ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.584

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

KESAPUR (4D5B2A1C) MICROWATERSHED

Hattakuni Hobli, Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

THE WORLD BANK

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

Citation: Rajendra Hegde, Ramesh kumar S.C. B.A. Dhanorkar, K.V. Niranjana, S. Srinivas, M.Lalitha, R.S. Reddy and S.K. Singh (2019). Land resource inventory and socio-economic status of farm households for watershed planning and development of Kesapur (4D2D6E2b) Microwatershed, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka", ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ .588, ICAR – NBSS & LUP, RC, Bangalore. p.131 & 29.

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PREFACE

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

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

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

The natural resources (land, water and vegetation) of the state need adequate and constant care and management, backed by site-specific technological interventions and investments particularly by the government. Detailed database pertaining to the nature of the land resources, their constraints, inherent potentials and suitability for various land based rural enterprises, crops and other uses is a prerequisite for preparing location-specific action plans, which are in tune with the inherent capability of the resources. Any effort to evolve climate resilient technologies has to be based on the baseline scientific database. Then only one can expect effective implementation of climate resilient technologies, monitor the progress, make essential review of the strategy, and finally evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented programs. The information available at

present on the land resources of the state are of general nature and useful only for general purpose planning. Since the need of the hour is to have site-specific information suitable for farm level planning and detailed characterization and delineation of the existing land resources of an area into similar management units is the only option.

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

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

Nagpur
Date: 05-12-2019

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The present study covers an area of 596 ha in Yadgir taluk & district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought-prone with an average annual rainfall of 866 mm, of which about 652 mm is received during south-west monsoon, 138 mm during north-east and the remaining 76 mm during the rest of the year. An area of 76 per cent in the microwatershed is covered by soils, 12 per cent by rock outcrops and 12 per cent by others (Habitation and water bodies). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 7 soil series and 10 soil phases (management units) and 6 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1st week of June to 4th week of October.*
- *From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- *Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 320 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops was assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *Entire cultivated area is suitable for agriculture in the microwatershed.*
- *About 5 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are very shallow (<25 cm), 51 per cent soils are shallow (25-50 cm), 1 per cent are moderately shallow (50-75 cm) and 18 per cent soils are deep to very deep (100->150 cm) soils in the microwatershed.*
- *About 10 per cent are sandy soils at the surface, 50 per cent are loamy soils and 16 percent soils are clayey soils at the surface.*
- *An area of about 20 per cent is non-gravelly (<15%), 56 per cent is gravelly (15-35%) and <1 per cent is very gravelly (35-60%) soils.*
- *About 58 per cent area of the microwatershed is very low (<50 mm/m), 2 per cent soils are low (51-100 mm/m) and 16 per cent soils are very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *An area of 30 per cent area of the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and 46 per cent of the soils are gently sloping (3-5%).*

- *An area of about 12 per cent is slightly (e1) eroded, 63 per cent is moderately (e2) eroded and 1 per cent is severely eroded (e3) soils in the microwatershed.*
- *About an area of 19 per cent is moderately acid (pH5.5-6.0), 9 per cent is slightly acid(pH 6.0-6.5), 22 per cent is neutral (pH6.5-7.5), 11 per cent is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8), 12 per cent is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and 4 per cent is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) soils.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is dominantly <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *An area of about 13 per cent is medium (0.5-0.75%) and 63 per cent is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon content.*
- *An area of 20 percent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and about 56 per cent is high (>57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *An area of about 4 per cent is low (<145 kg/ha), 55 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and about 18 per cent is high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *Entire area is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur content in the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in 29 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0ppm) in 47 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 52 per cent and is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 24 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- *The land suitability for 29 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

Land suitability for various crops in the Microwatershed

Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)		Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)	
	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)		Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)
Sorghum	-	*24 (4)*	*Guava*	-	*71 (12)*
Maize	-	*24 (4)*	*Sapota*	-	*71(12)*
Bajra	*71 (12)*	*24 (4)*	*Pomegranate*	-	*71 (12)*
Groundnut	-	*71 (12)*	*Musambi*	-	*71 (12)*
Sunflower	-	-	*Lime*	-	*71 (12)*
Redgram	-	*95(16)*	*Amla*	-	-
Bengal gram	-	*24 (4)*	*Cashew*	-	-
Cotton	-	-	*Jackfruit*	-	-
Chilli	-	*71(12)*	*Jamun*	-	*71(12)*
Tomato	*71 (12)*	-	*Custard apple*	-	-
Brinjal	*71(12)*	-	*Tamarind*	-	*71(12)*
Onion	*71 (12)*	-	*Mulberry*	-	-
Bhendi	*71 (12)*	-	*Marigold*	*71 (12)*	-
Drumstick	-	*71 (12)*	*Chrysanthemum*	*71 (12)*	-
Mango	-	-			

- *Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the identified 6 LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fiber and horticulture crops.*
- *Maintaining soil-health is vital to crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested to these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in not only supplementing the farm income but also provide fodder and fuel to generate lot of biomass which would help in maintaining an ecological balance and also contribute to mitigating the climate change.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Kesapur Microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig. 2.1). It lies between $16^0$47' and $16^0$49' North latitudes and 77^0 23' and 77^0 26' East longitudes, covering an area of about 596 ha. It comprises parts of Keshawara, Danthapura, Javaharnagara, Minasapura and Najarapura villages. It is 48 km from Yadgir town and is surrounded on the north and northeast, by Keshawara and Danthapura on the east, Javaharnagara on the southeast, Minasapura on the south and Najarapura village on the western side of the microwatershed.

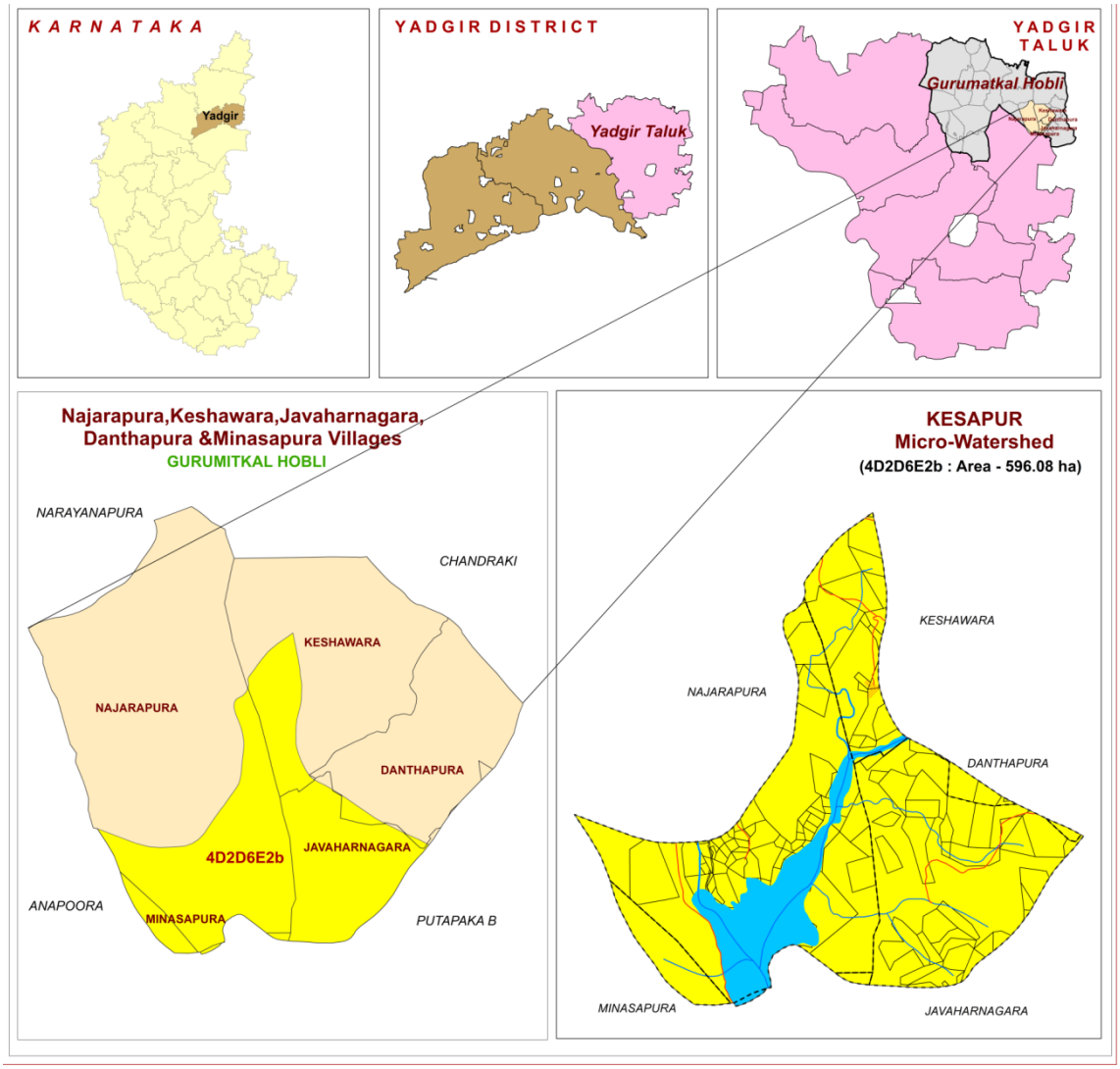


Fig.2.1 Location map of Kesapur Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss and alluvium (Figs. 2.2 a and b). Granite gneisses are essentially pink to gray and are coarse

to medium grained. They consist primarily of quartz, feldspar, biotite and hornblende. The gray granite gneisses are highly weathered, fractured and fissured upto a depth of about 10 m. Dolerite dykes and quartz veins are common with variable width and found to occur in Kesapur Microwatershed. The thickness of the alluvium generally is limited to less than a meter, except in river valleys where it is very deep extending to tens of meters. Such soils are transported and represent palaeo black soils originally formed at higher elevation, but now occupying river valleys.

Fig.2.2a Granite and granite gneiss rocks

Fig. 2.2 b Alluvium

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 388-468 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

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

2.5 Climate

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

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

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

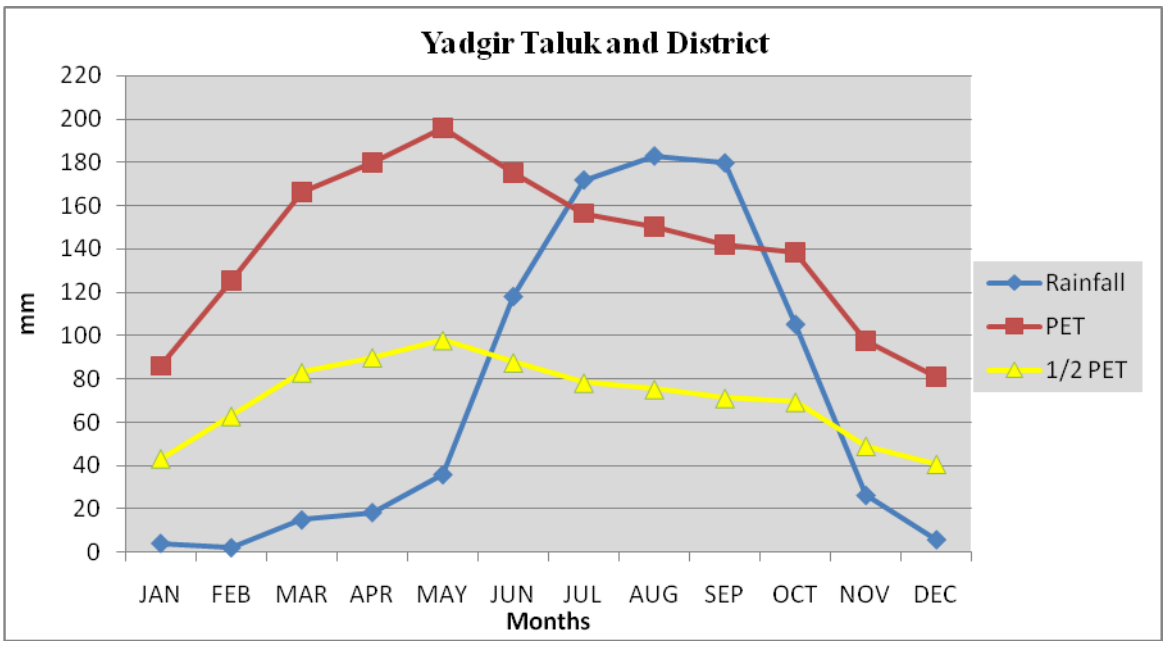


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

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

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

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Kesapur Microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

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

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District

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

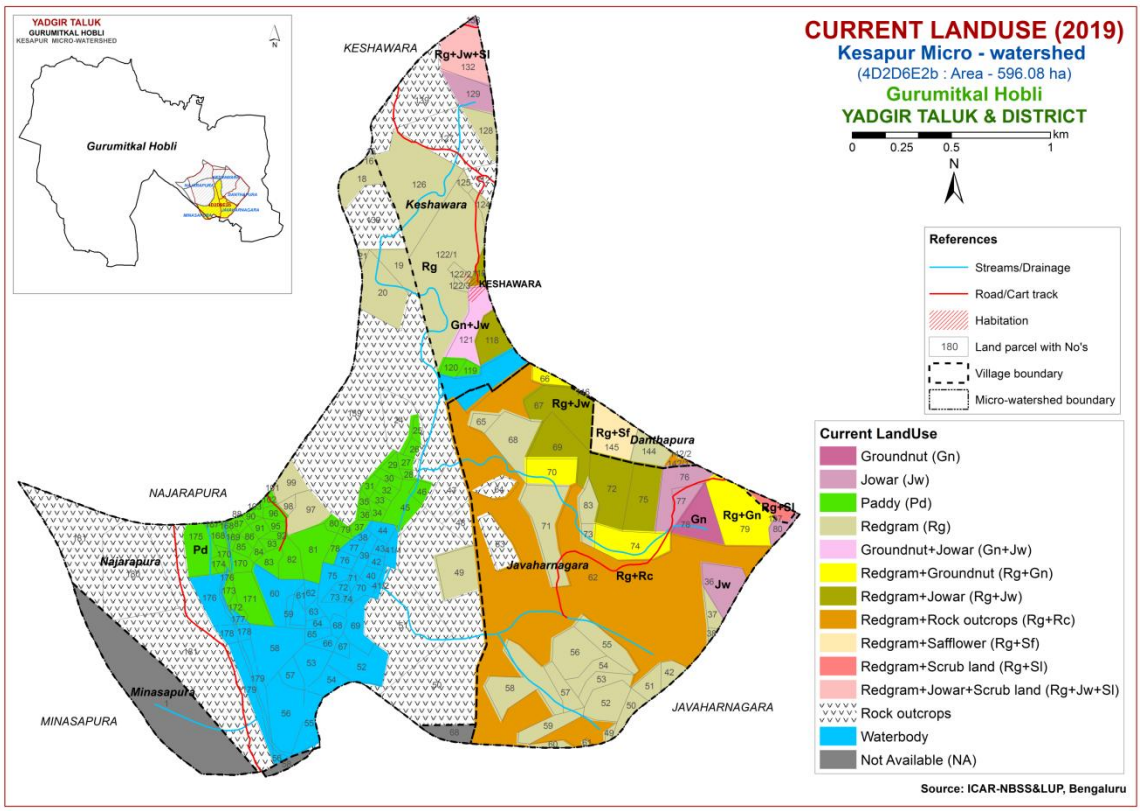


Fig. 2.5 Current Land Use map of Kesapur Microwatershed

Fig. 2.6 a. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Kesapur Microwatershed

Fig. 2.6 b. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Kesapur 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 Kesapur Microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 596 ha. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.*, 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

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

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

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

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

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

DSe Alluvial landscape

Dse 1 Summit

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

Dse 2 Very genetly sloping

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

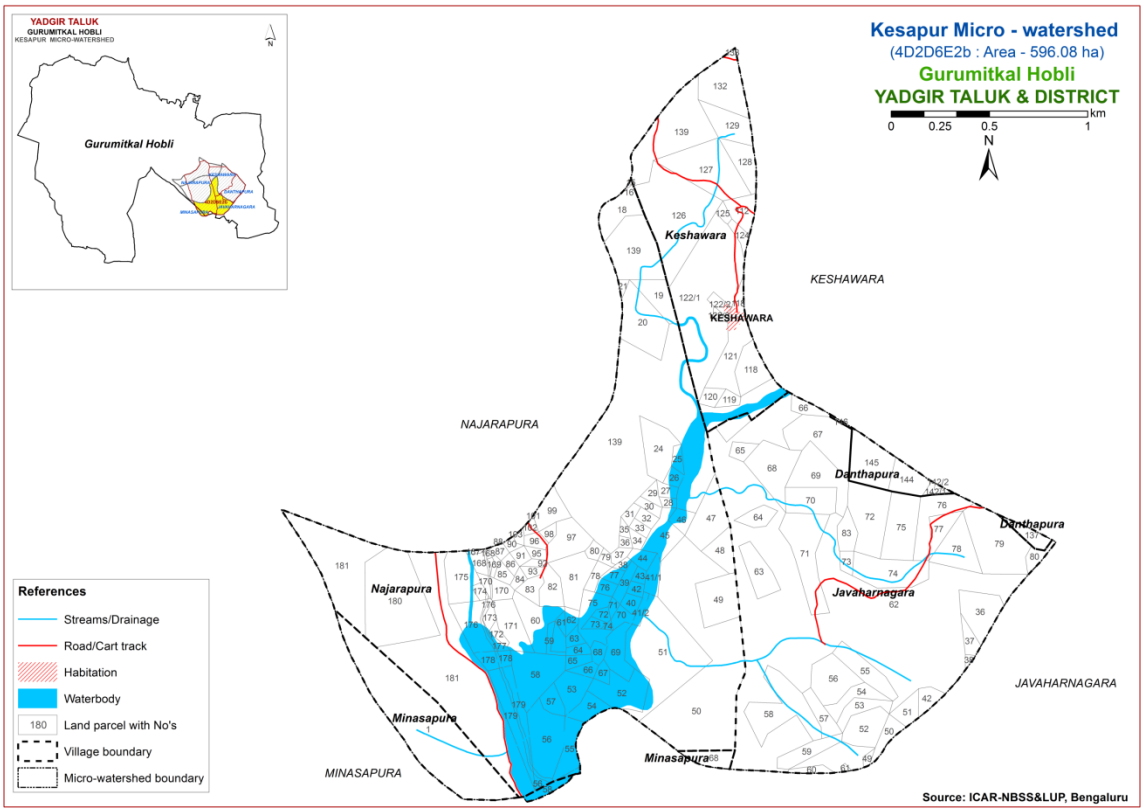


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Kesapur Microwatershed

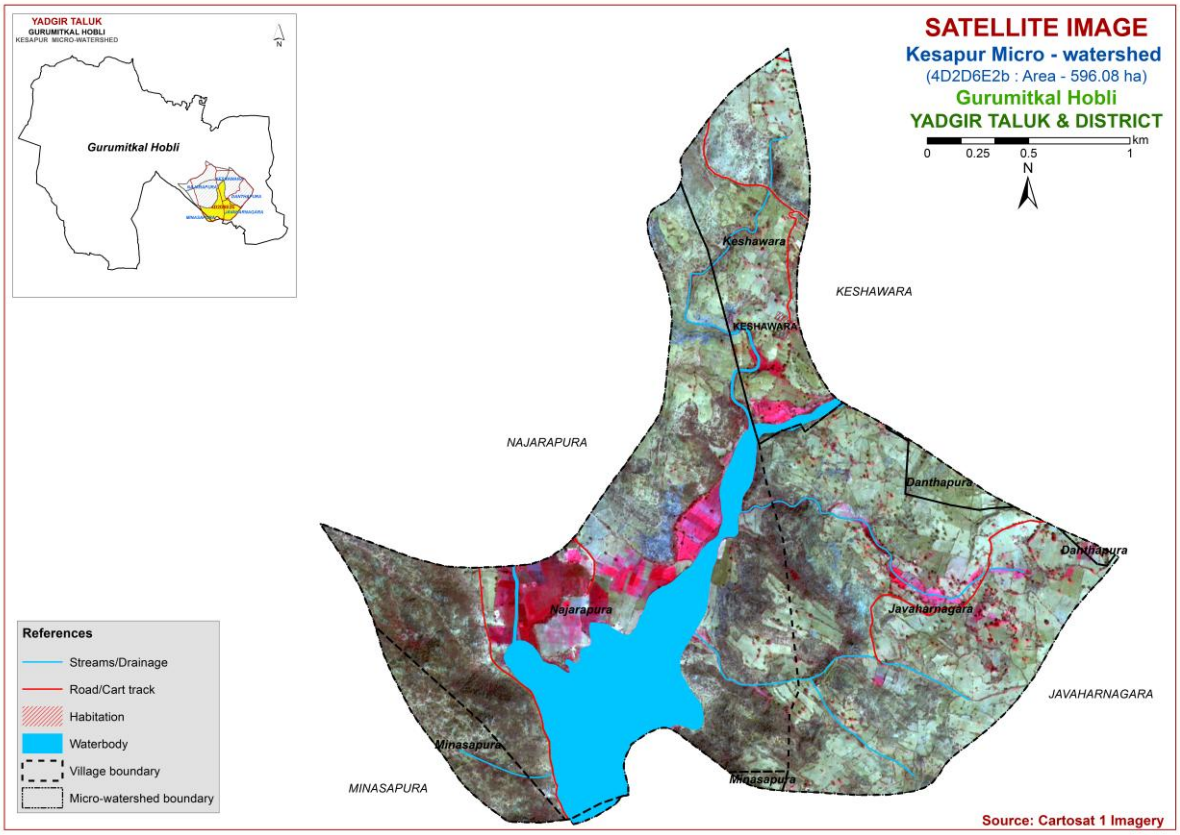


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Kesapur Microwatershed

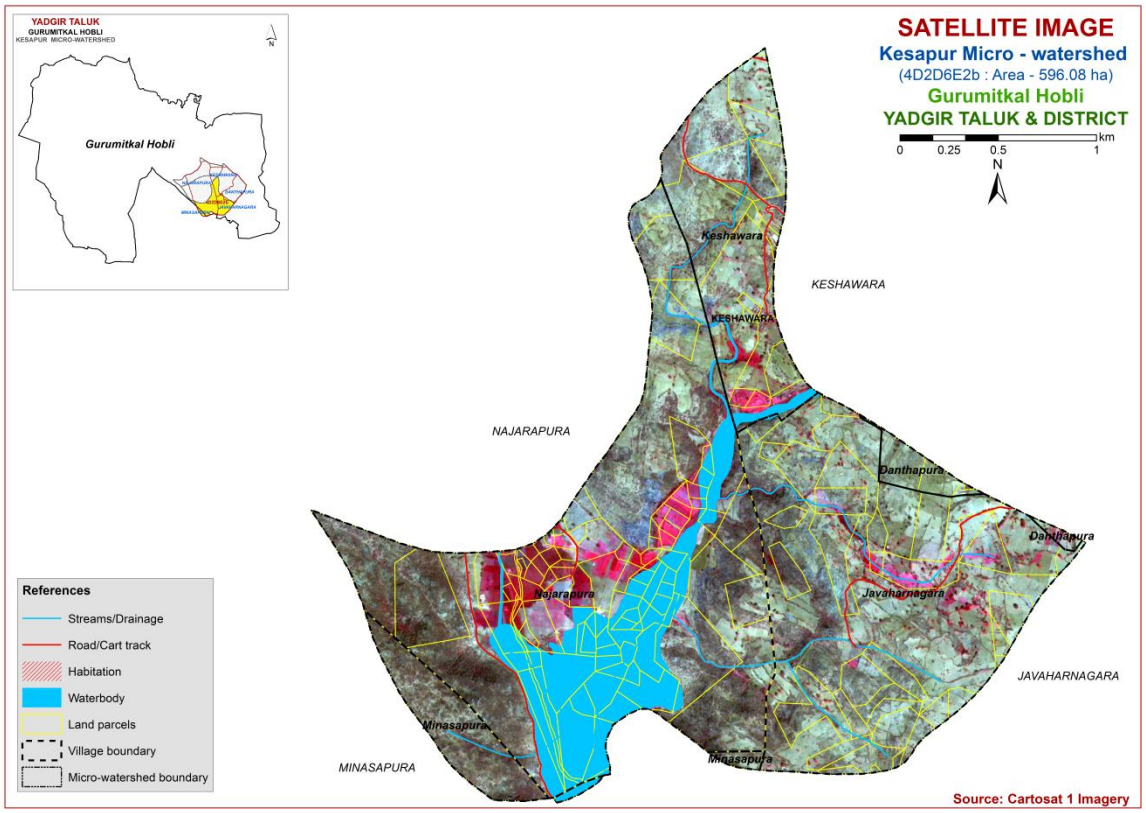


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Kesapur Microwatershed

3.3 Field Investigation

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

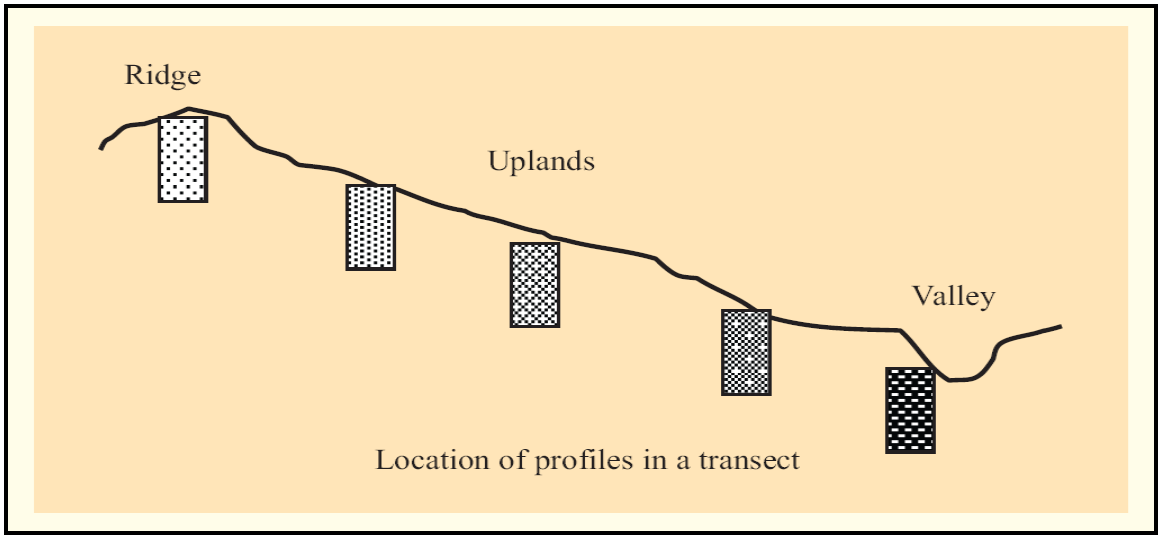


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 7 soil series were identified in the Kesapur 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 (%)	Calcareousness sequence	Horizon
Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape							
1	Kakalawar (KKR)	<25	10YR6/3, 7.5YR 4/3	sl	10-15	-	Ap-AC
2	Badiyala (BDL)	25-50	7.5YR2.5/3,2.5/2,3/310YR 3/4,4/3	sl	-	e	Ap-Bw
3	Hattikuni (HTK)	25-50	10YR 4/6,4/4 7.5YR4/4,3/3	sl	10-25	-	Ap-AC
4	Sambara	50-75	10YR 7/1	ls	-	-	Ap-AC

