Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Soil map unit No*	Soil Series	Soil Phase Symbol	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of Alluvial landscape				
	RNK	Ravanaki soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), moderately well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown and dark gray, calcareous gravelly clay black soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**48 (9.14)**
336		RNKmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	48 (9.14)
	NSP	Narasapura soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown and very dark gray, black cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**56 (10.59)**
360		NSPmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	25 (4.7)
362		NSPmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	31 (5.89)
	GRH	Gatareddihal soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have light olive brown to very dark gray, calcareous black cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**148 (28.01)**
370		GRHmA1	Clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	31 (5.82)
371		GRHmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	71 (13.52)
373		GRHmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	46 (8.67)
	HDL	Handrala soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to very dark gray, black calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**201 (38.22)**
378		HDLmA1	Clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	50 (9.52)
382		HDLmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	151 (28.7)
	AWD	Alawandi soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to black , calcareous black cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**62 (11.76)**
423		AWDmB1g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	62 (11.76)
	BDR	Bardur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to very dark gray, black calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**6 (1.05)**
428	BDRmA1	Clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion		6 (1.05)
1000	Others	Water body		6 (1.24)

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

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Katarki West-2 Microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as alluvial landscape based on geology. In all, 6 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. The soil formation is dominantly influenced by the parent material, climate, time and relief.

A brief description of each of the 6 soil series identified followed by 10 soil phases (management units) mapped (Fig. 3.5) are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Katarki West-2 microwatershed is 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 alluvial landscape

In this landscape, 6 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, Handrala (HDL) series occurs in maximum area of 201 ha (38%), Gatareddihal (GRH) 148 ha (28%) and other series in a small area. The brief description of each soil series along with the soil phases identified and mapped is given below.

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Ravanaki (RNK) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Narsapura (NSP) series

4.1.3 Gatareddihal (**GRH) Series:** Gatareddihal soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained have black or dark grey to light olive brown calcareous clay soils. They are

developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Gatareddihal series has been classified as member of the fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) family of Vertic Haplustepts.

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

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Gatareddihal (GRH) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Handrala (HDL) Series

4.1.5 Alawandi (AWD) Series: Alawandi soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have black to very dark grayish brown, calcareous cracking clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 16 to 26 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 2. The texture varies from sandy clay to clay. The thickness of B horizon is more than 150 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Alawandi (AWD) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil profile characteristics of Bardur (BDR) Series

Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Series Name: Ravanaki (RNK), **Pedon:** RM-20

Location: $15^0$14'22.7"N, $75^0$57'45.8"E, Gatareddihalla village, Koppal taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-28	Ap	24.43	17.76	57.81	5.30	3.89	3.78	7.14	4.32	20	c	41.40	29.60
28-55	Bw	18.77	15.59	65.64	2.74	3.73	2.85	4.83	4.61	10	c	46.71	35.18
55-80	Bc	12.53	15.43	72.04	2.60	1.92	1.47	3.16	3.39	10	c	56.82	43.73

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-28	8.86	-	-	0.483	0.63	15.48	-	-	0.86	6.27	-	37.00	0.64	-	16.94
28-55	8.61	-	-	1.4	0.23	13.68	-	-	0.68	12.27	-	53.20	0.81	-	23.06
55-80	8.35	-	-	4.53	0.91	11.40	-	-	0.75	28.97	-	54.80	0.76	-	52.86

Contd…

Series Name: Narsapura (NSP), Pedon: A2/RM-2

Location: $15^0$19'86.9"N, $75^0$57'86.1"E, Kavalura village, Koppal taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Very fine, Smectitic, isohyperthermic (Calc) Typic Haplustepts

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-29	9.16	-	-	0.615	0.23	9.36	-	-	0.72	10.98	-	51.09	0.98	-	21.49
29-52	8.69	-	-	2.01	0.5	8.64	-	-	0.55	24.42	-	60.63	0.94	-	40.27
52-77	8.52	-	-	2.68	0.46	7.68	-	-	0.50	25.65	-	60.74	0.88	-	42.24

Contd…

Series Name: Gatareddihalla (GRH), Pedon: RM-2

Location: $15^0$24'01"N, $76^0$09'29"E, Chilavadagi village, Koppal taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore. **Classification:** Fine, Smectitic, isohyperthermic (calc) Vertic Haplustepts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-11	Ap	45.30	15.84	38.86	4.01	9.19	10.45	13.31	8.34	-	sc	25.72	17.55
11-35	Bw1	39.72	13.13	47.15	3.41	10.65	11.50	9.05	5.11	-	c	29.58	20.25
35-66	Bw2	34.69	17.29	48.02	3.32	4.93	12.63	8.14	5.67	-	c	35.93	18.05
66-86	Bw3	34.09	18.15	47.76	4.96	10.14	7.98	7.01	3.99	-	c	35.19	16.79
86-112	Bw4	42.55	16.46	40.98	5.53	11.91	9.68	10.21	5.21	-	c	44.70	16.06
112-125	Bc	56.02	14.48	29.50	11.41	17.07	12.36	10.26	4.92	-	scl	37.55	11.51

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}							%	%
0-11	8.27	-	-	1.11	0.91	5.40	-	-	0.44	3.70	-	31.60	0.81	-	11.72
11-35	8.82	-	-	0.476	0.67	5.28	-	-	0.46	7.29	-	35.10	0.74	-	20.77
35-66	9.14	-	-	0.637	0.87	3.60	-	-	0.45	10.70	-	37.70	0.79	-	28.39
66-86	9.11	-	-	0.633	0.23	5.60	-	-	0.42	10.55	-	38.10	0.80	-	27.70
86-112	9.6	-	-	0.847	0.35	4.92	-	-	0.40	14.55	-	33.90	0.83	-	42.93
112-125	9.73	-	-	0.783	0.19	4.44	-	-	0.25	12.99	-	25.30	0.86	-	51.33

Contd…

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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-25	9.06	-	-	0.371	0.16	4.80	-	-	0.80	7.93	-	62.33	1.01	-	12.72
25-50	9.09	-	-	0.719	0.2	7.20	-	-	0.42	14.94	-	67.10	0.97	-	22.26
50-82	9.28	-	-	0.47	0.19	9.36	-	-	0.47	11.59	-	60.21	1.00	-	19.26
82-117	8.76	-	-	1.55	0.36	8.64	-	-	0.11	2.28	-	25.33	0.36	-	9.02

Contd…

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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-25	8.73	-	-	0.203	0.24	5.76	-	-	0.65	4.43	-	40.56	0.73	-	10.93
25-53	9.17	-	-	0.295	0.45	4.92	-	-	0.32	10.47	-	74.70	1.19	-	14.02
53-90	9.27	-	-	0.388	0.66	6.00	-	-	0.24	10.49	-	76.20	1.16	-	13.77
90-126	9.22	-	-	0.608	0.57	5.88	-	-	0.21	15.93	-	77.20	1.16	-	20.63
126-152	9.21	-	-	0.936	0.33	6.60	-	-	0.37	20.88	-	80.90	1.20	-	25.81
152-210	9.03	-	-	1.47	0.33	8.16	-	-	0.24	15.34	-	73.10	1.12	-	20.98

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

Soil characteristics: Soil depth, soil texture, coarse fragments, soil reaction, available water capacity, calcareousness, salinity/alkali *etc*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

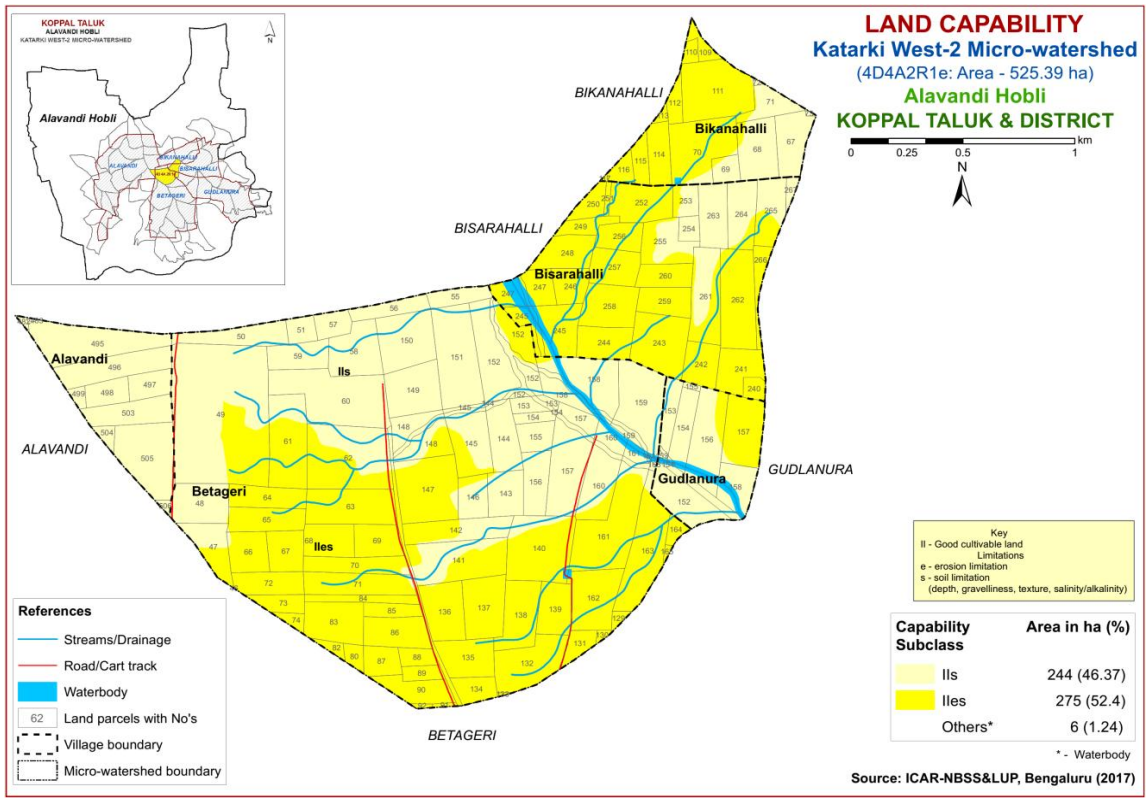


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

The 10 soil map units identified in the Katarki West-2 microwatershed are grouped under one land capability classes and two land capability subclasses (Fig. 5.1). Entire area

has good lands (Class II) which is suitable for agriculture in the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion.

5.2 Soil Depth

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

About 48 ha (9%) is under moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) and deep (100-150 cm) soils occupy major area of about 404 ha (77%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed and very deep (>150 cm) soils occupy an area of 67 ha (13%) and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. The most productive lands cover about 415 ha (79%) where all climatically adopted long duration crops be grown.

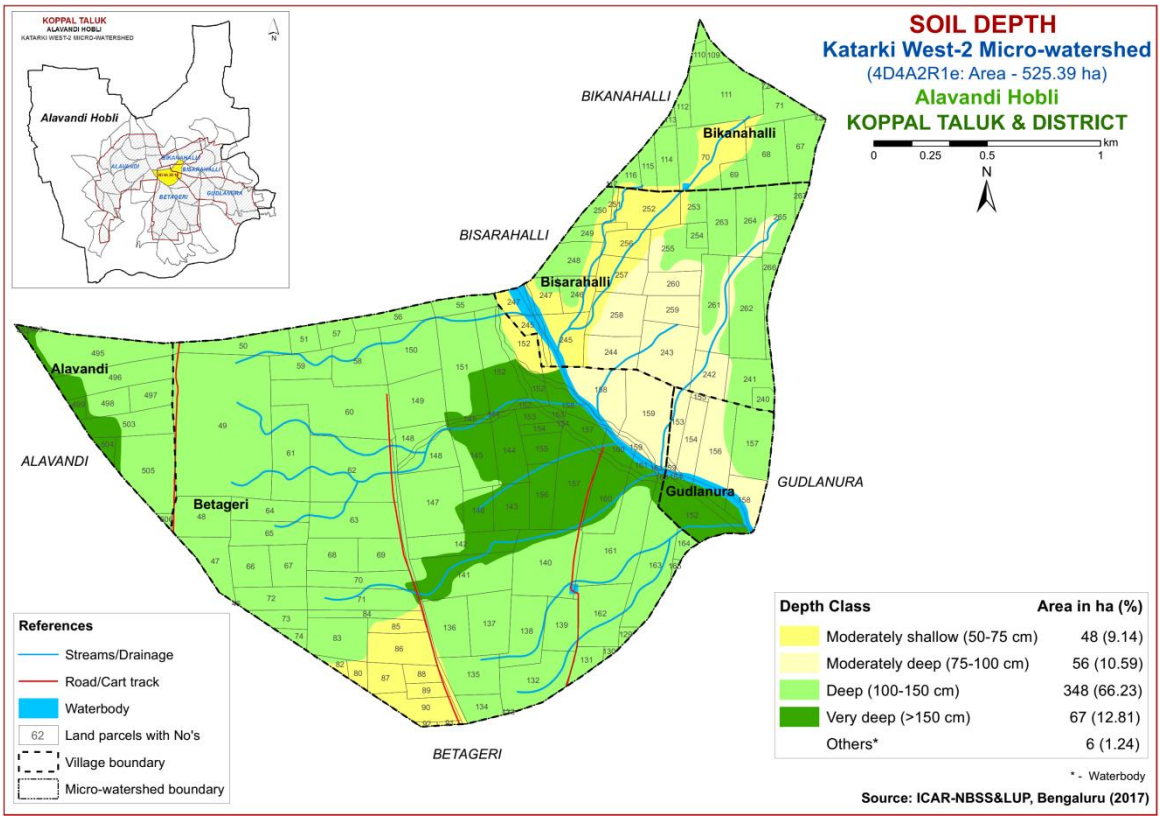


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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

Entire area has soils that are clayey at the surface (Fig. 5.3) which are most productive lands that have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems.

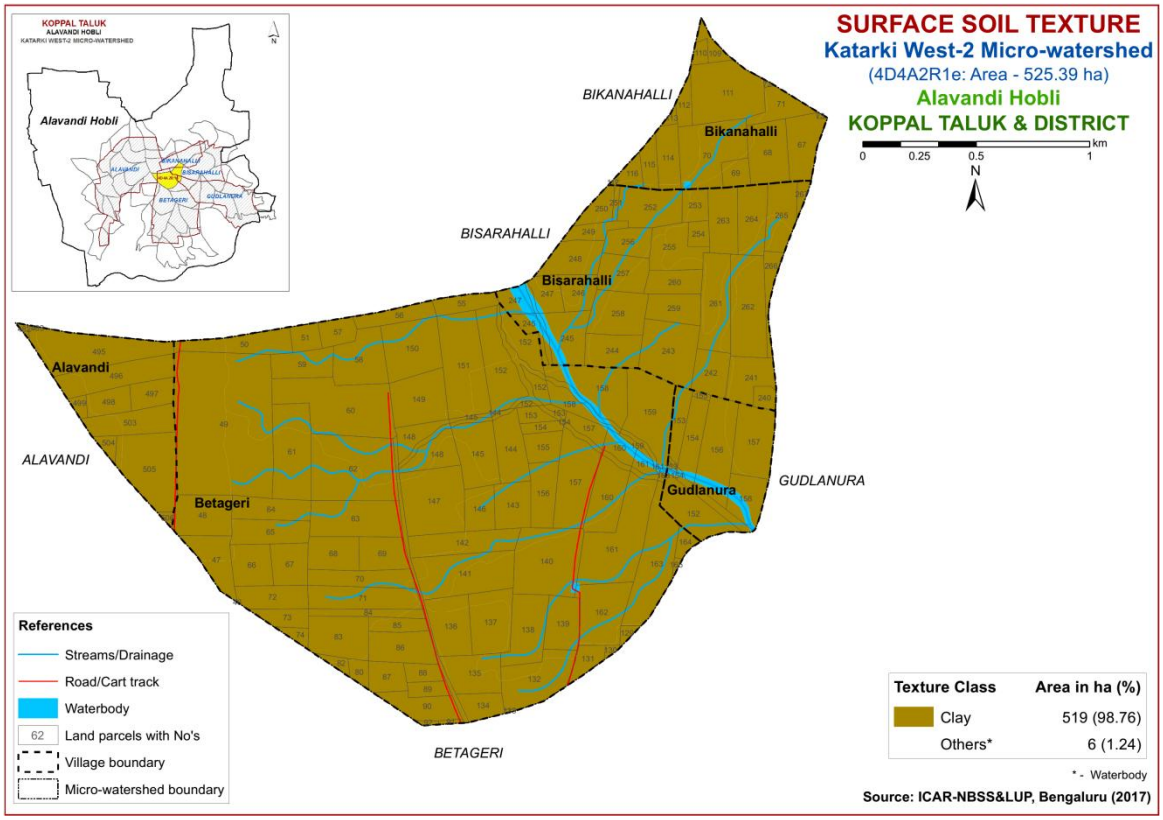


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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 spatial distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Fig.5.4.

The soils that are non-gravelly (<15% gravel) cover major area of about 457 ha (87%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed, small area of 62 ha (12%) is covered by gravelly (15-35% gravel) soils and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.4).

The most productive lands with respect to gravelliness are found to be 87%. They are non-gravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing both annual and perennial crops. Problem lands with respect to gravelliness are found to be 12%.

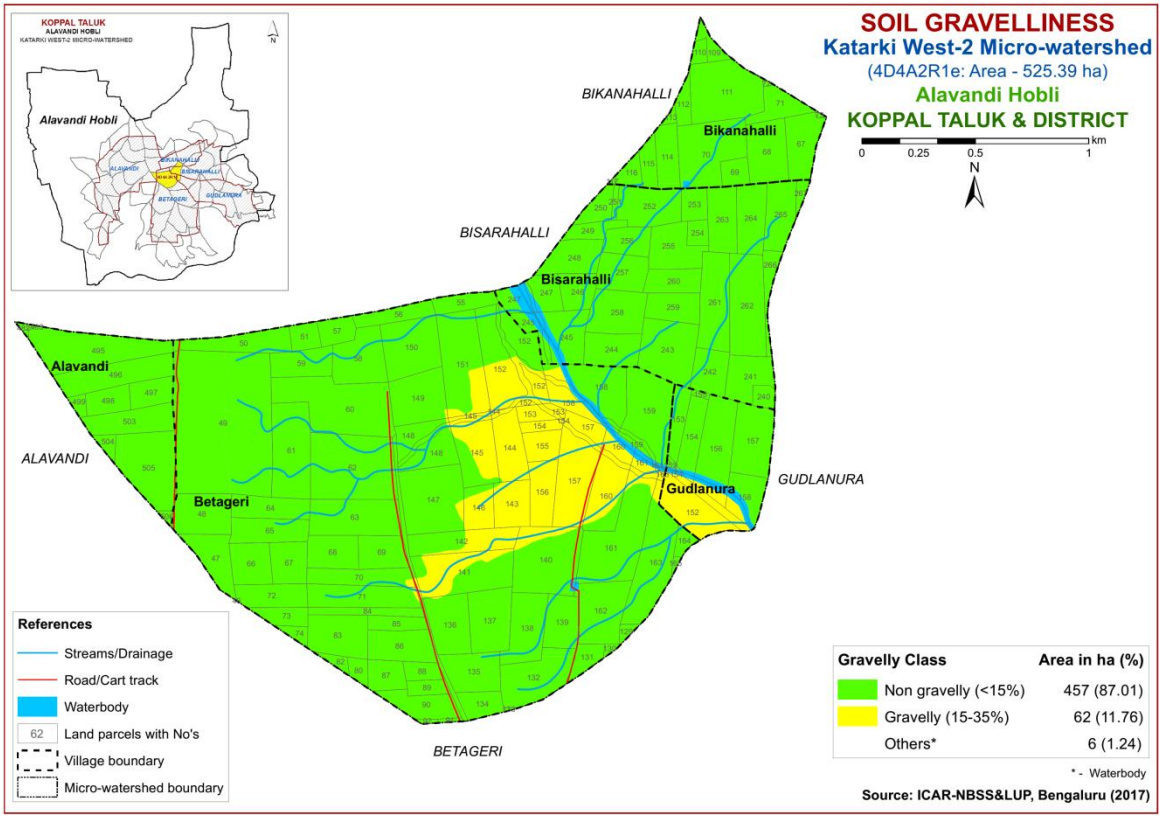


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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 (Fig. 5.5).

An area of about 48 ha (9%) has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 56 ha (11%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed and major area of about 415 ha (79%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 48 ha (9%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. An area of about 415 ha (79%) has soils that have very high potential (>200 mm/m) with regard to available water capacity where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown successfully.

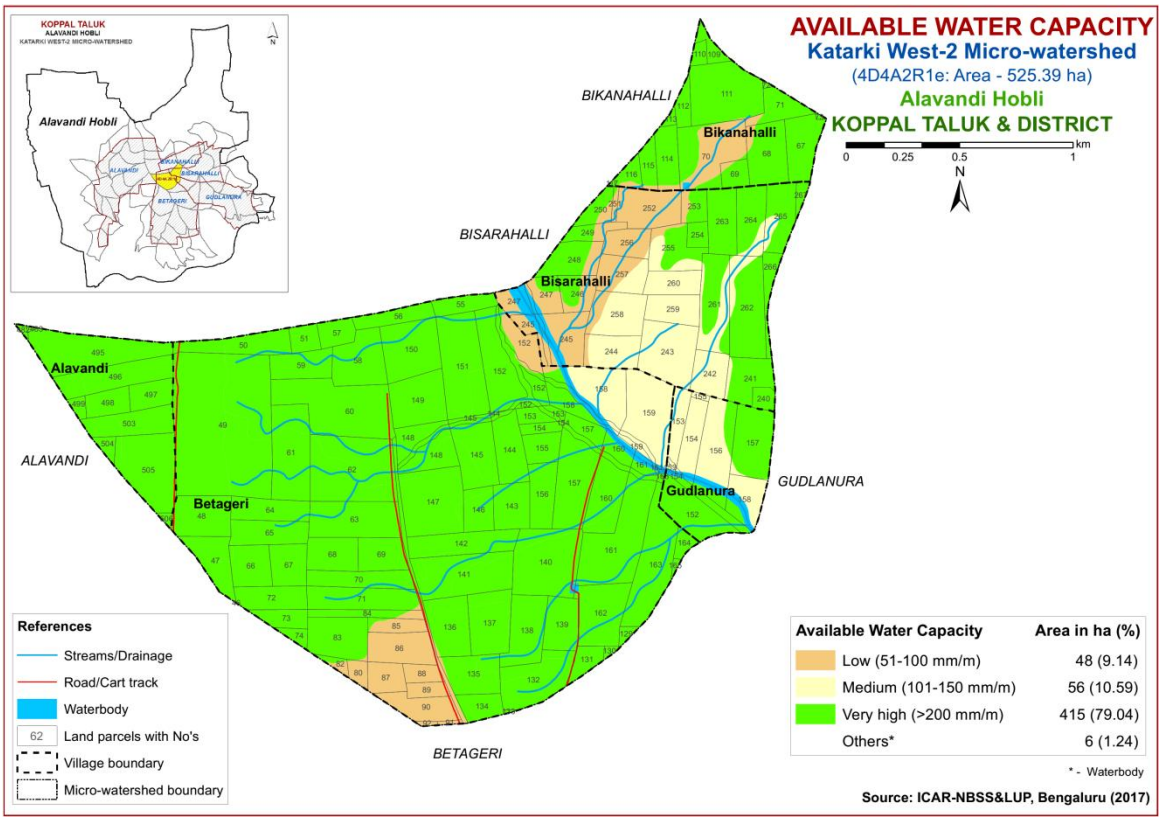


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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 four slope classes and a slope map was generated showing the area extent and their geographic distribution of different slope classes in the microwatershed (Fig. 5.6).

Nearly level (0-1%) lands cover an area of about 86 ha (16%) and major area of about 433 ha (82%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands. In all these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

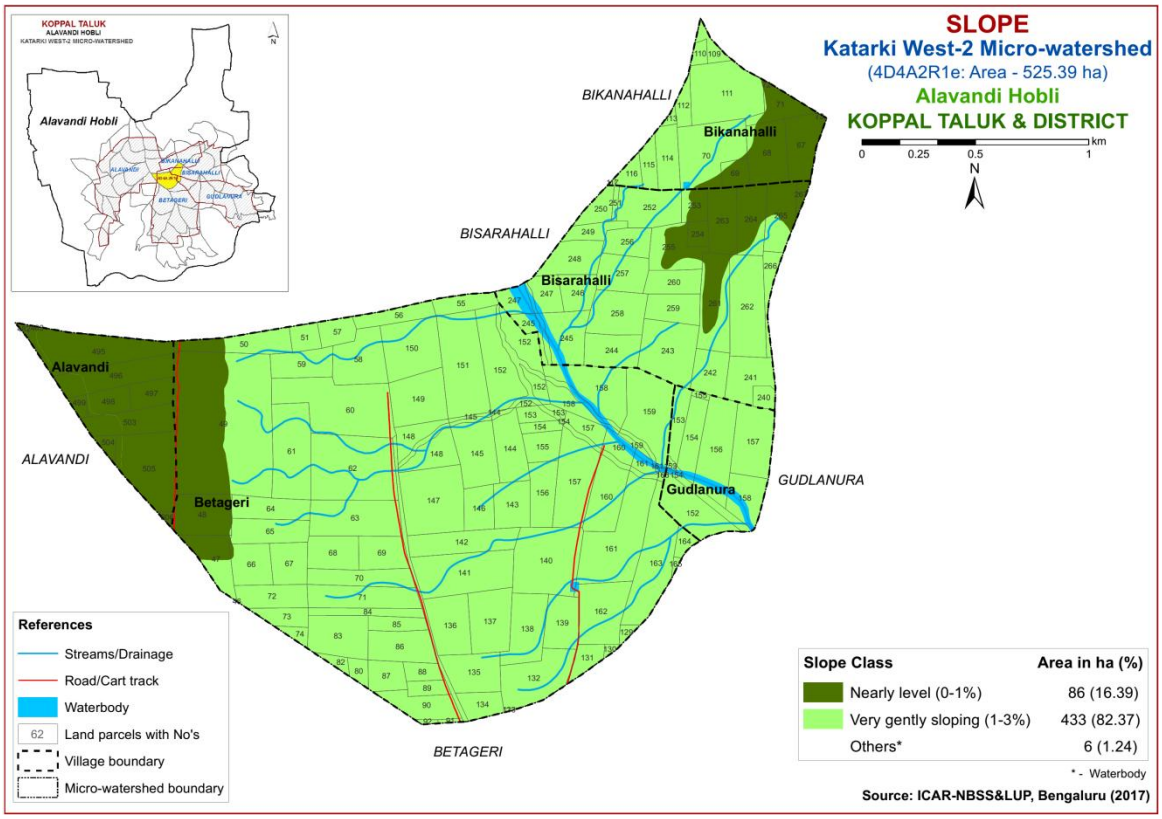


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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.

An area of 244 ha (46%) has soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) and occur in the central and northern part. Major area of about 275 ha (52%) has soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) occur in all parts of the microwatershed. These moderately eroded are problematic and need appropriate soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

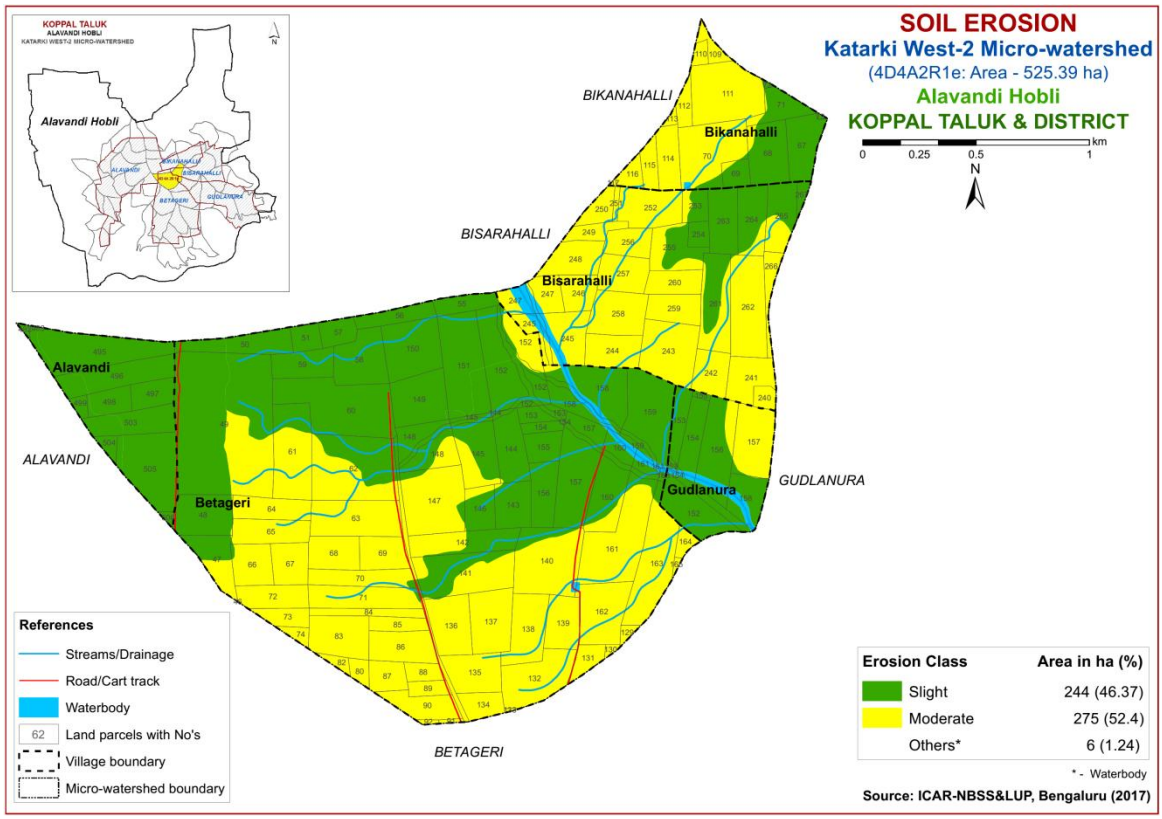


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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 grid interval) all over the microwatershed through land resource inventory in the year 2017 were analysed for pH, EC, organic carbon, available phosphorus and potassium, and for micronutrients like zinc, boron, copper, iron and manganese, and secondary nutrient sulphur.

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

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Katarki West-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that entire area is under strongly alkaline to very strongly alkaline (pH 8.4- >9.0) in the microwatershed. (Fig.6.1).

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) of the microwatershed is low (<0.5%) in major area of 302 ha (57%) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-0.75%) in an area of about 217 ha (41%) and is distributed in the central and northern part of the microwatershed. (Fig.6.3).

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Entire area is low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus in the microwatershed (Fig 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available Potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in major area of about 397 ha (76%) and occur in the major parts of the microwatershed. Hence, in these plots, for all the crops, 25% more potassium than recommended may be applied. An area of about 122 ha (23%) is high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium (Fig.6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

An area of 169 ha (32%) is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 348 ha (66%) is medium (10-

20 ppm) in available sulphur and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. The areas that are low and medium in available sulphur need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or factomphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected. High (>20 ppm) in a very minor area of 2 ha (<1%) (Fig. 6.6).

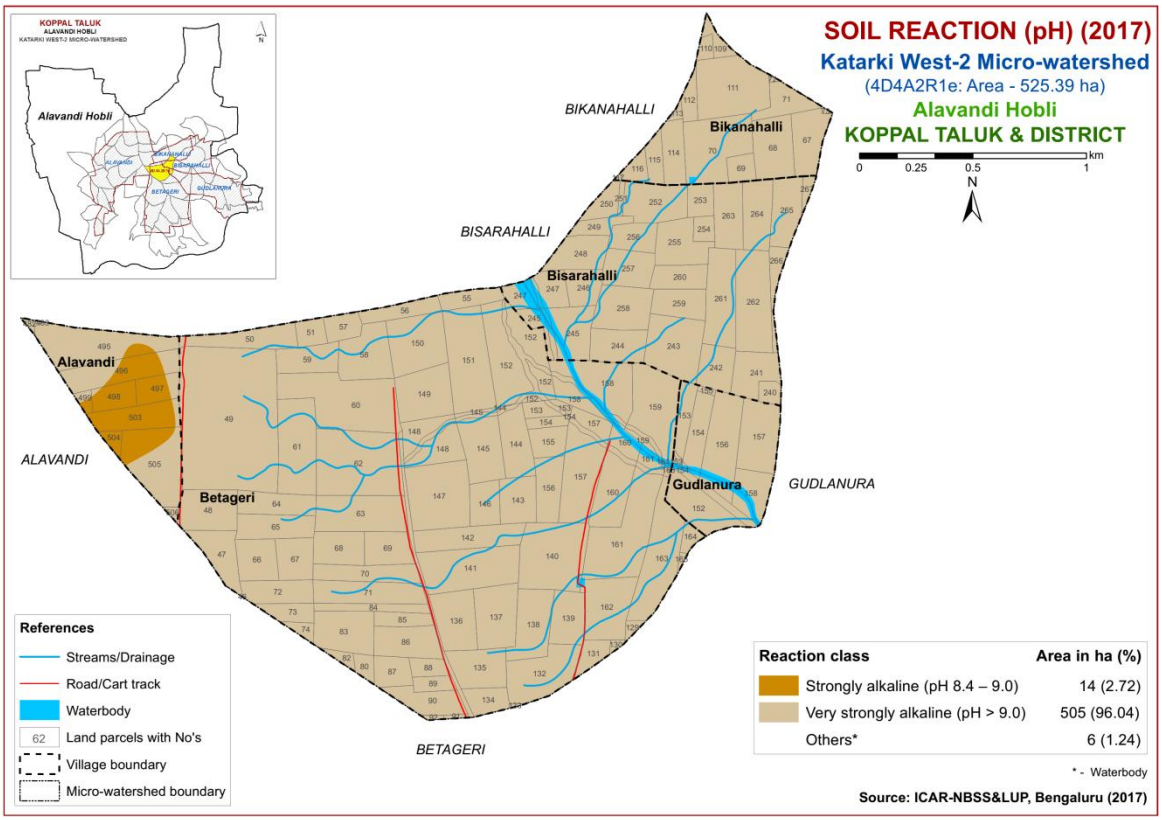


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

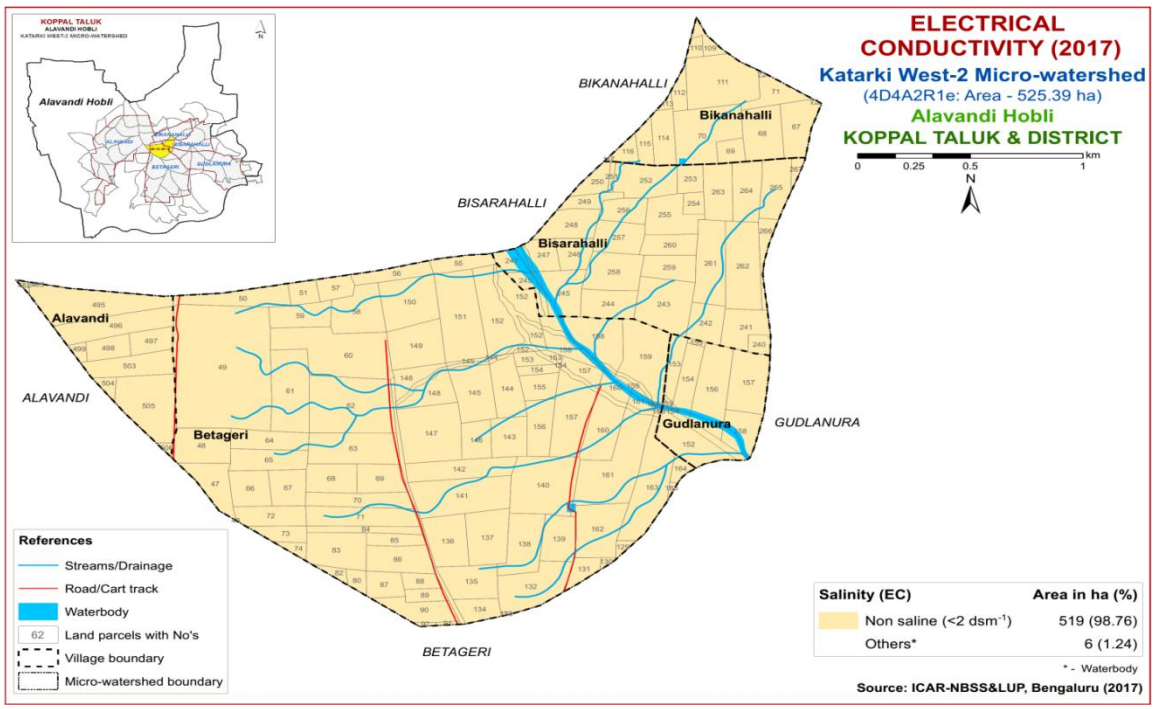


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

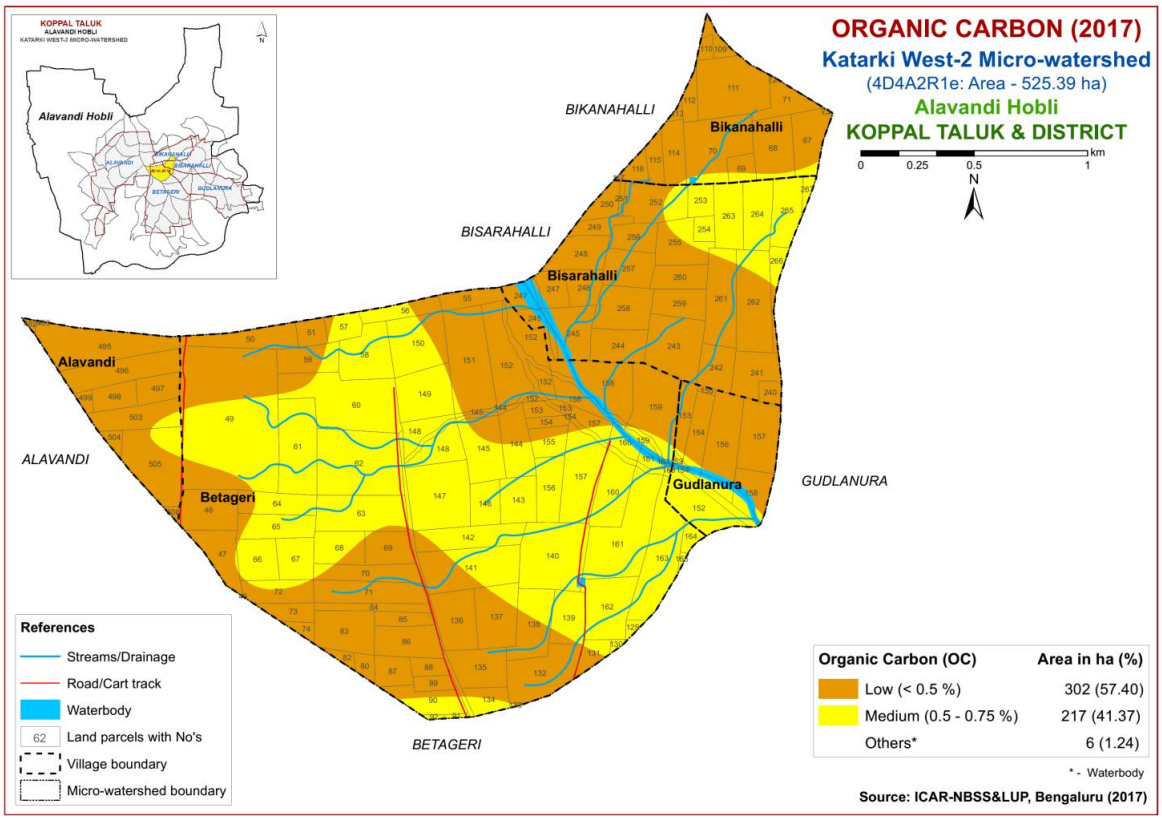


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

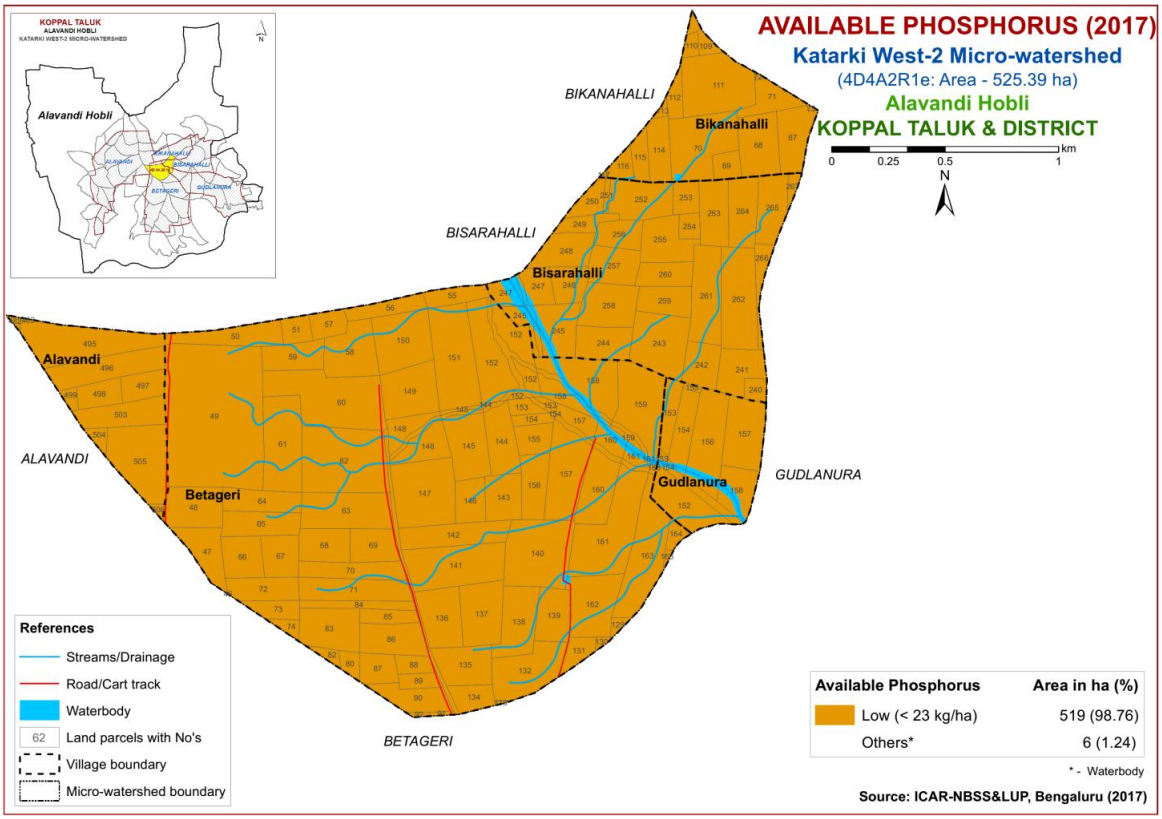


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

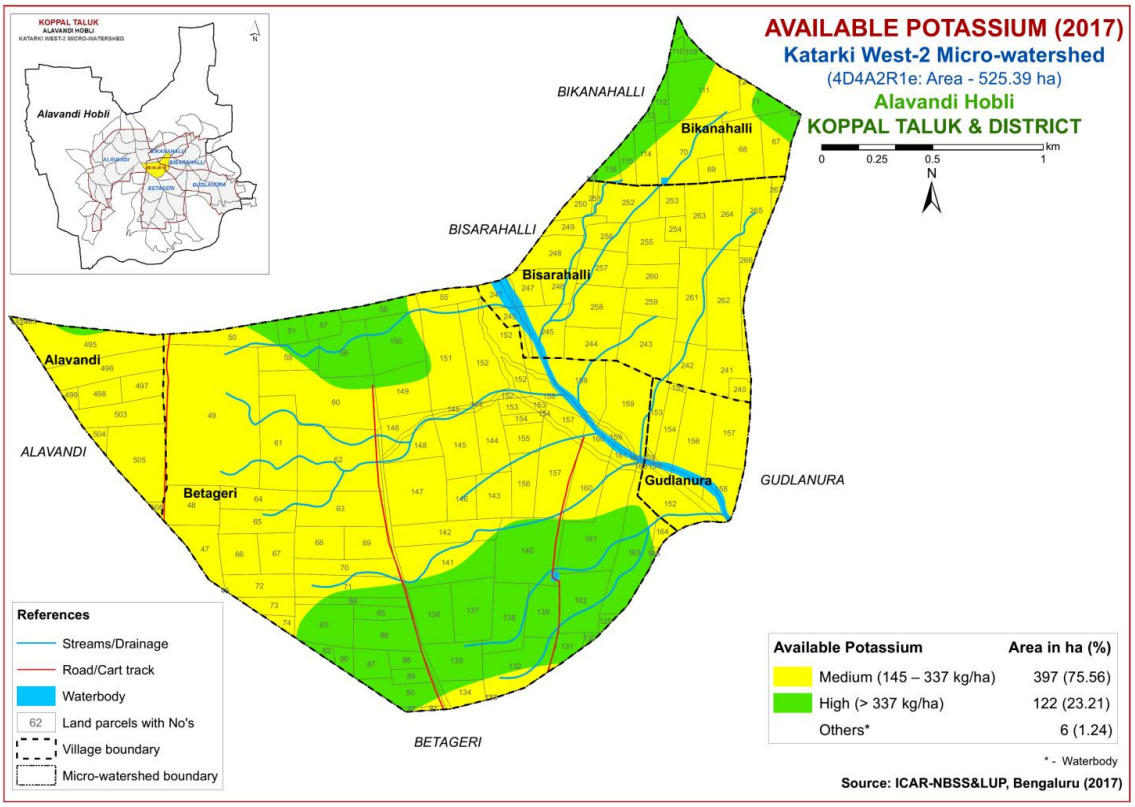


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

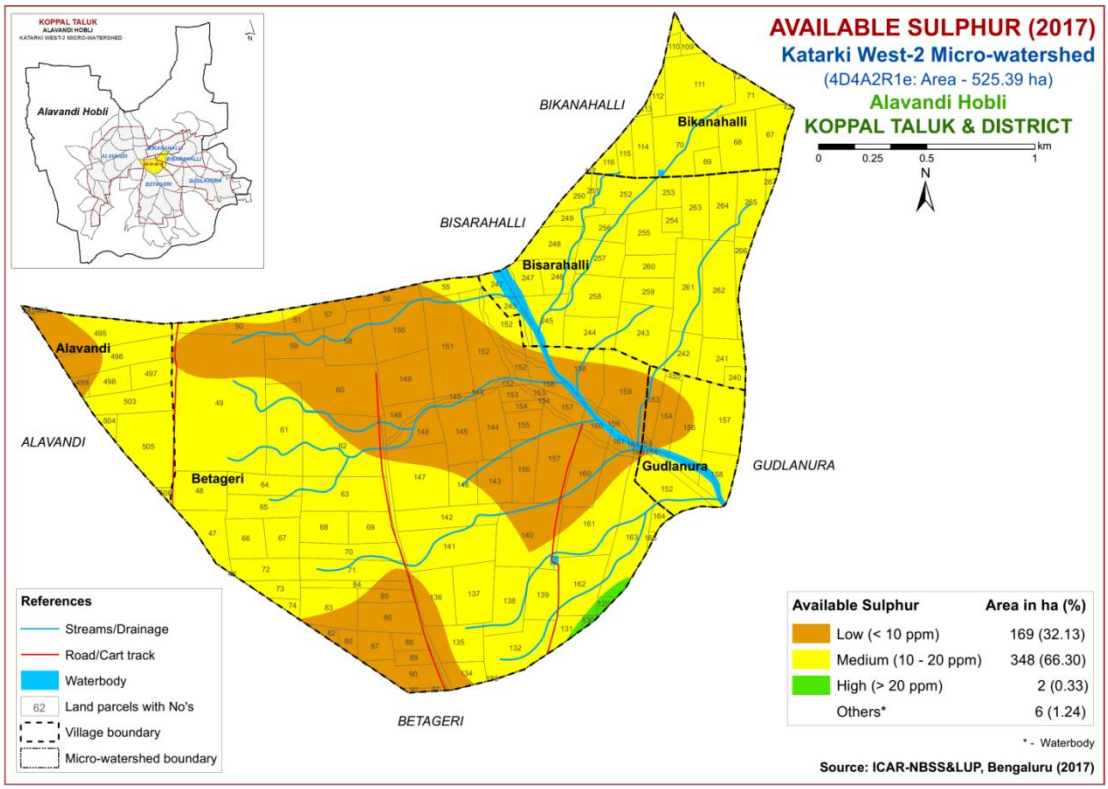


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in a small area of 29 ha (5%) in the microwatershed and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 452 ha (86%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed (Fig.6.7). These areas need to be applied with sodium borate @ 10kg/ha as soil application or 0.2% borax as foliar spray to correct the deficiency and high (>1.0 ppm) in 38 ha (7%) area and occur in the central part of the microwatershed.

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is deficient (<4.5 ppm) in major area of 423 ha (80%) and distributed in all parts of the microwatershed and 96 ha (18%) area sufficient (>4.5 ppm) and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.8).