Sl. no	Soil Series	Depth (cm)	Colour (moist)	Texture	Gravel (%)	Calcareousness sequence	Horizon
	(SBR)		7.5YR 7/4				
5	Yadgir (YDR)	100-150	10YR 4/3,4/4 2.5Y 4/3,5/3	sl	-	-	Ap-A2-Bw
6	Neelahalli (NHL)	100-150	10YR 5/3,4/2	sl	-	-	Ap-Bw
Alluvial Landscape							
7	Hegganakera (HGN)	>150	10 YR 4/2,4/1,3/1,4/1	c	-	e	Ap-BA-Bss

3.4 Soil Mapping

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

The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 10 mapping units representing 7 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 soil phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Land Management Units

The 10 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Kesapur Microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land use classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

3.6 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields for fertility status (major

and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval in the year 2018 were analyzed in the laboratory (Katyal and Rattan, 2003). By linking the soil fertility data to the survey numbers through GIS, soil fertility maps were generated by using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Kesapur Microwatershed

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape				
	KKR	Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown, sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**32 (5.35)**
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	32 (5.35)
	BDL	Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown and dark yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy loam soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**12 (2.03)**
174		BDLcB2g2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	2 (0.25)
162		BDLhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	7 (1.22)
5		BDLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	3 (0.56)
	HTK	Hattikuni soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark yellowish brown, sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**292 (49)**
161		HTKbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	20 (3.31)
113		HTKcC2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	272 (45.69)
	SBR	Sambara soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), somewhat excessively drained, have light gray to pink, loamy sand soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**7 (1.22)**
124		SBRbB3	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, severe erosion	7 (1.22)
	YDR	Yadgir soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown and olive brown, sandy loam, sodic soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**14 (2.35)**
42		YDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	14 (2.35)

	NHL	Neelahalli soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark grayish brown to brown, sandy loam soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping lowlands under cultivation		**71 (11.86)**
101		NHLmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	71 (11.86)
Soils of Alluvial landscape				
	HGN	Hegganakera soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to dark grayish brown, slightly calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**24 (4.0)**
95		HGNmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	24 (4.0)
999		Rock outcrops	Rock lands, both massive and bouldery with little or no soil	73 (12.23)
1000		Others	Habitation and water body	71 (11.98)

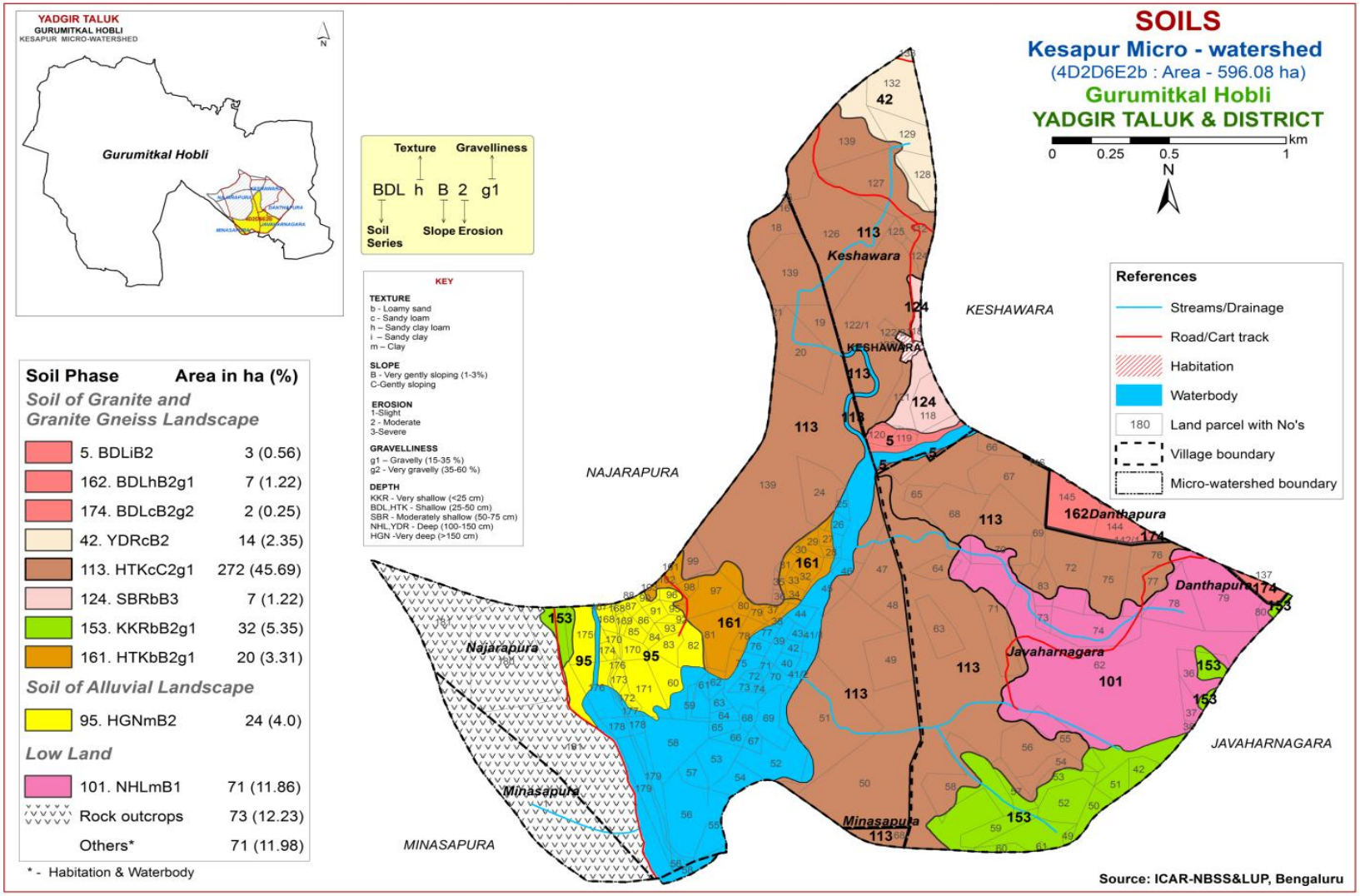


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Kesapur Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Kesapur Microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 7 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In the granite gneiss landscape, it is by parent material, relief and climate.

A brief description of each of the 7 soil series identified followed by 10 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Kesapur Microwatershed are given in Table 4.1 along with soil classification. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristic that affect management. The soil phase map can be used for identifying the suitability of areas for growing specific crops or for other alternative uses and also for deciding the type of conservation structures needed. The detailed information on soil and site-characteristics like soil depth, surface soil texture, slope, erosion, gravelliness, AWC, LCC etc, with respect to each of the soil phase identified is given village/survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-I.

4.1 Soils of granite gneiss landscape

In this landscape, 6 soil series were identified and mapped. Hattikuni (HTK) series occupies maximum area of 292 ha (49%) and others occupy minor area. The Brief description of the soil series along with soil phases identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

4.1.2 Badiyala (BDL) Series: Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark brown to dark yellow brown and dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Badiyala series has been classified as a member of the coarse-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts

The thickness of the solum ranges from 28 to 50 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 4 to 12 cm. Its colour is in 10YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 3 to 4. The texture is loamy sand, sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 27 to 45 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 3 to 4. Its texture is sandy loam to sandy clay loam and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Three phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

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

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

Landscape and soil Profile characteristics of Sambara (SBR) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Yadgir (YDR) Series

4.1.6 Neelahalli (NHL) Series: Neelahalli soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have dark grayish brown to brown sandy loam soils. They are developed from weathered colluvio-alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping lowlands under cultivation. The Neelahalli series has been classified as a member of the coarse-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 105 to 144 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 16 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 4 to 5 and chroma 2 to 3. The texture ranges from sandy clay loam to sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 125 to 134 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 4 to 5 and chroma 1 to 3. The texture is dominantly sandy loam. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). One soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Neelahalli (NHL) Series

4.2 Soils of Alluvial Landscape

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

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

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 7 to 9 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3 with clay texture. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 152 to 175 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is clay and is slightly calcareous.

The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). One soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hegganakera (HGN) Series

Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Kesapur Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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

Contd...

Soil Series: Badiyala **(**BDL) **Pedon:** R-5

Location: $16^0$37'10.0"N $77^0$20'21.5", Gudalagunta village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-12	Ap	87.13	7.04	5.83	10.03	24.32	23.61	23.51	5.67	<15	ls	6.27	2.44
12-28	Bw1	64.63	13.30	22.07	6.74	13.07	22.30	17.01	5.50	<15	scl	16.34	7.83
28-50	BC	73.11	12.02	14.87	3.93	16.03	26.89	18.41	7.86	<15	sl	12.94	5.47

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-12	6.20	-	-	0.074	1.00	0.00	2.80	0.98	0.14	0.01	3.92	4.20	0.72	93	0.20
12-28	9.04	-	-	0.253	0.80	3.20	-	-	0.16	0.69	-	16.90	0.77	100	4.09
28-50	9.41	-	-	0.364	1.10	3.60	-	-	0.16	1.39	-	11.10	0.75	100	12.52

Conti…

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

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

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

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

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

Conti…

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

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

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

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

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

Conti…

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-14	Ap	73.39	11.31	15.30	6.76	20.27	24.87	15.66	5.83	-	sl	12.14	7.22
14-43	A2	86.59	8.77	4.64	23.19	26.92	14.11	15.22	7.16	-	ls	6.97	2.68
43-89	Bw1	80.41	3.75	15.84	8.06	13.47	36.73	15.71	6.43	-	sl	22.84	10.18
89-110	Bw2	63.55	5.40	31.05	8.10	23.05	19.00	9.87	3.53	15-35	scl	38.46	17.70

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

Conti…

Soil Series: Neelahalli (NHL) **Pedon:** R-17

Location: $16^0$41'38.9"N $77^0$12'20.2"E, Jinatera village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluka and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-15	Ap	54.59	17.20	28.21	1.57	2.51	20.35	19.42	10.75	-	scl	21.01	12.13
15-45	Bw1	75.66	10.87	13.47	6.72	14.15	23.12	22.40	9.27	-	sl	10.80	5.85
45-93	Bw2	70.73	13.38	15.89	3.58	14.33	22.93	22.42	7.47	-	sl	13.76	7.93
93-125	Bw3	71.60	10.65	17.75	4.42	5.97	30.35	20.99	9.88	-	sl	14.72	8.60

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-15	5.41	-	-	0.121	1.24	0.00	7.10	2.90	0.25	0.48	10.73	14.28	0.51	75	3.36
15-45	7.72	-	-	0.051	0.24	0.91	-	-	0.11	0.27	-	7.23	0.54	100	3.69
45-93	7.66	-	-	0.047	0.08	1.04	-	-	0.12	0.35	-	8.78	0.55	100	3.96
93-125	8.86	-	-	0.11	0.08	2.08	-	-	0.11	0.28	-	9.88	0.56	100	2.83

Contd...

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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-8	8.77	-	-	1.33	1.16	8.19	-	-	1.10	5.21	-	36.23	0.66	100	14.38
8-24	8.93	-	-	1.11	0.64	5.46	-	-	0.87	4.23	-	35.50	0.62	100	11.93
24-50	8.85	-	-	0.984	0.32	3.38	-	-	0.71	3.78	-	36.69	0.62	100	10.30
50-86	8.54	-	-	0.562	0.24	3.38	-	-	0.58	3.07	-	39.16	0.64	100	7.84
86-146	8.45	-	-	0.526	0.24	3.38	-	-	0.62	2.82	-	38.52	0.63	100	7.31
146-170	8.64	-	-	0.517	0.20	4.29	-	-	0.60	2.99	-	36.87	0.57	100	8.12

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

Soil Characteristics: Depth, texture, gravelliness, calcareousness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 10 soil map units identified in the Kesapur Microwatershed are grouped under three land capability classes and four land capability subclasses (Fig. 5.1).

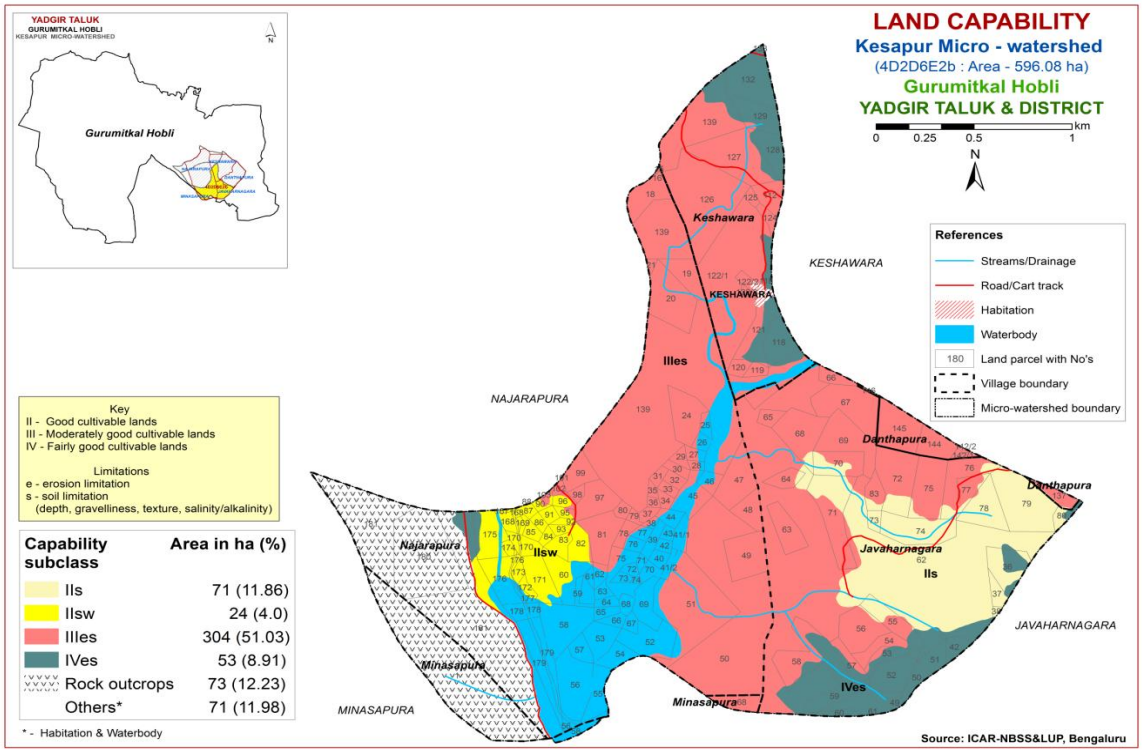


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Kesapur Microwatershed

Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture. Good lands (Class II) cover an area of about 95 ha (16%) and distributed in the western and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil and drainage. Moderately good lands (Class III) occupy an area of about 304 ha (51%) and distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of soil and erosion. An area of about 53 ha (9%) is fairly good lands and distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with very severe limitations of soil and erosion. An area of about 73 ha (12%) is under rock out crops and 71 ha (12%) is covered by habitation and water body.

5.2 Soil Depth

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

An area of 32 ha (5%) is very shallow (<25 cm) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 304 ha (51%) is shallow (25-50 cm) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils cover an area of 7 ha (1%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) to very deep (>150 cm) soils cover an area of 109 ha (18%) and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed.

The most problem lands with an area of about 336 ha (56%) having very shallow (<25 cm) rooting depth. They are suitable for growing short duration agricultural crops but well suited for pasture, forestry or other recreational purposes. The most productive lands 109 ha (18%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep (100-150 cm) to very deep (>150 cm) soils.

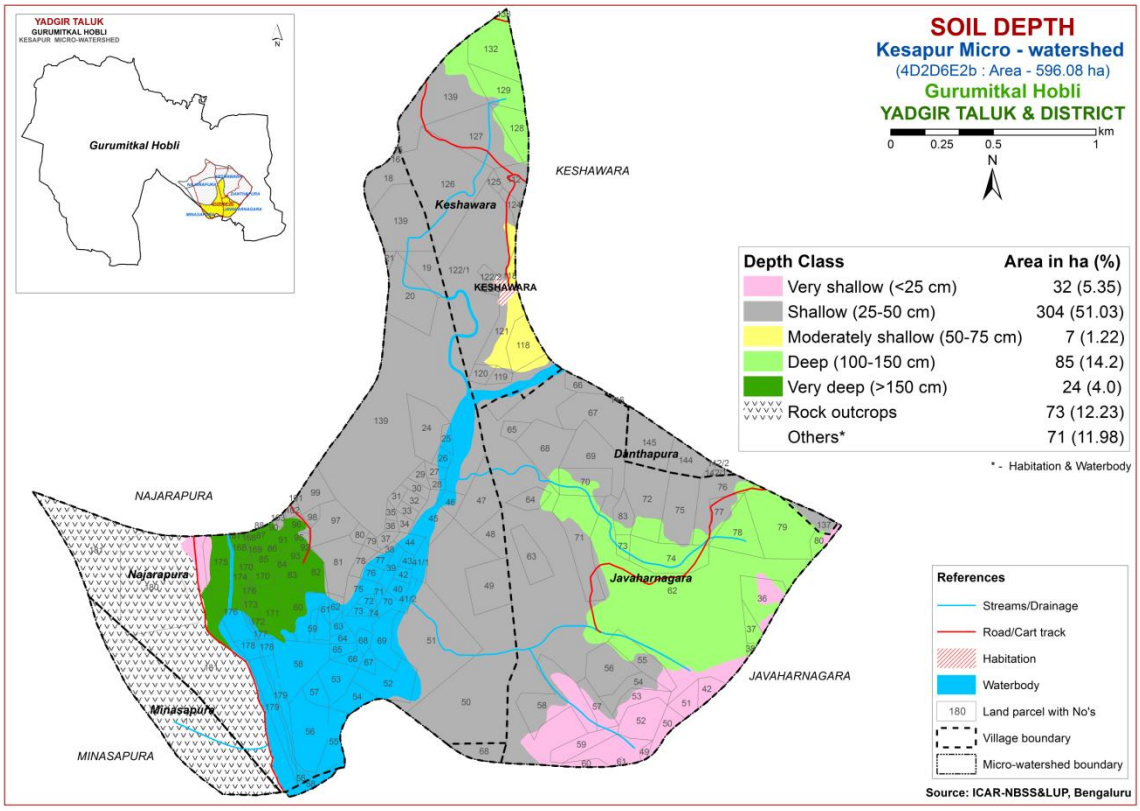


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Kesapur Microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

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

An area of 59 ha (10%) is sandy (loamy sand) soils at the surface and are distributed in the western and southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 295 ha (50%) has soils that are loamy (sandy loam and sandy clay loam) at the surface and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 98 ha (16%) is clayey (sandy clay and clay) soils at the surface and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands 98 ha (16%) with respect to surface soil texture are the clayey soils that have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. The other most productive lands 295 ha (50%) are loamy soils

which also have high potential for AWC, nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems compared to loamy soils. The problem soils cover 10 per cent area which have problem of moisture and nutrient availability and require frequent irrigation and nutrient management. They are better suited for root and tuber crops.

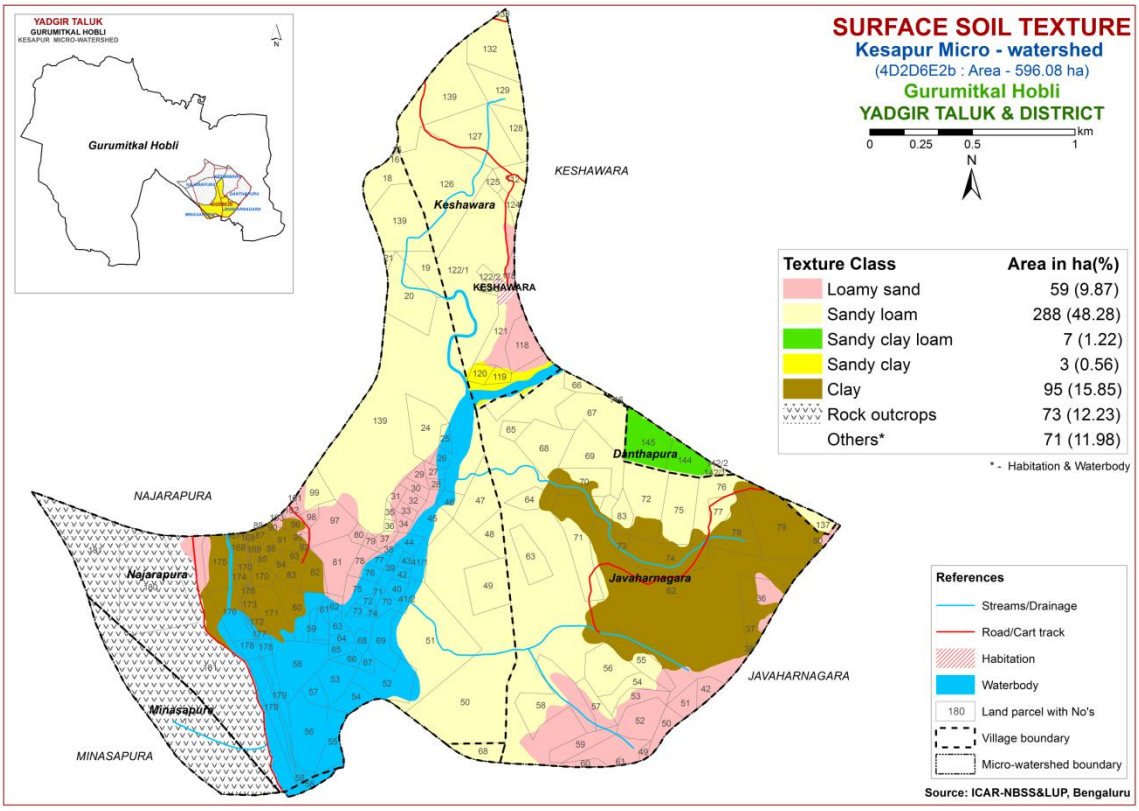


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Kesapur Microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

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

The soils that are non-gravelly (<15% gravel) cover an area of 119 ha (20%) the microwatershed and are distributed in the eastern, western and northern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 331 ha (56%) is gravelly (15-35%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 2 ha (<1%) is very gravelly (35-60%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.4).