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

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

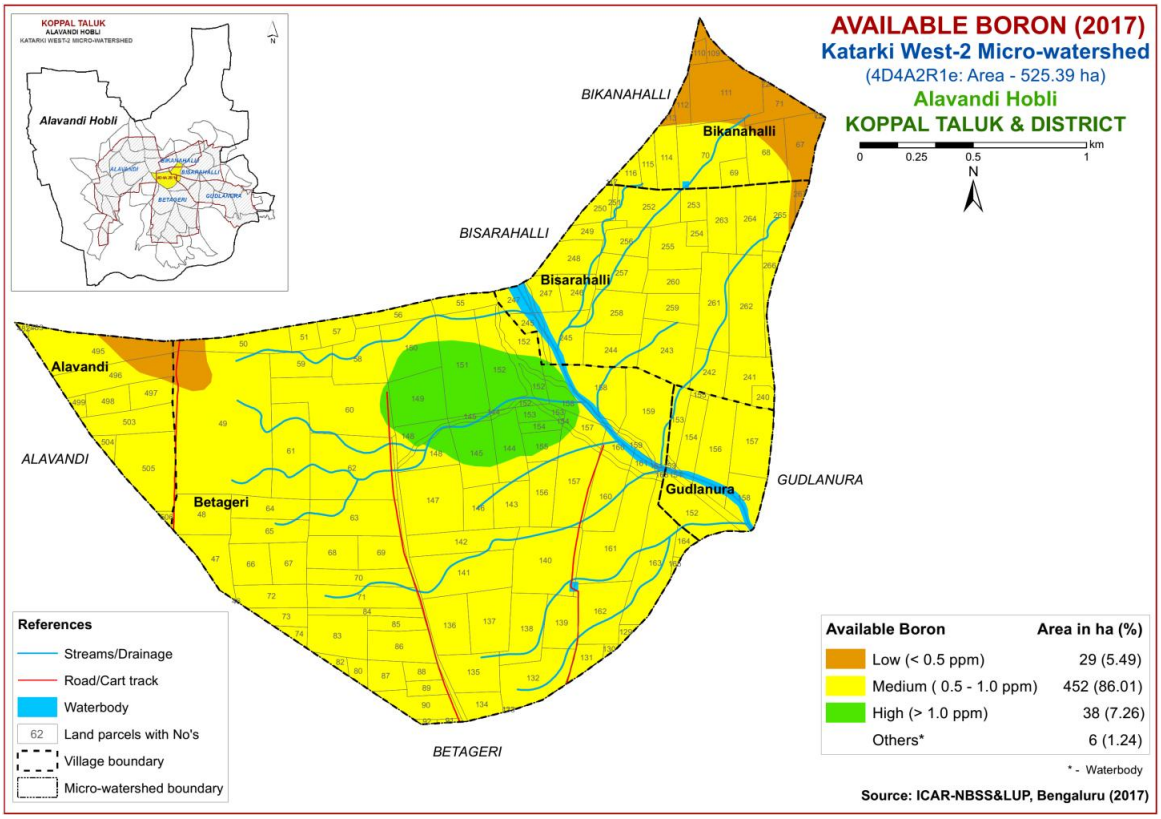


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

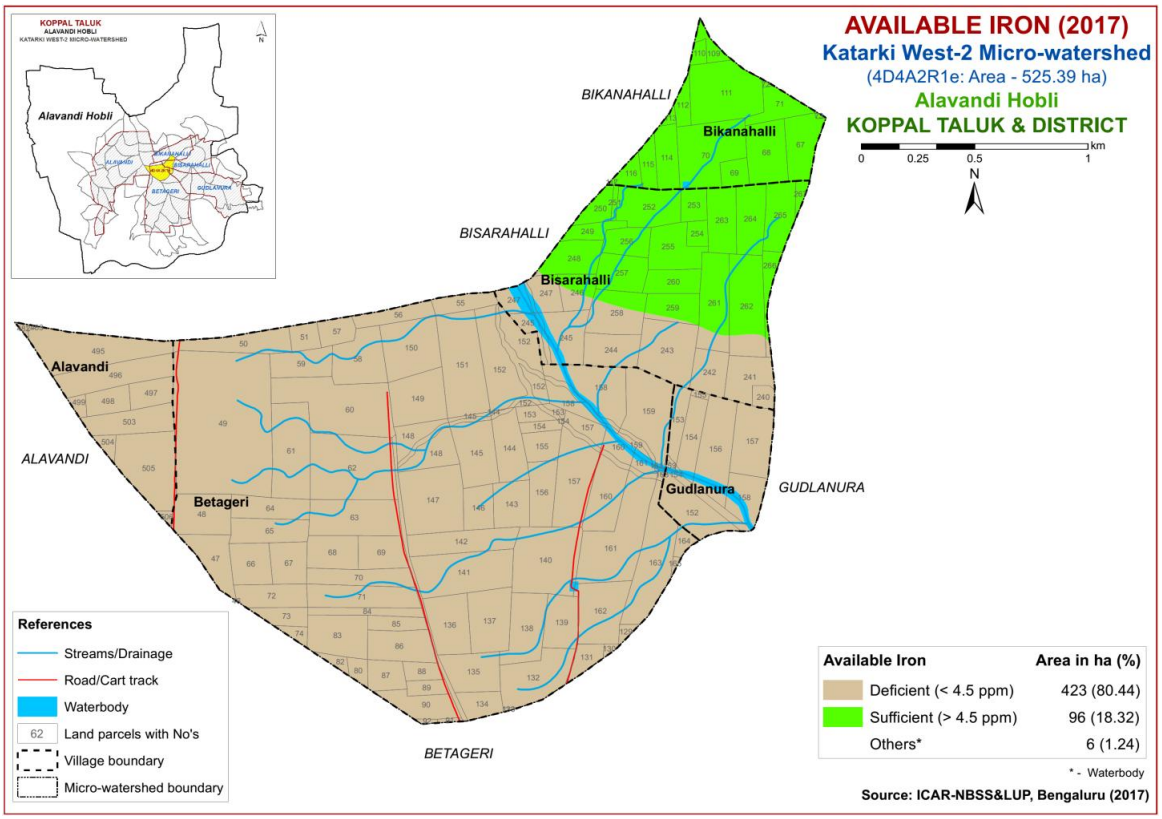


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

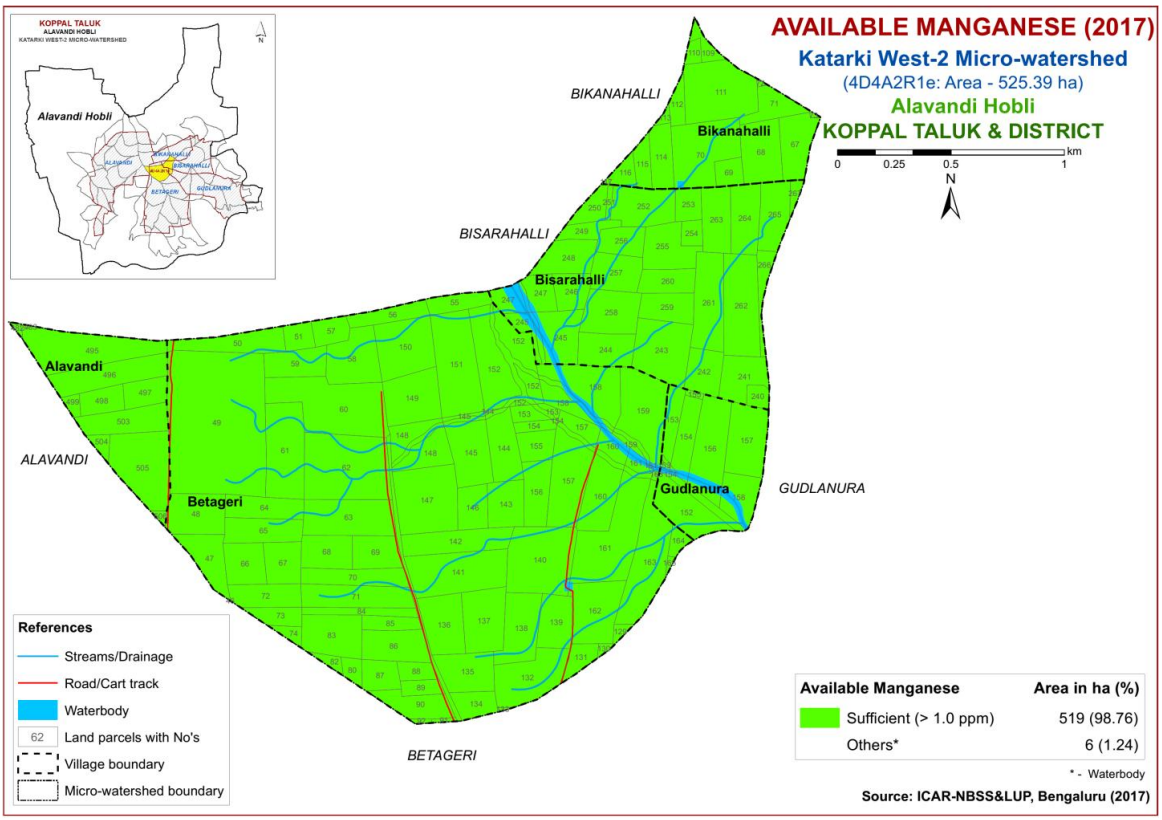


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

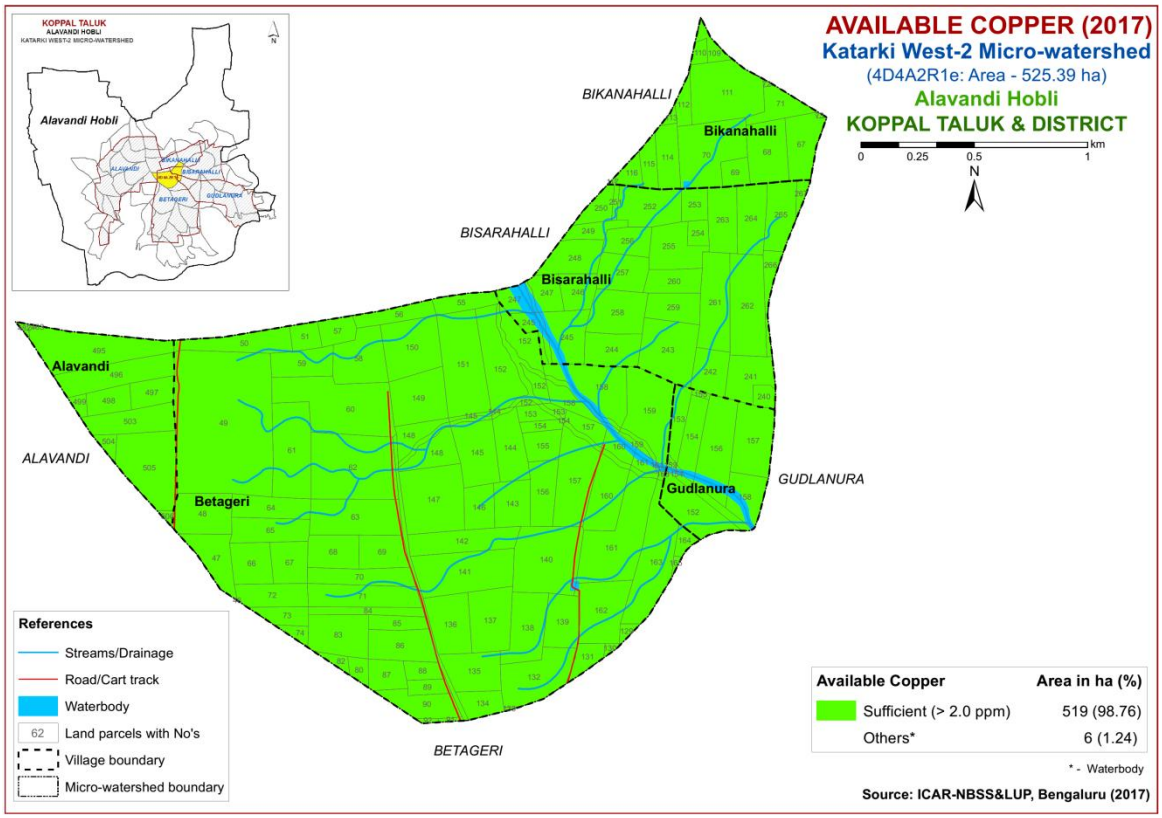


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

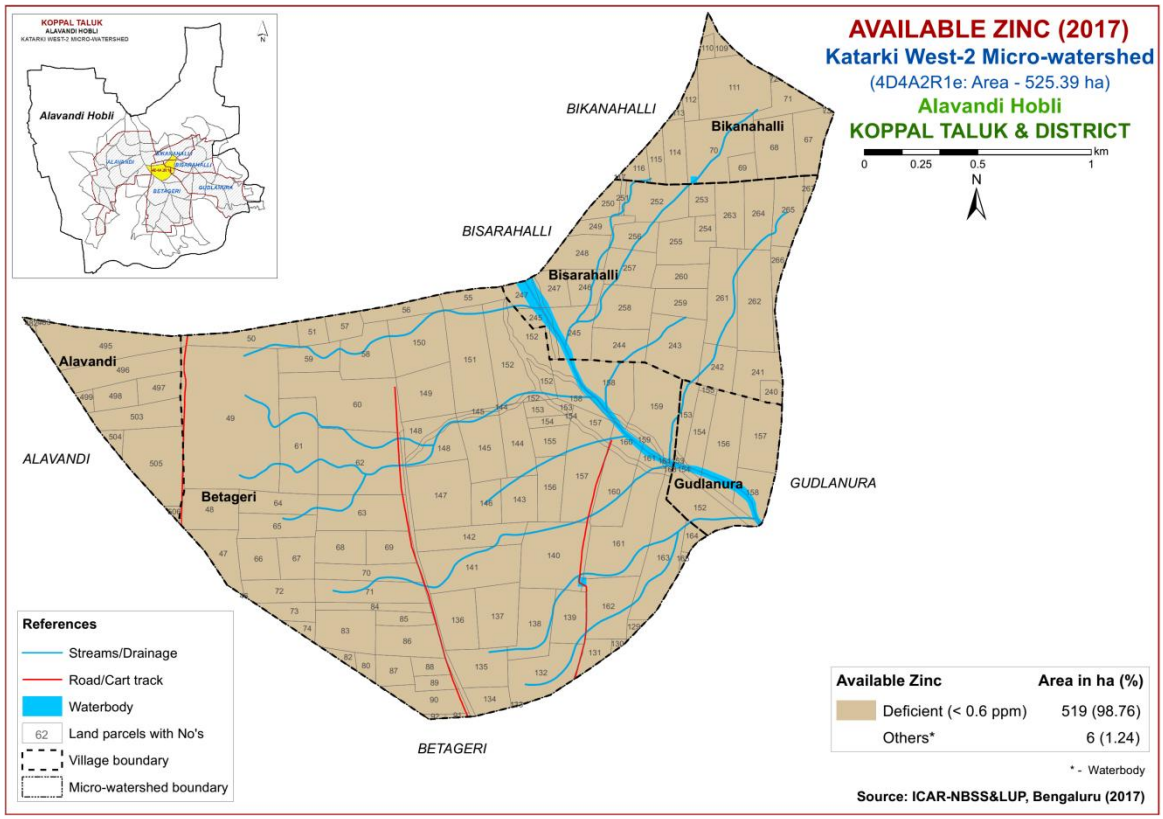


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Katarki West-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 crop requirements were matched with the soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) to arrive at the crop suitability. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S- Suitable and Order N- Not suitable. The orders have Classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1- Highly Suitable, Class S2- Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1- Currently not Suitable and N2- Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3, N1 and N2 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'z' for calcareousness and 'w' for drainage. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the class symbol. For example, moderately suitable lands with the limitations of soil depth and erosion are designated as S2re. For the microwatershed, the soil mapping units were evaluated and classified up to subclass level.

Using the above criteria, the soil map units of the microwatershed were evaluated and land suitability maps for 28 major agricultural and horticultural crops were generated. The detailed information on the kind of suitability of each of the soil phase for the crops assessed are given village/ survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands occupy major area of about 409 ha (78%) and occur in the major parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 110 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth.

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drainage Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC	ESP	CEC [Cmol (p+)kg-1]	BS (%)
					Surf-ace	Sub-surface	Sur-face	Sub-surface								
RNKmB2	662	<90	MWD	50-75	c	c	-	<15	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.86	0.4	16.94	37.0	-
NSPmB1	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	-	101-150	1-3	Slight	9.16	0.61	21.49	51.09	-
NSPmB2	662	<90	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	-	101-150	1-3	Moderate	9.16	0.61	21.49	51.09	-
GRHmA1	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	8.27	1.11	11.72	31.60	-
GRHmB1	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	<15	>200	1-3	Slight	8.27	1.11	11.72	31.60	-
GRHmB2	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	<15	>200	1-3	Moderate	8.27	1.11	11.72	31.60	-
HDLmA1	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	-	>200	0-1	Slight	9.06	0.37	12.72	62.33	-
HDLmB2	662	<90	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	-	>200	1-3	moderate	9.06	0.37	12.72	62.33	-
AWDmB1g1	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	15-35	<15	>200	1-3	Slight	-	-	-	-	-
BDRmA1	662	<90	MWD	>150	c	c	-	<15	>200	0-1	slight	8.73	0.20	10.93	40.56	-

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

Table 7.2 Crop suitability criteria for Sorghum

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Slope	%	2-3	3-8	8-15	>15
LGP	Days	120-150	120-90	<90	
Soil drainage	Class	Well to mod. Well drained	imperfect	Poorly/excessively	V.poorly
Soil reaction	pH	5.5-8.0	5.0-5.5,7.8-8.4	8.4-9.0	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	c, sicl, sc	l,scl, sil, sic,cl,	Sl, ls	S,fragmental skeletal
Soil depth	Cm	100-75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	2-4	4-8	8-10	>10
Sodicity(ESP)	%	5-8	8-10	10-15	>15

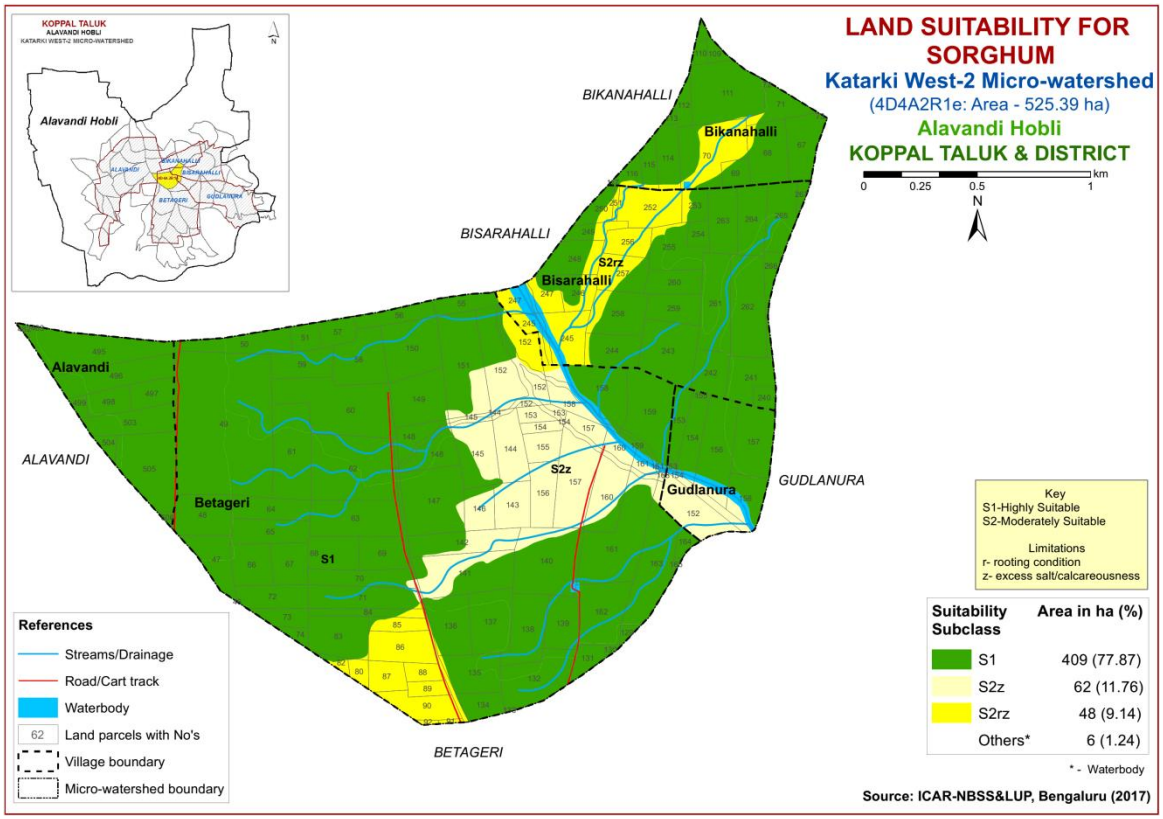


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing maize. Entire area has marginally suitable (Class S3) lands. They have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness in the microwatershed.

Table 7.3 Crop suitability criteria for Maize

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Slope	%	<3	3.5	5-8	
LGP	Days	>100	100-80	60-80	
Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly	Poorly/excessively	V. poorly
Soil reaction	pH	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.5	8.6-9.0	
Surface soil texture	Class	l,cl,scl,sil,sc	c(s-),c,sicl,sic	sl ,ls	s,fragmental
Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	<1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

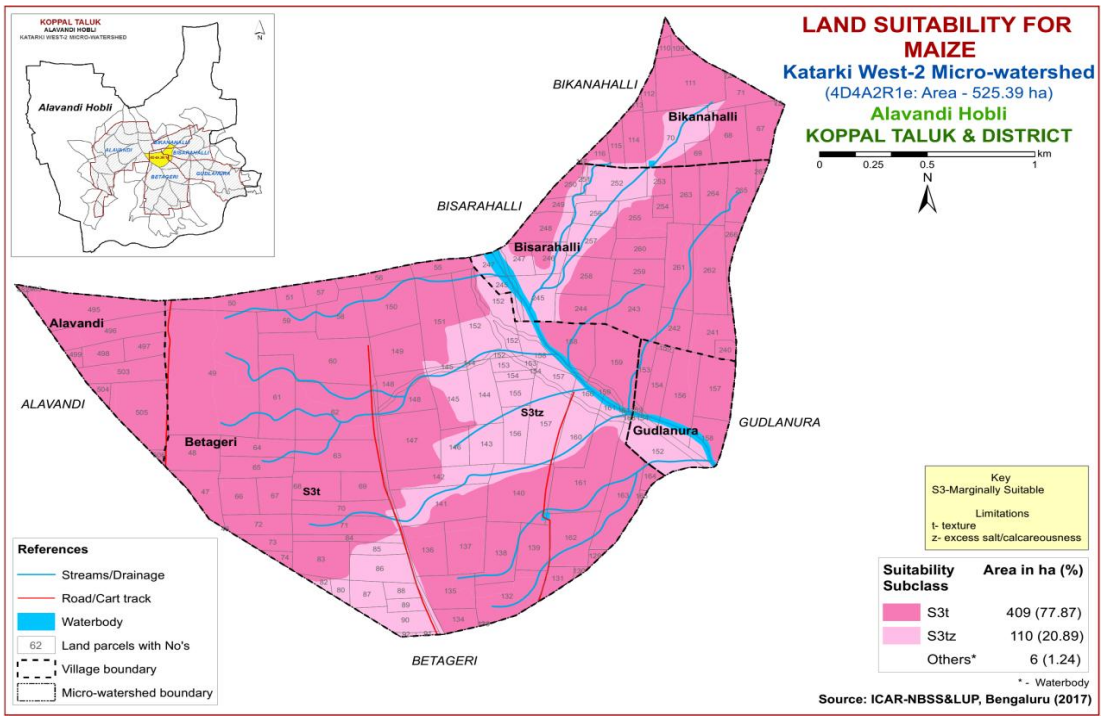


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum)*

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing bajra. Entire area is marginally suitable (Class S3) and have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness in the microwatershed.

Table 7.4 Crop suitability criteria for Bajra

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	2-3	3-8	8-15	>15
LGP	Days	120-150	120-90	<90	
Soil drainage	Class	Well to mod. Well drained	imperfect	Poorly/excessively	V.poorly
Soil reaction	pH	5.5-8.0	5.0-5.5,7.8-8.4	8.4-9.0	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	c (red), sicl, sc, sl,cl	l, c (black) scl, sil, sic	cl, ls	c,fragmental skeletal
Soil depth	cm	100-75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	15-35	35-60	60-80	-
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	2-4	4-8	8-10	>10
Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-8	8-10	10-15	>15

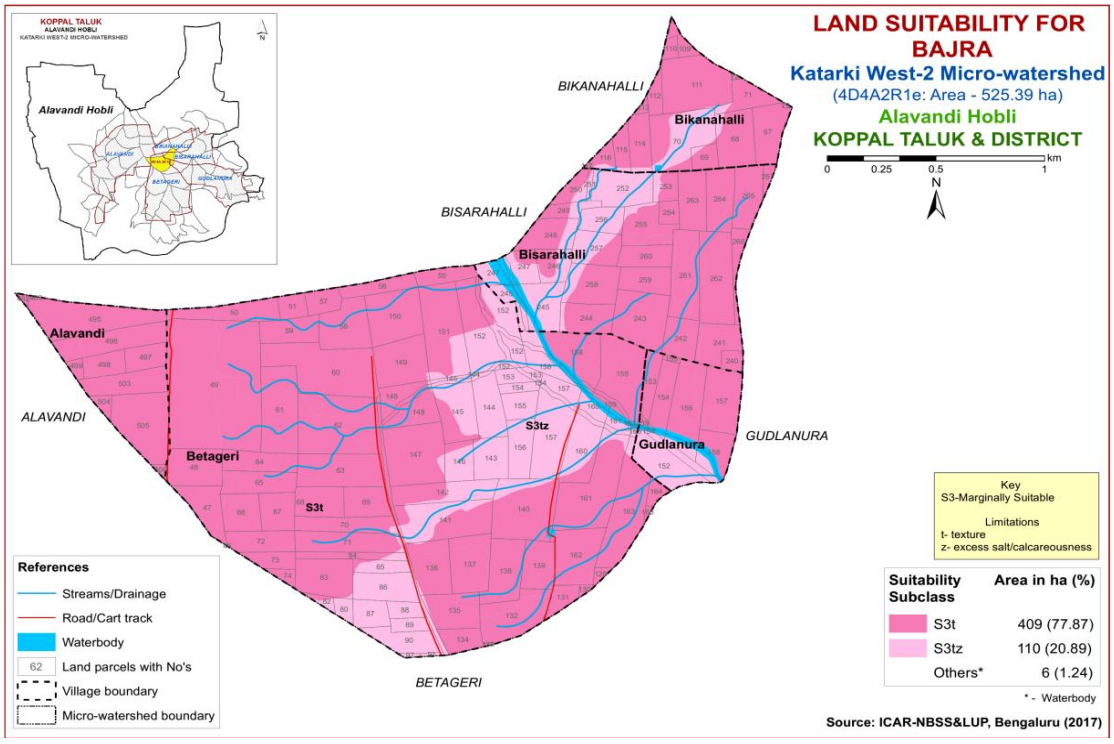


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing groundnut. Entire area is marginally suitable (Class S3) and have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness in the microwatershed.

Table 7.5 Crop suitability criteria for Groundnut

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	100-125	90-105	75-90	
Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. Well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.0-8.0	8.1-8.5,5.5-5.9	>8.5,<5.5	
Surface soil texture	Class	l, sil, sicl	cl, sc, sic, sl	s, ls,c(>60%)	s,fragmental
Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<35	35-60	>60	
CaCO3 in root zone	%	high	Medium	low	
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	<2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-8.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<5	5-10	>10	

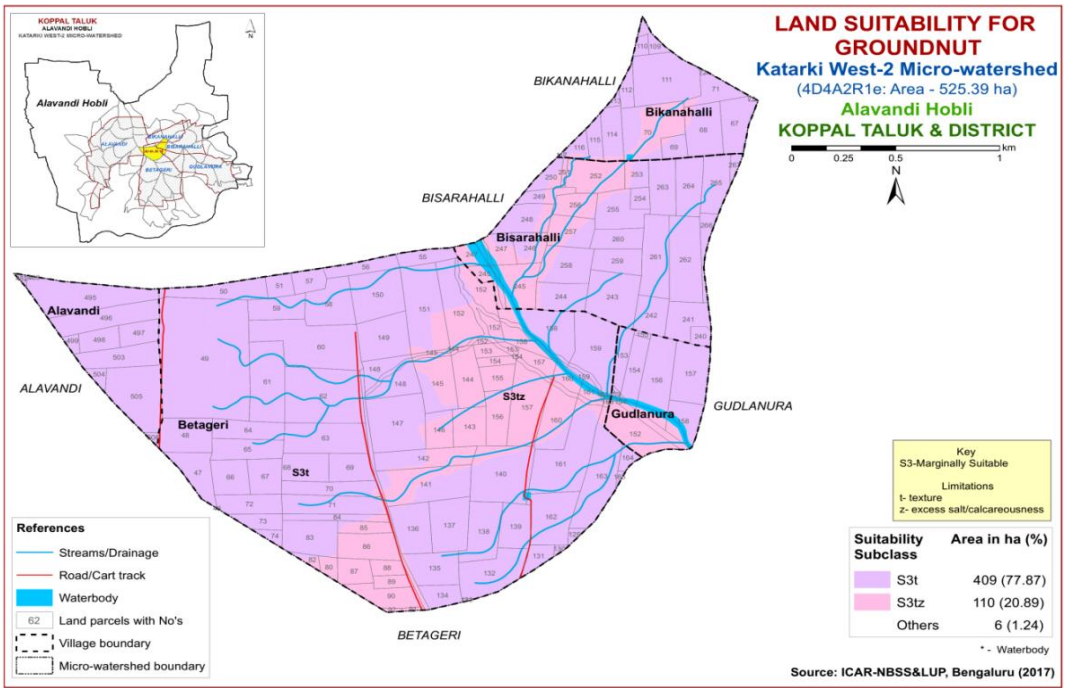


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

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

Table 7.6 Crop suitability criteria for Sunflower

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>90	80-90	70-80	<70
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	mod. Well drained	imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.8	7.8-8.4,5.5-6.5	8.4-9.0;5.0-5.5	>9.0,<5.0
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, sil, sc	scl, sic	ls sl	s
Soil depth	cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

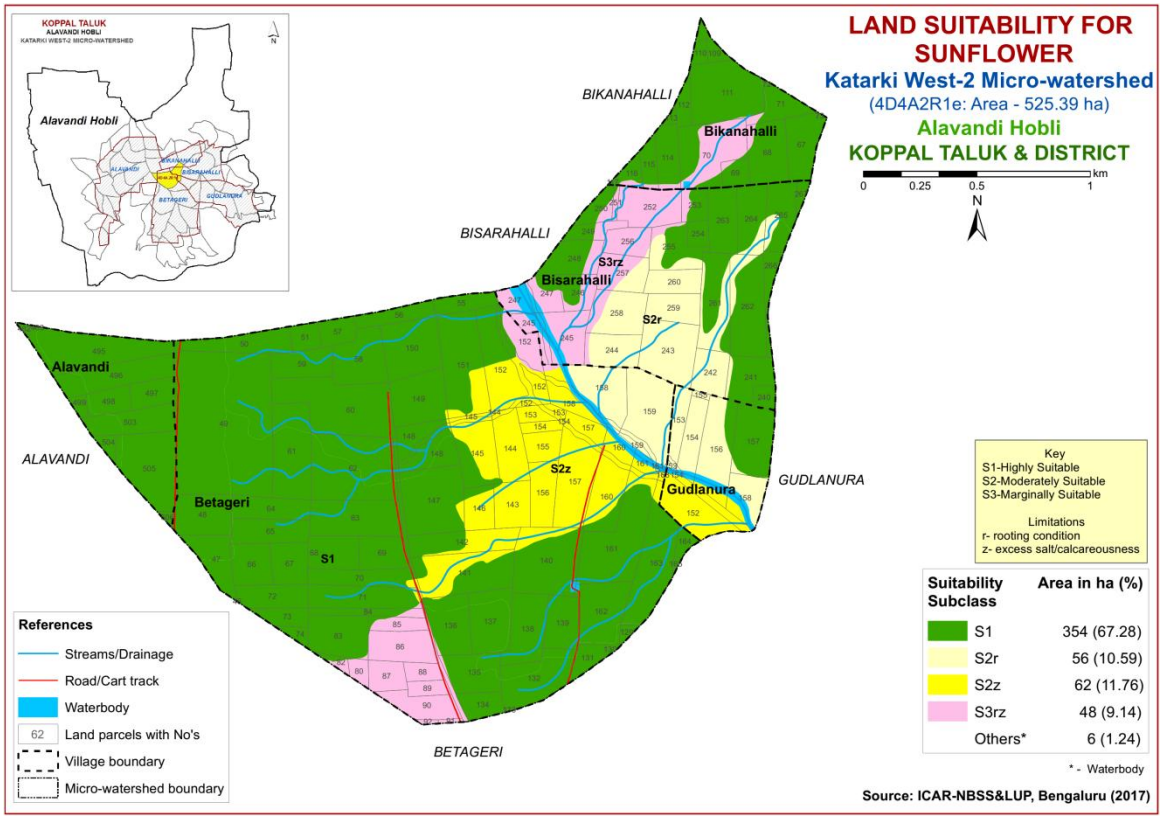


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

Major area of about 354 ha (67%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sunflower and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 118 ha

(22%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and small area of about 48 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sunflower and occur in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth.

7.6 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Cotton is one of the most important fibre crop grown in the state in about 8.75 lakh ha area in Raichur, Dharwad, Belgaum, Kalaburgi, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing cotton (Table 7.7) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cotton was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.7.

Major area of about 409 ha (78%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing cotton occur in all parts of the microwatershed, an area of about 110 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing cotton and are distributed in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, calcareousness and rooting depth.