The most productive lands with respect to gravelliness are found to be 20 per cent. They are non-gravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing

both annual and perennial crops. The problem soils that are very gravelly (35-60%) cover about <1 per cent where only short duration crops can be grown.

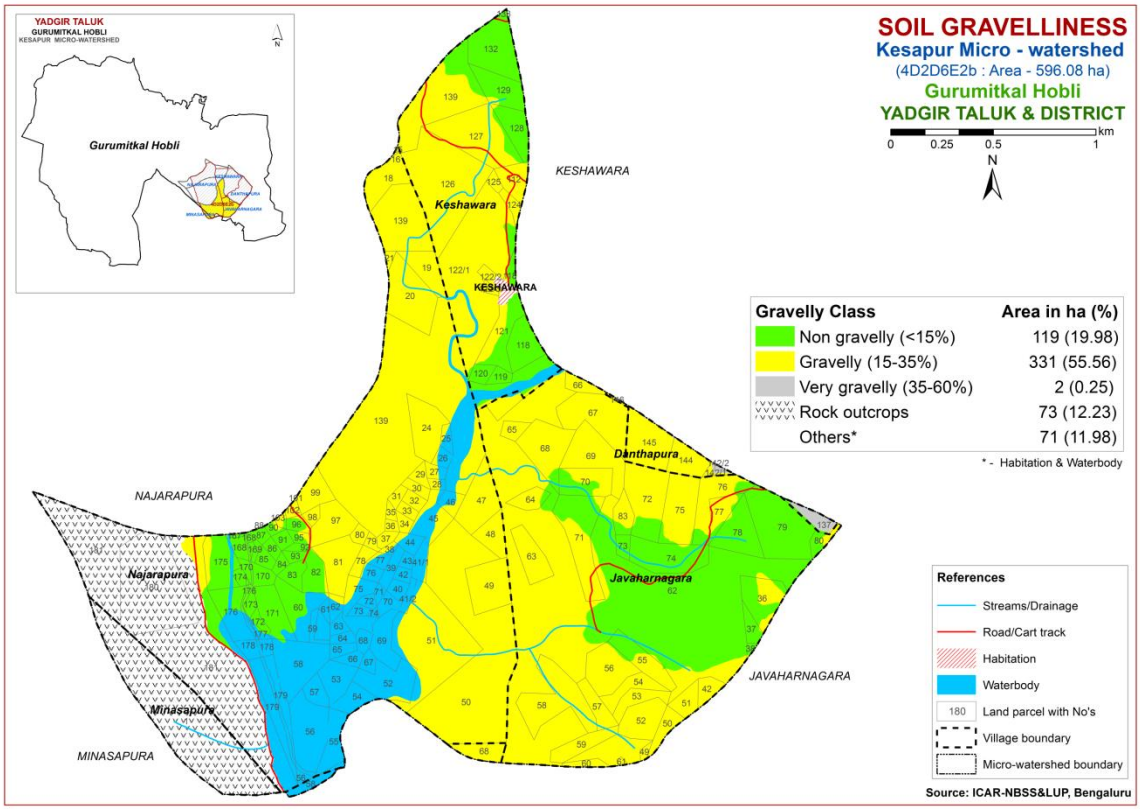


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Kesapur Microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

Maximum area of about 343 ha (58%) are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 14 ha (2%) has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 95 ha (16%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 357 ha (60%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. The potential soils with respect to AWC cover about 95 ha (16%) that have very high AWC, where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

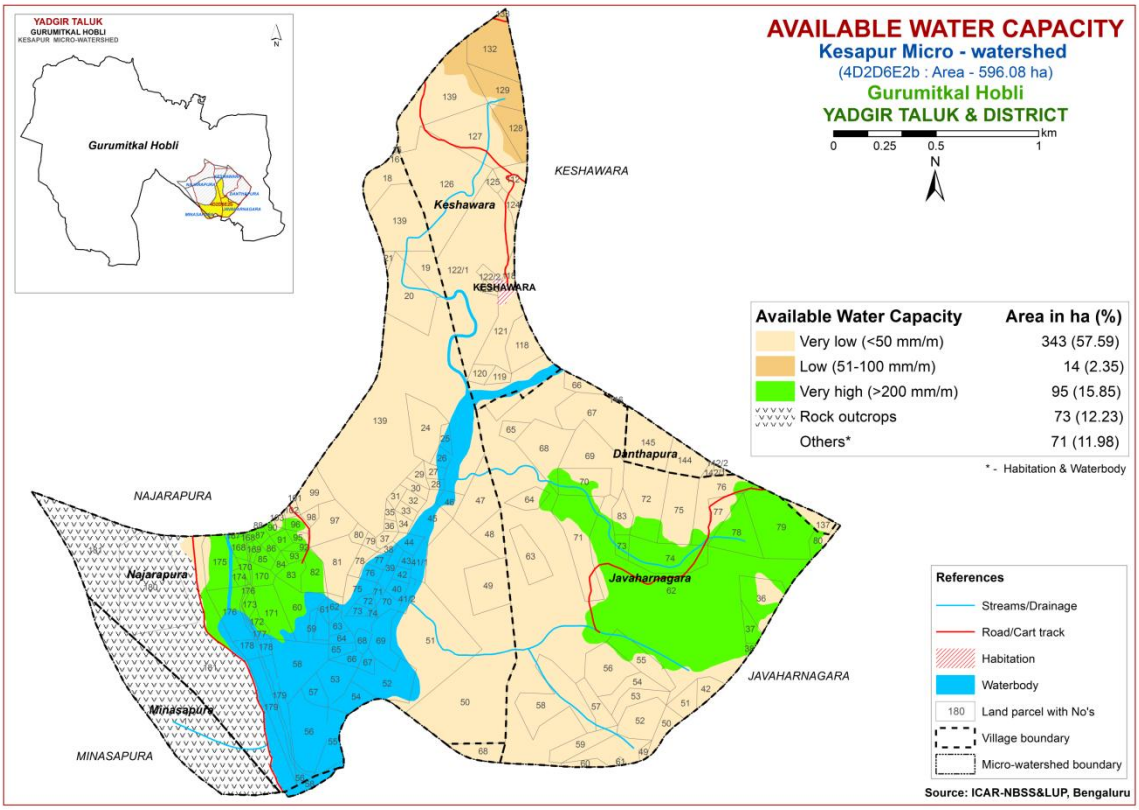


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Kesapur Microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

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

An area of about 179 ha (30%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and are distributed in the eastern, southern and northern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 272 ha (46%) is gently sloping (3-5%) and distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. These lands, covering 179 ha(30%) are potential where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures. An area of 272 ha(46%) is problematic and require appropriate soil and water conservation measures.

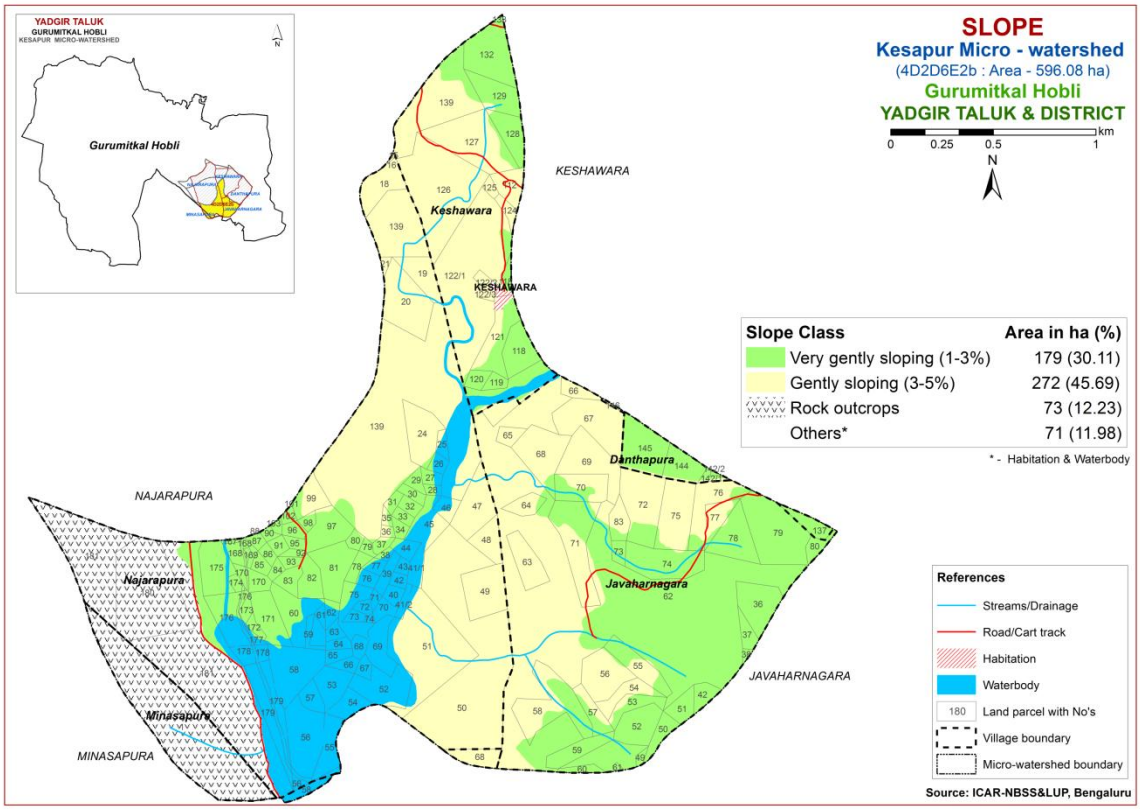


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Kesapur Microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) cover about 71 ha (12%) and distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately eroded (e2 class) occur in an area of 374 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 7 ha (1%) is severely eroded (e3 class) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

Maximum area of about 381 ha (64%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate and severe erosion. For these areas, taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

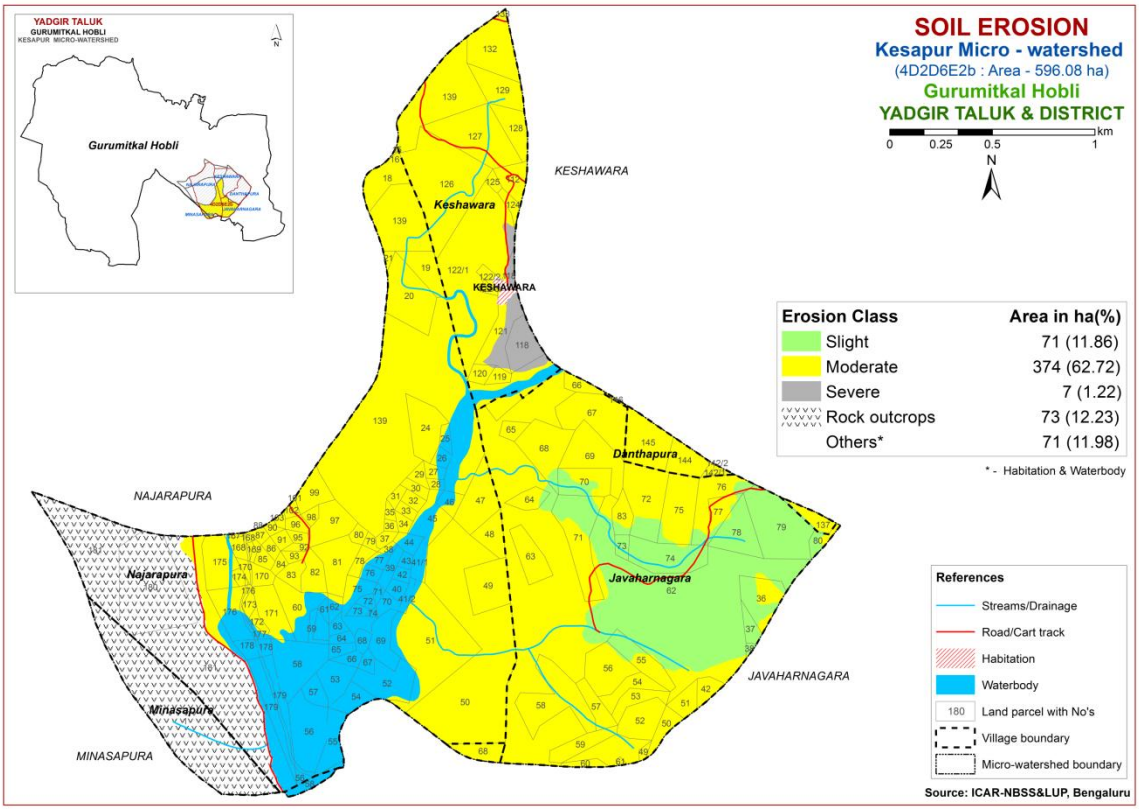


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Kesapur Microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

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

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

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Kesapur Microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of about 112 ha (19%) is moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0) and distributed in the eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. Slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) soils cover an area of 52 ha (9%) and distributed in the eastern and southern part of the microwatershed.129 ha (22%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) soils occur in an area of 63 ha (11%) and are distributed in the western and central part of the microwatershed. An area of 70 ha (12%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and is distributed in the western and central part of the microwatershed. An area of about 26 ha (4%) is strongly alkaline and distributed in the western part of the microwatershed (fig.6.1). An area of about 164 ha (28%) is acidic, 129 ha (22%) is neutral and 159 ha (27%) is alkaline in reaction.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in the soils of the microwatershed is medium (0.5-0.75%) in organic carbon occur in an area of 75 ha (13%) and is distributed in the western and southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 377 ha (63%) is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

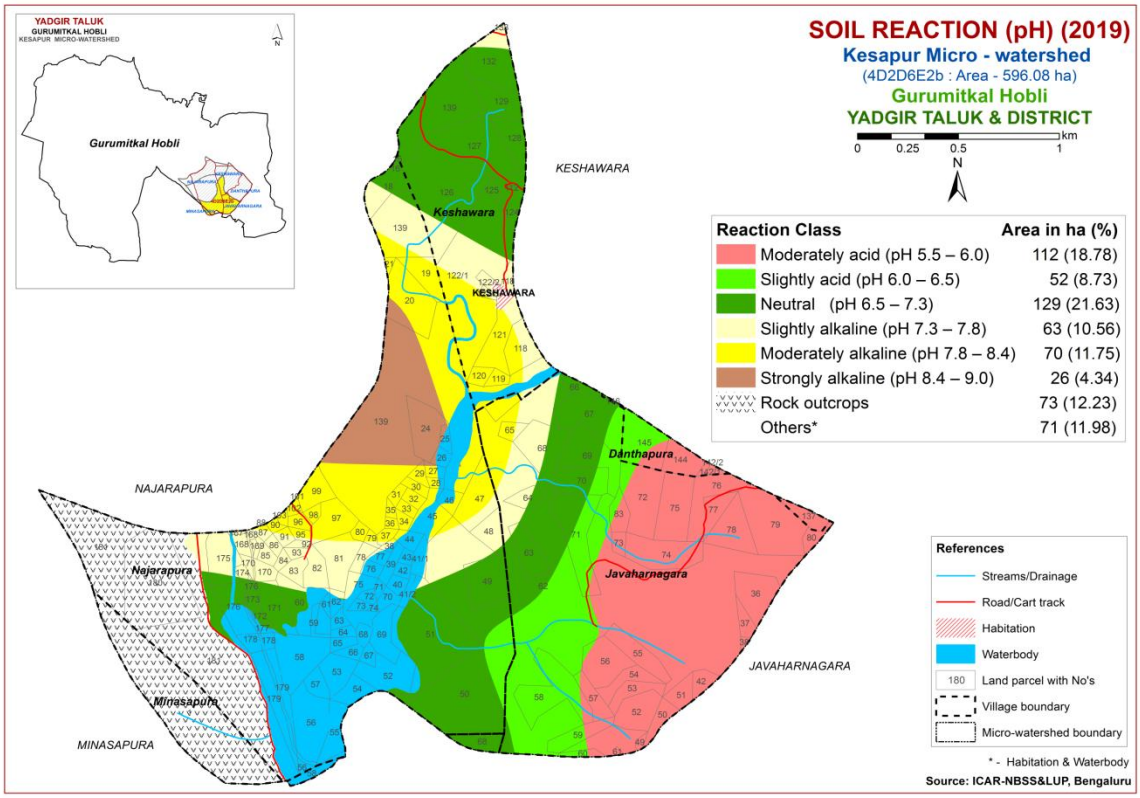


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Kesapur Microwatershed

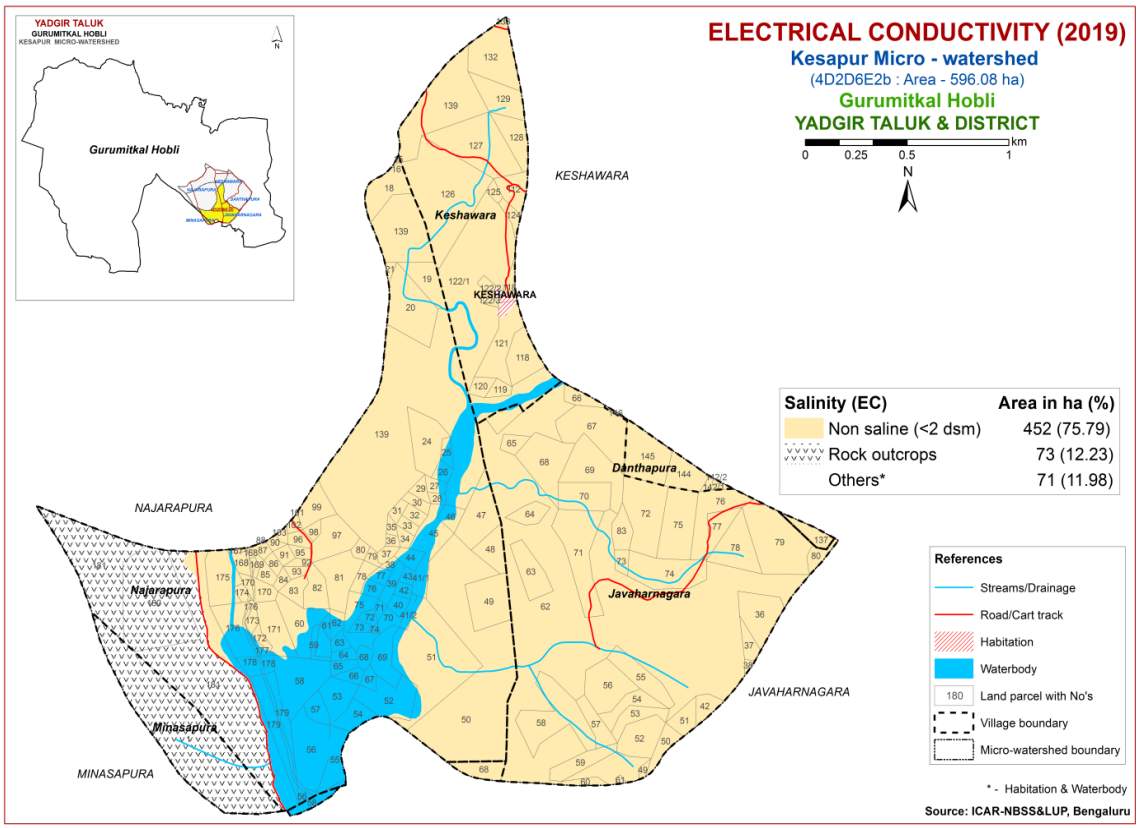


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Kesapur Microwatershed

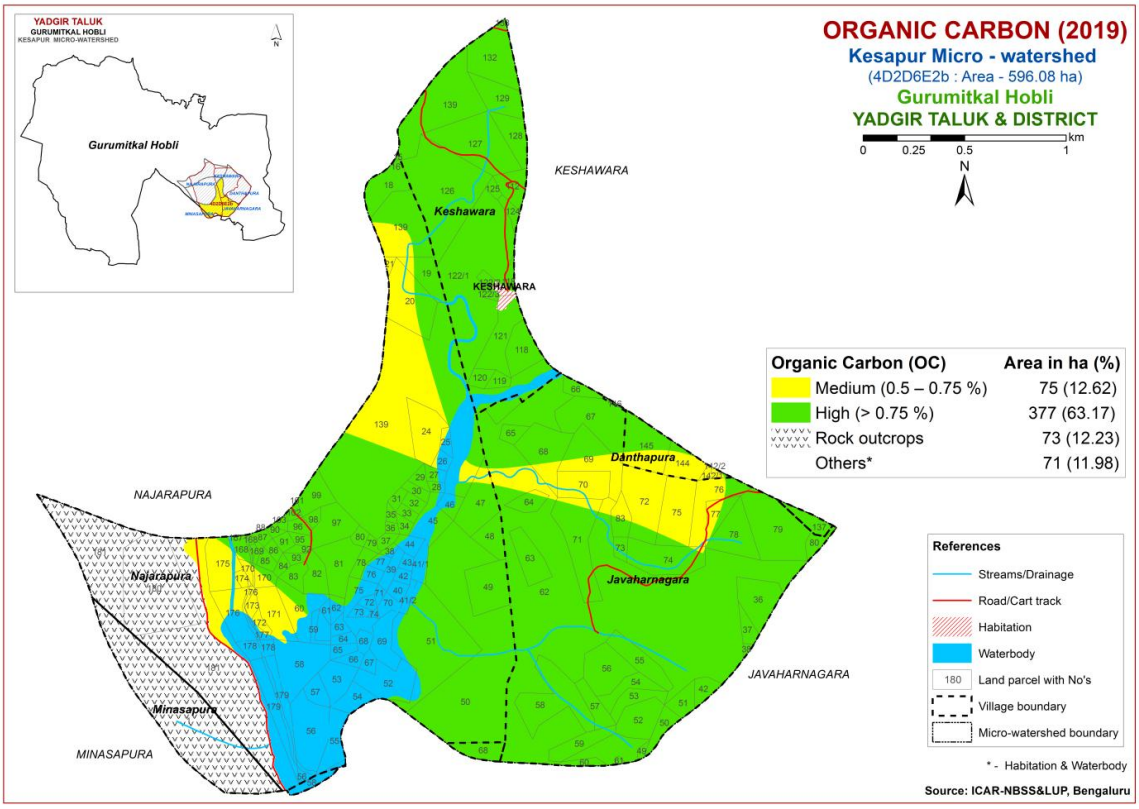


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Kesapur Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is medium (23-57 kg/ha) covering an area of 117 ha (20%) and occur in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is high (>57 kg/ha) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is low (<145 kg/ha) in 21 ha (4%), medium (145-337 kg/ha) covering a maximum area of 325 ha (55%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. High (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium content occur in an area of 105 ha (18%) and is distributed in the southern and western part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

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

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 171 ha (29%) and distributed in the southern and eastern part of microwatershed. A maximum area of about 281 ha (47%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) and distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

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

6.9 Available Manganese

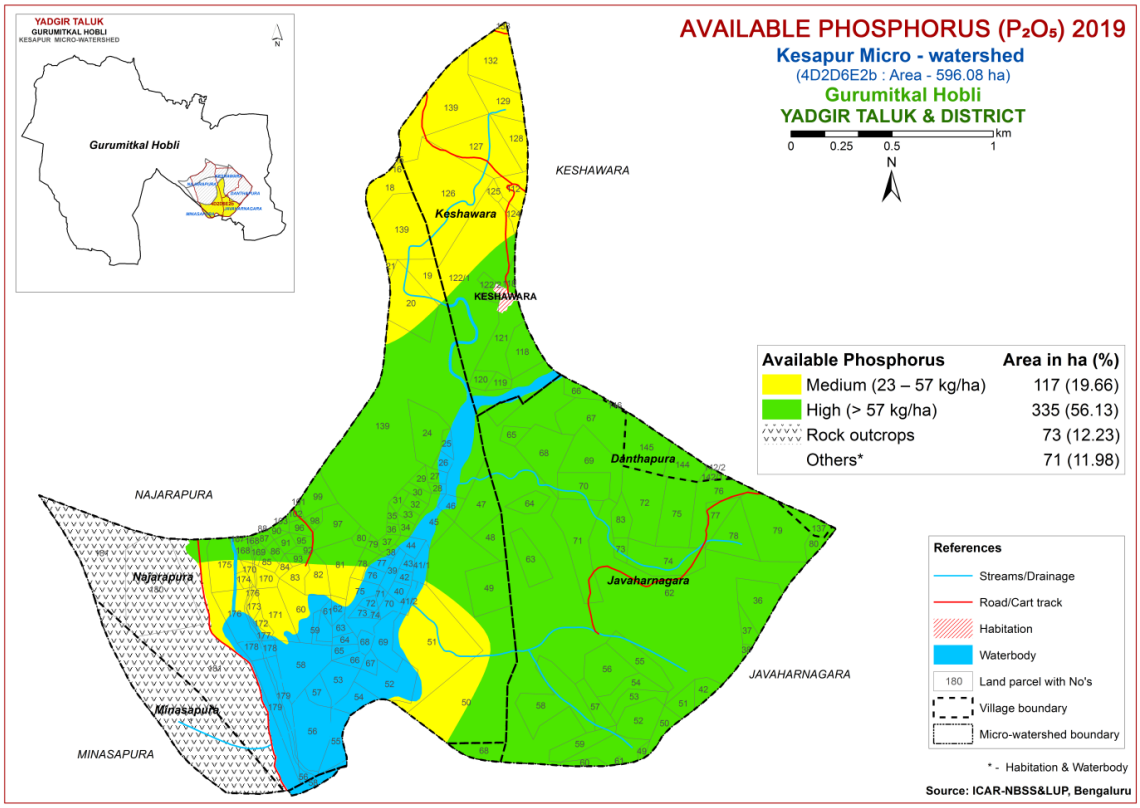
Available manganese content is sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig 6.9).