Table 7.7 Crop suitability criteria for Cotton

Crop requirement		**Rating**			
Soil–site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Slope	%	1-2	2-3	3-5	>5
LGP	Days	180-240	120-180	<120	
Soil drainage	class	Well to moderately well	Imperfectly drained	Poor somewhat excessive	Stagnant/ excessive
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.5	7.6-8.0	8.1-9.0	>9.0 >6.5
Surface soil texture	Class	sic, c	sicl, cl	si, sil, sc, scl, l	sl, s,ls
Soil depth	cm	100-150	60-100	30-60	<30
Gravel content	%vol.	<5	5-10	10-15	15-35
CaCO3 in root zone	%	<3	3-5	5-10	10-20
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	2-4	4.0-8.0	8.0-12	>12
Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-10	10-20	20-30	>30

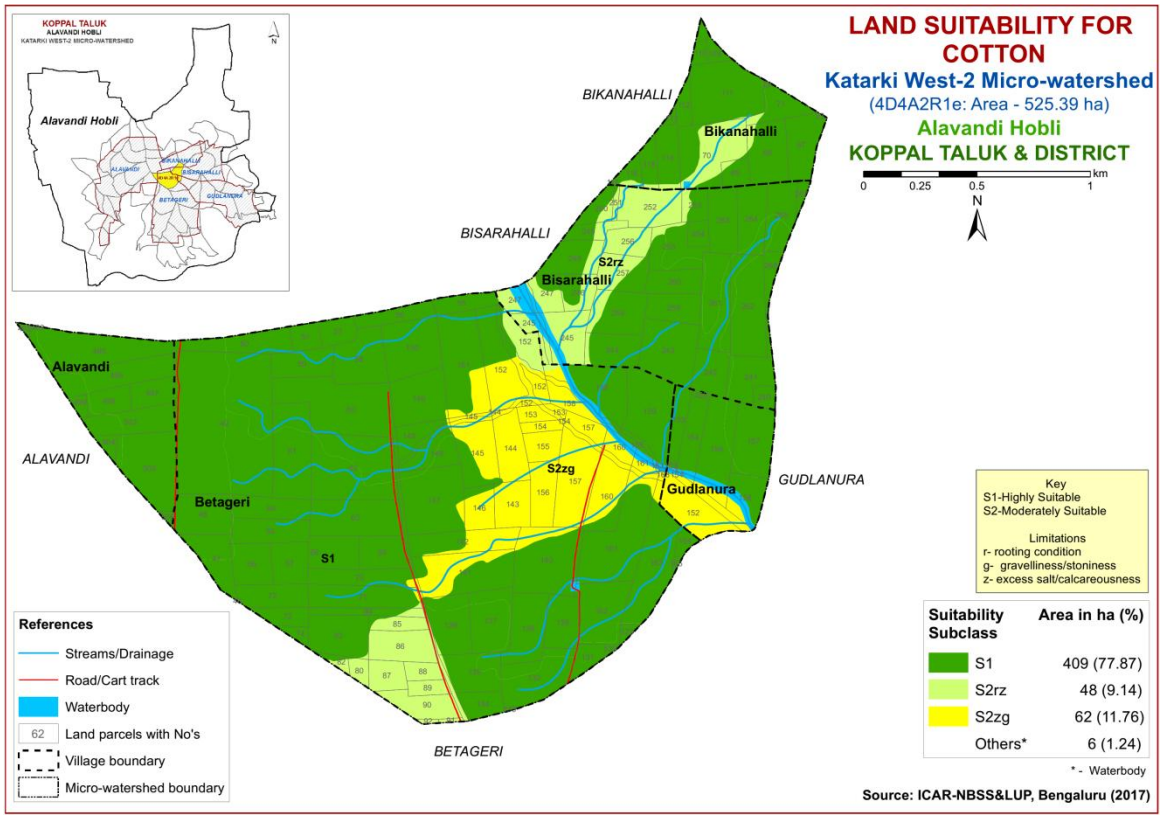


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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

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

Major area of about 471 ha (90%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing red gram and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and gravelliness. Small area of about 48 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing red gram with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.8 Crop suitability criteria for Red gram

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately Suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>210	180-210	150-180	<150
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. to well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.5	5.0-6.5,7.6-8.0	8.0-9.0	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	l, scl, sil, cl, sl	sicl, sic, c (m)	ls	s,fragmental
Soil depth	cm	>100	85-100	40-85	<40
Gravel content	% vol.	<20	20-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm-1	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

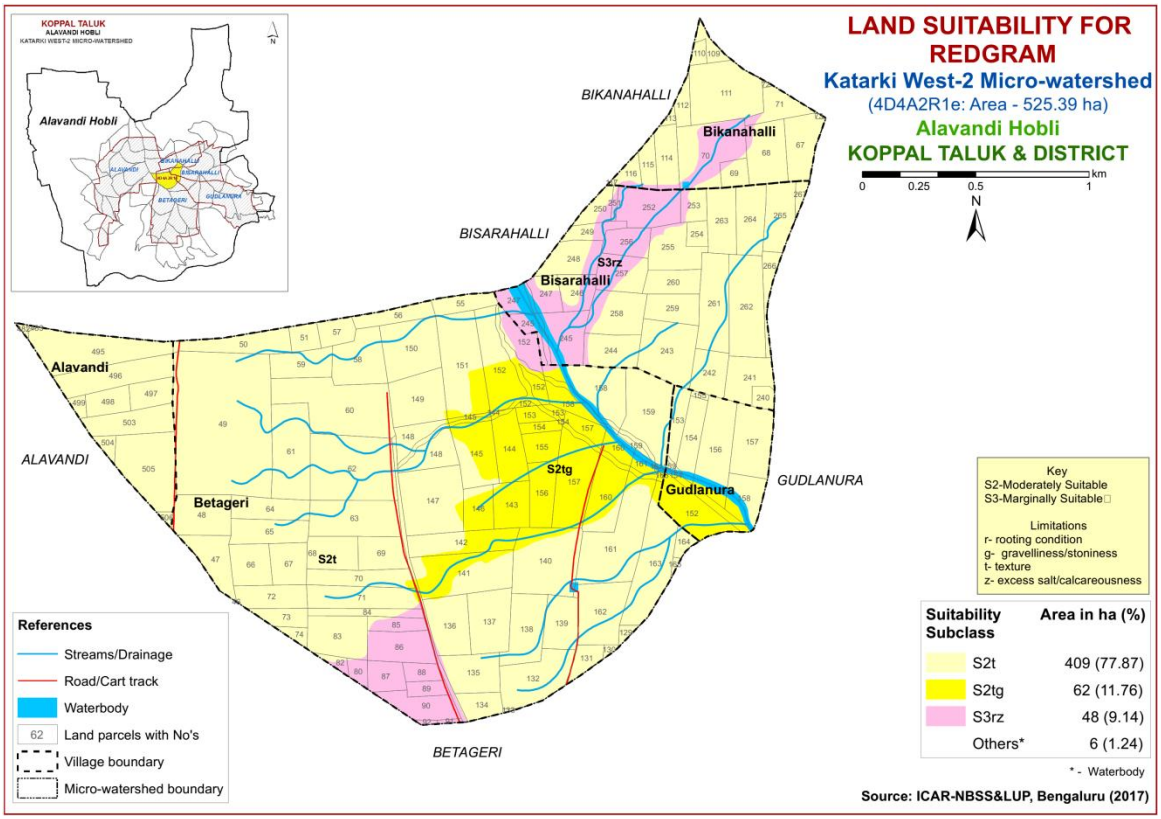


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Red gram

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

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

Maximum area of about 409 ha (78%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 110 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness and gravelliness.

Table 7.9 Crop suitability criteria for Bengal gram

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>100	90-100	70-90	<70
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. to well drained; imperfectly drained	Poorly drained; excessively drained	Very Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.0-7.5	5.5-5.7, 7.6-8.0	8.1-9.0;4.5-5.4	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	l, scl, sil,cl,	sicl, sic, c	sl, c>60%	
Soil depth	cm	>75	51-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	%vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Salinity (ECe)	dsm-1	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

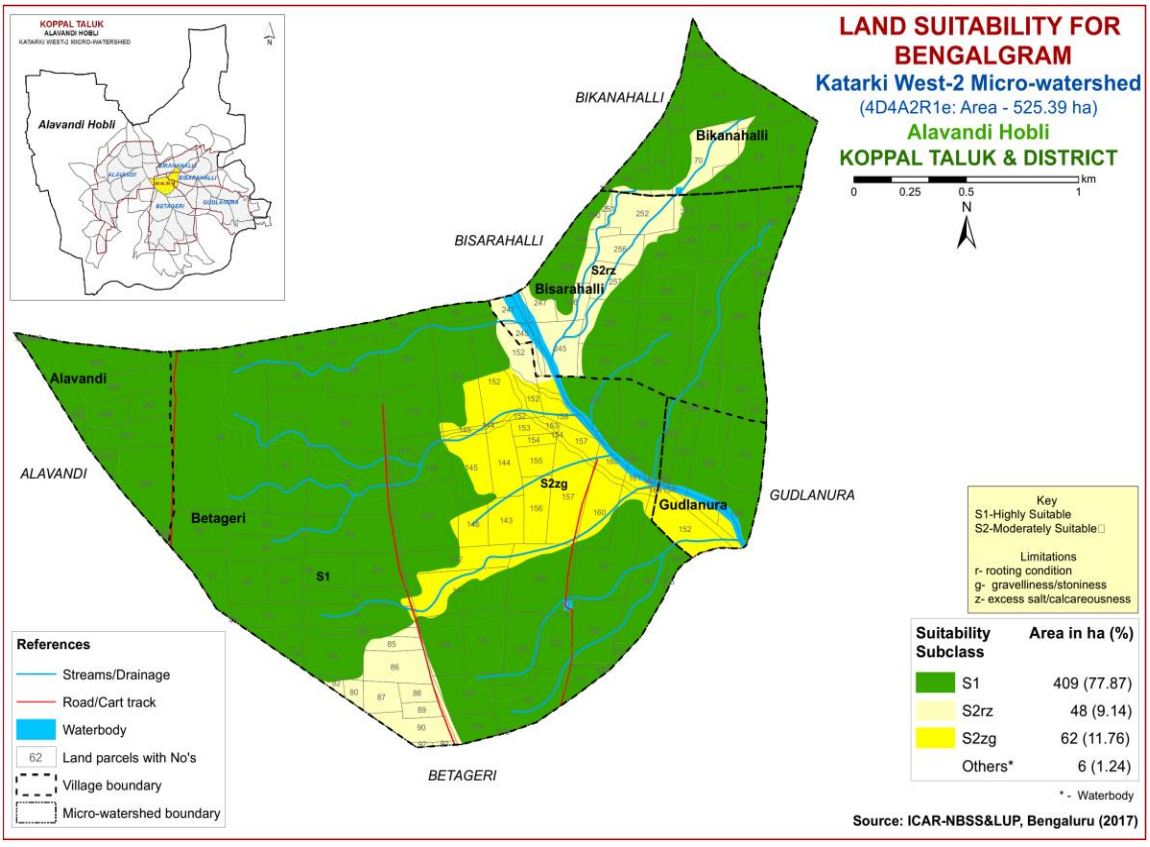


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

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

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

Table 7.10 Crop suitability criteria for Chilli

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Mean temperature in growing season	^{0}C	20-30	30-35 13-15	35-40 10-12	>40 <10
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<90
Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately drained	Imp./ poor drained/excessively	V. poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.8,6.0-7.0	7.8-8.4	8.4-9.0,5.0-5.9	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	scl, cl, sil	sl,sc,sic,c(m/k)	c(ss), ls, s	
Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (ECe)	dsm-1	<1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0	<4
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<5	5-10	10-15	

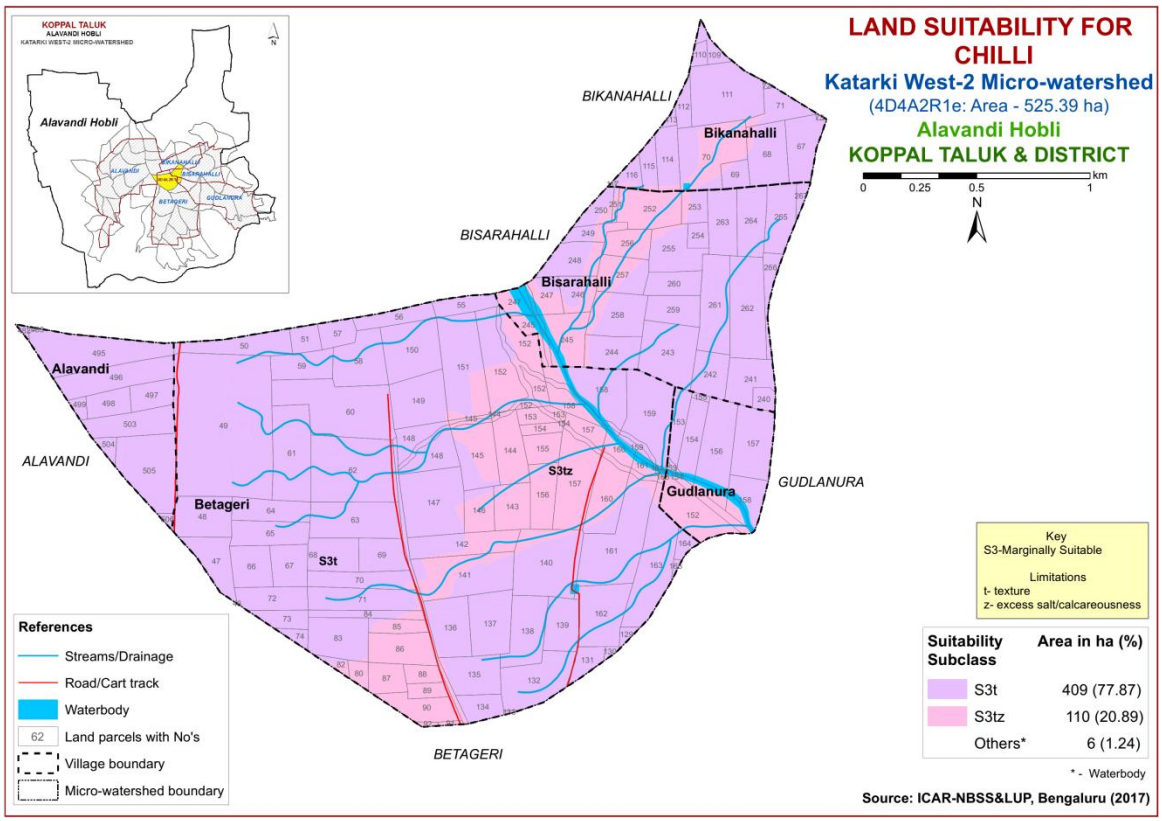


Fig. 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing chilli in the microwatershed. Entire area is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chilli with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness in the microwatershed.

7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)

Tomato is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in an area of 0.65 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.11) for growing tomato were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing tomato was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.10.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing tomato in the microwatershed Entire area is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing tomato with moderate limitations of texture, wetness and calcareousness in the microwatershed

Table 7.11 Crop suitability criteria for Tomato

Crop requirement			**Rating**			
Soil-site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	25-28	29-32 20-24	15-19 33-36	<15 >36
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	l, sl, cl, scl	sic,sicl,sc,c(m/k)	c (ss), ls	s
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.0	5.0-5.9,7.1-8.5	<5;>8.5	
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Slightly calcareous	Strongly calcareous	
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Gravelcontent	%vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Soil toxicity	Salinity	ds/m	Non saline	slight	strongly	
	Sodicity(ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	-
Erosion	Slope	%	1-3	3-5	5-10	>10

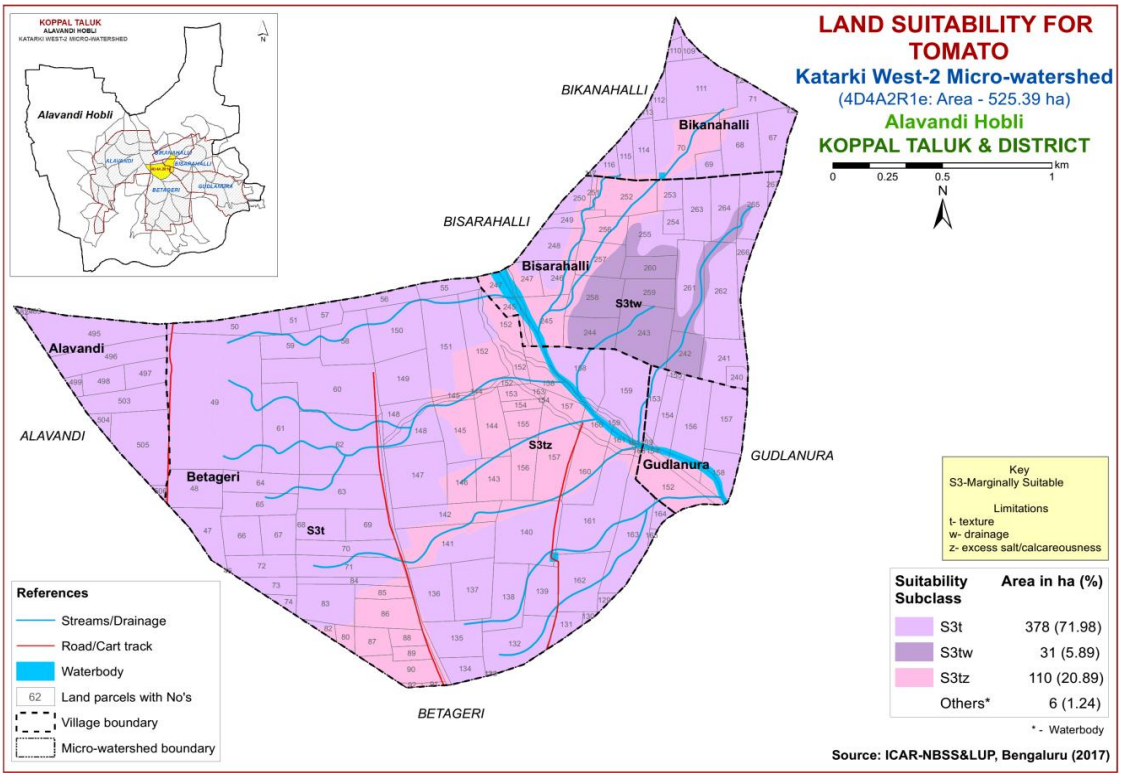


Fig. 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera)*

Drumstick is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in 2403 ha area in the state. The crop requirements for growing drumstick (Table 7.12) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing drumstick was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.11.

Major area of 472 ha (90%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable for growing drumstick with minor limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness and texture and distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. Small area of about 48 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing drumstick with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil-site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Poorly drained	V. Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	sc,scl,cl,c(red)	sl, c (black)	ls	s
	pH	1:2.5	5.5-6.5	5-5.5,6.5-7.3	7.8-8.4	>8.4
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	%vol.	0-35	35-60	60-80	>80
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-10	-	>10

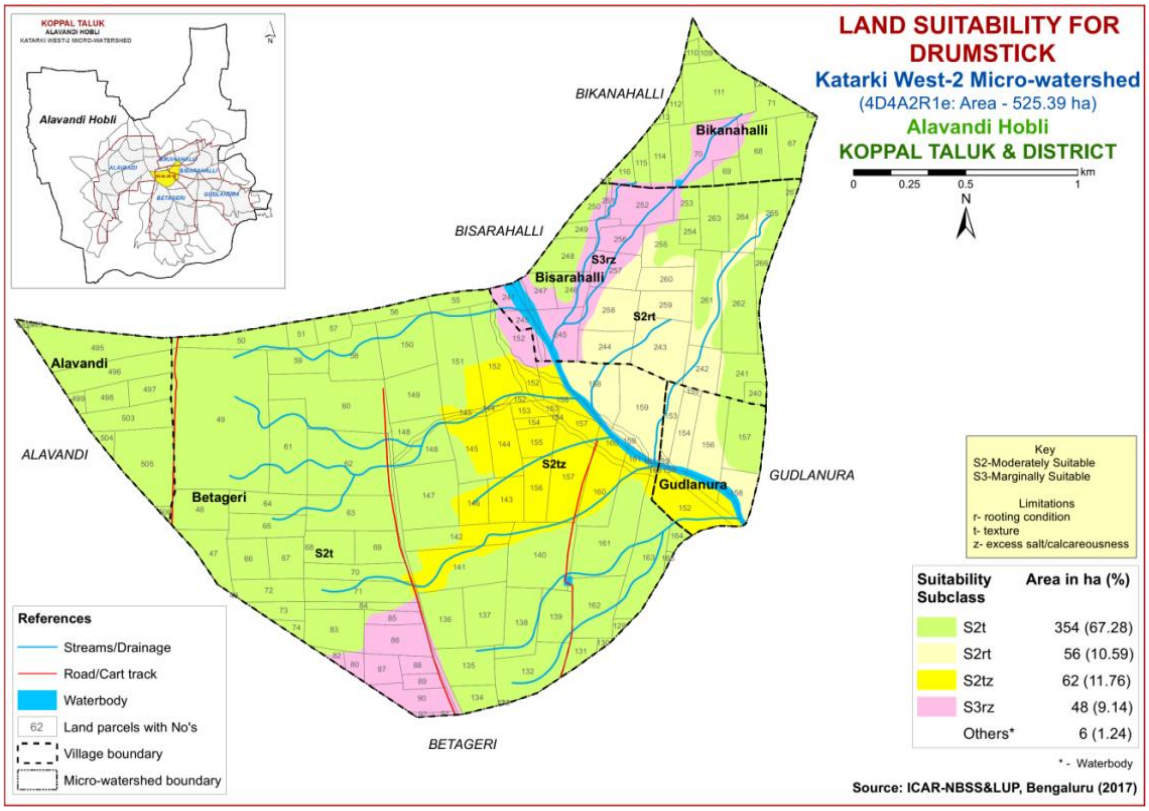


Fig. 7.11 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.12 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is the important leaf crop grown for rearing silkworms in about 1.66 lakh ha in all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing mulberry (Table 7.13) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing mulberry was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.12.

Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil-site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Poorly drained	V. Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	sc, cl, scl	c (red)	c(black), sl, ls	-
	pH	1:2.5	-	-	-	-
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	0-35	35-60	60-80	>80
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	5-10	>10

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

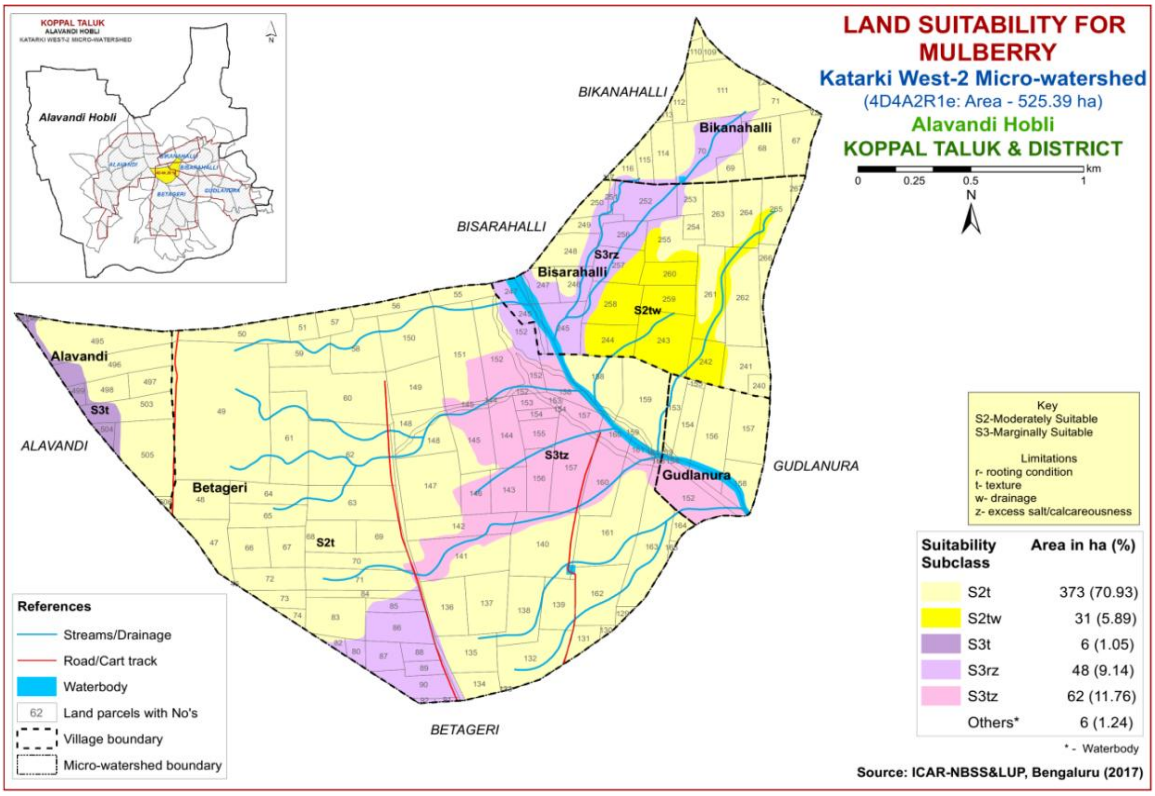


Fig. 7.12 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occupy a major area of about 404 ha (77%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and wetness. Marginally suitable lands cover an area of about 116 ha (22%) and occur in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness.

7.13 Land suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

Mango is one of the most important fruit crop grown in about 1.73 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.14) for growing mango were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing mango was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.13.

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a small area of about 472 ha (90%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness and an area of about 48 ha (9%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing mango and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth.