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in a maximum area of 308 ha (52%) and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 144 ha (24%) is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) and is distributed in the eastern and southern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).



.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Kesapur Microwatershed

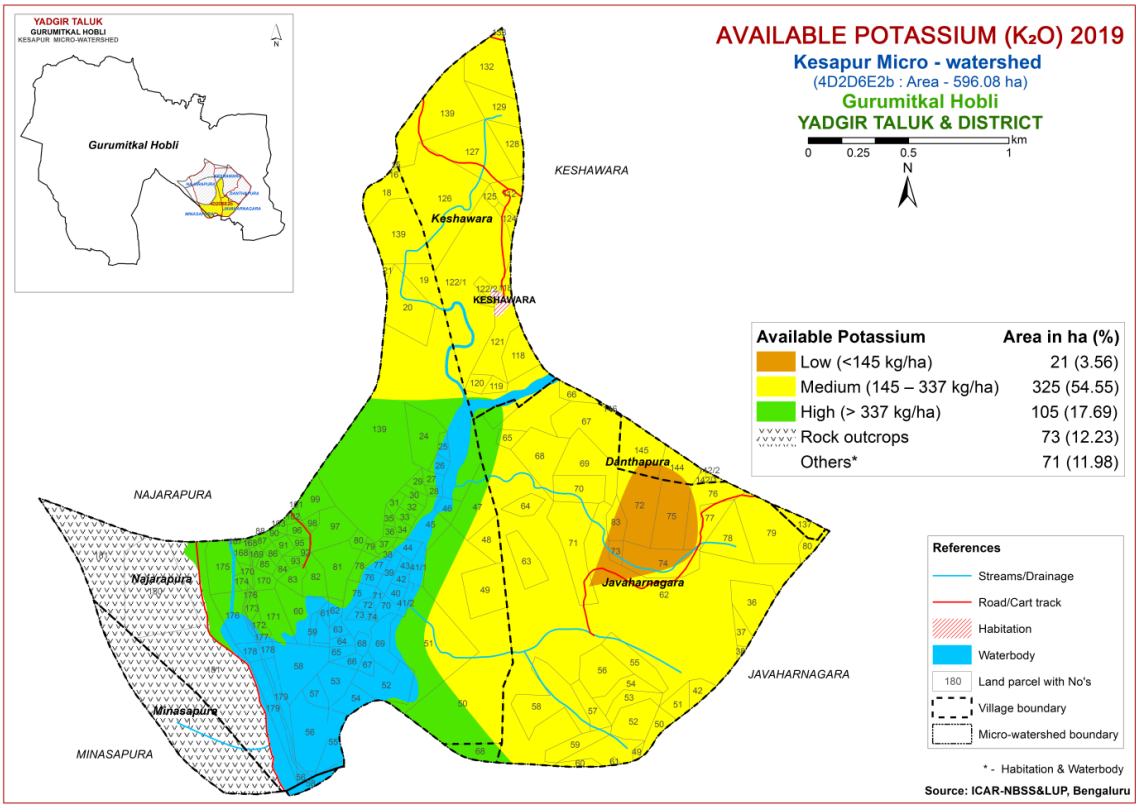


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Kesapur Microwatershed

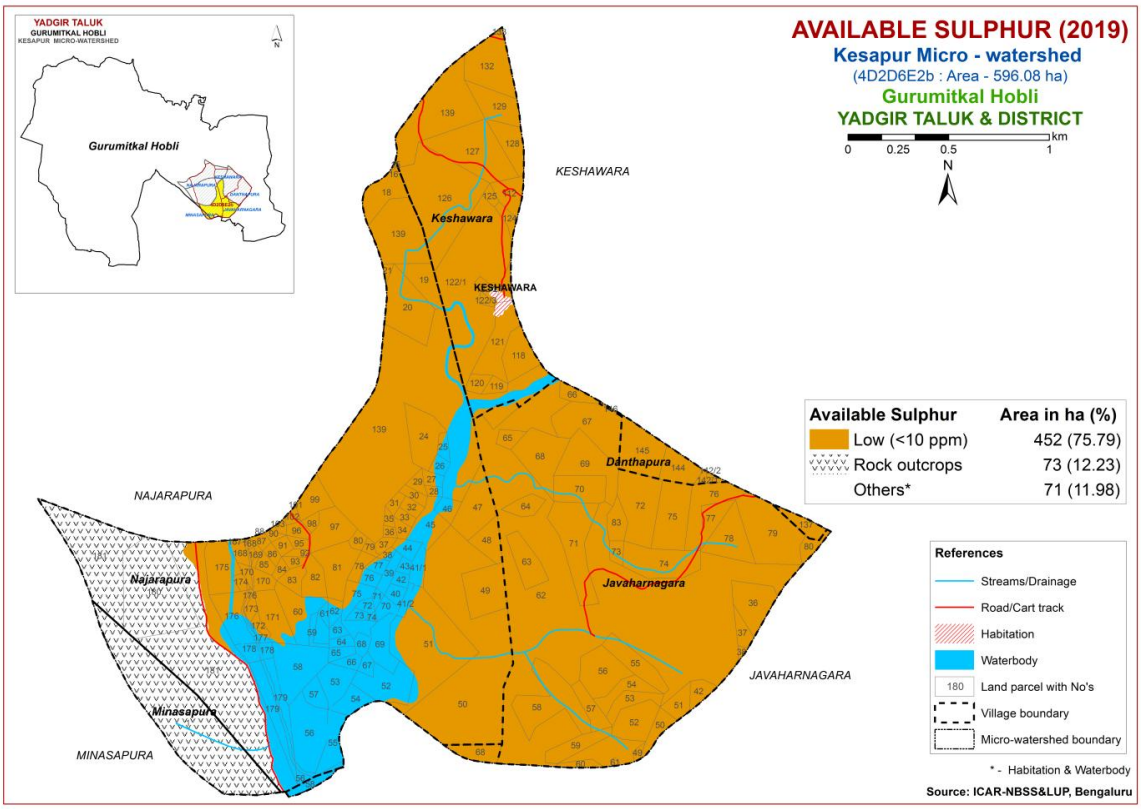


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Kesapur Microwatershed

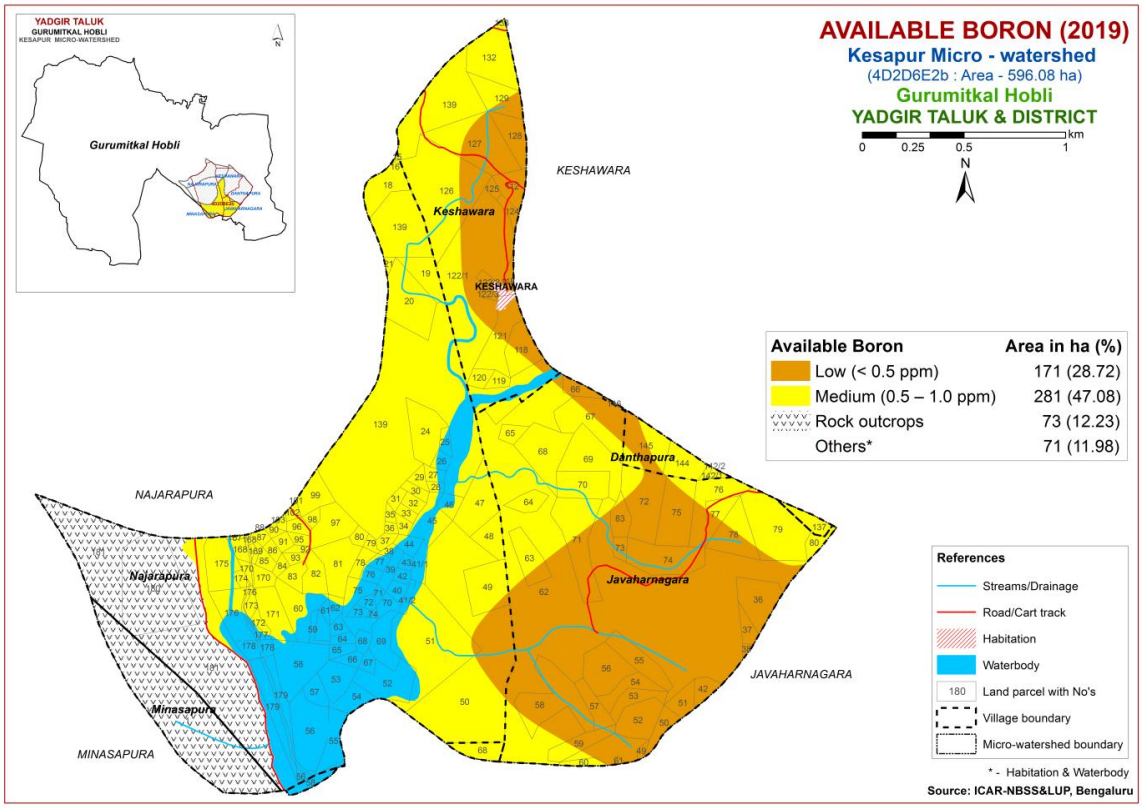


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Kesapur Microwatershed

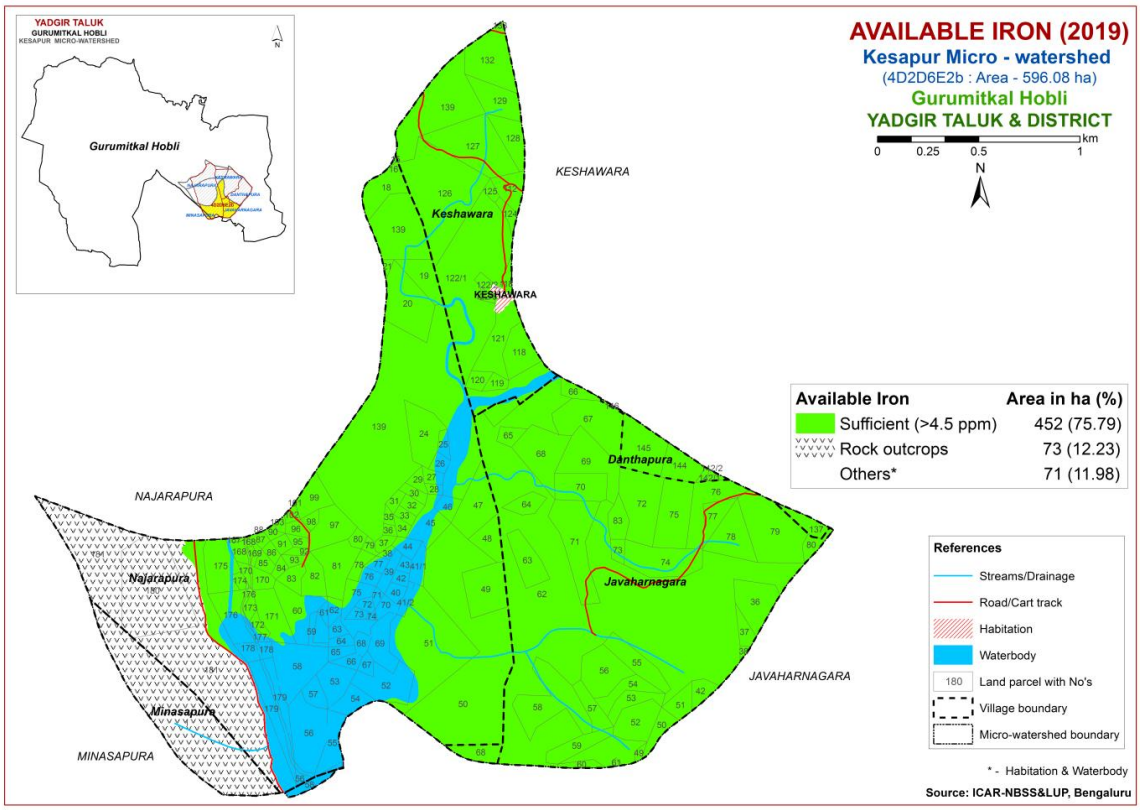


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Kesapur Microwatershed

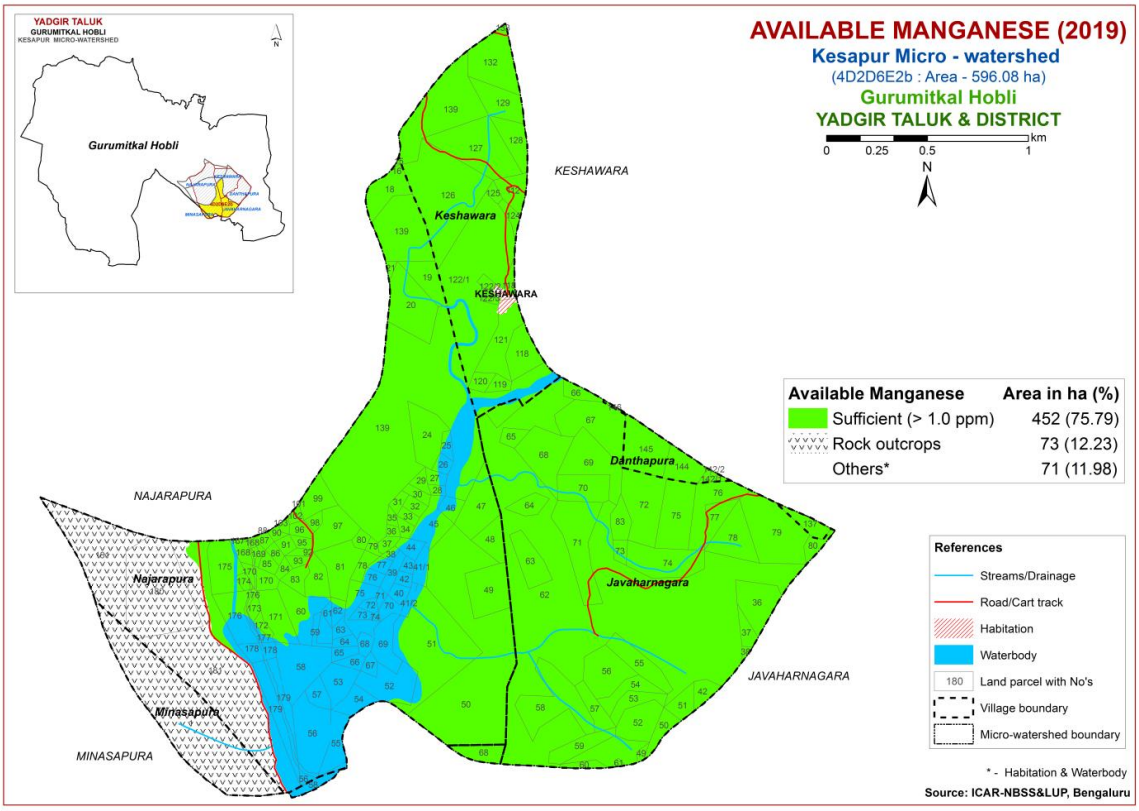


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Kesapur Microwatershed

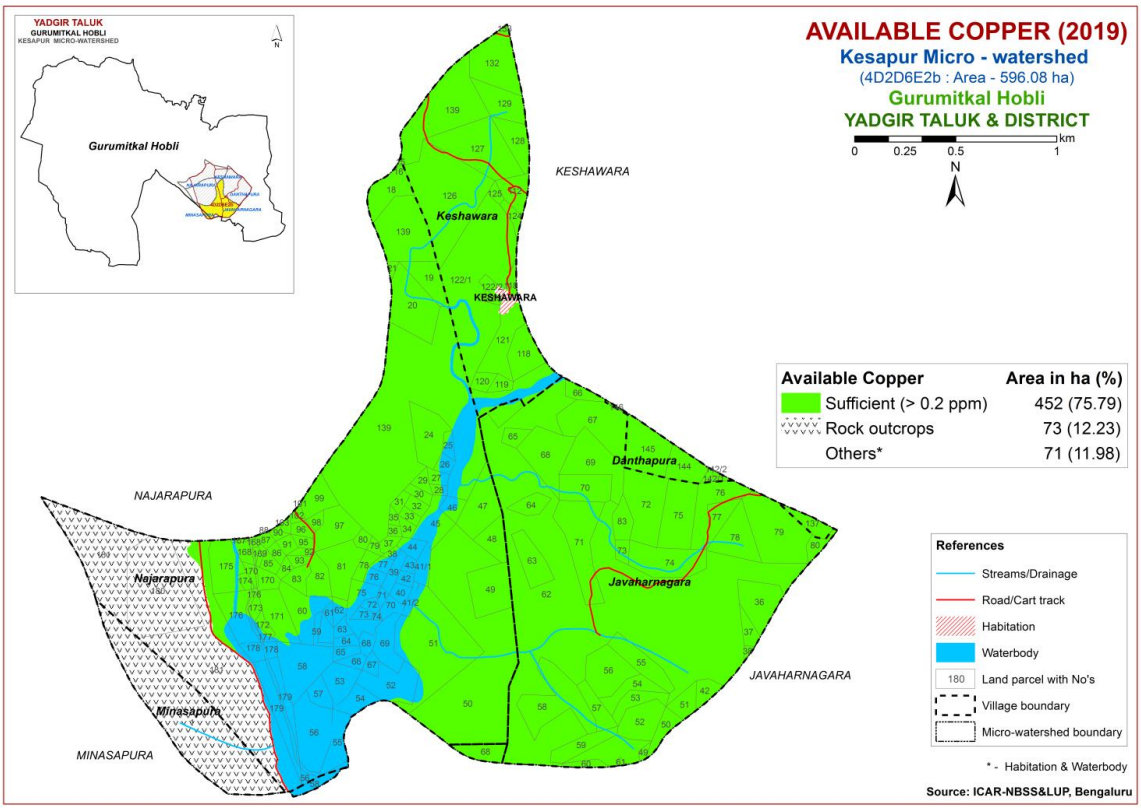


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Kesapur Microwatershed

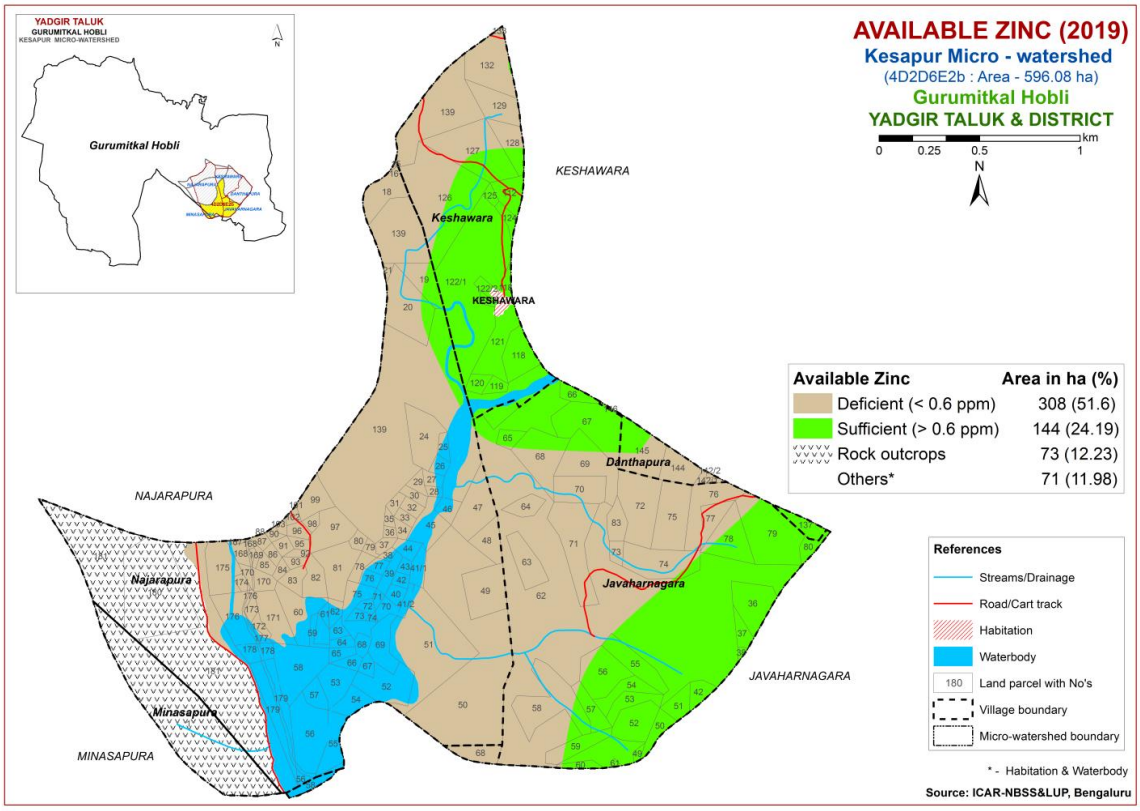


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Kesapur Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

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

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

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 24 ha (4 %) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of nutrient availability and drainage. Maximum area of 396 ha (66%) is marginally suitable

(Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable lands (Class N1) occur in an area of 32 ha (5%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

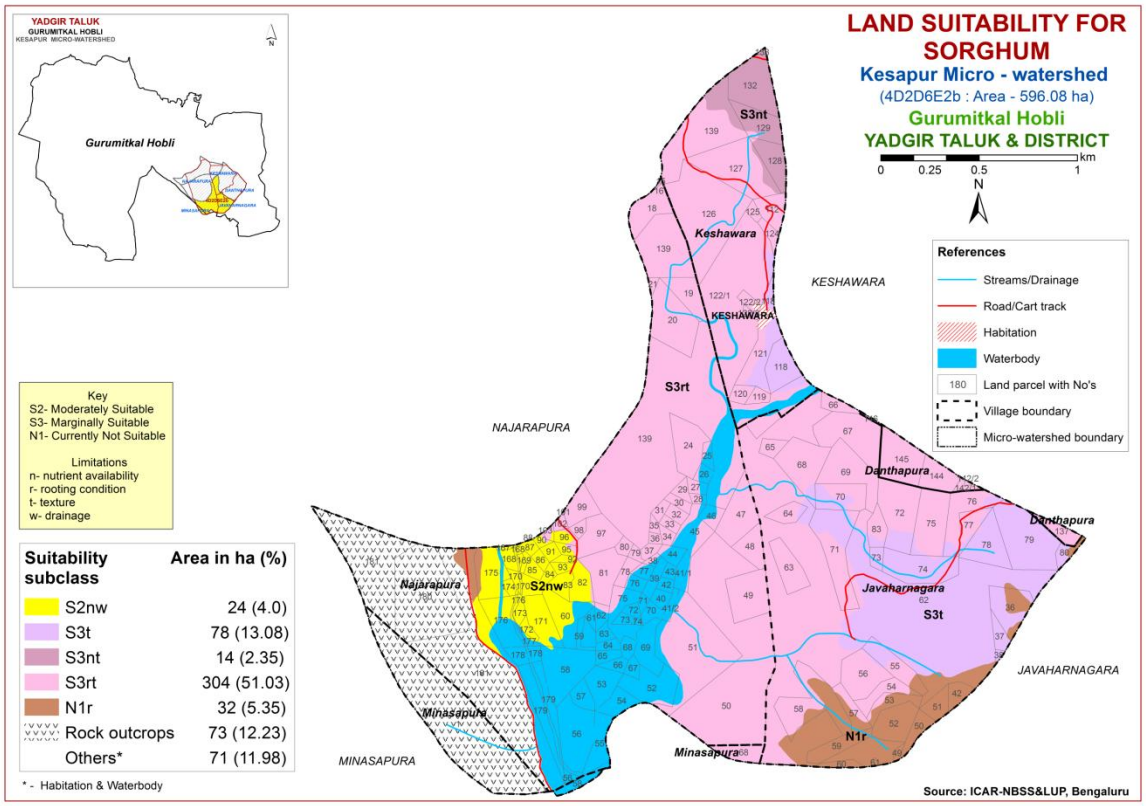


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 24 ha (4%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of drainage and texture. Maximum area of 396 ha (66%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, nutrient availability and texture. An area of 32 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