Table 7.14 Crop suitability criteria for Mango

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil-site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Climate	Temp. in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	24-27 33-35	36-40	20-24
	Min.temp.before flowering	^{0}C	10-15	15-22	>22	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>180	150-180	120-150	<120
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. To imp. drained	Poor drained	V. poorly drained
	Water table	M	>3	2.50-3.0	2.5-1.5	<1.5
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	sc, l, sil, cl	sc, sic, l, c	c(<60%),ls,sl	c (>60%),
	pH	1:2.5	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.5,5.0-5.4	8.6-9.04.0-4.9	>9.0<4.0
	OC	%	High	medium	low	
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<5	5-10	>10
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>200	125-200	75-125	<75
	Gravel content	%vol	Non-gravelly	<15	15-35	>35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	<2.0	2.0-3.0	>3.0
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	<10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

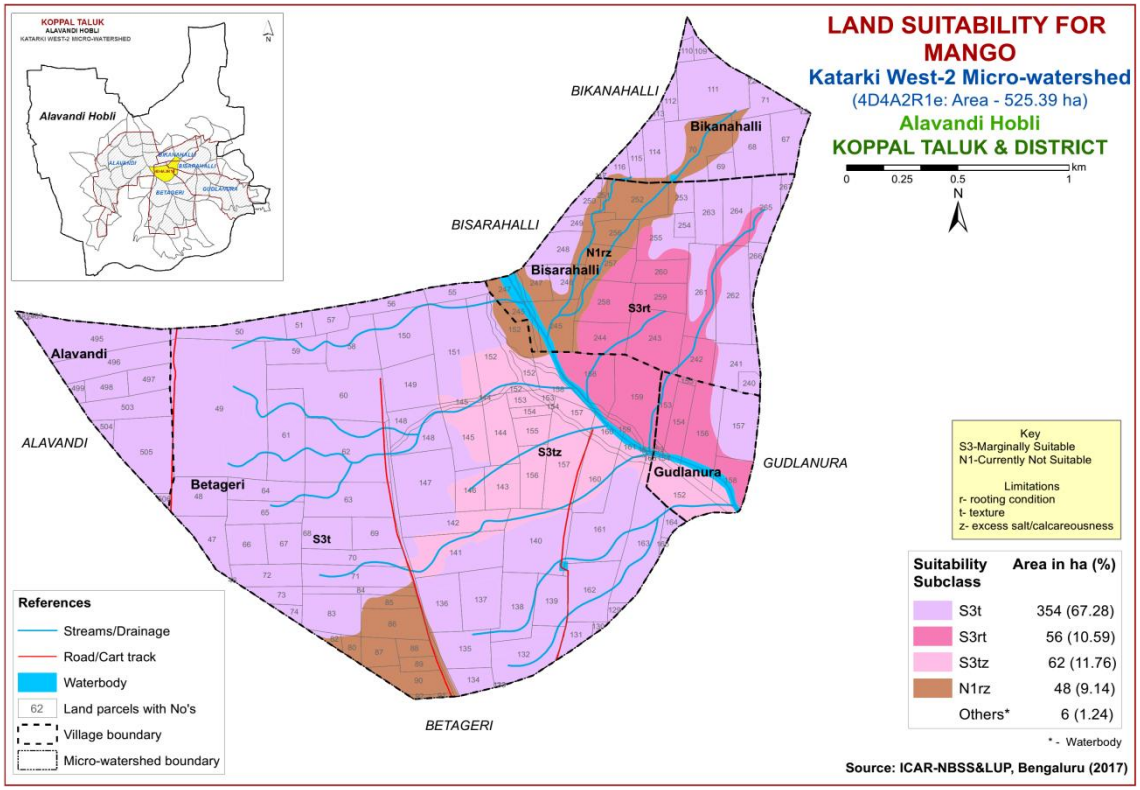


Fig. 7.13 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.14 Land suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

Sapota is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of about 29373 ha in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.15) for growing sapota were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sapota was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.14

Table 7.15 Crop suitability criteria for Sapota

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	33-36 24-27	37-42 20-23	>42 <18
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<120
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl, l, cl, sil	sl, sicl, sc	c (<60%), ls	s,c (>60%)
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	7.6-8.0,5.0-5.9	8.1-9.0,4.5-4.9	>9.0,<4.5
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<10	10-15	>15
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>150	75-150	50-75	<50
	Gravelcontent	%vol.	Non gravelly	<15	15-35	<35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Up to 1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	10-15	15-25	>25
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

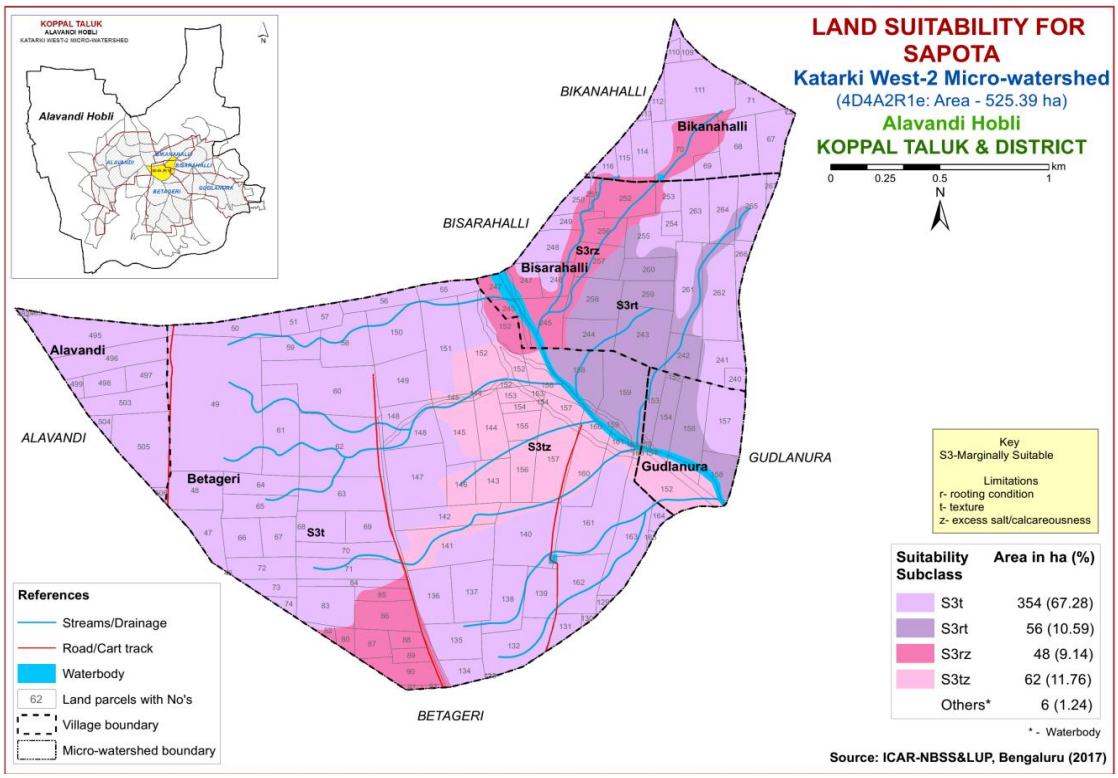


Fig. 7.14 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.15 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

Pomegranate is one of the commercially grown fruit crop in about 18488 ha in Karnataka mainly in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag and Chitradurga districts. The crop requirements for growing pomegranate (Table 7.16) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing pomegranate was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.15.

Table 7.16 Crop suitability criteria for Pomegranate

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	30-34	35-38 25-29	39-40 15-24	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<90
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	imperfectly drained		
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	sl, scl, l, cl	c, sic, sicl	cl, s, ls	s,fragmental
Rooting conditions	pH	1:2.5	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.5	8.6-9.0	
	Soil depth	cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	%vol.	nil	15-35	35-60	>60
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Nil	<9	>9	<50
	Sodicity	%	nil			
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

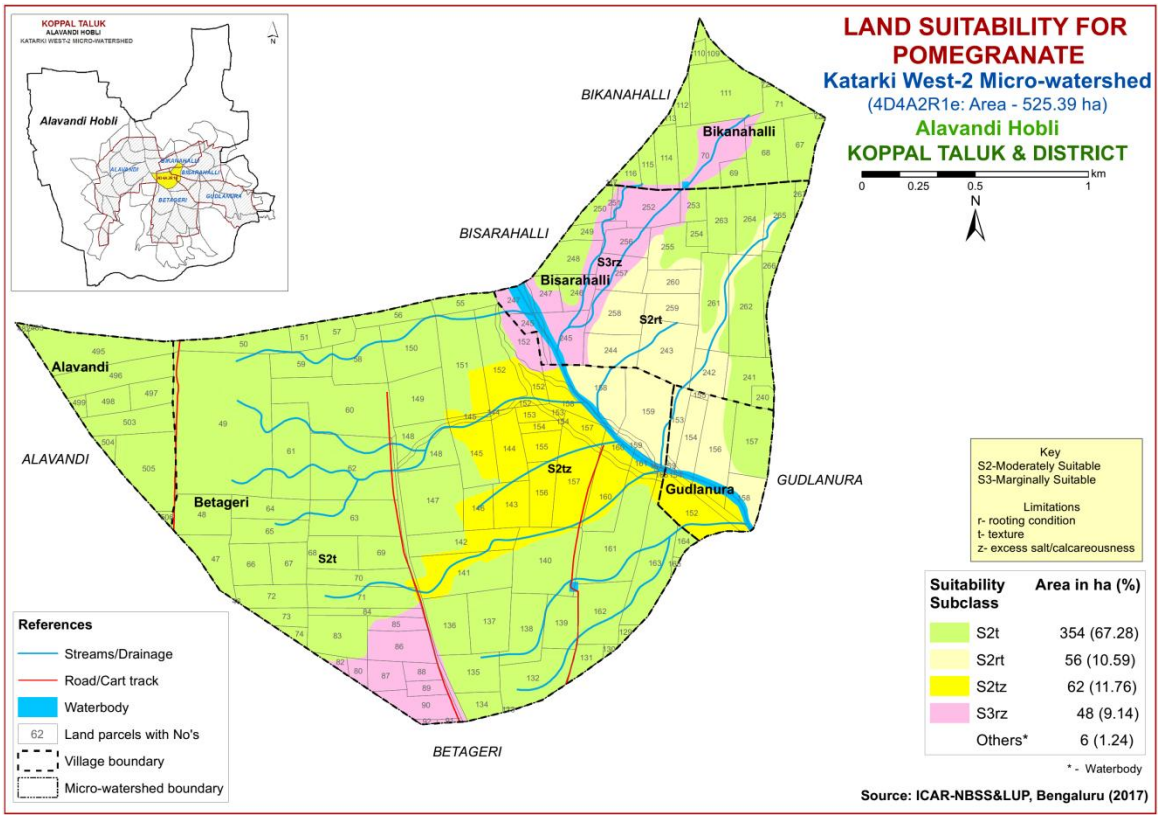


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

Major area of about 472 ha (90%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable for growing pomegranate with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 48 ha (9%) and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness.

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing guava in the microwatershed Entire area is marginally (Class S3) suitable for growing guava with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness.

Table 7.17 Crop suitability criteria for Guava

Crop requirement			**Rating**			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	33-36 24-27	37-42 20-23	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<90
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly	poor	Very poor
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl,l,cl,sil, sc,c(red)	sl,sicl,sic	c (<60%),ls	c (>60%)
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	7.6-8.0:5.0-5.9	8.1-8.5:4.5-4.9	>8.5:<4.5
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<10	10-15	>15
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	%vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	<2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-6.0	
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	10-15	15-25	>25
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

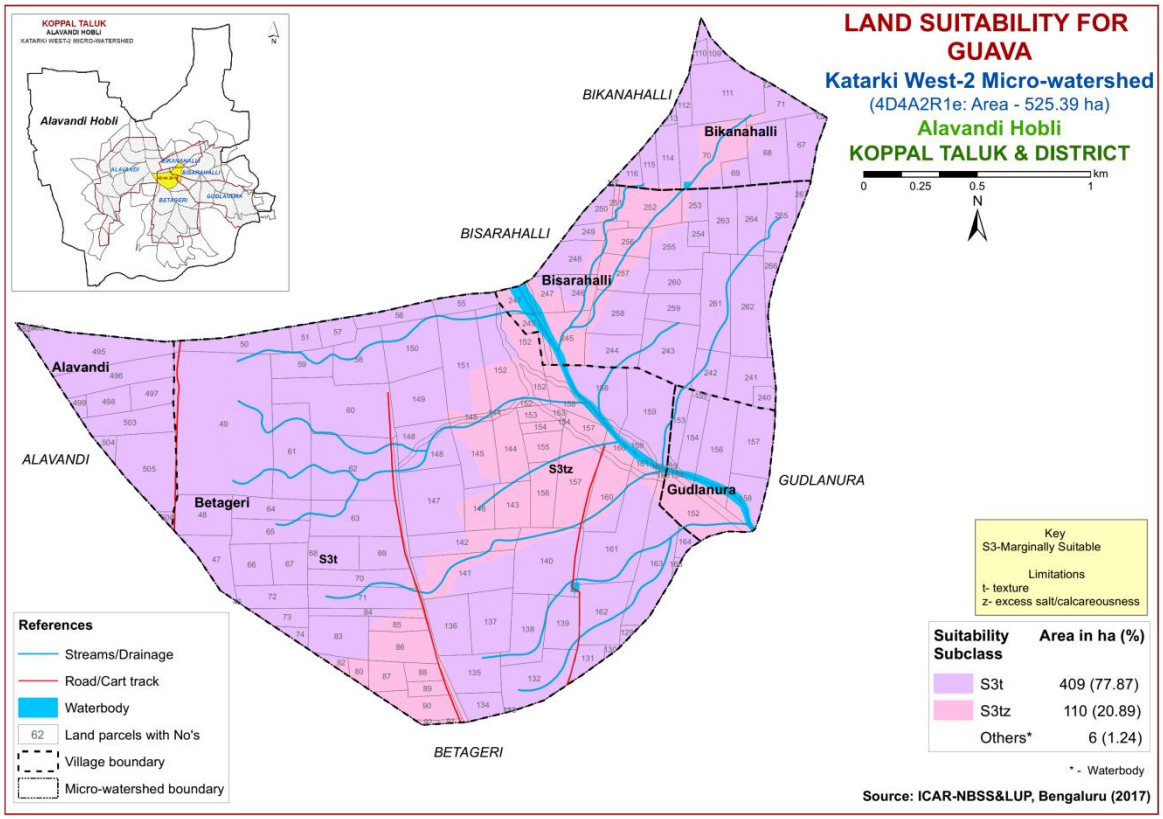


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.17 Land Suitability for Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)

Jackfruit is one of the most important fruit crop grown in 5368 ha in all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.18) for growing jackfruit were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jackfruit was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in figure 7.17.

There are no highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing jackfruit in the microwatershed Entire area is marginally (Class S3) suitable for growing jackfruit with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness.

Table 7.18 Crop suitability criteria for Jackfruit

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	well	Mod. well	Poorly	V. Poorly
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Scl,cl,sc,c(red)	-	Sl,ls,(black)	-
	pH	1:2.5	5.5-7.3	5.0-5.5,7.3-7.8	7.8-8.4	>8.4
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	%vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	>5	-

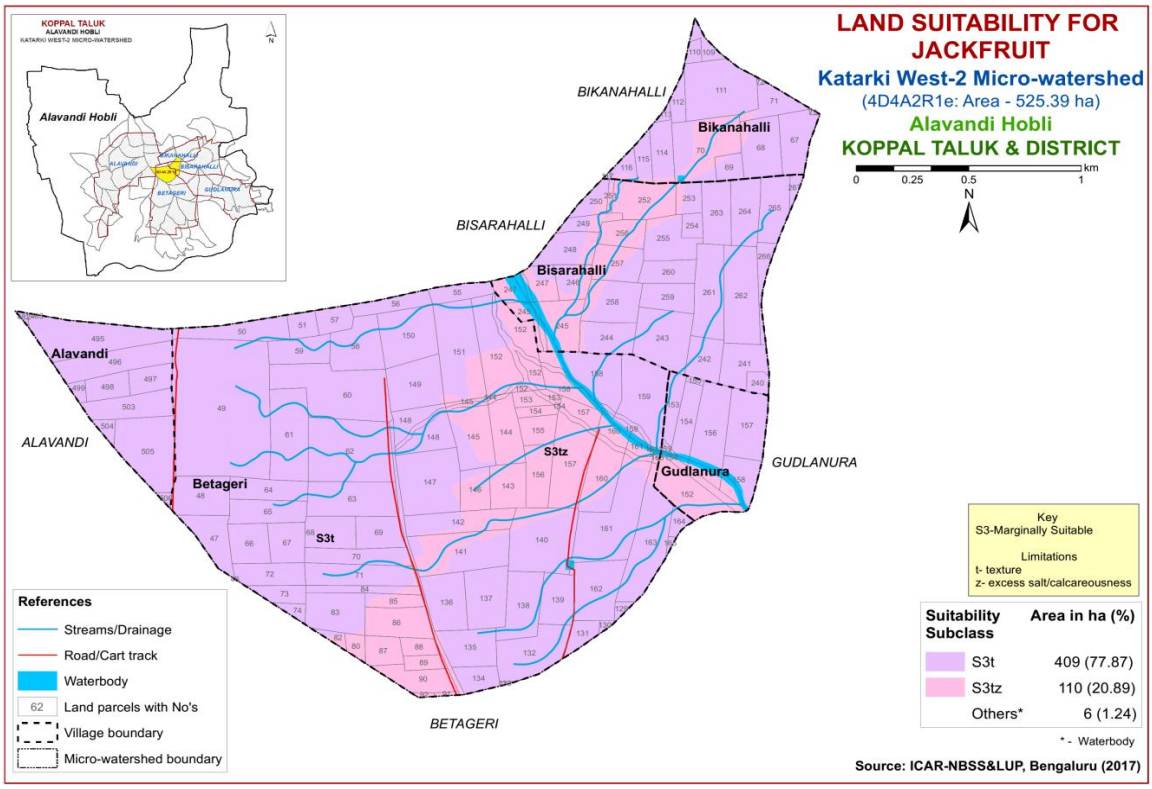


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.18 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

Jamun is an important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.19) for growing jamun were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jamun was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.18.

Table 7.19 Crop suitability criteria for Jamun

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable(N)
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well	Mod. well	Poorly	V. Poorly
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
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>150	100-150	50-100	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	5-10	>10

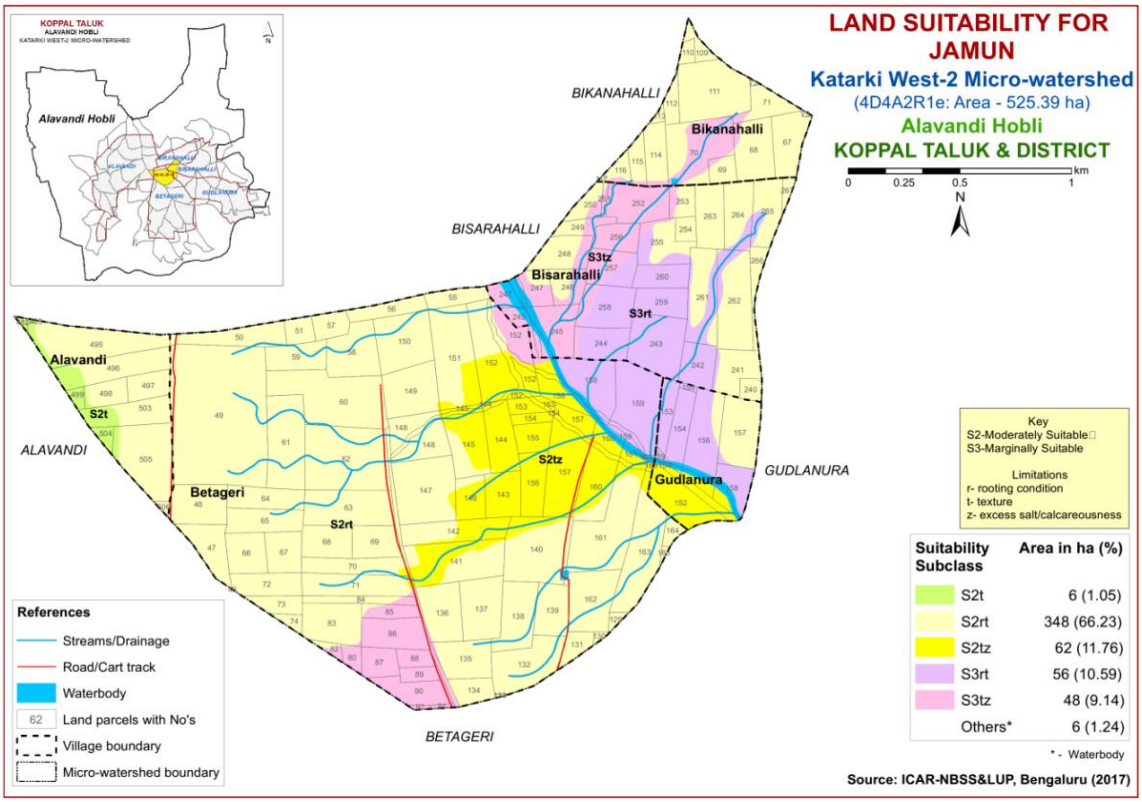


Fig. 7.18 Land Suitability map of Jamun

Major area of 416 ha (79%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jamun with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 104 ha (20%) and occur in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness.

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

Musambi is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 5446 ha in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.20) for growing musambi were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing musambi was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.16.

Major area of about 354 ha (28%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing musambi and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. About 118 ha (22%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Musambi with minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a small area of about 48 ha (9%) and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness.

Table 7.20 Crop suitability criteria for Musambi

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-30	31-35 24-27	36-40 20-23	>40 <20
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	240-265	180-240	150-180	<150
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imp.drained	Poorly	Very poorly
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl,l,sicl,cl,s	sc, sc, c	c(>70%),ls	s
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	5.5-6.47.6-8.0	4.0-5.4,8.1-8.5	<4.0,>8.5
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Upto 5	5-10	>10
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>150	100-150	50-100	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	Non gravelly	15-35	35-55	>55
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Upto 1.0	1.0-2.5	>2.5
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	5-10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

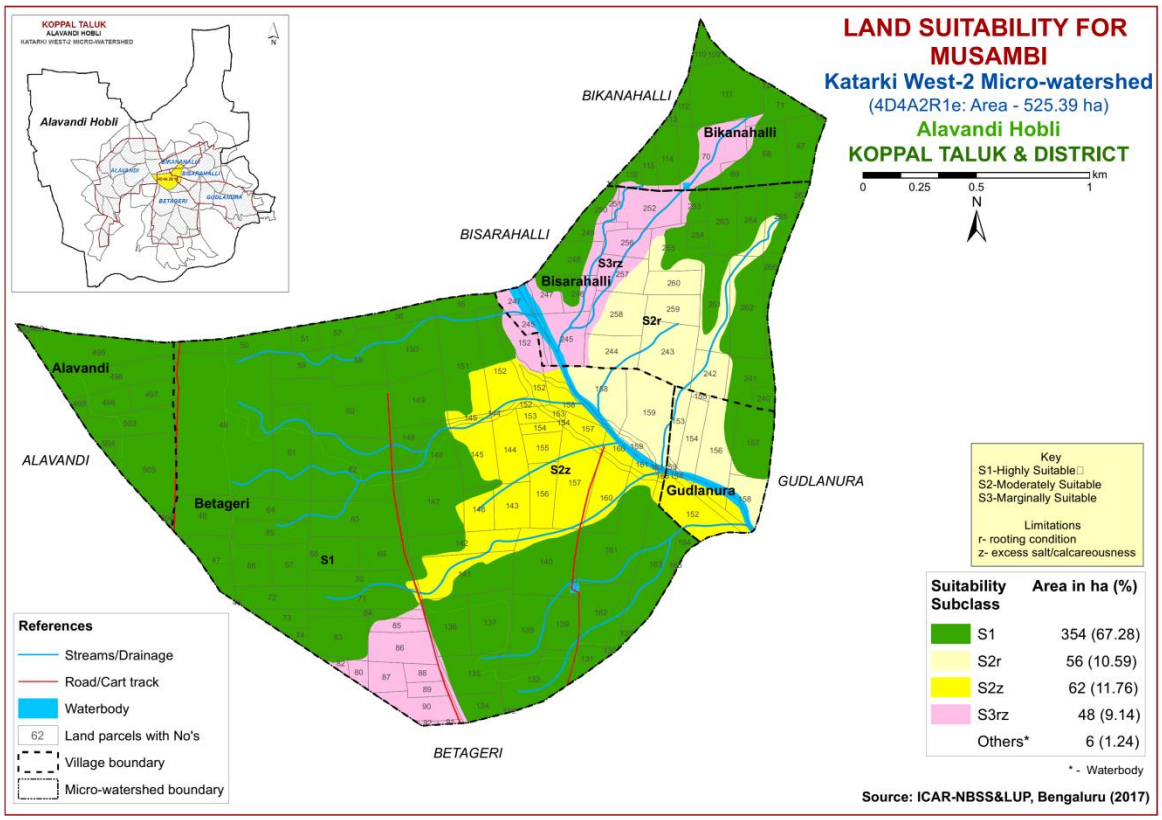


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.20 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

Lime is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 11752 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.21) for growing lime (Table 7.15) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land

suitability map for growing lime was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.17.

Table 7.21 Crop suitability criteria for Lime

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-30	31-35 24-27	36-40 20-23	>40 <20
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	240-265	180-240	150-180	<150
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imp. drained	Poorly	Very poorly
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl,l,sicl,cl,s	sc, sc, c	c(>70%), ls	s
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	5.5-6.4,7.6-8.0	4.0-5.4,8.1-8.5	<4.0,>8.5
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Upto 5	5-10	>10
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>150	100-150	50-100	<50
	Gravel content	%vol.	Non gravelly	15-35	35-55	>55
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Upto 1.0	1.0-2.5	>2.5
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	5-10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

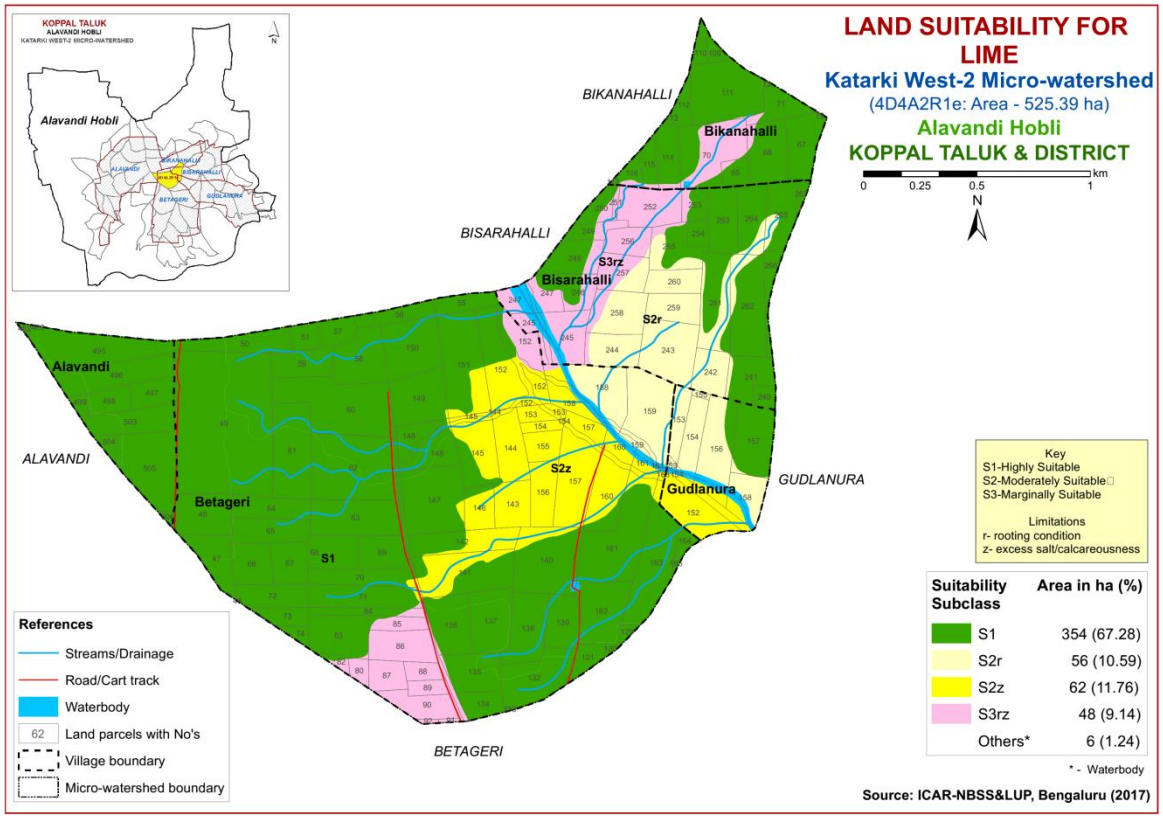


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

Major area of about 354 ha (28%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing lime and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. About 118 ha (22%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing lime with minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a small area of about 48 ha (9%) and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness.

7.21 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

Cashew is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 7052 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.22) for growing cashew were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cashew was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.21.