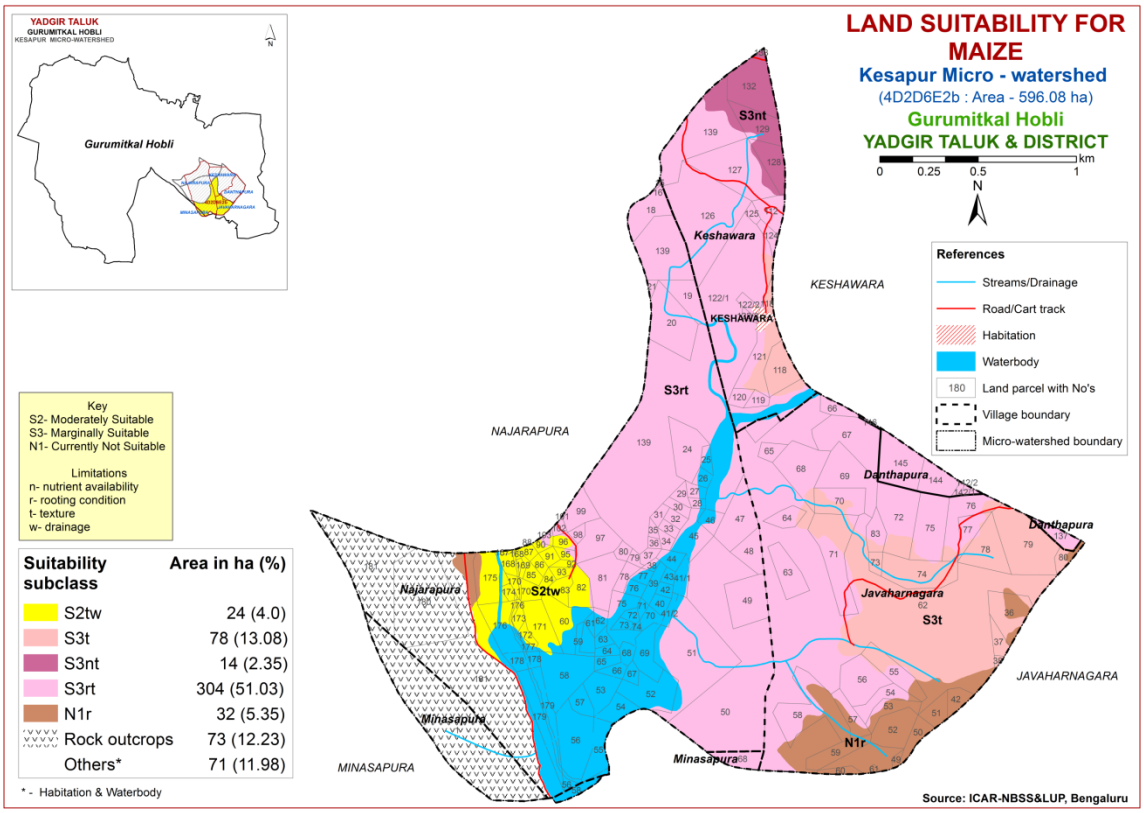


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum)*

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing bajra and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 24 ha (4%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of drainage and texture. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 32 ha (5%) and are distributed in the southern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

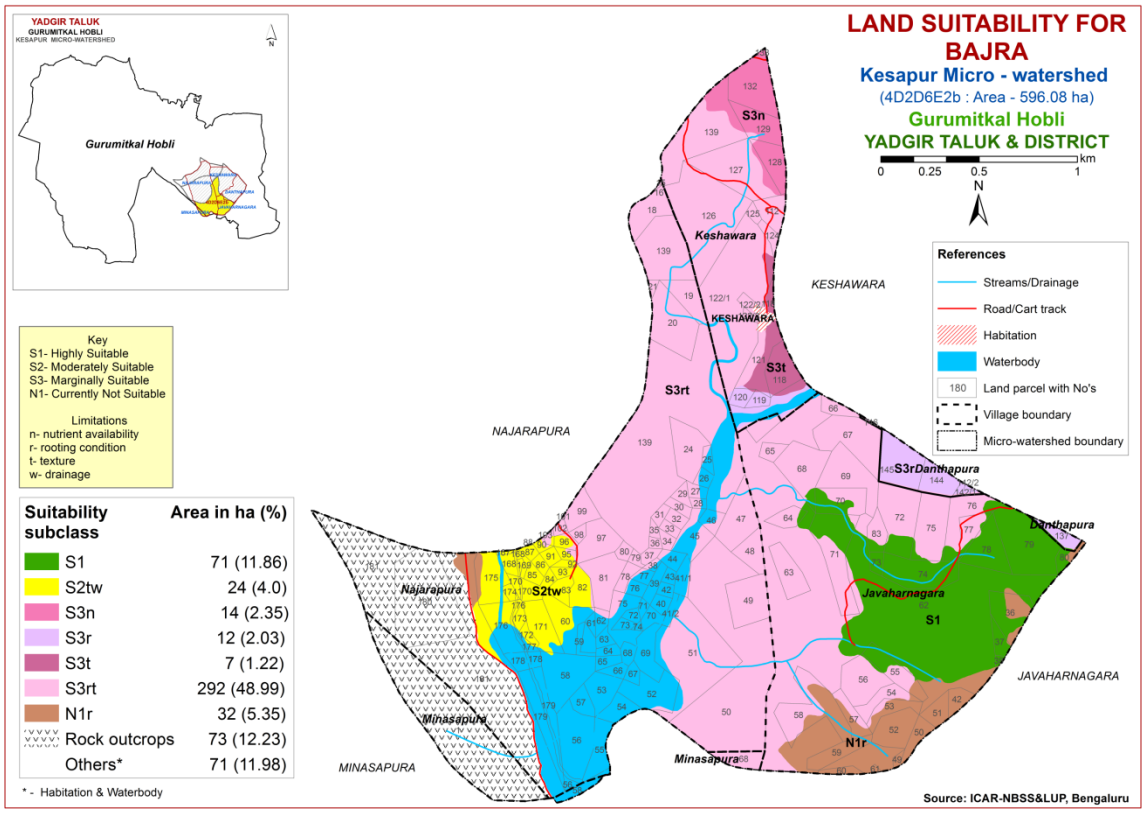


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Maximum area of about 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing groundnut and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

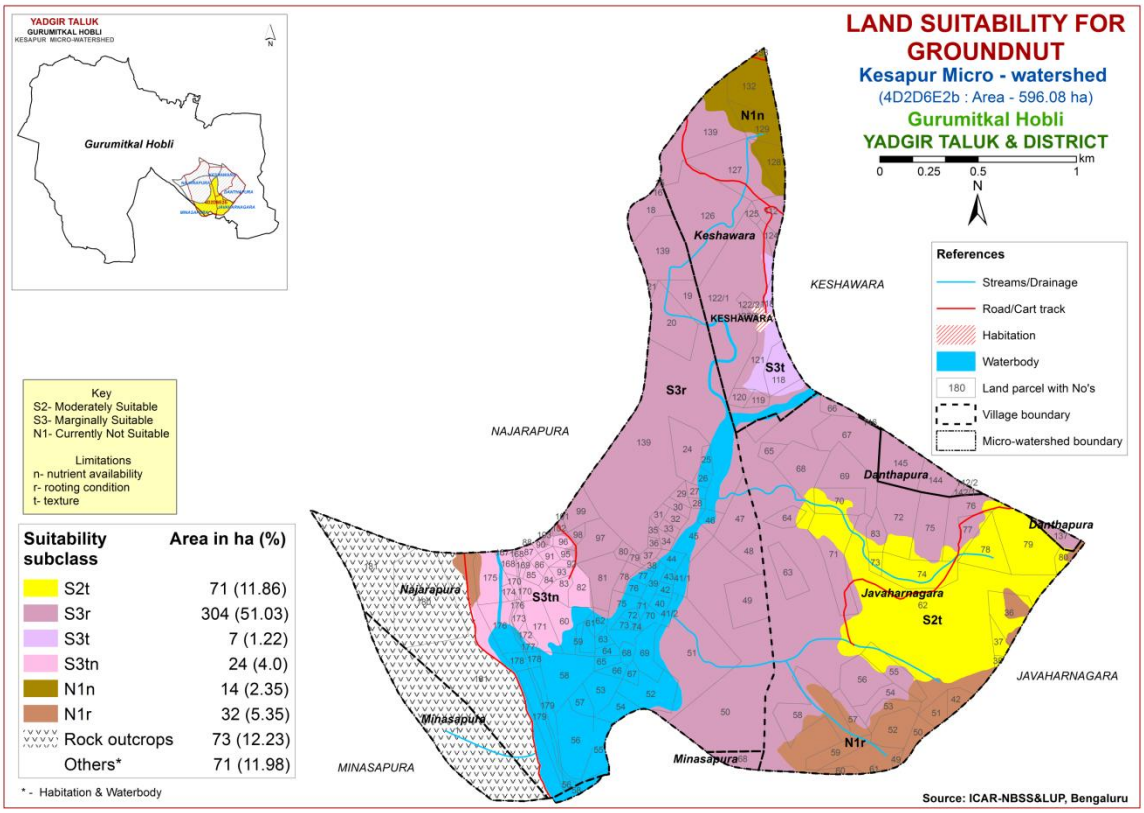


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

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

An area of 102 ha (17%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the western and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of 350 ha (59%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sunflower and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

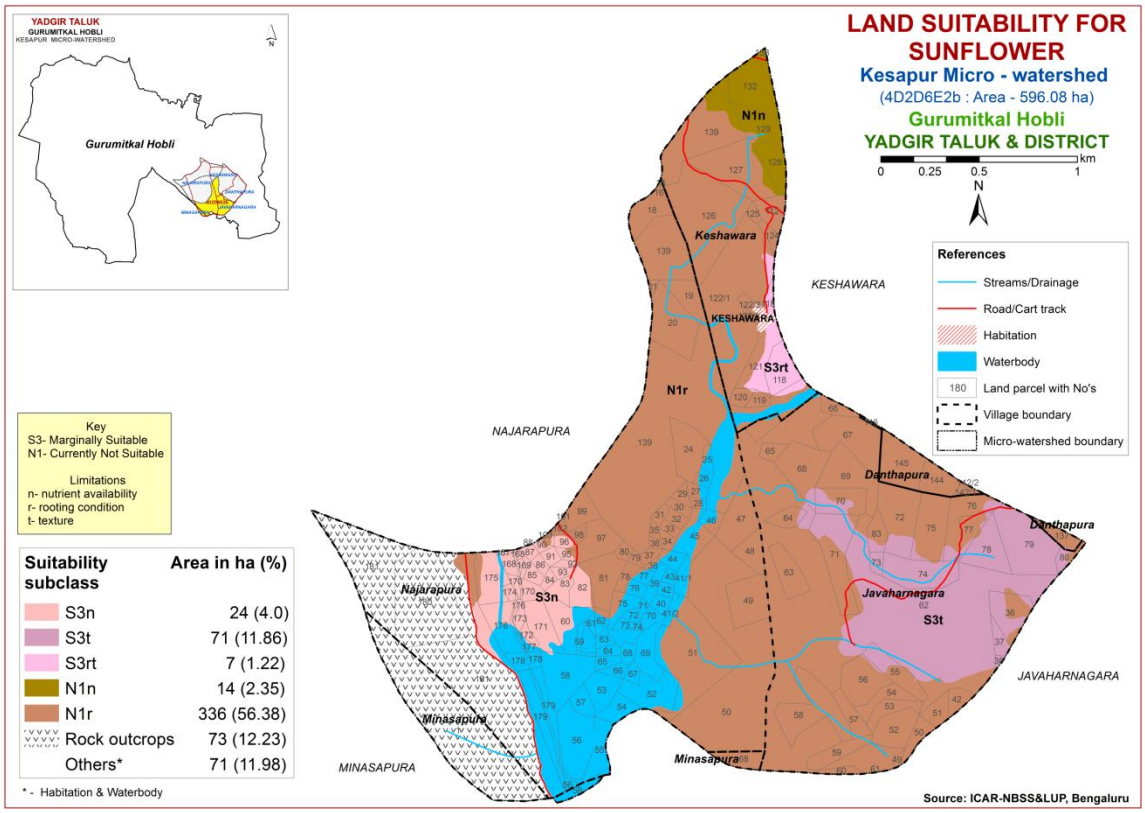


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 95 ha (16%) and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. An area of about 21 ha (4%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of 336 ha (56%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing redgram and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting condition.

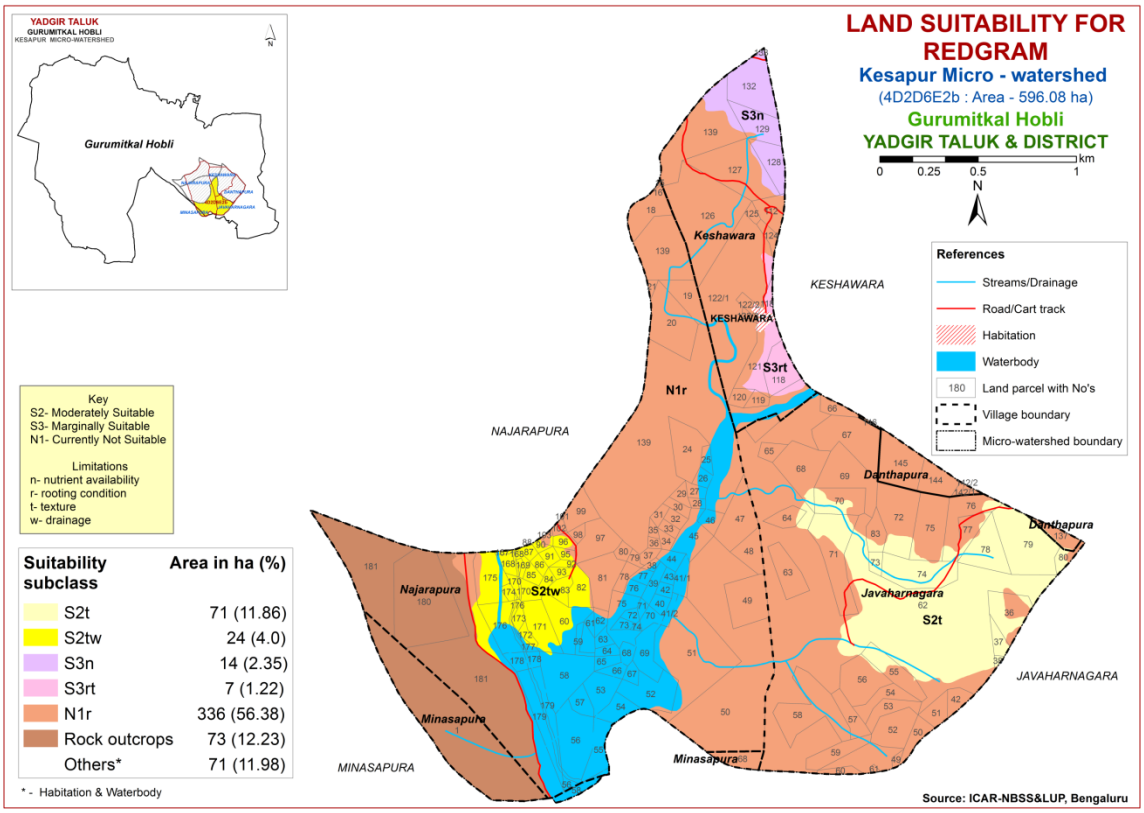


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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

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

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occupy an area of about 24 ha (4%) and occur in the western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 428 ha (72%) for growing bengal gram and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and rooting condition.

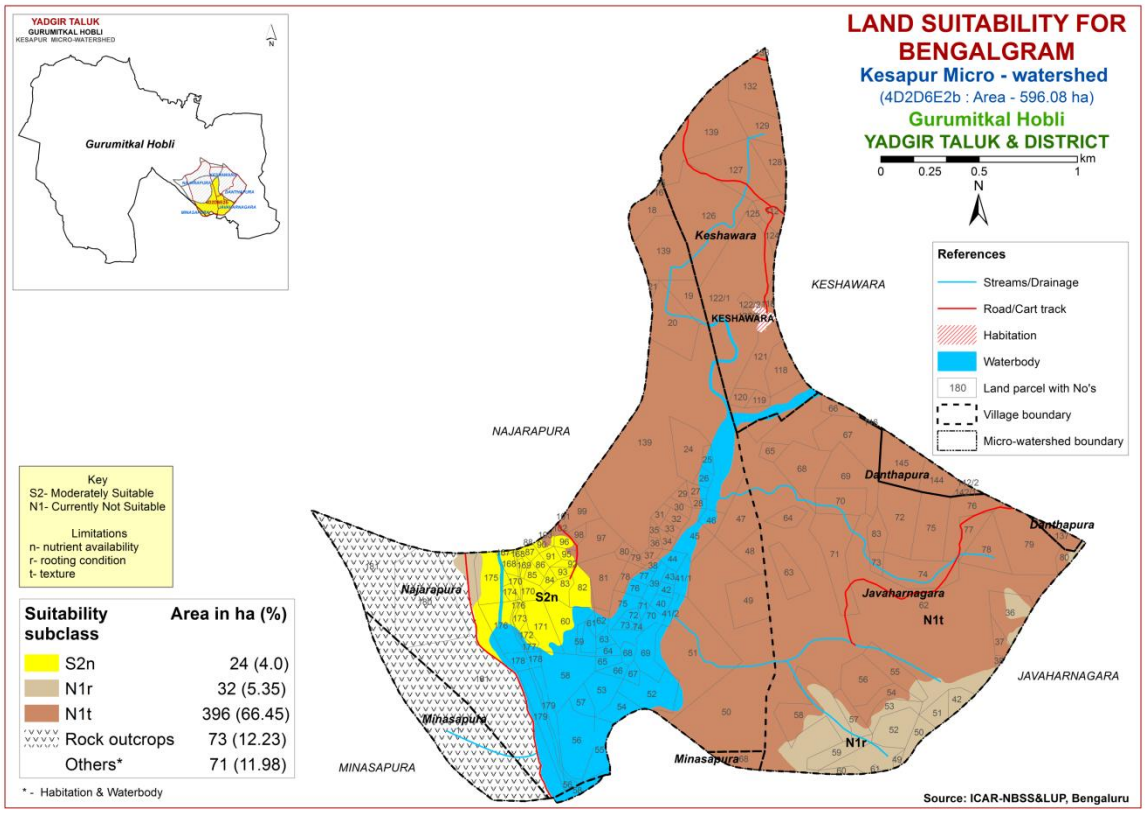


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram.

7.8 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 24 ha (4%) and occur in the western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of nutrient availability. An area of 428 ha (72%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and rooting condition.

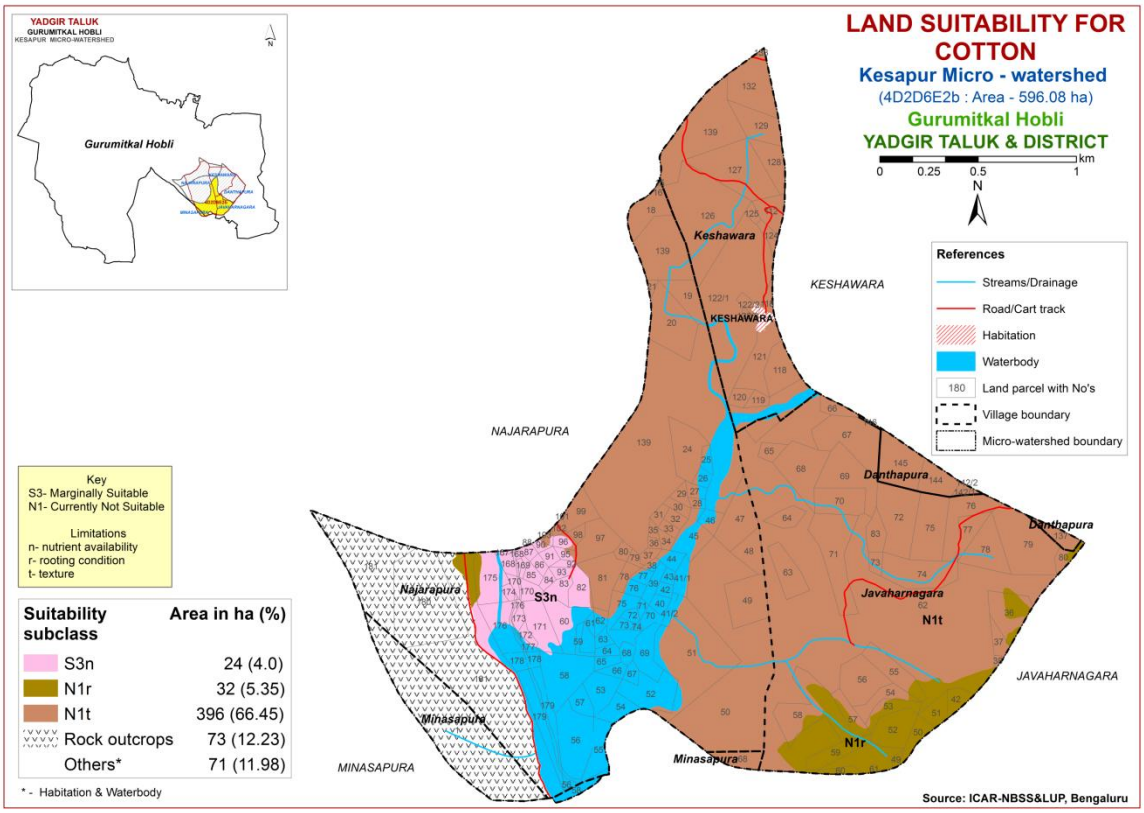


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

7.9 Land Suitability for Chilli (*Capsicum annuum)*

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

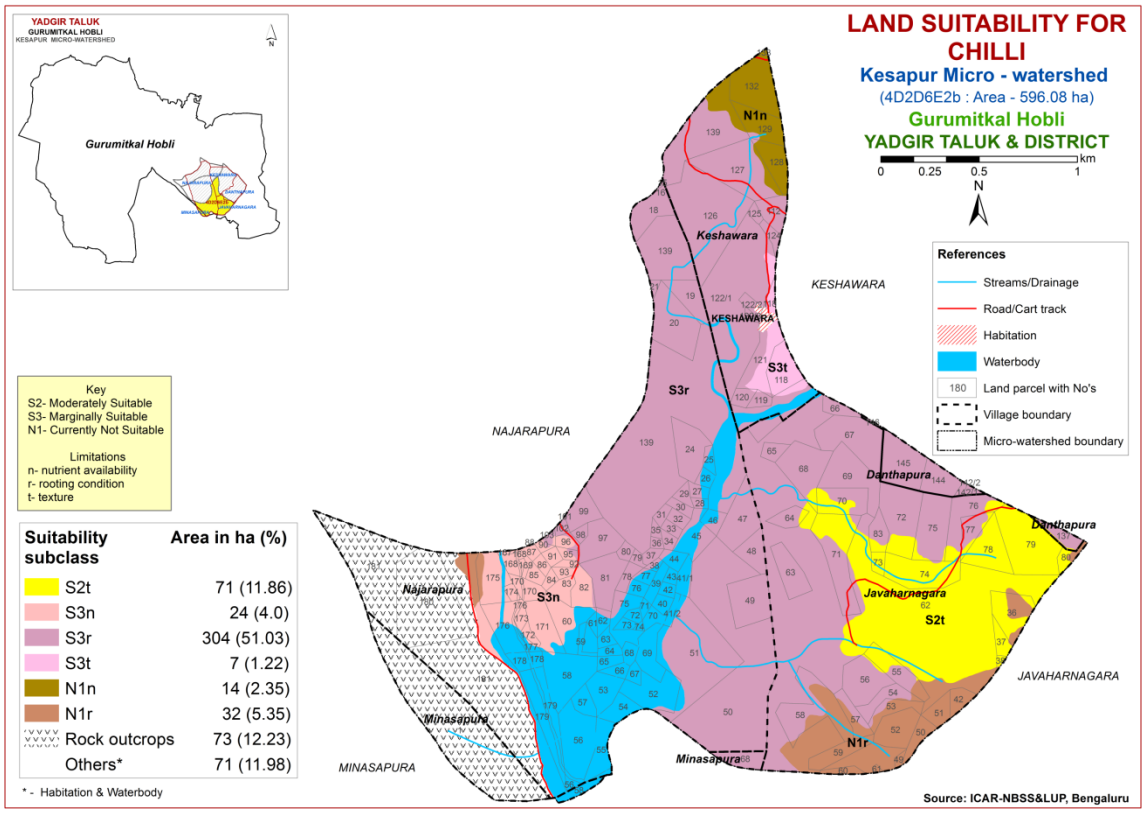


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato *(Lycopersicon esculentum)*

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing tomato and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing tomato and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

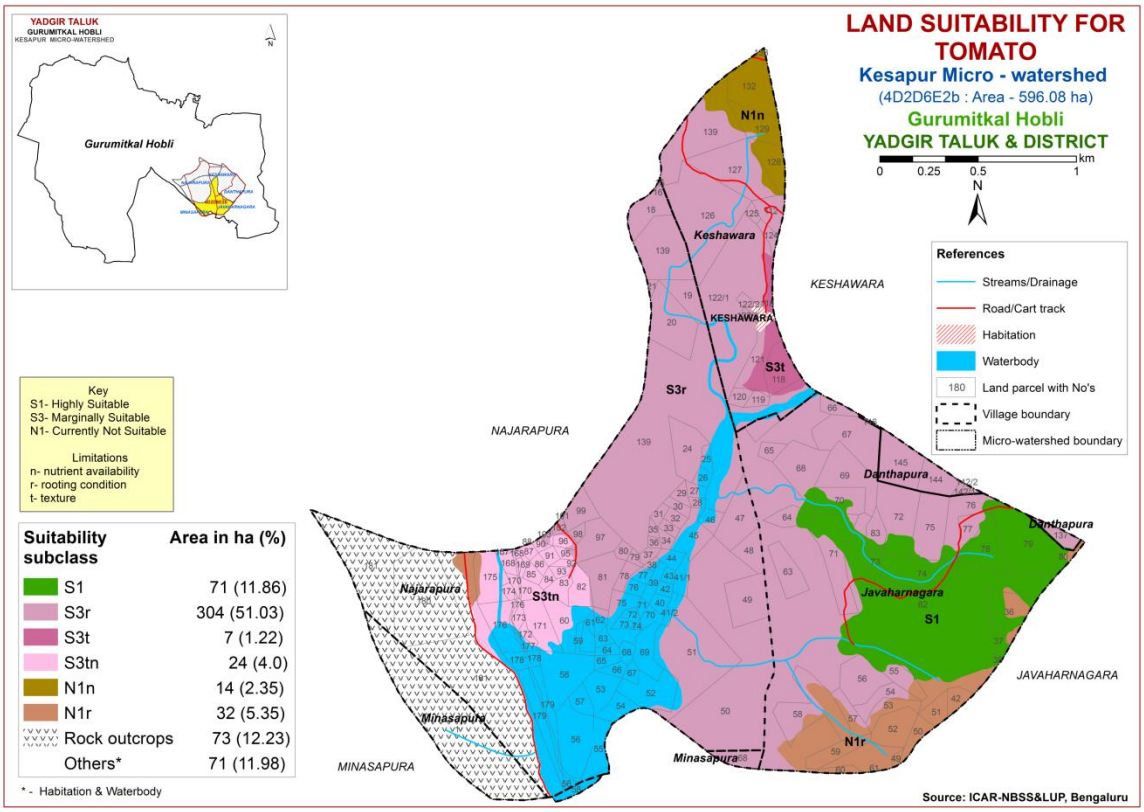


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing Brinjal and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting condition and texture. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

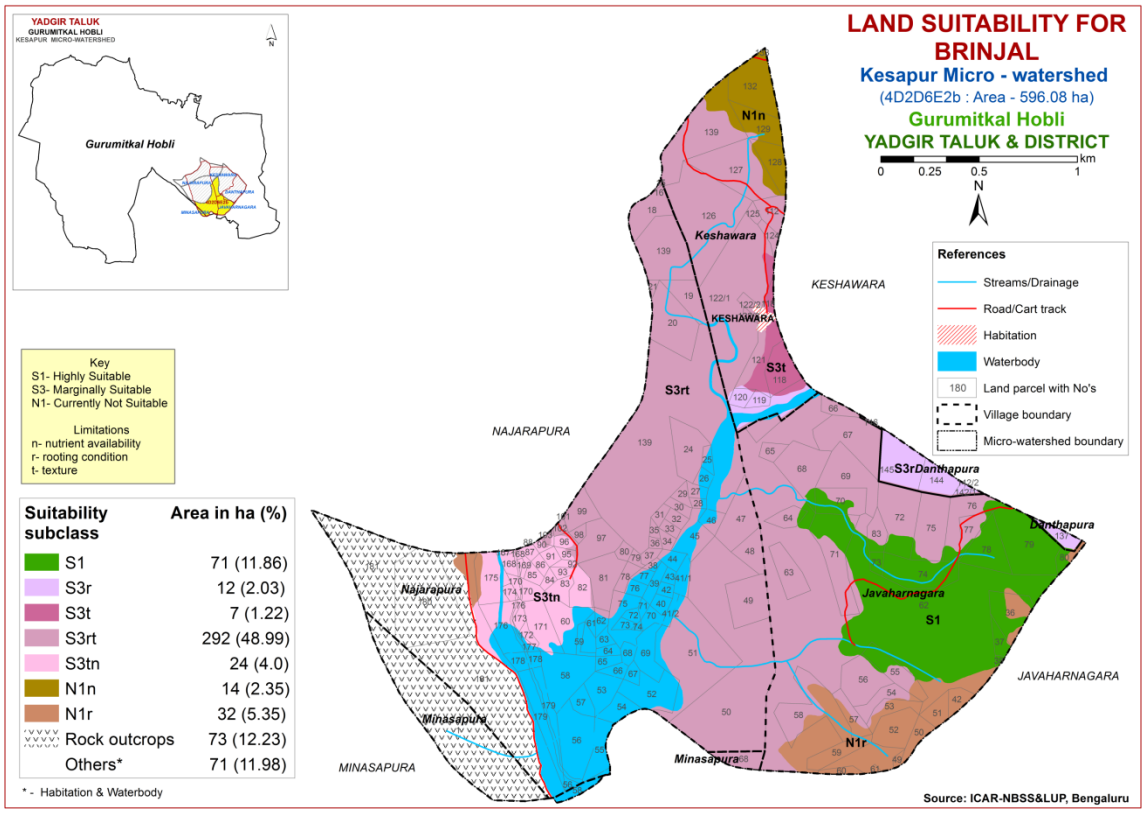


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing onion and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 311 ha (52%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. An area of 70 ha (12%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing onion and are distributed in the western and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

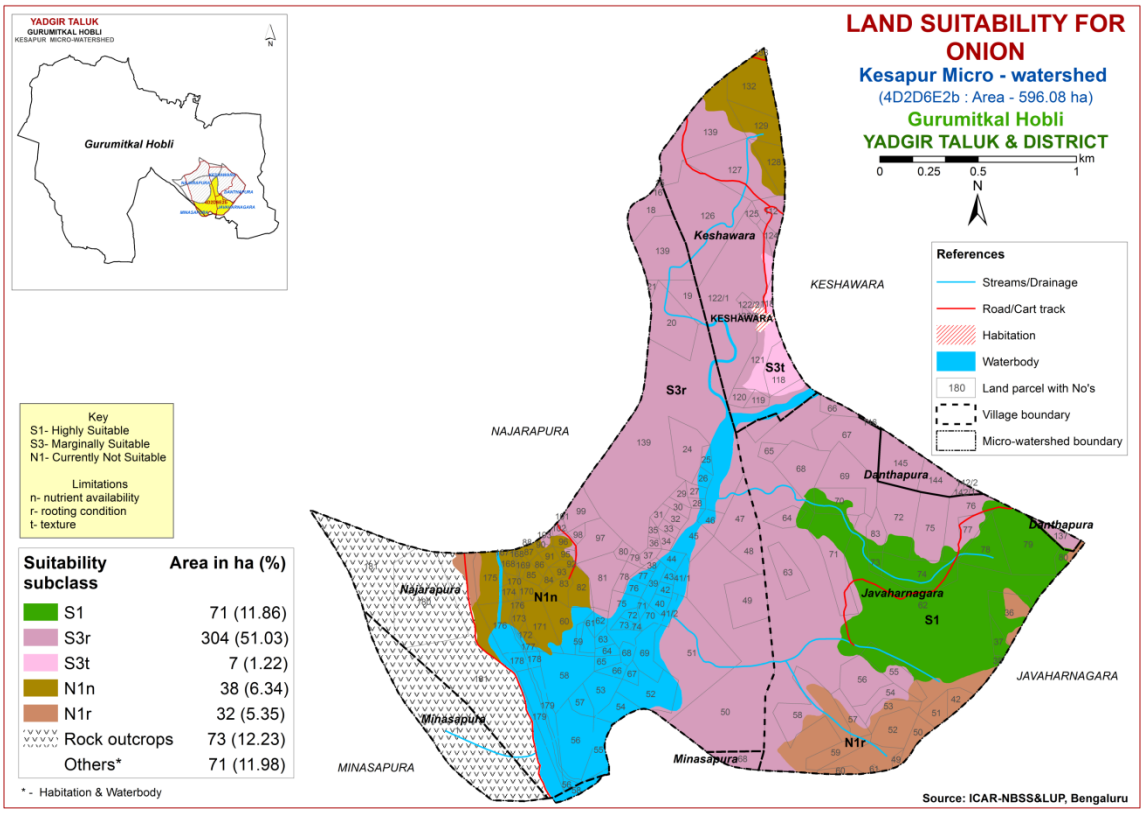


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing bhendi and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

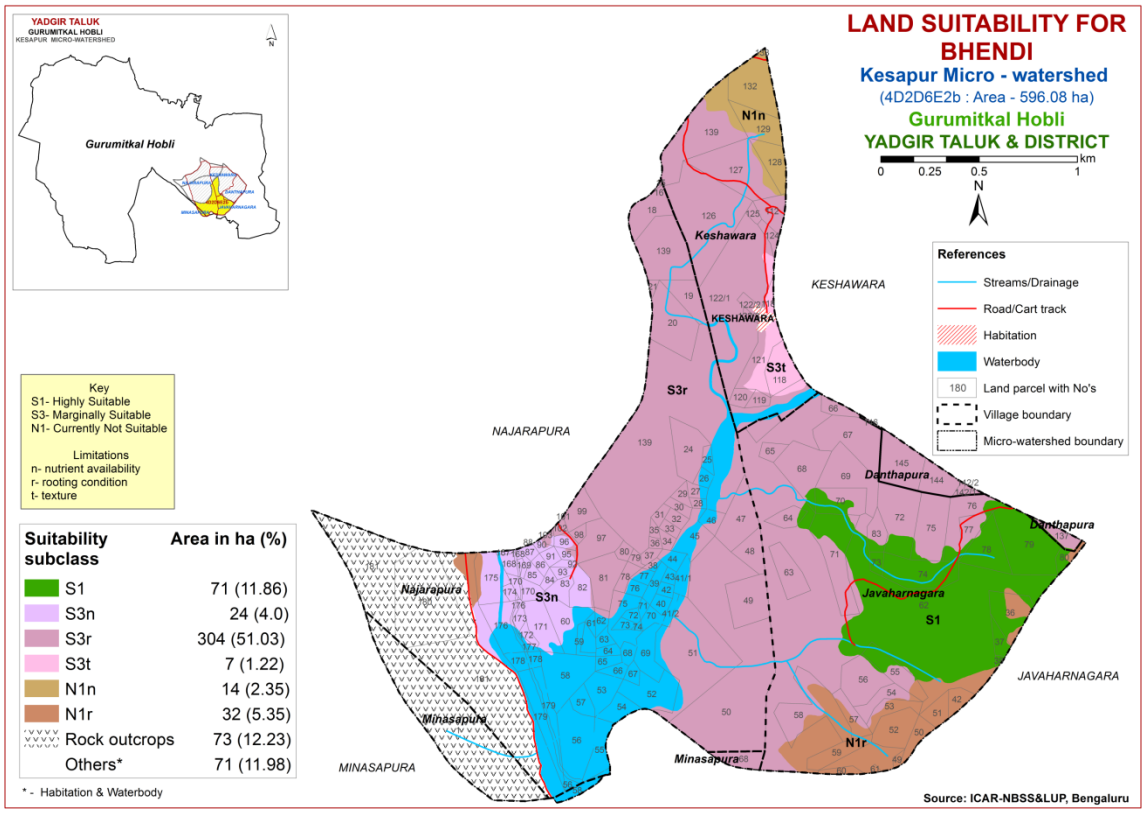


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of texture. An area of 7 ha (1%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. Maximum area of 374 ha (63%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

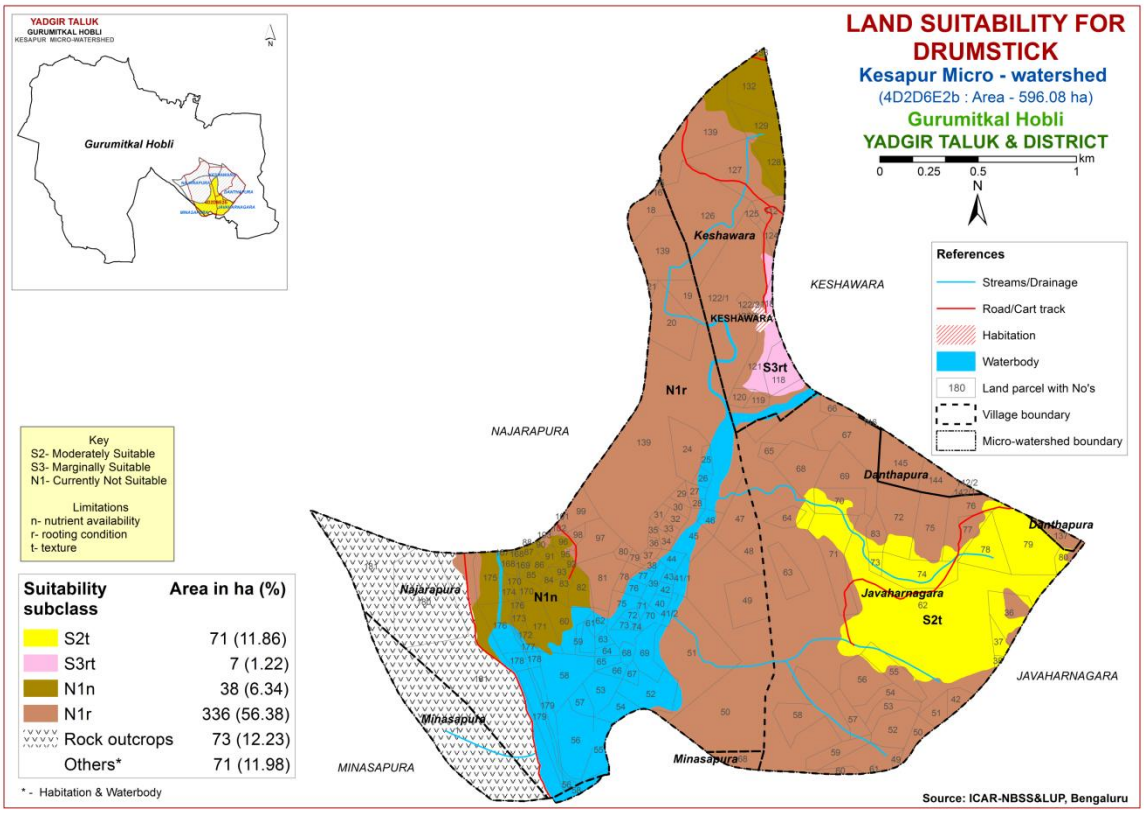


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.15 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

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

An area of 95 ha (16%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) occupy a maximum area of 357 ha (60%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting condition and nutrient availability.

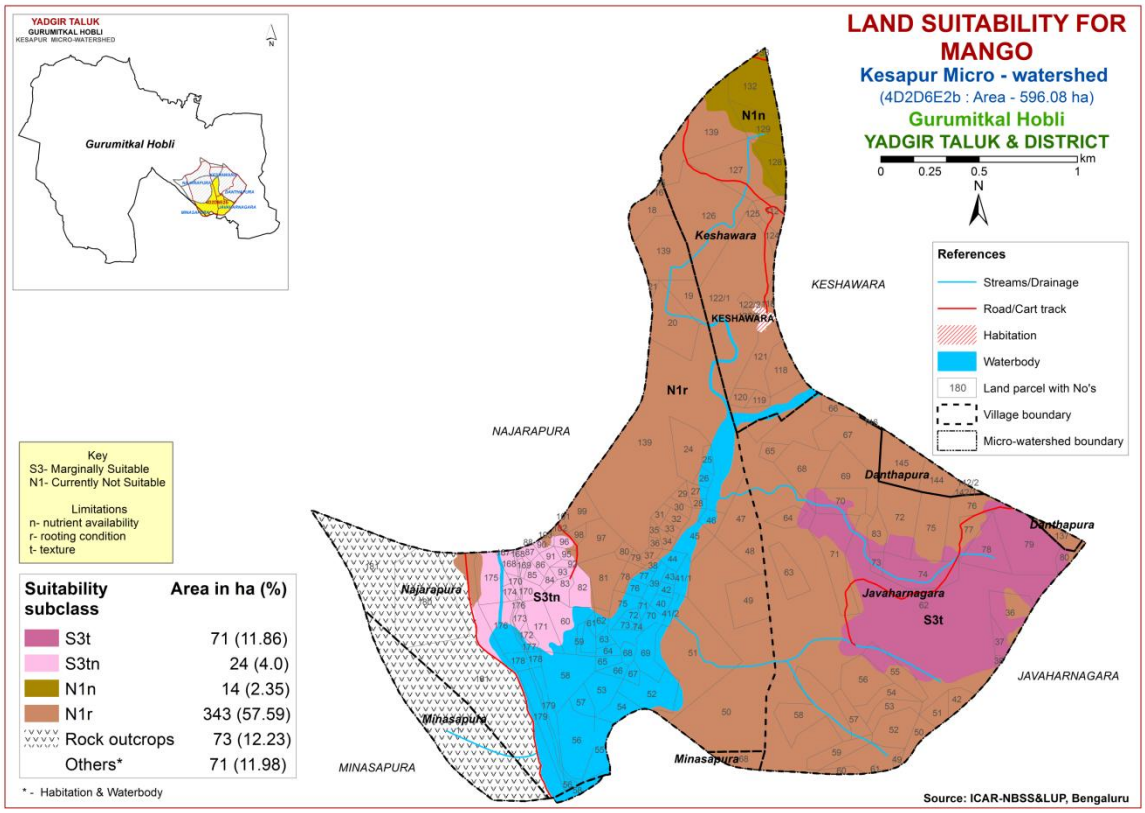


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of texture. An area of 7 ha (1%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. Maximum area of 374 ha (63%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing guava and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

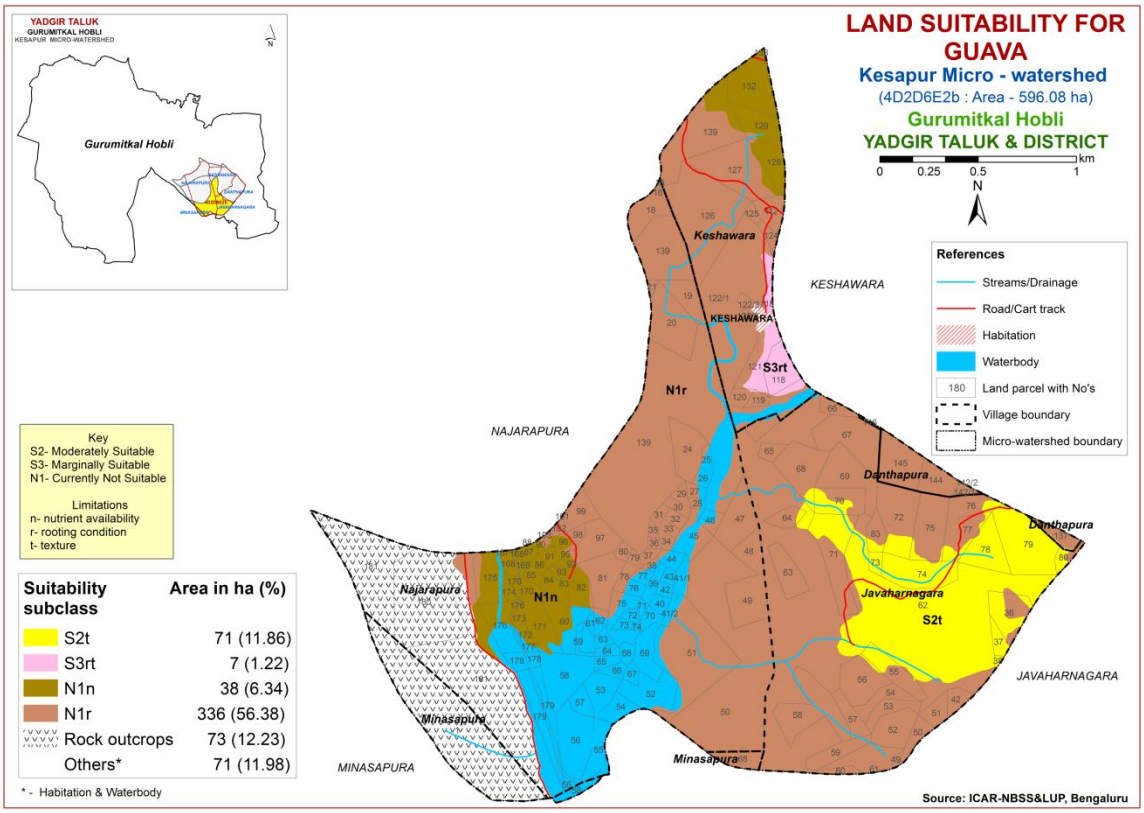


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.17 Land Suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing sapota in the microwatershed. An area of about 71 ha (12%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and texture. Marginally (Class S3) suitable lands occur in an area of 31 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of 350 ha (59%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sapota and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

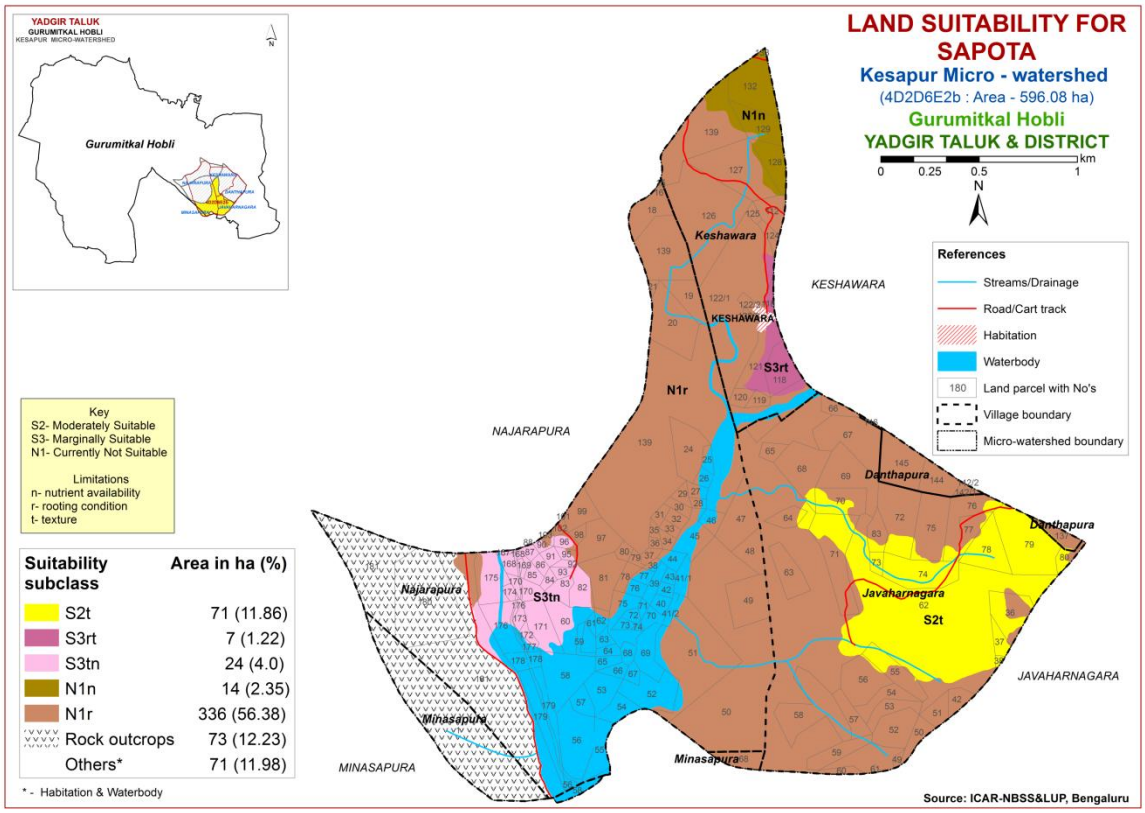


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.18 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing pomegranate in the microwatershed. An area of about 71 ha (12%) is moderately (Class S2) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and texture. Marginally (Class S3) suitable lands occur in an area of 31 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting condition. Maximum area of 350 ha (59%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