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

Table 7.22 Crop suitability criteria for Cashew

Crop requirement			**Rating**			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. well drained	Poorly drained	V. Poorly drainage
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class				
	pH	1:2.5	5.5-6.5	5.0-5.5,6.5-7.3	7.3-7.8	>7.8
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-10	>10	

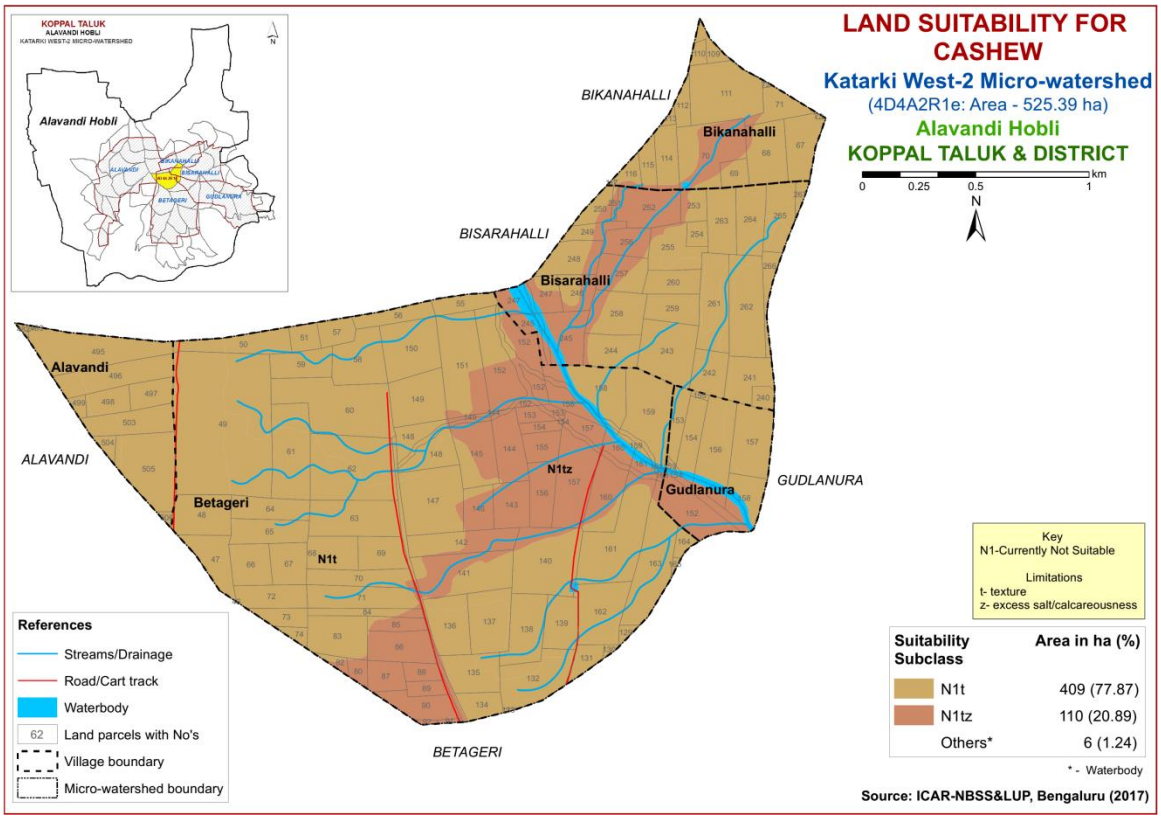


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

Custard apple is one of the most important fruit crop grown in 1426 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.23) for growing custard apple were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing custard apple was generated .The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.22.

Table 7.23 Crop suitability criteria for Custard apple

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. well drained	Poorly drained	V. Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl, cl, sc, c (red),c(black)	-	Sl, ls	-
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.3	7.3-8.4	5.0-5.5,8.4-9.0	>9.0
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Gravel content	%vol.	<15-35	35-60	60-80	-
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	>5	-

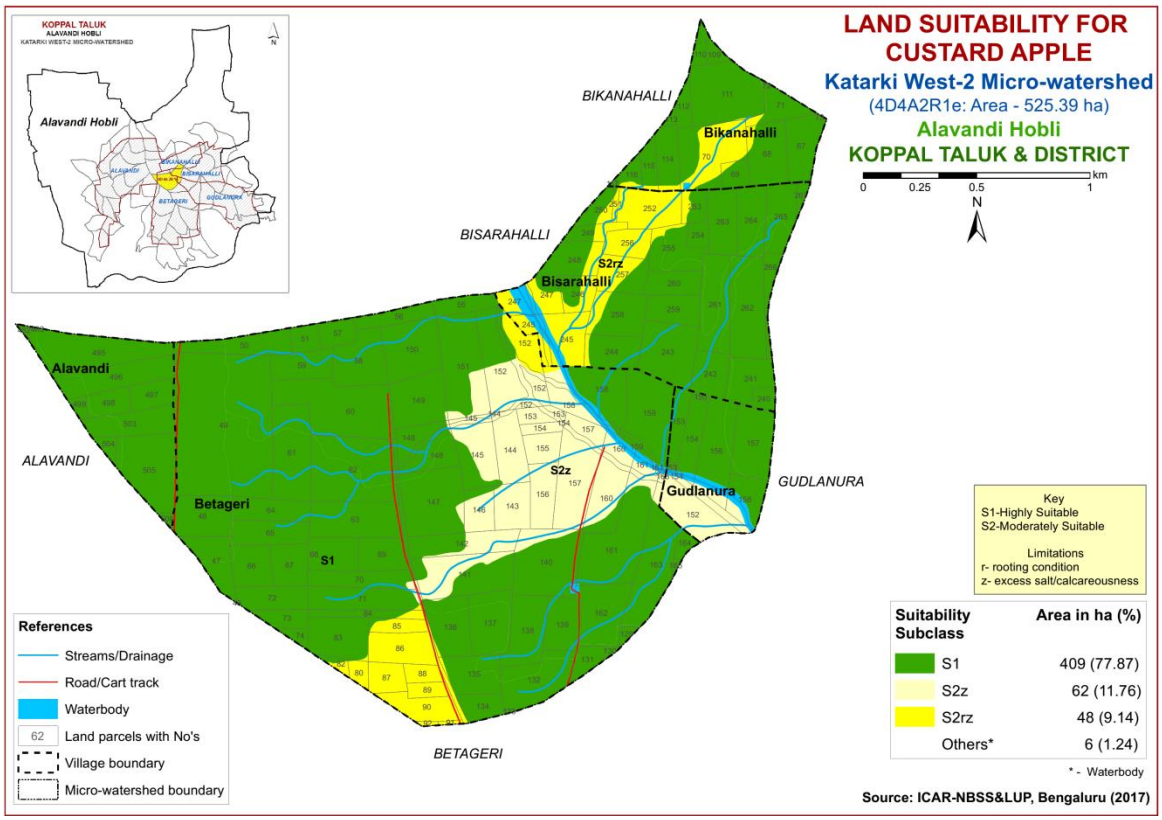


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

Major area of about 409 ha (78%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 110 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and occur in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth.

7.23 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

Amla is one of the most important fruit and medicinal crop grown in an area of 151 ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for (Table 7.24) growing amla were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing amla was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.23.

Table 7.24 Crop suitability criteria for Amla

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod.well drained	Poorly drained	V. Poorly drained
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	7.8-8.4	>8.4
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Gravel content	% vol.	<15-35	35-60	60-80	
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	5-10	>10

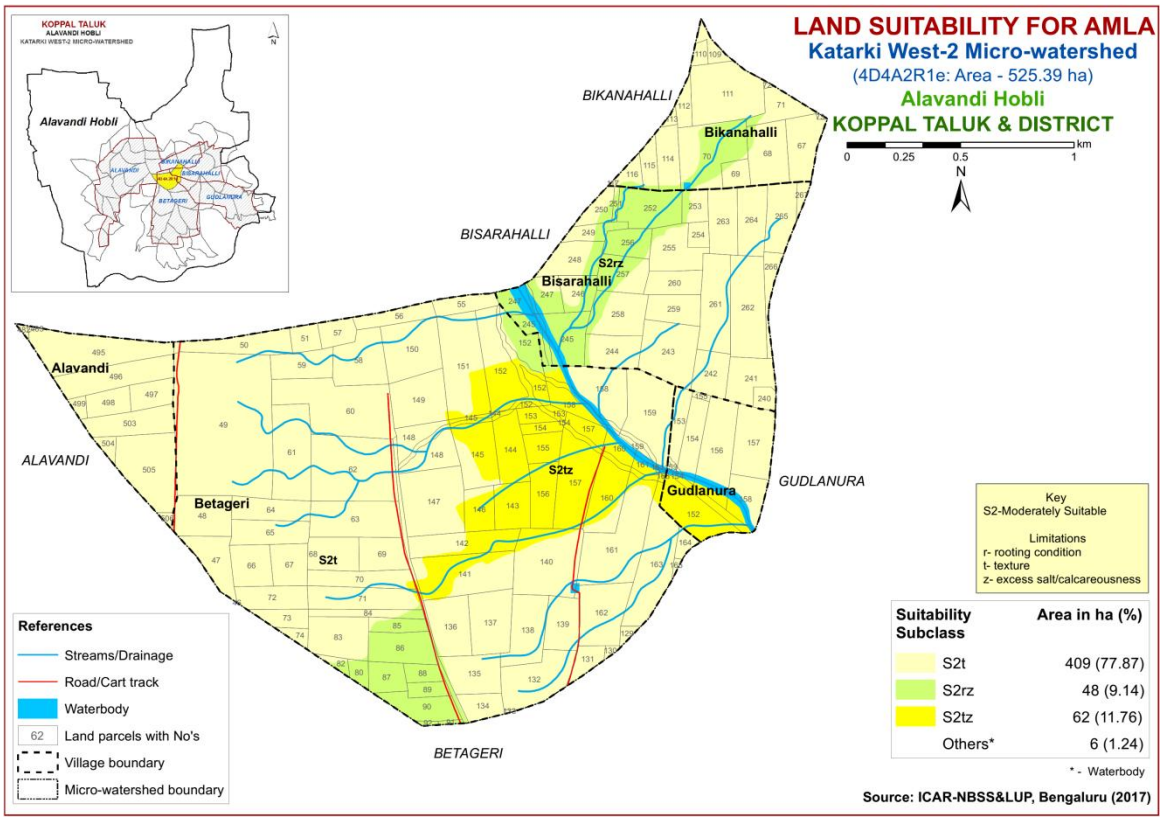


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Amla

Entire area of is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing amla with minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and rooting depth

7.24 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Tamarind is one of the most important spice crop grown in 14897 ha in all the districts of the state. The crop requirements (Table 7.25) for growing tamarind were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing tamarind was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.24.

Table 7.25 Crop suitability criteria for Tamarind

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable(N)
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod.well drained	Poorly drained	V.Poorly drained
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
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>150	100-150	75-100	<75
	Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	60-80
Erosion	Slope	%	0-3	3-5	5-10	>10

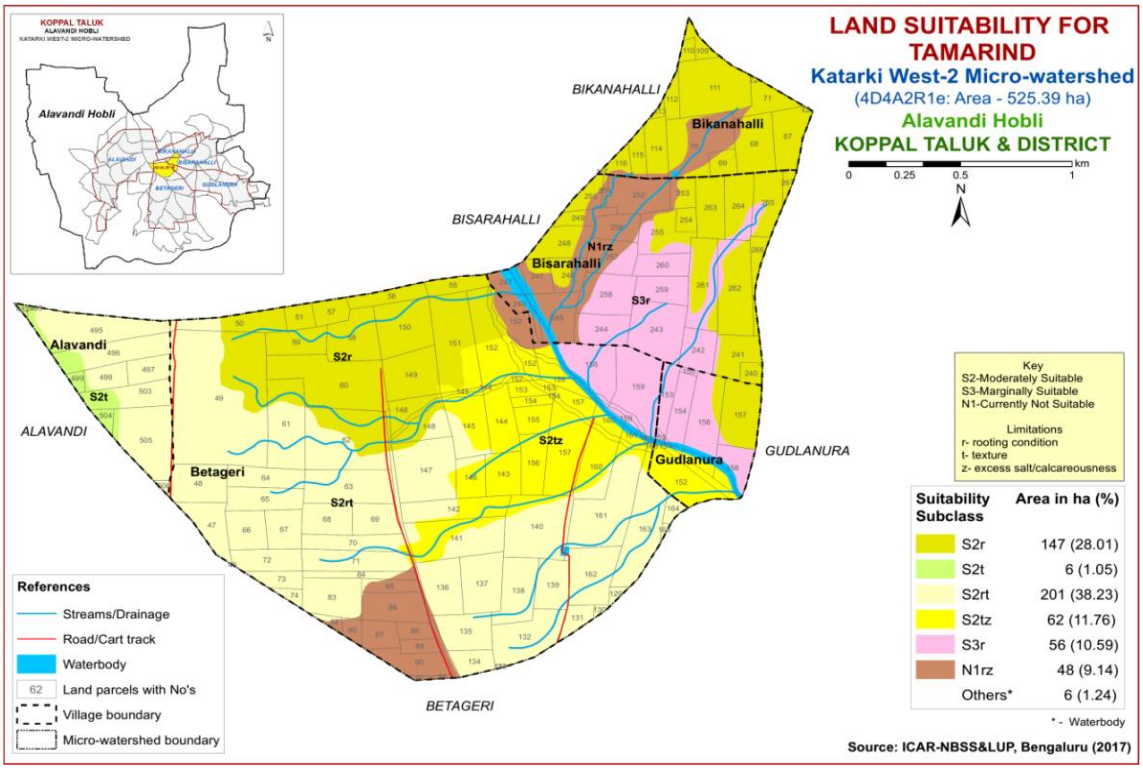


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

Major area of about 416 ha (79%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of 56 ha (11%) and occur in the central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and small area of about 48 ha (9%) is not suitable (Class N1) for growing tamarind and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness.

7.25 Land Suitability for Marigold (*Tagetes erecta*)

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

Entire area is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing marigold with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and wetness.

Table 7.26 crop suitability criteria for Marigold

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately Suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	18-23	17-15 24-35	35-40 10-14	>40 <10
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	l,sl,scl,cl, sil	sicl, sc, sic, c	c, ls	s
	pH	1:2.5	7.0-7.5	5.5-5.9,7.6-8.5	<5,>8.5	-
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Slightly calcareous	Strongly calcareous	-
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Gravel content	%vol.	<15	15-35	>35	-
Soil toxicity	Salinity	ds/m	Non saline	Slightly	Strongly	-
	Sodicity(ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	-
Erosion	Slope	%	1-3	3-5	5-10	-

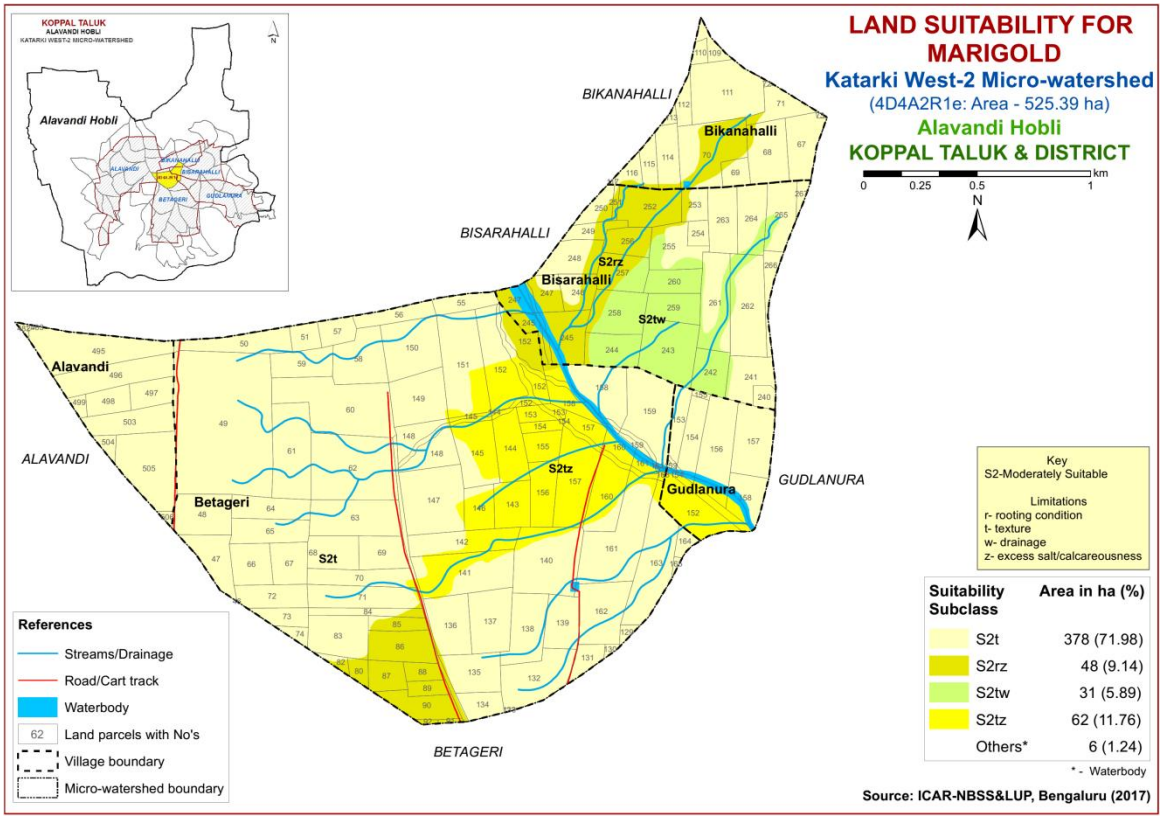


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.26 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum indicum*)

Chrysanthemum is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 4978 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.27) for growing chrysanthemum were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing chrysanthemum was generated. The area extent and their

geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.26.

Entire area is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Chrysanthemum with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and wetness.

Table 7.27 Crop suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	18-23	17-15 24-35	35-40 10-14	>40 <10
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	l ,sl,scl,cl,sil	sicl, sc, sic, c	c , ls	, s
	pH	1:2.5	7.0-7.5	5.5-5.9,7.6-8.5	<5,>8.5	
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Slightly calcareous	Strongly calcareous	
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Soil toxicity	Salinity	ds/m	Non saline	slightly	strongly	
	Sodicity(ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	-
Erosion	Slope	%	1-3	3-5	5-10	

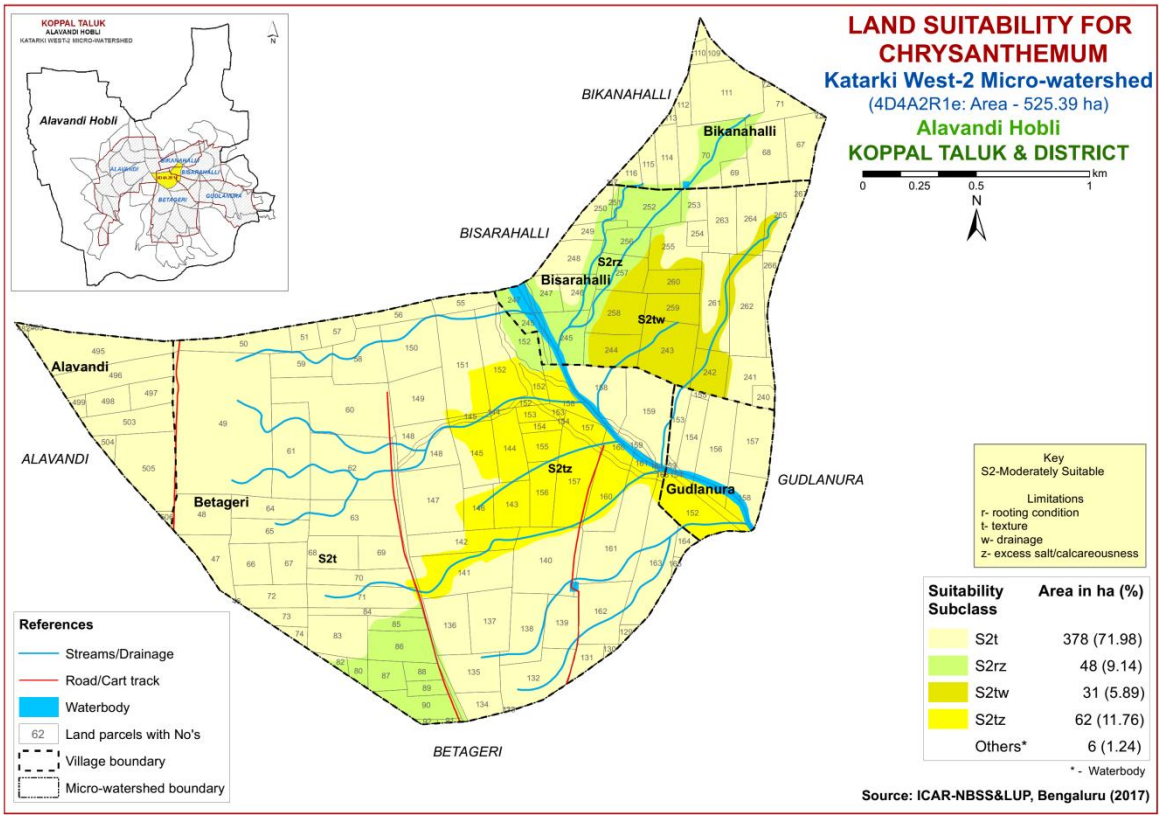


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

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

Jasmine is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 803 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.28) for growing jasmine were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jasmine was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.27.

Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for jasmine (irrigated)

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil-site characteristics		**Unit**	**Highly suitable(S1)**	**Moderately suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable(S3)**	**Not suitable(N)**
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	18-23	17-15 24-35	35-40 10-14	
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl,l,scl,cl, sil	sicl,sc,sic,c(m/k)	c(ss), ls,	s
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	5.5-5.9,7.6-8.5	<5,>8.5	
	CaCO3 in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Slightly calcareous	Strong calcareous	
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Gravel content	%vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Soil toxicity	Salinity	ds/m	Non saline	Slight	Strongly	
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	Slight	Strongly	
Erosion	Slope	%	1-3	3-5	5-10	

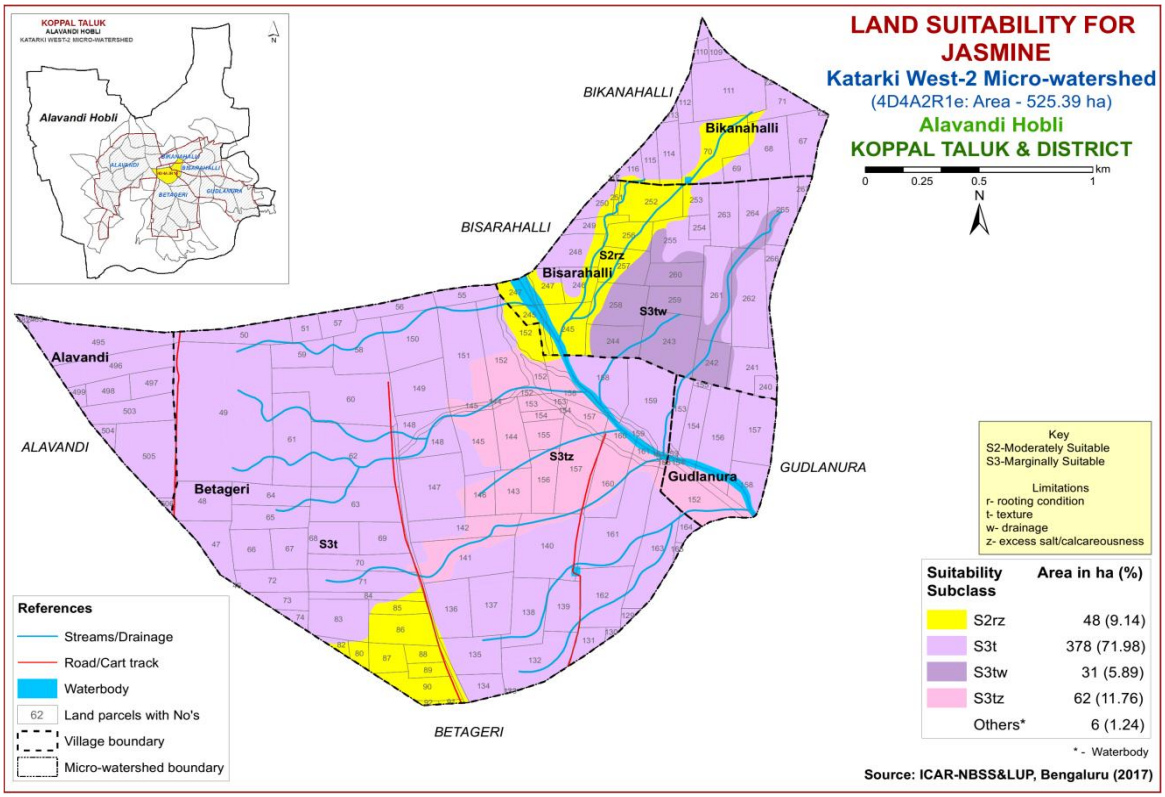


Fig. 7.27 Land Suitability map of Jasmine

Small area of about 48 ha (9%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jasmine and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth and major area of about 471 ha (90%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing jasmine and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, wetness and calcareousness.

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

Crossandra is one of the most important flower crop grown in an all the districts of the state. The land suitability map for growing crossandra was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.28.

An area of about 206 ha (39%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing crossandra and occur in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture. Major area of about 313 ha (59%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing crossandra and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness.