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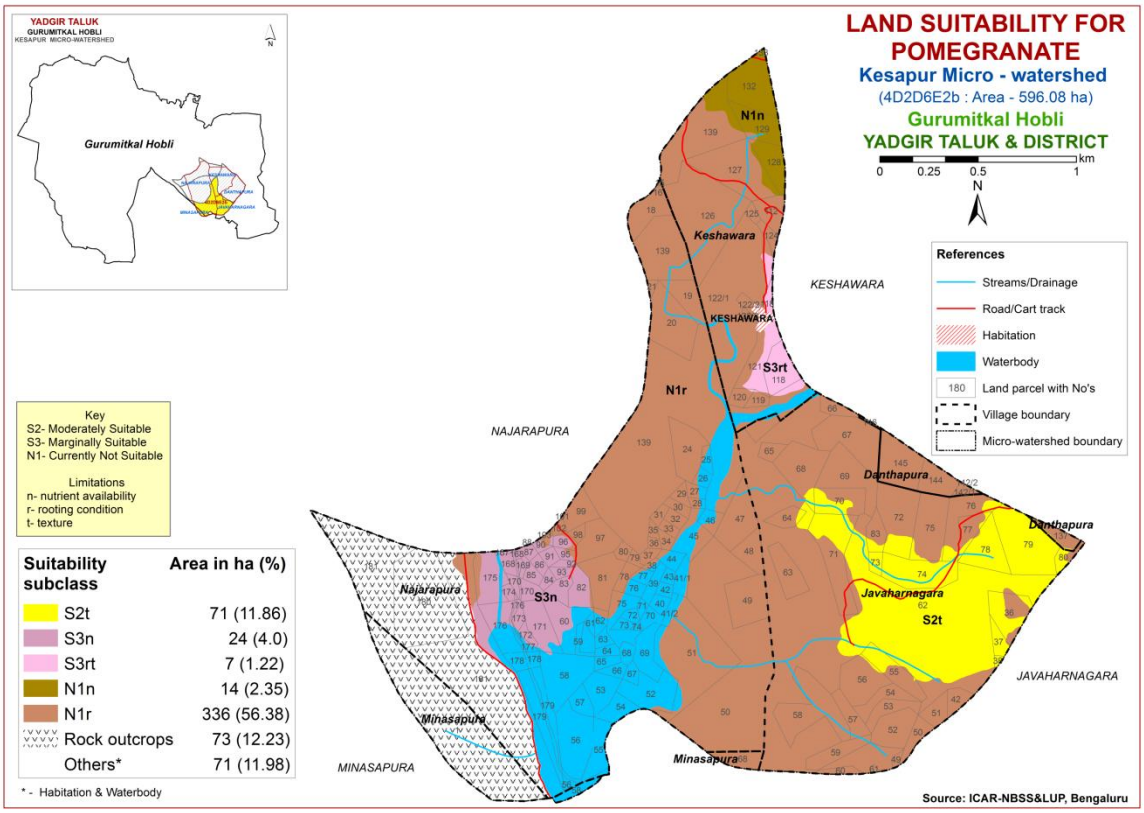

Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

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

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of texture. An area of 31 ha (5%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the eastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Maximum area of 350 ha (59%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing musambi and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

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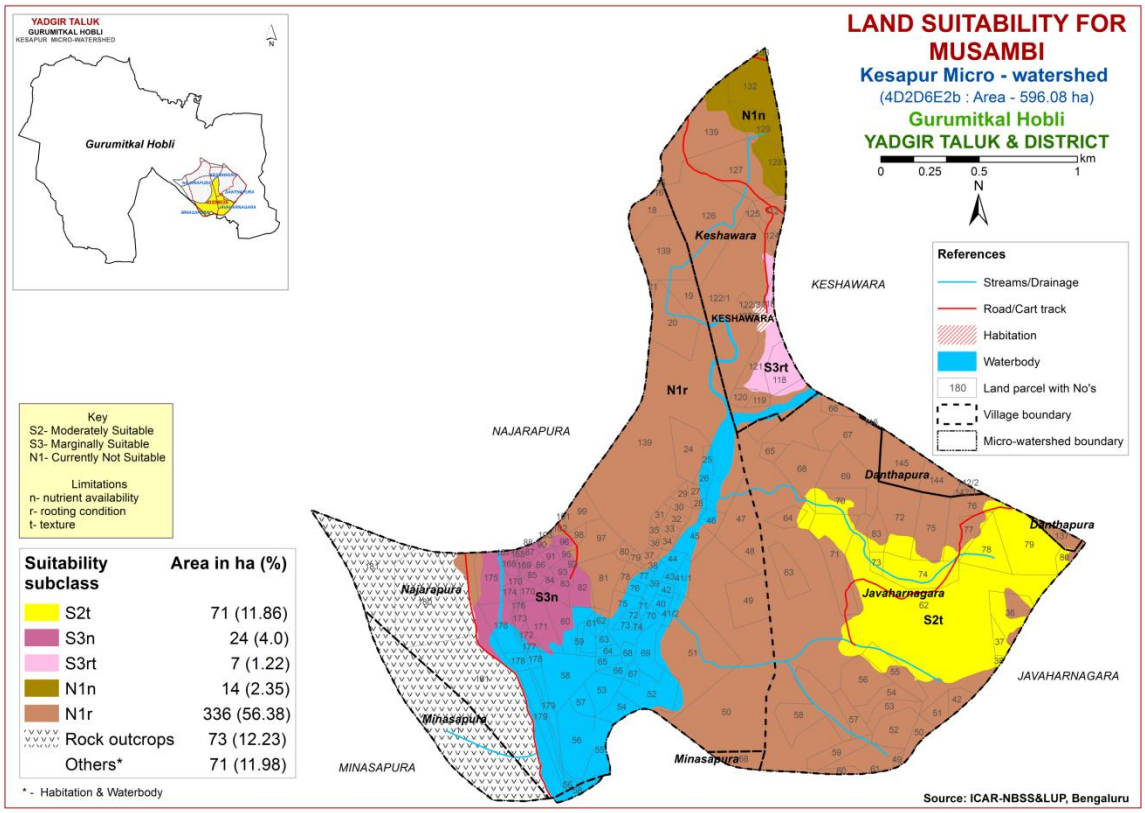

Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.20 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

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

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. An area of 31 ha (5%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the western and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. Maximum area of 350 ha (59%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing lime and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

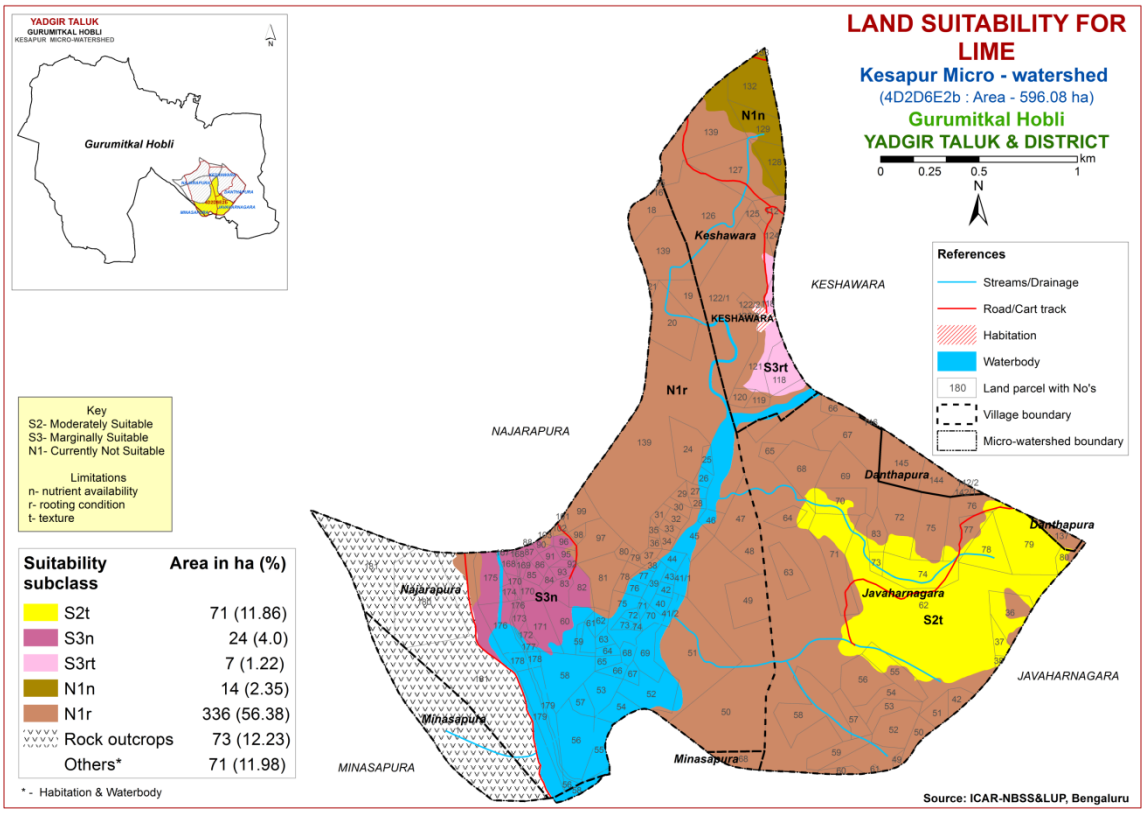

Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

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

Maximum area of 382 ha (64%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. An area of about 70 ha (12%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing amla and are distributed in the eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

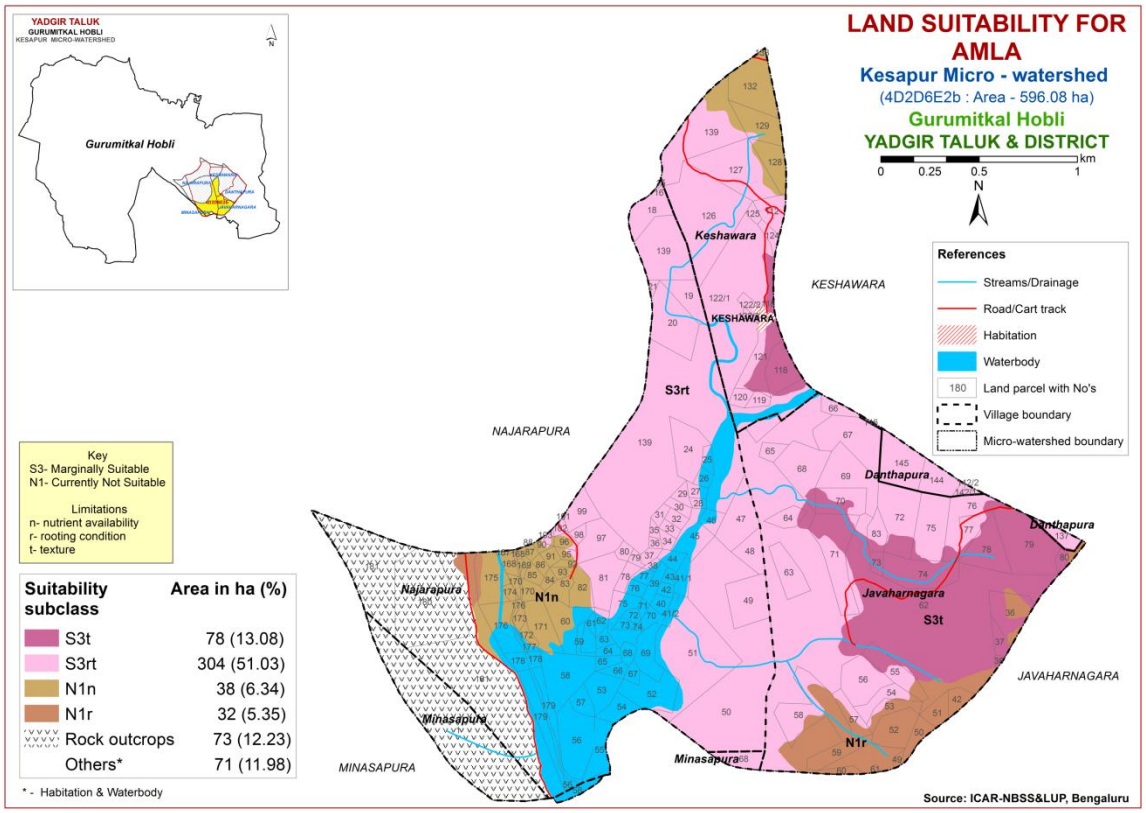

Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

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

Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands cover an entire area of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability.

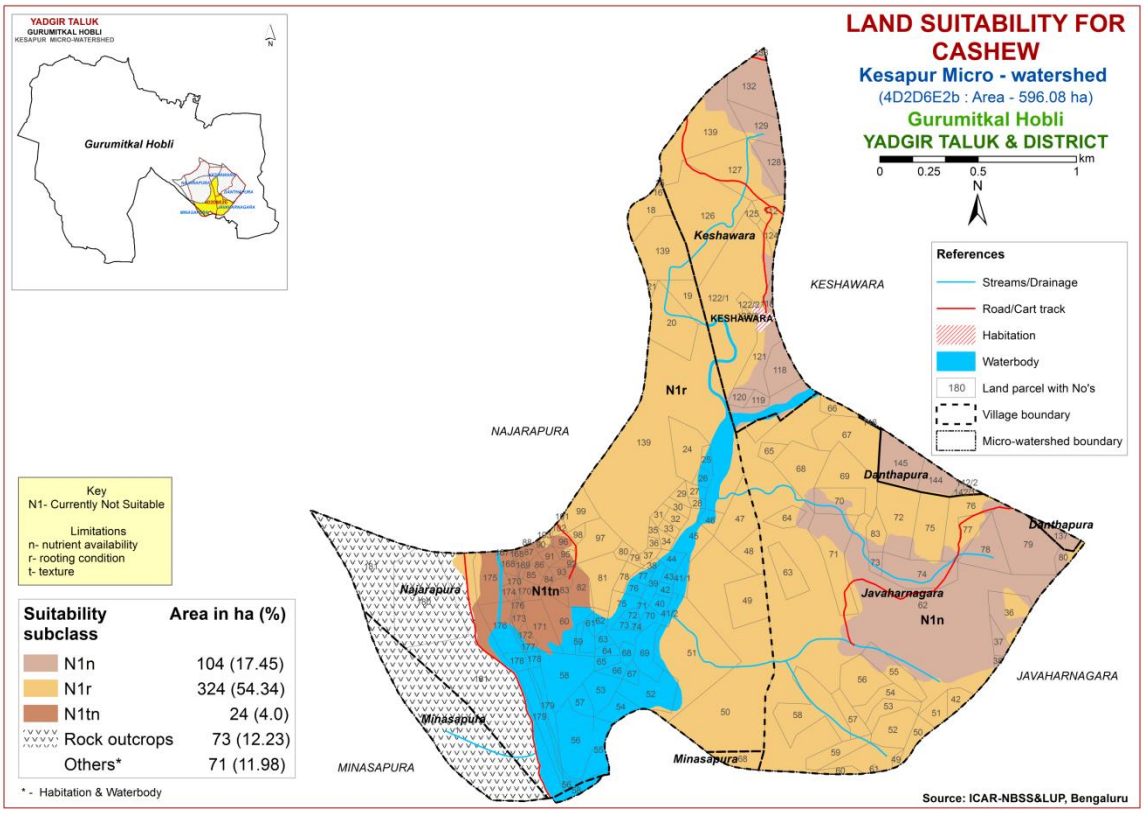

Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

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

Marginally suitable lands cover an area of about 78 (13%) and distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Maximum area of about 374 ha (63%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

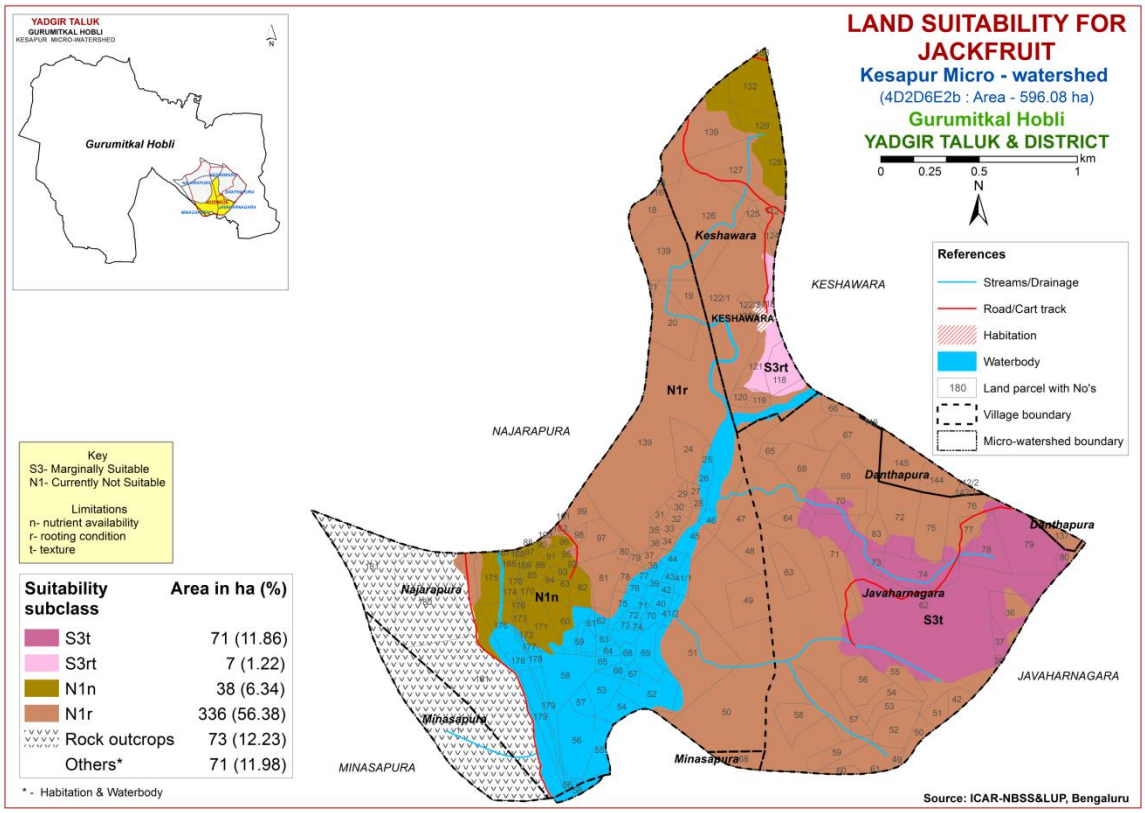

Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.24 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

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

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and texture. An area of 7 ha (1%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 374 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

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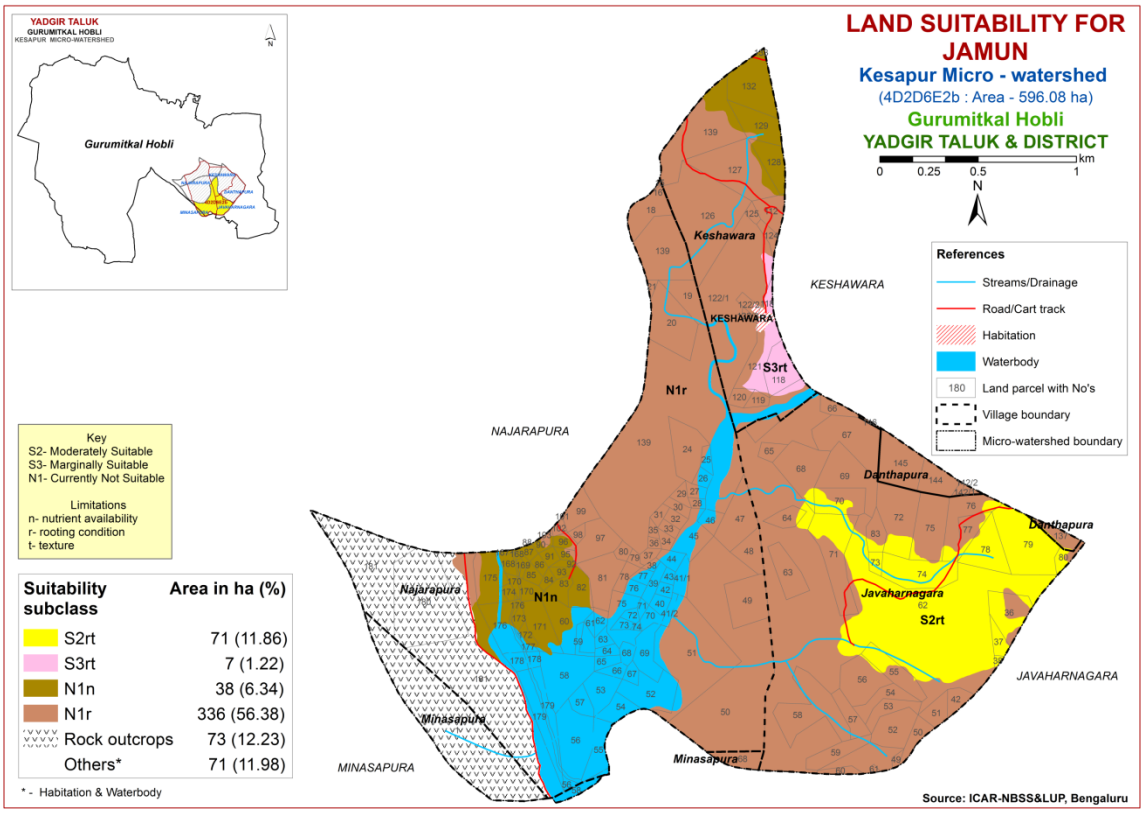


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occur in an area of 406 ha (68%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, nutrient availability and texture. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

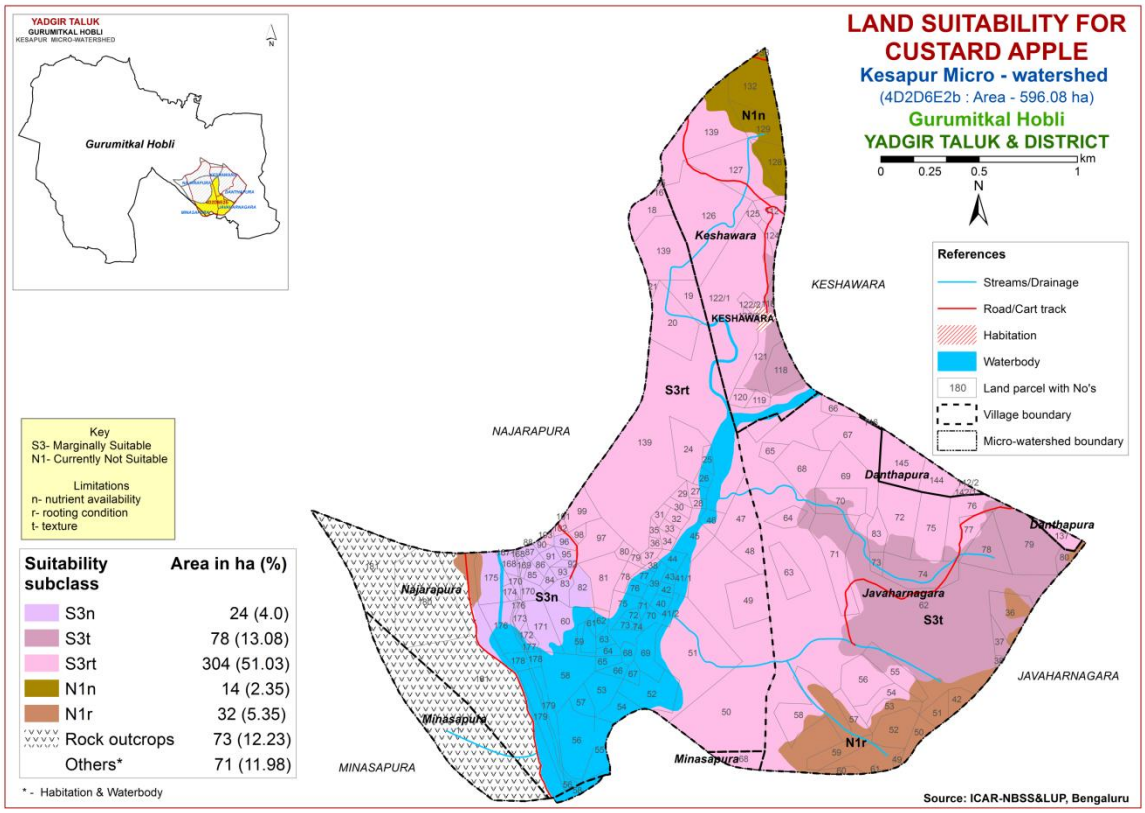


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

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

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in an area of 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting condition and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area about 381 ha (64%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting condition and nutrient availability.