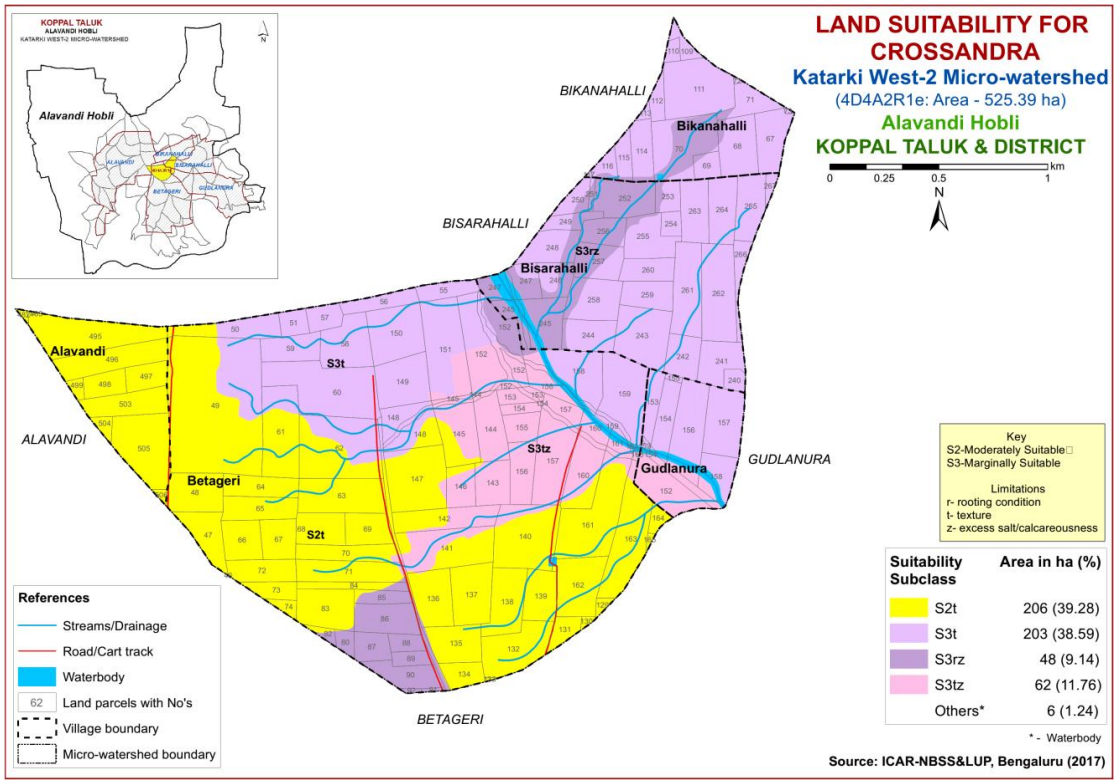


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Crossandra

7.29 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 10 soil map units identified in Katarki West-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 2 Land Management Units (LMUs) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope,

erosion etc. and a Land Management Unit map (Fig.7.25) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

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

LMUs	Mapping unit	Soil and site characteristics
1	360.NSPmB1 362.NSPmB2 370.GRHmA1 371.GRHmB1 373.GRHmB2 378.HDLmA1 382.HDLmB2 423.AWDmB1g1 428.BDRmA1	Moderately deep to very deep, black calcareous to non calcareous clay soils with slopes of 0-3%, slight to moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)
2	336.RNKmB2	Moderately shallow, black calcareous clay soils with slopes of 1-3%, moderate erosion

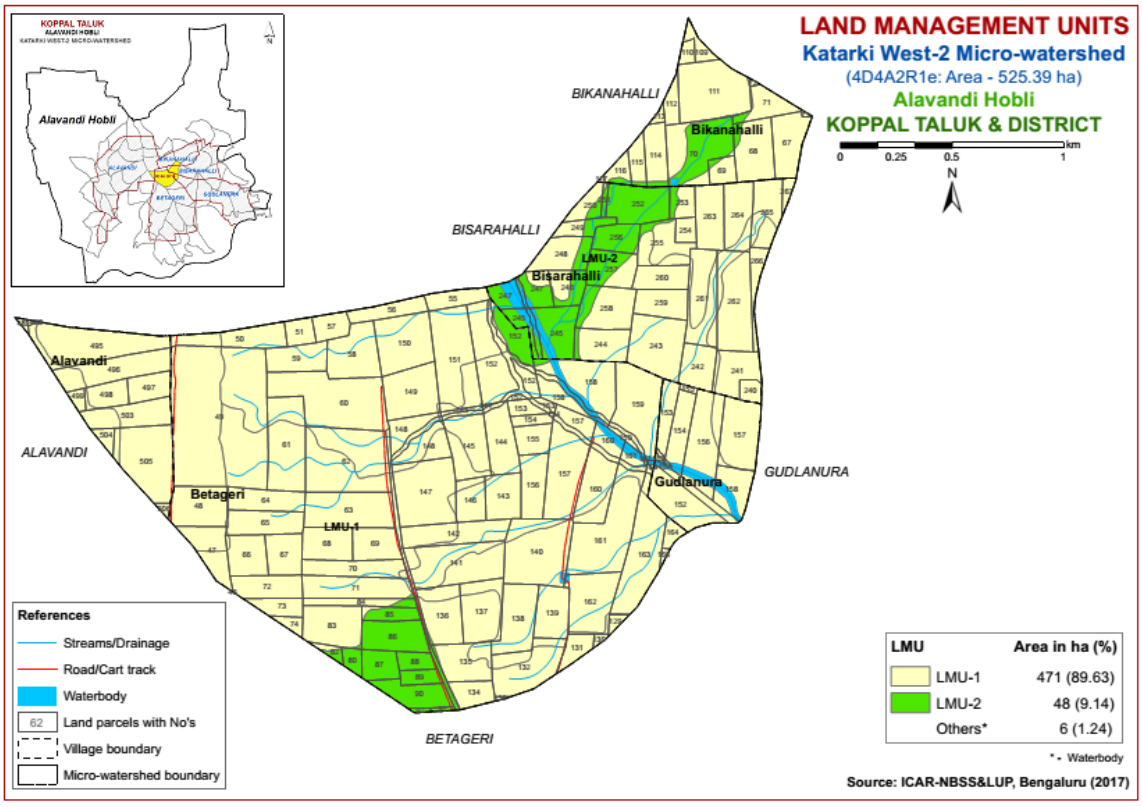


Fig 7.29 Land Management Unit map of Katarki West-2 microwatershed

7.30 Proposed Crop Plan for Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 28 crops, the proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 2 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 28 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Proposed Crop Plan for Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Proposed Land use Class	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops	Horticulture Crops	Suitable Interventions
1	360.NSPmB1 362.NSPmB2 370.GRHmA1 371.GRHmB1 373.GRHmB2 378.HDLmA1 382.HDLmB2 423.AWDmB1g1 428.BDRmA1 (Moderately deep to very deep, black calcareous to non calcareous clay soils)	**Alavandi:**482,483,495,496,497,498, 499,503,504,505,506 **Betageri:**46,47,48,49,50,51,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,83,84,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164, 165 **Bikanahalli:**109,110,111,112,113,114,115 ,116,117,67,68,69,71,72,73 **Bisarahalli:**240,241,242,243,244,248,249,250,253,254,255,258,259,260, 261,262,263,264,265,266,267 **Gudlanura:**152,153,154,155,156,157,158	Sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Bengal gram, Safflower, Linseed, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Pomegranate, Jamun, Lime, Musambi, Tamarind, Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Drumstick, Chilli, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practises
2	336.RNKmB2 (Moderately shallow, black calcareous clay soils)	**Betageri:**80,82,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92 **Bikanahalli:** 70 **Bisarahalli:**245,246,247,251,252,256, 257	Sorghum, Bajra, Bengal gram, Linseed, Safflower, Coriander	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple **Flowers:** Marigold, Jasmine Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practises

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

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

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

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

The most important characterististics of a healthy soil are

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

Characteristics of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

- The soil phases with sizeable area identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of HDL (201 ha), GRH (148 ha), AWD (62 ha), NSP (56 ha), RNK (48 ha) and BDR (6 ha).
- As per land capability classification, entire area in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.
- On the basis of soil reaction, entire area is under strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) to very strongly alkaline (pH >9.0) in reaction.

Soil Health Management

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

Alkaline soils

(Slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline 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, Azatobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).
4. Application of ZnSO4 – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5 kg/ha (once in three years).

Neutral soils

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. About 275 ha (52%) area is suffering from moderate erosion. These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

Net planning in IWMP is focusing on preparation of

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

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

- **Soil Depth:** The depth of a soil decides the amount of moisture and nutrients it can hold, what crops can be taken up or not, depending on the rooting depth and the length of growing period available for raising any crop. Deeper the soil, better for a wide variety of crops. If sufficient depth is not available for growing deep rooted crops, either choose medium or short duration crops or deeper planting pits need to be opened and additional good quality soil brought from outside has to be filled into the planting pits.
- **Surface Soil Texture:** Lighter soil texture in the top soil means, better rain water infiltration, less run-off and soil moisture conservation, less capillary rise and less evaporation losses. Lighter surface textured soils are amenable to good soil tilth and are highly suitable for crops like groundnut, root vegetables (carrot, raddish, potato etc) but not ideal for crops that need stagnant water like lowland paddy. Heavy textured soils are poor in water infiltration and percolation. They are prone for sheet erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.
- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Katarki West-2 Microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content is medium (0.5-0.75%) in an area of about 217 ha (41%) and low in an area of (<0.5%) 302 ha (57%). These areas 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 302 ha area where OC is less than 0.5% and 217 ha area where OC is medium (0.5-0.75%). For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.

- **Available Phosphorus**: Entire area is low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus. Hence for all crops, 25% additional P-needs to be applied.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is high in an area of 122 ha (23%) and medium (<145-337 kg/ha) in a major area of 397 ha (76%) in the microwatershed. For all crops, where P is medium, 25 % more potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in 169 ha (32%) area and medium in an area of about 348 ha (66%) in the microwatershed. These areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertitilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected. High (>20 ppm) in 2 ha (<1%) area.
- **Available Boron:** An area of about 29 ha (5%) is low (<0.5 ppm) in available boron and an area of 452 ha (86%) is medium (05 -1.0 ppm) in available boron content. These areas need to be applied with sodium borate @ 10kg/ha as soil application or 0.2% borax as foliar spray to correct the deficiency. High (>1.0 ppm) in 38 ha (7%) area.
- **Available iron:** It is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in 96 ha (18%) and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in 423 ha (81%). For deficient areas, iron sulphate @ 25 kg/ha needs to be applied for 2-3 years to correct the deficiency.
- Available manganese and copper are sufficient in the entire microwatershed area.
- **Available Zinc:** It is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire area. For these areas application of zinc sulphate @ 25kg/ha is to be recommended.
- **Soil alkalinity:** Entire area in the microwatershed has soils that are strongly to very strongly alkaline. These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acasia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

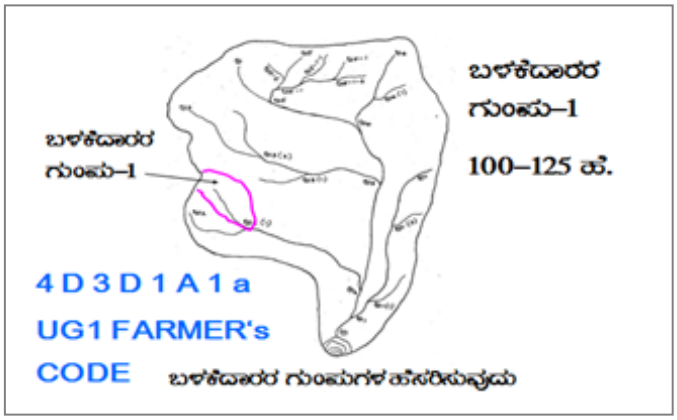
Land Suitability for various crops: Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable and not suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content,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

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

For preparing soil and water conservation treatment plan for Katarki West-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 maps
- Rainfall map
- Hydrology
- Water Resources
- Socio-economic data
- Contour plan with existing features- network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, cut up/ minor terraces etc.
- Cadastral map (1:7920 scale)
- Satellite imagery (1:7920 scale)



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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

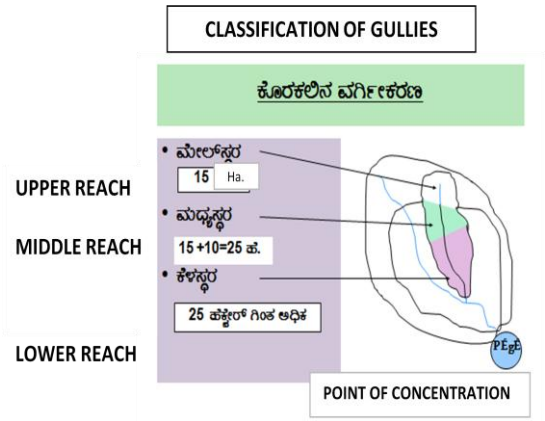
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

9.1 Treatment Plan

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

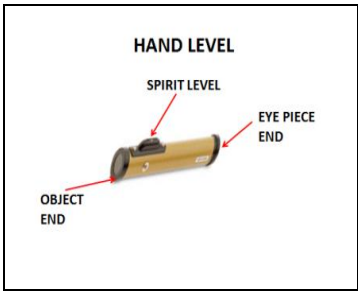
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

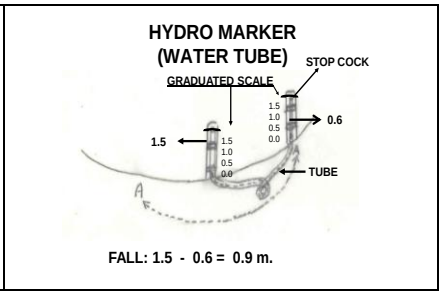
A. BUNDING

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

Measurement of Land Slope

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





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

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

Note: i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

Bund section is decided considering the soil texture class and gravelliness class (bg0 .....b= loamy sand, g0 = <15% gravel). The recommended sections for different soils are given below.

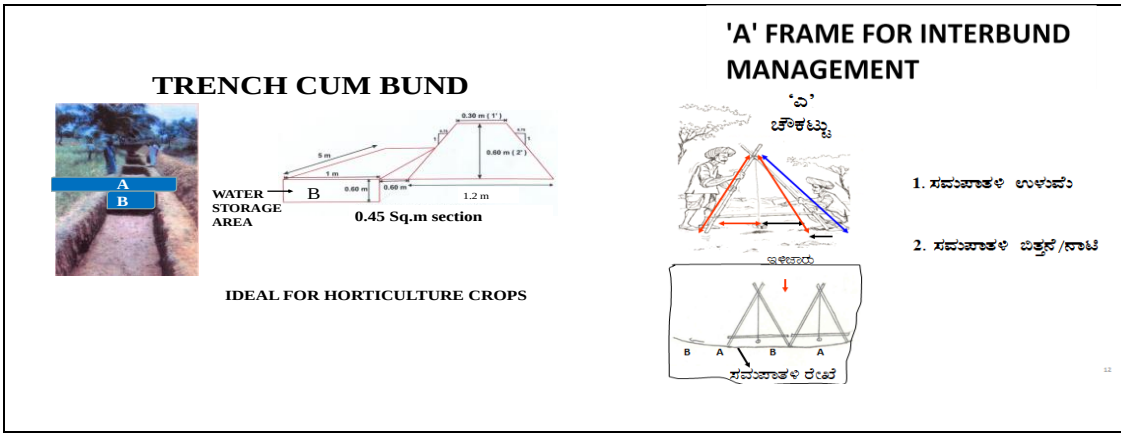
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below



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

Bund section	Bund length	Earth quantity	Pit				Berm (pit to pit)	Soil depth Class
m2	m	m3	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Quantity (m3)	m	
0.375	6	2.25	5.85	0.85	0.45	2.24	0.15	Shallow
0.45	6	2.7	5.4	1.2	0.43	2.79	0.6	Shallow
0.45	6	2.7	5	0.85	0.65	2.76	1	Moderately Shallow
0.54	5.6	3.02	5.5	0.85	0.7	3.27	0.1	Moderately shallow
0.54	5.5	2.97	5	1.2	0.5	3	0.5	Shallow
0.72	6.2	4.46	6	1.2	0.7	5.04	0.2	Moderately shallow
0.72	5.2	3.74	5.1	0.85	0.9	3.9	0.1	Moderately deep

B. Waterways

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

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

c) The design details are given in the Manual.

C. Farm Ponds

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

D. Diversion Channel

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

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

a) The cadastral map has to be updated as regards the network of drainge lines (gullies/ *nalas/ hallas*) and existing structures are marked to the scale and storage capacity of the existing water bodies are documented.

b) The drainage line will be demarcated into Upper Reach, Middle Reach and Lower Reach.

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

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. About 433 ha (82%) area is recommended for graded bunding and 86 ha (16%) area is strengthening of existing bunds/bunding. The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after considering their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

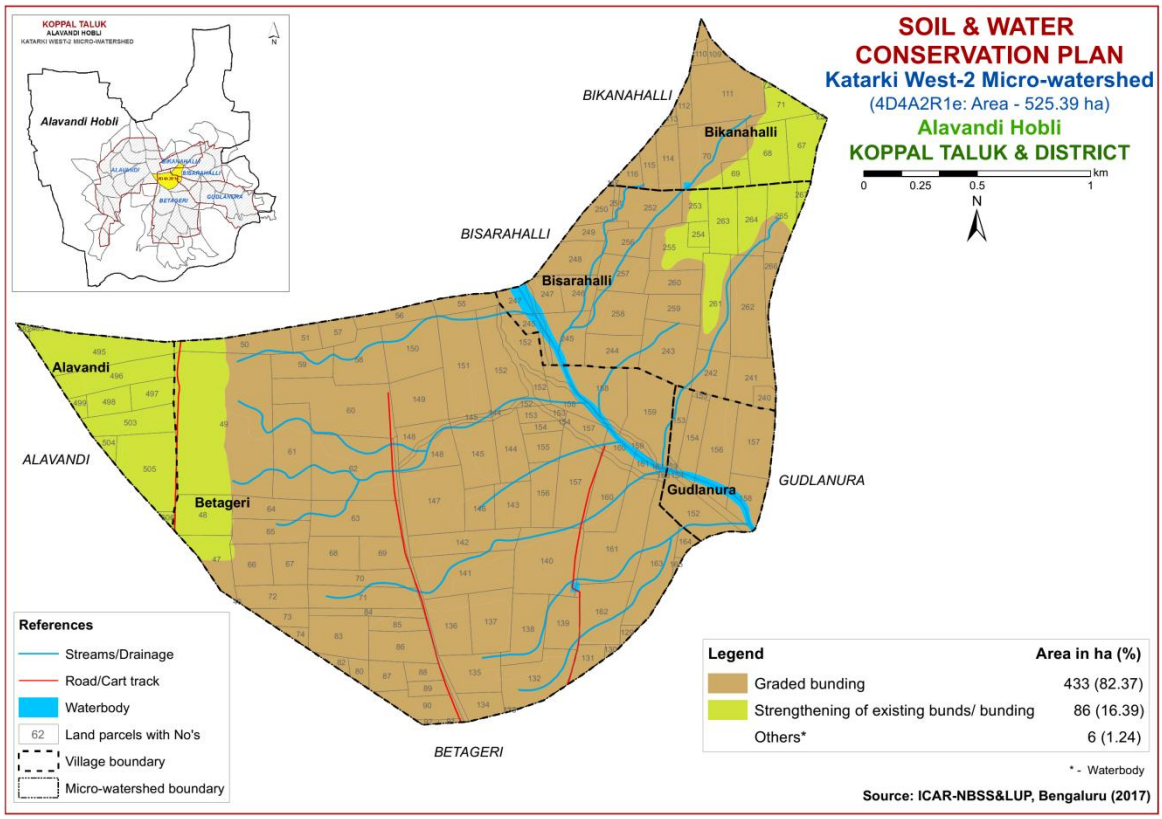


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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Appendix I

Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alavandi	482	0.19	BDRmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	483	0.08	BDRmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	495	8.3	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	496	5.59	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	497	2.33	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	498	2.23	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	499	0.6	BDRmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	503	4.28	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	504	0.74	BDRmA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	505	7.72	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Alavandi	506	0.29	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Betageri	46	0	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	47	3.67	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallowland+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Betageri	48	4.75	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Bajra+Maize (Bj+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Betageri	49	28.21	HDLmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Currentfallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Betageri	50	4.16	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	51	1.55	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	55	2.08	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	56	2.41	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	57	1.86	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	58	5.22	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	59	3.41	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Betageri	60	10.96	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	61	7.43	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	62	11.13	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	63	6.65	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	64	3.46	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	65	3.81	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	66	3.36	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	67	3.07	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	1 Farm Pond	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	68	3.46	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	69	3.19	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	70	3.64	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	71	5	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	72	3.32	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	73	1.81	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	74	0.74	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	80	0.95	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	82	0.65	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Currentfallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	83	4.96	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	1 Farm Pond	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	84	1.86	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	85	1.66	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	86	4.1	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	87	2.25	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	88	1.36	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Betageri	89	1.25	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	90	3.28	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	91	0.19	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	92	0.18	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	129	0.46	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	130	0.27	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	131	1.6	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	132	6.17	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Currentfallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	133	0.08	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	134	2.11	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	135	4.26	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	136	4.75	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	137	5.24	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	138	5.09	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	139	3.6	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	140	8.8	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	141	8.01	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	142	4.87	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Currentfallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	143	3.39	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	144	4.02	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	145	5.34	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	146	2.66	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	147	8.09	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	148	4.82	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Betageri	149	5.45	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	150	6.28	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	151	8.62	GRHmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	152	9.35	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	153	1.29	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	154	0.87	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	155	2.15	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	156	3.42	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	157	7.99	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	158	7.7	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	159	7.33	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	160	6.07	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Betageri	161	10.29	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Currentallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	162	5.81	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Currentfallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	163	7.93	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Currentfallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	164	0.88	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Betageri	165	0.19	HDLmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	67	4.01	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Redgram (Bg+Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bikanahalli	68	4.93	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bikanahalli	69	1.49	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bikanahalli	70	7.66	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallowland+Bengalgram+Jowar(Fl+Bg+Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	71	2.6	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Onion+Sunflower+Maize (On+Sf+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bikanahalli	72	0.1	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallow land+Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bikanahalli	73	0.09	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bikanahalli	109	1.08	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	110	0.69	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	111	8.04	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Jowar (Bg+Jw)	2 Farm Pond	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	112	1.26	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	113	0.31	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Bengalgram (Jw+Bg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	114	2.9	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Bengalgram (Jw+Bg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	115	1.58	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Bengalgram (Jw+Bg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	116	1.23	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow+Bengalgram (Cf+Bg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bikanahalli	117	0.06	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Fallow land (Bg+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	240	1	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	241	3.65	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	242	3.11	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	243	6.53	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	244	3.71	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	245	5.37	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	246	2.52	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	247	3.79	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	248	3.67	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	249	1.65	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	250	1.78	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+ Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	251	0.37	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+ Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	252	4.79	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	253	1.73	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Bisarahalli	254	1.08	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bisarahalli	255	4.23	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bisarahalli	256	2.57	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	257	3.63	RNKmB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	258	4.79	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	259	3.11	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	260	2.69	NSPmB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Fallow land+ Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	261	5.92	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bisarahalli	262	7.27	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	263	3.87	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bisarahalli	264	4.06	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bisarahalli	265	3.9	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Fallow land+ Current fallow (Fl+Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Bisarahalli	266	1.61	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	CurrentFallow+Fallow land (Cf+Fl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Bisarahalli	267	0.59	GRHmA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Currentfallow+Sunflower (Cf+Sf)	Not Available	IIs	Field bunds
Gudlanura	152	4.83	AWDmB1g1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Currentfallow+Sparse vegetation (Cf+Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Gudlanura	153	2.25	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Gudlanura	154	3.06	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Gudlanura	155	0.21	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (Fl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Gudlanura	156	6.55	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Gudlanura	157	5.48	GRHmB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Current fallow (Cf)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gudlanura	158	3.34	NSPmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sparse vegetation (Sv)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alavandi	482	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	483	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	495	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	496	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	497	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	498	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	499	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	503	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	504	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	505	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alavandi	506	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	46	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	47	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	48	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	49	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	50	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	51	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	55	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	56	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	57	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	59	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Betageri	60	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	61	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	62	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	63	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	64	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	65	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	66	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	67	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	68	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	69	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	70	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	71	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	72	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	73	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	74	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	80	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	82	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	83	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	84	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	85	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	86	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	87	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	88	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	89	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Betageri	90	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	91	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	92	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	129	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	130	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	131	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	132	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	133	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	134	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	135	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	136	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	137	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	138	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	139	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	140	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	141	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	142	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	143	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	144	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	145	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	146	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	147	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	148	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	149	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Betageri	150	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	151	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	152	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	153	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	154	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	155	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	156	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	157	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	158	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	159	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	160	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	161	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	162	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	163	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	164	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Betageri	165	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	67	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	68	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	69	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	70	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	71	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	72	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	73	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	109	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bikanahalli	110	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	111	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	112	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	113	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	114	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	115	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	116	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bikanahalli	117	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	240	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	241	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	242	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	243	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	244	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	245	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	246	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	247	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	248	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	249	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	250	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	251	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	252	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	253	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	254	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	255	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Bisarahalli	256	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	257	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	258	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	259	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	260	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	261	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	262	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	263	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	264	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	265	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	266	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bisarahalli	267	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	152	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	153	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	154	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	155	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	156	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	157	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Gudlanura	158	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 - 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 2.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Katarki West-2 Microwatershed

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey No	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Alavandi	482	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Alavandi	483	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Alavandi	495	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	496	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	497	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	498	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	499	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Alavandi	503	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	504	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Alavandi	505	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Alavandi	506	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	46	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	47	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	48	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	49	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	50	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	51	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	55	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	56	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	57	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	58	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	59	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	60	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	61	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	62	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t

Village	Survey No	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Betageri	63	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	64	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	65	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	66	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	67	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	68	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	69	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	70	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	71	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	72	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	73	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	74	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	80	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	82	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	83	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	84	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	85	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	86	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	87	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	88	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	89	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	90	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	91	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	92	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Betageri	129	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	130	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	131	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	132	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t

Village	Survey No	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Betageri	133	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	134	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	135	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	136	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	137	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	138	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	139	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	140	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	141	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	142	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	143	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	144	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	145	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	146	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	147	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	148	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	149	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	150	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	151	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	152	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	153	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	154	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	155	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	156	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	157	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Betageri	158	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Betageri	159	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Betageri	160	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz

Village	Survey No	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Betageri	161	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	162	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	163	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	164	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Betageri	165	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2rt	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	67	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	68	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	69	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	70	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bikanahalli	71	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	72	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	73	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	109	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	110	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	111	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	112	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	113	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	114	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	115	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	116	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bikanahalli	117	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	240	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	241	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	242	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Bisarahalli	243	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Bisarahalli	244	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Bisarahalli	245	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bisarahalli	246	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz

Village	Survey No	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Jasmine	Crossandra	Drumstick	Mulberry
Bisarahalli	247	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bisarahalli	248	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	249	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	250	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	251	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bisarahalli	252	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bisarahalli	253	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	254	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	255	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	256	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bisarahalli	257	N1rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	N1tz	S3tz	S3rz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S3rz	S3rz	S3rz
Bisarahalli	258	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Bisarahalli	259	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Bisarahalli	260	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2rt	S3t	S3tw	S3t	S2rt	S2tw
Bisarahalli	261	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	262	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	263	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	264	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	265	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	266	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Bisarahalli	267	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Gudlanura	152	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2z	S3tz	S2zg	S2tz	S2z	S2zg	S2z	S2tg	S2tz	S3tz	S2z	N1tz	S2tz	S2z	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S2tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz
Gudlanura	153	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Gudlanura	154	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Gudlanura	155	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Gudlanura	156	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t
Gudlanura	157	S3t	S3t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2rt	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t
Gudlanura	158	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S1	S3t	S1	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2t	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S3rt	S2r	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2rt	S2t

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 Katarki West-2 is located at North latitude 15^0 15' 59.941" and 15^0 14' 13.381" and East longitude 76^0 3' 14.005" and 76^0 0' 59.343" covering an area of about 525.65 ha coming under Bettageri, Bisarahalli, Bikanahalli and Alavandi villages of Koppal taluk.*
- *Socio-economic analysis of Katarki West-2 micro watersheds of Katarki sub-watershed, Koppala taluk & District indicated that, out of the total sample of 36 total respondents, 10 (27.78 %) were marginal, 9 (25.00%)were small, 5 (13.89 %) were Semi medium and 6 (16.67 %) were medium farmers.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 88 (57.14%) men and 66 (42.86 %) were women.*
- *Majority of the respondents (51.30%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 21.43 per cent of illiterates, 29.22 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.90 per cent middle school education, and 18.83 per cent high school education, 12.99 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.30 per cent of them had Diploma, 5.19 per cent attained graduation*
- *About, 41.67 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 47.22 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 24.68 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 86.11 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 13.89 per cent possess Thatched house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 88.89 per cent possess TV, 33.33 per cent possess mixer grinder, 97.22 per cent possess mobile phones and 38.89 per cent possess motor cycles.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 11.11 per cent of the households possess plough and 2.78 per cent possess tractor.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households, 8.33 per cent possess local cow and 2.78 per cent possess buffalo.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own men and women labour availability in the micro watershed was 7.57 each, while the hired labour (men) availability was 1.67.*
- *Further, 13.89 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.*
- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 49.14 per cent (44.14 ha) of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 50.86 per cent area is irrigated land.*
- *There were 12.00 live bore wells among the sampled households.*
- *Bore/open well was the major source of irrigation for 33.33 per cent of the households.*
- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Bengal gram and Onion and cropping intensity was recorded as 68.67 per cent.*

- *Out of the sample households 13.89 percent possessed bank account and 13.89 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 13.89 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Bengal gram and Onion was Rs.49871.68, 33009.15, 23966.63, 40545.45 and 32945.66 with benefit cost ratio of 1:0.80, 1: 1.00, 1: 1.10, 1: 1.50 and 1:2.20 respectively.*
- *Further, 22.22 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 22.22 per cent of the households have opined that the green fodder was adequate.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 106308.61 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 38720.83 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown 34 horticulture trees and 49 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 86.11 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 13.89 per cent have sold in regulated markets.*
- *Further, 102.78 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*
- *Majority of the farmers (72.22%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 83.33 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *Fire was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 75.00 per cent of the households and 25.00 per cent households has LPG connection.*
- *Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 86.11 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.*
- *In the study area, 55.56 per cent of the households possess toilet facility.*
- *Regarding possession of PDS card, 97.22 per cent of the households possessed BPL card and 2.78 per cent of the household's were not having ration cards.*
- *Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (97.22%), pulses (75.00%) and oilseeds (2.78%) are adequate for consumption.*
- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (77.78%) wild animal menace on farm field (11.11%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (75.00%), inadequacy of irrigation water (25.00%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (69.44%), high rate of interest on credit (38.89%), low price for the agricultural commodities (55.56%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (38.89%), inadequate extension services (8.33%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (13.89%), Less rainfall (13.89%) and Source of Agri-technology information (Newspaper/ TV/Mobile) (8.33%).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 2

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

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

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

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

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

The study was conducted in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed (Katarki sub-watershed, Koppala taluk & District) is located at North latitude 15^0 15’ 59.941” and 15^0 14’ 13.381” and East longitude 76^0 3’ 14.005" and 76^0 0’ 59.343”covering an area of about 525.65 ha bounded by under Bettageri, Bisarahalli, Bikanahalli and Alavandi villages.

3. Selection of the respondents for the study

The micro-watershed is marked with 320 square meters grids. One farmer from every alternate grid in the micro-watershed was selected for the study and interviewed for socio-economic data. Totally 36 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 Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 36 farmers were sampled in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed among households surveyed 10 (27.78%) were marginal, 9 (25.00%) were small, 5 (13.89 %) were semi medium, 6 (16.67 %) were medium farmers. 6 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	6	16.7	10	27.8	9	25	5	13.9	6	16.7	36	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that, there were 88 (57.14%) men and 66 (42.86%) were women.

Table 2. Population characteristics in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (24)		MF (48)		SF (38)		SMF (20)		MDF (24)		All (154)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	16	66.7	23	48	24	63	10	50	15	62.5	88	57.1
2	Women	8	33.3	25	52	14	37	10	50	9	37.5	66	42.9
Total		24	100	48	100	38	100	20	100	24	100	154	100
Average		4.0		4.8		4.2		4.0		4.0		4.3	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 3. The indicated that, 13 (8.44%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 79 (51.30%) were 16-35 years of age, 43(27.92%) were 36-60 years of age and 19 (12.34 %) were above 61 years of age.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (24)		MF (48)		SF (38)		SMF (20)		MDF (24)		All (154)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	3	12.5	3	6.25	3	7.89	4	20	0	0	13	8.44
2	16-35 years of age	13	54.2	29	60.4	17	44.7	8	40	12	50	79	51.3
3	36-60 years of age	7	29.2	11	22.9	12	31.6	7	35	6	25	43	27.92
4	> 61 years	1	4.17	5	10.4	6	15.8	1	5	6	25	19	12.34
Total		24	100	48	100	38	100	20	100	24	100	154	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that, there were 21.43 per cent of illiterates, 29.22 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.90 per cent middle school education, and 18.83 per cent high school education, 12.99 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.30 per cent of them had Diploma, 5.19 per cent attained graduation and 1.30 them had other education.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (24)		MF (48)		SF (38)		SMF (20)		MDF (24)		All (154)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	5	20.8	11	22.9	7	18.4	1	5	9	37.5	33	21.4
2	Primary School	10	41.7	18	37.5	6	15.8	8	40	3	12.5	45	29.2
3	Middle School	0	0	0	0	2	5.26	1	5	3	12.5	6	3.9
4	High School	4	16.7	7	14.6	12	31.6	2	10	4	16.67	29	18.8
5	PUC	2	8.33	8	16.7	4	10.5	4	20	2	8.33	20	13
6	Diploma	1	4.17	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	1.3
7	ITI	0	0	0	0	3	7.89	0	0	0	0	3	1.95
8	Degree	2	8.33	0	0	3	7.89	0	0	3	12.5	8	5.19
9	Masters	0	0	4	8.33	0	0	2	10	0	0	6	3.9
10	Others	0	0	0	0	1	2.63	1	5	0	0	2	1.3
Total		24	100	48	100	38	100	20	100	24	100	154	100

Occupation of head of households: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 41.67 per cent of households heads were practicing agriculture, 47.22 per cent of the household heads were agricultural Labour, General labour and Government Service (5.56 %).

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0	9	90	4	44.44	2	40	0	0	15	41.67
2	Agricultural Labour	5	83	1	10	3	33.33	2	40	6	100	17	47.22
3	General Labour	1	17	0	0	1	11.11	0	0	0	0	2	5.56
4	Government Service	0	0	0	0	1	11.11	1	20	0	0	2	5.56
Total		6	100	10	100	9	100	5	100	6	100	36	100

Occupation of the members of the household: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 24.68 per cent of the household members, 51.30 per cent were agricultural labour, 1.30 per cent were general labour, 1.30 per cent were working in government sector, 12.34 per cent were working in pursuing education, 0.65 per cent were involved as housewife and 1.30 per cent were childrens.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (24)		MF (48)		SF (38)		SMF (20)		MDF (24)		All (154)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0	23	47.9	11	28.95	4	20	0	0	38	24.7
2	Agricultural Labour	16	66.7	17	35.4	15	39.47	7	35	24	100	79	51.3
3	General Labour	1	4.17	0	0	1	2.63	0	0	0	0	2	1.3
4	Household industry	1	4.17	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	1.3
5	Government Service	0	0	0	0	1	2.63	1	5	0	0	2	1.3
6	Private Service	1	4.17	5	10.4	3	7.89	0	0	0	0	9	5.84
7	Student	5	20.8	3	6.25	5	13.16	6	30	0	0	19	12.3
8	Housewife	0	0	0	0	1	2.63	0	0	0	0	1	0.65
9	Children	0	0	0	0	1	2.63	1	5	0	0	2	1.3
Total		24	100	48	100	38	100	20	100	24	100	154	100

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (24)		MF (48)		SF (38)		SMF (20)		MDF (24)		All (154)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	24	100	48	100	38	100	20	100	24	100	154	100
Total		24	100	48	100	38	100	20	100	24	100	154	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that, 13.89 percent possess thatched house and 86.11 per cent of the households possess katcha house.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	2	33	2	20	0	0	0	0	1	17	5	13.89
2	Katcha	4	67	8	80	9	100	5	100	5	83	31	86.11
Total		6	100	10	100	9	100	5	100	6	100	36	100

Durable assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 9. The results shows that, 88.89 per cent possess TV, 33.33 per cent possess mixer grinder, 22.22 per cent possess Bicycle, 38.89 per cent possess motor cycle, 97.22 per cent possess mobile phones.

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 10. The result shows that, the average value of television was Rs.7931.00, mixer grinder was Rs.1825.00, bicycle was Rs.1637.00, motor cycle was Rs. 34642.00 and mobile phone was Rs.2660.00.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	4	67	9	90	9	100	5	100	5	83.3	32	88.89
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	0	3	30	5	55.6	1	20	3	50	12	33.33
3	Bicycle	1	17	2	20	4	44.4	0	0	1	16.7	8	22.22
4	Motor Cycle	2	33	5	50	2	22.2	2	40	3	50	14	38.89
5	Mobile Phone	6	100	10	100	8	88.9	5	100	6	100	35	97.22

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
1	Television	9000	5755	9111	7800	9000	7931
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	1300	2000	2000	2000	1825
3	Bicycle	2000	550	2000	0	2000	1637
4	Motor Cycle	35000	31000	32500	35000	41666	34642
5	Mobile Phone	2571	2100	3000	2016	4000	2660

Farm implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 11. About 11.11 per cent possess plough, 36.11 per cent possess Weeder and 2.78 per cent possess tractor.

Table 11. Farm implements owned in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Plough	0	0	0	0	2	22.22	0	0	2	33.3	4	11.11
2	Tractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	1	2.78
3	Weeder	2	33	5	50	5	55.56	1	20	0	0	13	36.11
4	Chaff Cutter	1	17	2	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	4	11.11
5	Blank	4	67	5	50	4	44.44	3	60	4	66.7	20	55.56

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of plough was Rs.1500.00, sprayer and weeder was Rs.42.00 and tractor Rs. 400000.

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
1	Plough	0	0	1500	0	1500	1500
2	Tractor	0	0	0	0	400000	400000
3	Weeder	50	27	50	66	0	42
4	Chaff Cutter	1000	1400	0	200	0	1000

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 13. The indicate that, 11.11 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 8.33 per cent possess local cow, 2.78 per cent possess buffalo and 8.33 per cent possess crossbred cow.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	0	0	2	22.22	1	20	1	16.7	4	11.11
2	Local cow	1	17	1	10	0	0	1	20	0	0	3	8.33
3	Crossbred cow	0	0	2	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	3	8.33
4	Buffalo	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.78
5	blank	5	83	7	70	7	77.78	3	60	5	83.3	27	75

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 14. The indicated that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 6.07, women available in the micro watershed was 1.50, hired labour (men) available was 1.67 and hired labour (women) available was 7.37.

Table 14. Average labour availability in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	0	5.2	8.33	4.4	5.5	6.07
2	Own Labour Female	0	1.8	1.11	1	2	1.5
3	Own labour Male	0	1.7	1.56	1.6	1.83	1.67
4	Hired labour Male	0	5.7	11.67	5.2	5.5	7.37

Adequacy of hired labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 69.44 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate, 13.89 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was Inadequate.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	6	60	9	100	4	80	6	100	25	69.4
2	Inadequate	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.9

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, 21.69 ha (49.14%) of dry land and 22.45 ha (50.86 %) of irrigated land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (ha) in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dry	0	0	6.42	100	8.78	77.35	5.24	56.08	1.25	7.32	21.69	49.14
2	Irrigated	0	0	0	0	2.57	22.65	4.11	43.92	15.77	92.7	22.45	50.86
Total		0	100	6.42	100	11.35	100	9.35	100	17.02	100	44.14	100

Average value of land (ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 17. The results show that the average value of dry land was Rs.373334.58 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs.356228.59.

Table 17. Average value of land (ha) in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	591803.3	261917.9	304938.3	320779.2	373334.6
2	Irrigated	0	0	661259.9	340689.7	310572.2	356228.6

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 12 functioning bore wells among the sampled households in micro watershed.

Table 18. Status of bore wells in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	De-functioning	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Functioning	0	0	3	3	6	12

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 19. The results that bore well were major source of irrigation for 33.33 per cent of the households.

Table 19. Source of irrigation in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	0	0	3	33.33	3	60	6	100	12	33.33

Depth of water (Avg. In meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 20. The results revealed that, the depth of bore well was 35.56 meter.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Bore Well	0	0	35.56	64.01	106.68	35.56

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, the availability of irrigation water was used for kharif crops was 20.81 ha.

Table 21. Irrigated Area (ha) in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
1	Kharif	0	0	2.57	4.11	14.13	20.81

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown Maize (19.15 ha), Sunflower (6.24 ha), Sorghum (4.07 ha), Sugarcane (1.70 ha), Bengal gram (1.42 ha) under kharif season and Sorghum (1.62 ha) with under the Rabi season.

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity was 68.67 per cent.

Table 22. Cropping pattern in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
1	Kharif - Maize	0	2.28	5.77	4.58	6.53	19.15
2	Kharif - Sunflower	0	0	0.94	0	5.3	6.24
3	Kharif - Sorghum	0	0.81	1.62	0	0	4.07
4	Kharif - Sugarcane	0	0	0	1.7	0	1.7
5	Rabi - Sorghum	0	1.62	0	0	0	1.62
6	Kharif - Bengal gram	0	0	0	1.42	0	1.42

Table 23. Cropping intensity (%) in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
1	Cropping Intensity	0	100	80.2	61.7	57.45	68.67

Possession of bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 13.89 cent of the households posses bank account and 13.89 per cent of them have savings.

Table 24. Possession of Bank account and savings in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89
2	Savings	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 13.89 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

Table 25. Borrowing status in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89

Cost of Cultivation of Maize: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Maize in Katarki West-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 26.a. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Maize was Rs. 49871.68. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42282.58. The net income from Maize cultivation was Rs.-7589.10, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.80.

Table 26(a). Cost of Cultivation of Maize in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	61.26	11626.04	23.31
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.67	400.18	0.8
3	Tractor		Hours	3.14	2503	5.02
4	Machinery		Hours	0.31	231.56	0.46
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	23.83	2859.7	5.73
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	6.76	1351.39	2.71
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	10.61	9299.3	18.65
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /ltrs	2.93	3035.41	6.09
10	Irrigation		Number	3.29	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	3.59	0.01
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	3.1	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1985.68	3.98
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				33298.97	66.77
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				401.96	0.81
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				33700.93	67.58
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			60.54	11635.44	23.33
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				45336.36	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1.53	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				45337.89	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4533.79	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				49871.68	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		33.53	41216.19	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1229.41	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.83	1066.39	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			582.35	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				42282.58	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-7589.1	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1487.59	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.8	

Cost of Cultivation of Sunflower: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Sunflower in Katarki West-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 26.b. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Sunflower was Rs. 33009.15. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 32673.47. The net income from Sunflower cultivation was Rs.-335.67, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.00.

Table 26(b). Cost of Cultivation of Sunflower in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	51.9	10081.53	30.54
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.62	370.5	1.12
3	Tractor	Hours	2.13	1707.18	5.17
4	Machinery	Hours	0.53	424.03	1.28
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	7.92	2771.35	8.4
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	2.3	459.02	1.39
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	5.97	5603.9	16.98
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	0.82	815.36	2.47
10	Irrigation	Number	2.7	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Misc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	1239.64	3.76
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			1158.08	3.51
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			24633.89	74.63
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			333.33	1.01
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			24967.22	75.64
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		24.28	5040.1	15.27
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			30007.32	90.91
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			1	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			30008.32	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			3000.83	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			33009.15	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	) Main Product (q)	7.26	32673.47	
		) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		4500	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			32673.47	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			-335.67	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			4546.23	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1	

Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Sorghum in Katarki West-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 26.c. The results indicate, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Sorghum was Rs.23966.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 27571.38. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. 3604.75, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.10.

Table 26(c). Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	25.32	4310.15	17.98
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.62	370.5	1.55
3	Tractor		Hours	4.32	3458	14.43
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	7.1	994.18	4.15
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	1.85	370.5	1.55
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.87	5149.95	21.49
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/ltrs	0	0	0
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	12.97	0.05
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				781.88	3.26
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				15451.41	64.47
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.39
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				15784.74	65.86
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			33.35	6002.1	25.04
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				21786.84	90.9
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				21787.84	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2178.78	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				23966.63	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		14.2	25564.5	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1800	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.54	2006.88	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1300	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				27571.38	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				3604.75	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1687.49	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.1	

Cost of Cultivation of Bengal gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Bengal gram in Katarki West-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 26.d. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Bengal gram was Rs. 40545.45. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs.61750.00. The net income from Bengal gram cultivation was Rs. 21204.55, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.50.

Table 26(d). Cost of Cultivation of Bengal gram in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	19.76	5081.14	12.53
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0	0	0
3	Tractor	Hours	2.12	1587.86	3.92
4	Machinery	Hours	1.41	846.86	2.09
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	84.69	10162.29	25.06
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	28.23	5645.71	13.92
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	1.41	2822.86	6.96
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	1.41	2117.14	5.22
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	0.01	0
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			2490.96	6.14
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			30754.83	75.85
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			166.67	0.41
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			30921.5	76.26
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		21.17	5928	14.62
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			36849.5	90.88
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			36859.5	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			3685.95	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			40545.45	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	17.64	61750	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		3500	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			61750	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			21204.55	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			2298.12	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.5	

Cost of Cultivation of Onion: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Onion in Katarki West-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 26.e. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Onion was Rs.32945.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 74100.00. The net income from Onion cultivation was Rs. 41154.34, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.20.

Table 26(e). Cost of Cultivation of Onion in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	45.7	8583.25	26.05
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0	0	0
3	Tractor		Hours	8.65	6916	20.99
4	Machinery		Hours	2.47	1976	6
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	2.47	741	2.25
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	2.47	494	1.5
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.47	2964	9
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.24	1235	3.75
10	Irrigation		Number	2.47	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	0.02	0
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	3.29	0.01
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				652.2	1.98
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				23564.77	71.53
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.01
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				23898.1	72.54
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			27.17	6051.5	18.37
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				29949.6	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				1	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				29950.6	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2995.06	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				32945.66	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		148.2	74100	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			500	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				74100	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				41154.34	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				222.31	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.2	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, 22.22 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 5.56 per cent of them opined dry fodder was inadequate. With respect to green fodder availability, 22.22 percent of them opined it was sufficient.

Table 27. Adequacy of fodder in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	3	30	3	33.33	1	20	1	16.7	8	22.22
2	Inadequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	20	0	0	2	5.56
3	Adequate-Green Fodder	0	0	3	30	3	33.33	1	20	1	16.7	8	22.22

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross income of Rs. 106308.61 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 38720.83 is from agriculture itself.

Table 28. Average annual gross income in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service/salary	0	35000	27222.2	40000	0	22083.3
2	Wage	48166.7	31800	59666.7	35200	38333.3	43055.6
3	Agriculture	0	20260	52927.8	77000	55000	38720.8
4	Dairy Farm	3333.33	2916	2222.22	3800	0	2448.89
Income(Rs.)		51500	89976	142039	156000	93333.3	106309

Average annual Expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross expenditure of Rs. 549827.78 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 22055.56 is from agriculture itself.

Table 29. Average annual Expenditure in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (10)	SF (9)	SMF (5)	MDF (6)	All (36)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service/salary	0	66666.7	85000	100000	0	13055.6
2	Wage	29666.7	23333.3	41250	25000	30400	25000
3	Agriculture	0	8600	32777.8	40800	34833.3	22055.6
4	Dairy Farm	10000	5000	10000	6500	0	1194.44
Total		39666.7	103600	169028	172300	65233.3	549828

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, the total number of horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were coconut (34).

Table 30. Horticulture species grown in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	0	30	4

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, households have 1 teak tree, 45 neem trees, 2 tamarind trees and 1 banyan tree, together in both field and backyard.

Table 31. Forest species grown in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	12	1	8	1	11	1	11	0	0	0	42	3
2	Tamarind	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
3	Teak	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	Banyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

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

Marketing of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicated that, 100.00 percent of output of Bengal gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 3500.00; 100.00 percent of output of Chilly was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 2500.00; 100.00 percent of output of Drumstick was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 600.00; 100.00 percent of output of Groundnut was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4000.00; 100.00 percent of output of Jowar was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 1800.00; 96 percent of output of Onion was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 500 and 91 percent of output of Maize was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 1255.

Table 32. Marketing of agricultural produce in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Bengalgram	25	0	25	100	3500
2	Chilly	6	0	6	100	2500
3	Drumstick	100	0	100	100	600
4	Groundnut	2	0	2	100	4000
5	Jowar	46	0	46	100	1800
6	Maize	491	45	446	91	1255
7	Onion	120	5	115	96	500
8	Sorghum	34	1	33	97	1800

Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicated that, 86.11 cent of the households

have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants and 13.89 per cent of regulated market

Table 33. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	6	60	10	111	6	120	9	150	31	86.11
2	Regulated Market	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicated that, 102.78 cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Table 34. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	0	0	10	100	10	111	8	160	9	150	37	102.8

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, 72.22 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Table 35. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	10	100	5	55.6	5	100	6	100	26	72.22

Interest towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicated that, 83.33 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Table 36. Interest regarding soil testing in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	10	100	9	100	5	100	6	100	30	83.33

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicated that, firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 75.00 per cent of the households followed by LPG (25.00%).

Table 37. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	4	66.7	7	70	9	100	4	80	3	50	27	75
2	LPG	2	33.3	3	30	0	0	1	20	3	50	9	25

Source of drinking water: The data on source of drinking water in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicated that, piped waters supply was the major source for drinking water for 86.11 per cent of the households followed by bore well water (13.89%).

Table 38. Source of drinking water in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	6	100	6	60	9	100	4	80	6	100	31	86.11
2	Bore Well	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89

Source of light: The data on source of light in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.

Table 39. Source of light in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	6	100	10	100	9	100	5	100	6	100	36	100

Existence of sanitary toilet facility: The data on availability of toilet facility in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicated that, 55.56 per cent of the households possess toilets.

Table 40. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	3	50	10	100	2	22.22	2	40	3	50	20	55.6

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, 97.22 per cent of the households possessed BPL card and 2.78 per cent do not possess PDS card.

Table 41. Possession of PDS card in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	83.3	10	100	9	100	5	100	6	100	35	97.22
2	Not Possessed	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.78

Participation in NREGA programme: The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 42. The results

indicated that, only 50.00 percent of the participate have participated in NREGA programme.

Table 42. Participation in NREGA programme in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	0	0	5	50	6	66.7	4	80	3	50	18	50

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 97.22, 75.00, 2.78, 75.00 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (5.56%), milk (86.11%), Egg (86.11%), and Meat (83.33%).

Table 43. Adequacy of food items in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	6	100	9	90	9	100	5	100	6	100	35	97.22
2	Pulses	6	100	5	50	8	88.89	3	60	5	83.33	27	75
3	Oilseed	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.78
4	Vegetables	6	100	4	40	7	77.78	4	80	6	100	27	75
5	Fruits	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.56
6	Milk	6	100	6	60	9	100	4	80	6	100	31	86.11
7	Egg	6	100	6	60	9	100	4	80	6	100	31	86.11
8	Meat	6	100	6	60	8	88.89	4	80	6	100	30	83.33

Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding in adequacy of food items in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 25.00, 86.11 and 19.44 per cent respectively, similarly for fruits (91.67%), milk (5.56%) and egg (5.56%).

Table 44. Inadequacy of food items in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (10)		SF (9)		SMF (5)		MDF (6)		LF (0)		All (36)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Pulses	0	0	4	40	1	11.11	2	40	2	33.33	0	0	9	25
2	Oilseed	6	100	6	60	9	100	5	100	5	83.33	0	0	31	86.11
3	Vegetables	0	0	5	50	1	11.11	1	20	0	0	0	0	7	19.44
4	Fruits	6	100	7	70	9	100	5	100	6	100	0	0	33	91.67
5	Milk	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.56
6	Egg	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	2	5.56

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Katarki West-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (77.78 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (11.11%), frequent incidence of pest and

diseases (75.00%), inadequacy of irrigation water (25.00%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (69.44%), high rate of interest on credit (38.89%), low price for the agricultural commodities (55.56 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (38.89%), inadequate extension services (8.33 %), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (13.89%), less rainfall (13.89%), source of agri-technology information (Newspaper/Tv/Mobile) (8.33%).

Table 45. Farming constraints experienced in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	**LL** (6)		**MF** (10)		**SF** (9)		**SMF** (5)		**MDF** (6)		**All (36)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	0	0	8	80	9	100	5	100	6	100	28	77.78
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	0	0	2	20	1	11.11	1	20	0	0	4	11.11
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	0	0	7	70	9	100	5	100	6	100	27	75
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	0	0	2	20	2	22.22	3	60	2	33.33	9	25
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	0	0	7	70	8	88.89	4	80	6	100	25	69.44
6	High rate of interest on credit	0	0	3	30	4	44.44	1	20	6	100	14	38.89
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	0	0	5	50	9	100	3	60	3	50	20	55.56
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	0	0	2	20	5	55.56	3	60	4	66.67	14	38.89
9	Inadequate extension services	0	0	1	10	2	22.22	0	0	0	0	3	8.33
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89
11	Less rainfall	0	0	4	40	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	13.89
12	Source of Agri-technology information	0	0	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8.33

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed 36 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey. The study was conducted in Katarki West-2 micro-watershed (Katarki sub-watershed, Koppala taluk & District) is located at North latitude 15^0 15' 59.941" and 15^0 14' 13.381" and East longitude 76^0 3' 14.005" and 76^0 0' 59.343"covering an area of about 525.65 ha bounded by under Bettageri, Bisarahalli, Bikanahalli and Alavandi Villages.

Socio-economic analysis indicated that, out of the total sample of 36 respondents, 10 (27.78%) were marginal, 9 (25.00%) were small and 5 (13.89%) were semi medium, 6 (16.67%) were medium farmers. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 88 (57.14%) men and 66 (42.86%) were women. Majority of the respondents (51.30%) were in the age group of 35-60 years. Education level of the sample households indicated that, majority there were 21.43 per cent of illiterates, 29.22 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.90 per cent middle school education, and 18.83 per cent high school education, 12.99 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.30 per cent of them had Diploma, 5.19 per cent attained graduation. About, 41.67 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 47.22 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers. Agriculture was the major occupation for 24.68 per cent of the household members.

In the study area, 86.11 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 13.89 per cent possess Thatched house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 88.89 per cent possess TV, 33.33 per cent possess mixer grinder and 97.22 per cent possess mobile phones. Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 11.11 per cent of the households possess plough. Regarding livestock possession by the households, 8.33 per cent possess local cow and 2.78 per cent possess buffalo respectively.

The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own men and women labour availability in the micro watershed was 7.57 each, while the hired labour (men) availability was 1.67. Further, 13.89 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents (44.14 ha), 49.14 per cent of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 50.86 per cent area is irrigated land. There were 12.00 bore wells among the sampled households. Bore well was the major source of irrigation for 33.33 per cent of the households. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Bengal gram and Onion and cropping intensity was recorded as 68.67 per cent.

The sample households possessed 13.89 per cent bank account and 13.89 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 13.89 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.

The per hectare cost of cultivation for Maize, Sunflower, Sorghum, Bengal gram and Onion was Rs.49871.68, 33009.15, 23966.63, 40545.45 and 32945.66 with benefit cost ratio of 1:0.80, 1: 1.00, 1: 1.10, 1: 1.50 and 1:2.20 respectively.

Further, 22.22 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 22.22 per cent of the households have opined that the green fodder was adequate.

The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 106308.61 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 38720.83 comes from agriculture.

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

Regarding marketing channels, 86.11 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 13.89 per cent have sold by Agents/Traders. Further, 102.78 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Majority of the farmers (72.22 %) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 83.33 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Firewood connection was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 75.00 per cent of the households and 25.00 per cent households has LPG. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 86.11 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households. In the study area, 55.56 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 97.22 per cent of the households possessed BPL card and 2.78 per cent do not possess PDS card. Cereals (97.22%), pulses (75.00%), oilseeds (2.78%) were adequate for consumption.

Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (77.78%) wild animal menace on farm field (11.11%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (75.00%), inadequacy of irrigation water (25.00%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (69.44%), high rate of interest on credit (38.89%), low price for the agricultural commodities (55.56%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (38.89%), inadequate extension services (8.33%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (13.89%), Less rainfall (13.89%) and Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/TV/Mobile) (8.33%).

Implications of the survey

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 21.43 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, 86.11 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 21.69ha (49.14 %) of dry land and 22.45ha (50.86 %) of irrigated land hence, the availability of the dryland agricultural technologies such as short duration crops, high yielding drought resistance crop varieties, drip irrigation technology and subsidy information will be helpful for the farmers to enhance the productivity of land and as well as farmers income.
- ✓ Few of the bore well in micro watershed found non functional hence, farmers may be trained on possibility of bore well rejuvenation.
- ✓ Bore well was major source of irrigation for 33.33 per cent of the households. hence, in order to increase the area under irrigation as well as to increase the water use efficiency farmers may trained on drip irrigation and provide the information on subsidy for drip irrigation equipment's along with the information on different agencies which provides the financial assistance for drip irrigation.
- ✓ Farmers have grown 30 coconut trees in the fields, Further, 4 cocnut trees were also planted in the farm fields. Hence, production technologies related to these crops can be made available to the farmers for better adoption.

- ✓ The cropping intensity in the micro watershed was found to be (68.67 %) 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.38720.83 from agriculture, Rs.0.00 from business and Rs. 43055.56 from wages and. Agriculture was found to be the major source of income for households hence; the development activities should focus on productivity enhancement, marketing arrangements and agricultural technology dissemination to have a direct impact on the farmers.
- ✓ The cultivation of forest species is found minimal hence, information and production technology related to agro-forestry and integrated farming system.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 72.22 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, 83.33 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 (77.78%), wild animal menace on farm field (11.11%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (75.00%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (69.44%), high rate of interest on credit (38.89%), low price for the agricultural commodities (55.56%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (38.89%), inadequate extension services (8.33%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (13.89%) 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.