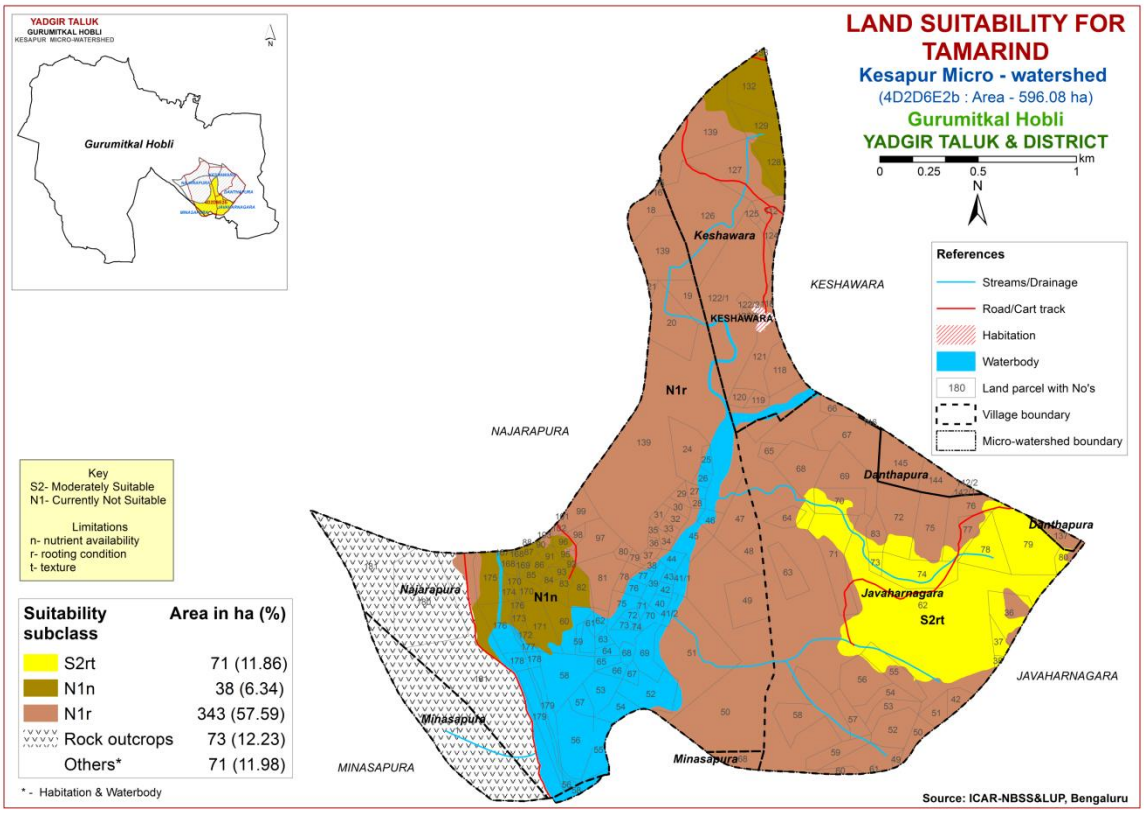


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

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

An area of 78 ha (12%) is marginally (Class S3) suitable and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting condition and texture. Maximum area of 374 ha (63%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing mulberry and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

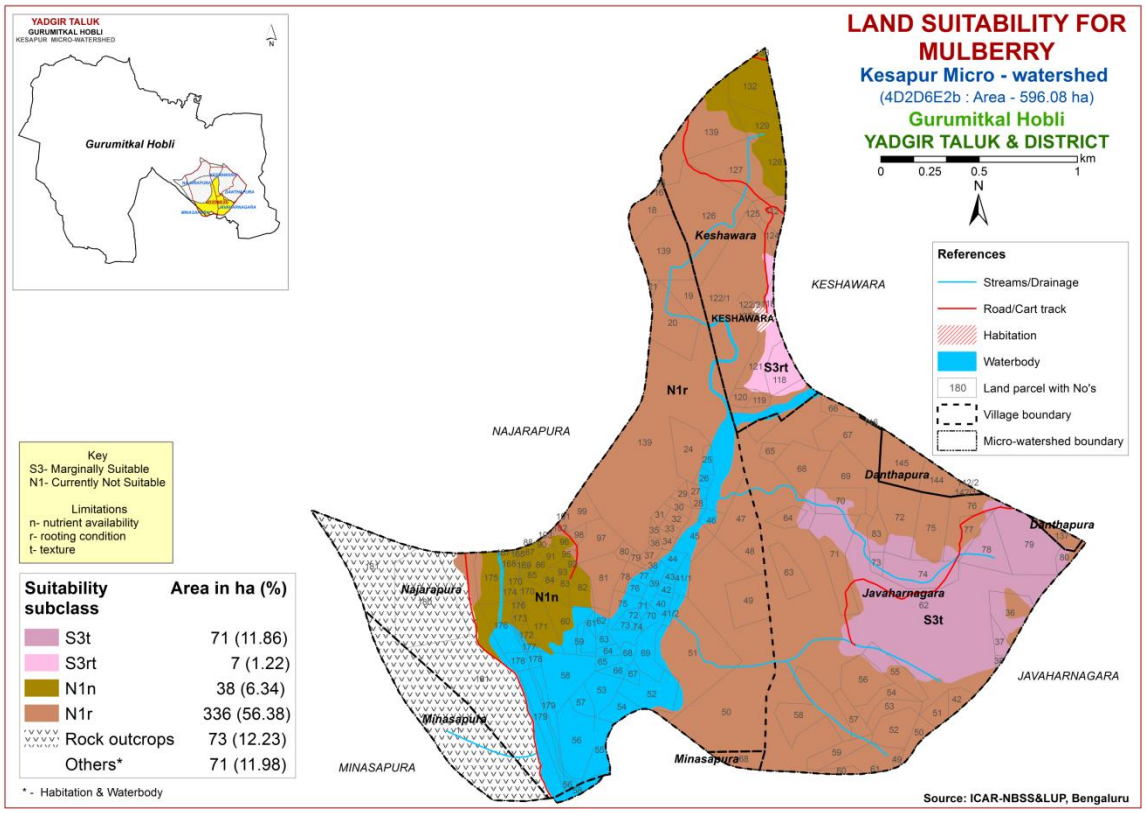


Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

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

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing marigold and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

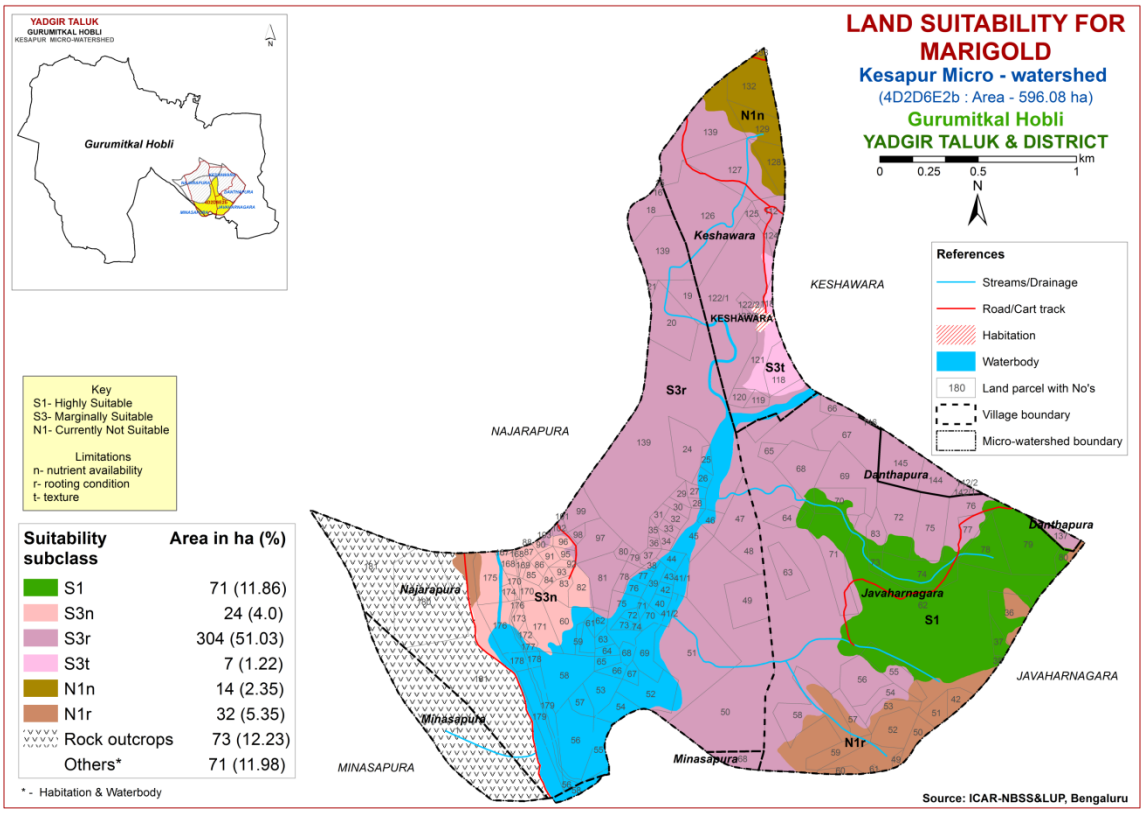


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema grandiflora*)

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

An area of 71 ha (12%) is highly (Class S1) suitable for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 335 ha (56%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting condition, texture and nutrient availability. An area of 46 ha (8%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting condition.

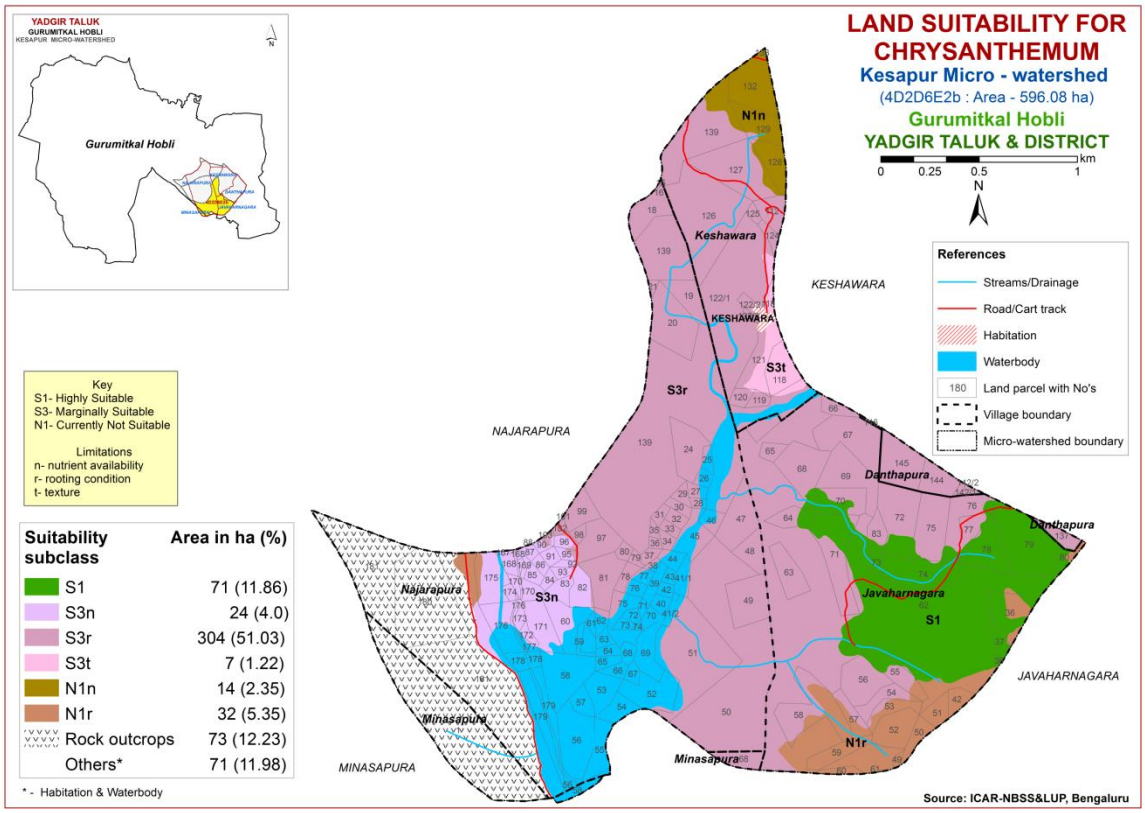


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Kesapur Microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drain-age Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC (dSm^{-1})	ESP (%)	CEC [Cmol $(p^{+})kg^{-1}$]	BS (%)
					Sur-face	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Sub-surface (%)								
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	<25	ls	sl	15-35	-	<50	1-3	moderate	5.85	0.027	1.17	2.6	60.90
BDLcB2g2	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	35-60	-	<50	1-3	moderate	6.50	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLhB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	scl	sl	15-35	-	<50	1-3	moderate	6.50	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLiB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sl	-	-	<50	1-3	moderate	6.50	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
HTKbB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	15-35	-	<50	1-3	moderate	6.81	0.062	0.38	3	100
HTKcC2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	15-35	-	<50	3-5	moderate	6.81	0.062	0.38	3	100
SBRbB3	866	150	SED	50-75	sl	ls	-	-	<50	1-3	severe	8.24	0.145	1.15	7.50	100
YDRcB2	866	150	WD	100-150	sl	sl	-	-	51-100	1-3	moderate	9.47	0.371	4.86	12.70	165
NHLmB1	866	150	WD	100-150	c	sl	-	-	>200	1-3	slight	5.41	0.121	3.36	14.28	75
HGNmB2	866	150	MWD	>150	c	c	-	-	>200	1-3	moderate	8.77	1.33	14.38	36.23	100

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

Table 7.2 Land suitability criteria for Sorghum

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

Table 7.3 Land suitability criteria for Maize

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

Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra

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

Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut

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

Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower

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

Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Redgram

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

Table 7.8 Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram

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

Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton

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

Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli

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

Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato

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

Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal

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

Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion

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

Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi

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

Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick

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

Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango

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

Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava

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

Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota

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

Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate

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

Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi

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

Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime

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

Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla

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

Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew

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

Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit

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

Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun

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

Table 7.26 Land suitability criteria for Custard apple

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

Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind

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

Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry

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

Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold

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

Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum

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

7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

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

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

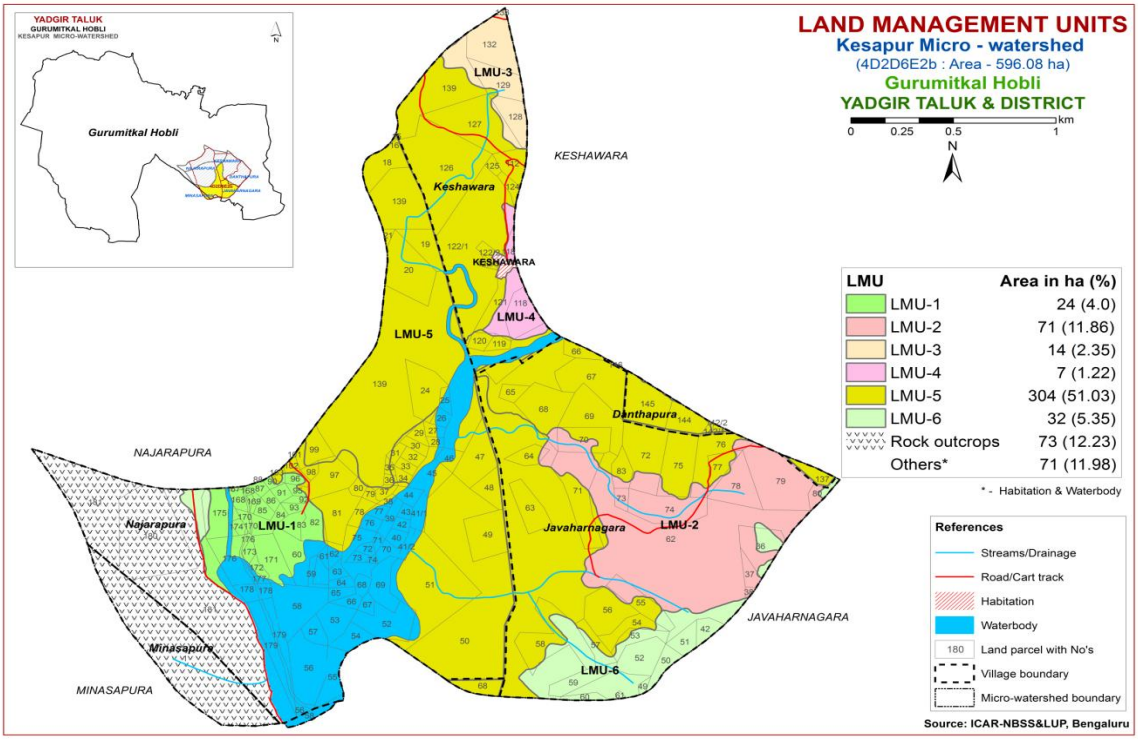


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map Kesapur Microwatershed

LMU	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	HGNmB2	Very deep, black calcareous clay and strongly alkaline soils with slopes of 1-3%, moderate erosion
2	NHLmB1	Deep, lowland sandy loam soils with slopes of 1-3%, slight erosion
3	YDRcB2	Deep sodic soils with slopes of 1-3%, moderate erosion
4	SBRbB3	Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils with slopes of 1-3%, severe erosion
5	BDLcB2g2,BDLhB2g1, BDLiB2, HTKbB2g1, HTKcC2g1	Shallow, sandy loam soils with slopes of 1-5%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)
6	KKRbB2g1	Very shallow, sandy loam soils with slopes of 1-3%, moderate erosion

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Kesapur Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 6 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Kesapur Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
1	95.HGNmB2 (Very deep, black calcareous clay and strongly alkaline soils)	**Najarapura:**60,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,95,96,167,168,169, 170,171,172,173,174, 175	Sorghum, Maize, Bajra	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
2	101.NHLmB1 (Deep, lowland sandy loam soils)	**Javaharnagara:**36,37,38,55,73,74,78,79,80	Red gram, Groundnut, Bajra, Horse gram, Field bean, Soybean	**Fruit crops:** Sapota, Jamun, Guava, Tamarind, Lime, Musambi, Pomegranate **Vegetables:** Onion, Chilli, Brinjal, Tomato, Bhendi, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
3	42.YDRcB2 (Deep sodic soils)	**Keshawara:**128,129,132,133	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp., Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass	Application of gypsum, iron pyrites and elemental sulphur. Addition of farm yard manures, green manures and providing subsurface drainage
4	124.SBRbB3 (Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils)	**Keshawara :**118,121	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
5	174.BDLcB2g2	**Danthapura:**137,142/1,	-	Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes*	Use of short duration

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
	162.BDLhB2g1 5.BDLiB2 161.HTKbB2g1 113.HTKcC2g1 (Shallow, sandy loam soils)	142/2,144,145, 146 **Javaharnagara:**54,56,58,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72, 75,76,77,83 **Keshawara:**112,119,120,122/1,122/2,122/3,124,125,126,127,139 **Minasapura :**68 **Najarapura:**15,16,18,19,20,21,24,25,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,47,48,49,50,51,78,79,80,81,97,98,99,101,102,103,139		*hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation is recommended
6	153.KKRbB2g1 (Very shallow, sandy loam soils)	**Javaharnagara:**42,49,50,51,52,53,57,59,60,61	-	Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata, Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation is recommended

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

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

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

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

The most important characteristics of a healthy soil are

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

Characteristics of Kesapur Microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to different soil series, HTK 292 ha (49%), NHL 71 ha (12%), KKR 32 ha (5%), HGN 24 ha (4 %), YDR 14 ha (2%), SBR 7 ha (1%) and BDL 12 ha (2%)
- As per land capability classification an area of 611 ha in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil, drainage and erosion.
- On the basis of soil reaction, an area of about 112 ha (19%) moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0) , 52 ha (9%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 129 ha (22%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) 63

ha (11%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8), 70 ha (12%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and 26 ha(4%) is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0).

Soil Health Management

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

Acid soils

Moderately to slightly acid soils cover an area of 164 ha (28%).

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

Liming materials:

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

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

Neutral soils

An area of about 129 ha (22%) is under neutral soils.

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

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

Alkaline soils

Slightly to strongly alkaline soils cover an area of 159 ha (27%).

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers (Azospirullum, Azatobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).
4. Application of $ZnSO_4$ – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5 kg/ha (once in three years).

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factors affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 596 ha area in the microwatershed, about 71 ha (12%) is suffering from slight erosion, 374 ha (63%) is suffering from moderate erosion and 7 ha (1%) is suffering from severe erosion. The moderately and severely eroded areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

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

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

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

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

- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Kesapur Microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is medium (0.5-0.75%) in 75 ha (13%) and high (>0.75%) in 377 ha (63%). The areas that are medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting Green Manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 75 ha area where OC is medium (<0.5-0.75%). For example, a rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) covering an area of 117 ha (20%) and high (>57 kg/ha) in 335 ha (56%) area in the microwatershed. For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is low and medium.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is low (<145 kg/ha) in 21 ha (4%) and medium (145-337 kg/ha) covering an area of 352 ha (55%) and high (>337 kg/ha) in 105 ha (18%) area of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium and low, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. Entire area of the microwatershed is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur. Low areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** An area of about 171 ha (29%) is low (<0.5 ppm) and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in 281 ha (47%) area of the microwatershed. For these low and medium areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.
- **Available Iron:** Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire area of the microwatershed. The deficient areas need to be applied with iron sulphate @25 kg/ha as soil application for 2-3 years to correct iron deficiency.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is sufficient in available manganese content**.**

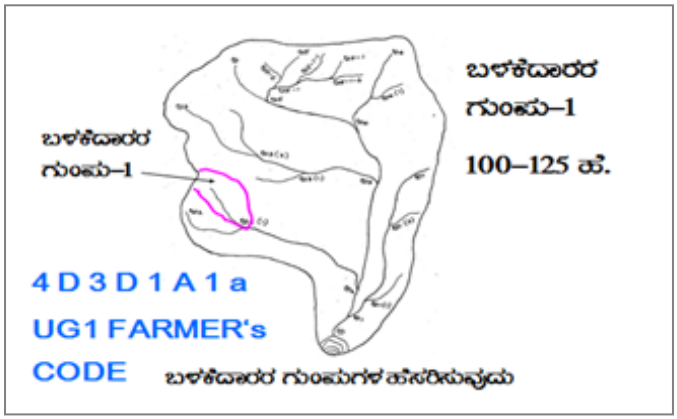
- **Available Copper:** Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is sufficient in available copper content.
- **Available Zinc:** Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 308 ha (52%) and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 144 ha (24 %) in the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.
- **Soil Acidity:** The microwatershed has 164 ha (28%) area with soils that are moderately to slightly acid. These areas need application of lime (Calcium Carbonate).
- **Soil Alkalinity:** Maximum area of the microwatershed has 159 ha (7%) soils that are slightly to 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 for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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

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



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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

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

9.1 Treatment Plan

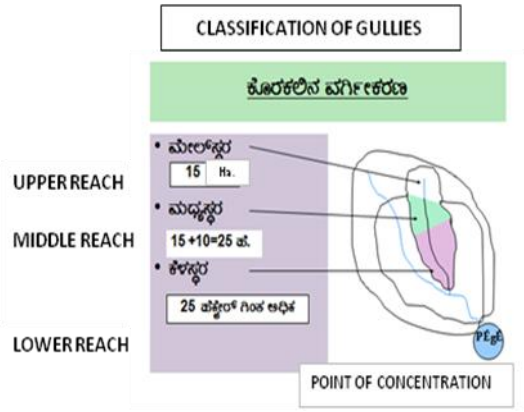
The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

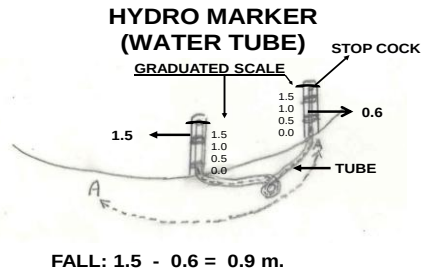
Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan	
• Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale • Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale • Drainage lines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

USER GROUP-1



Measurement of Land Slope

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



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

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

Note: (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

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

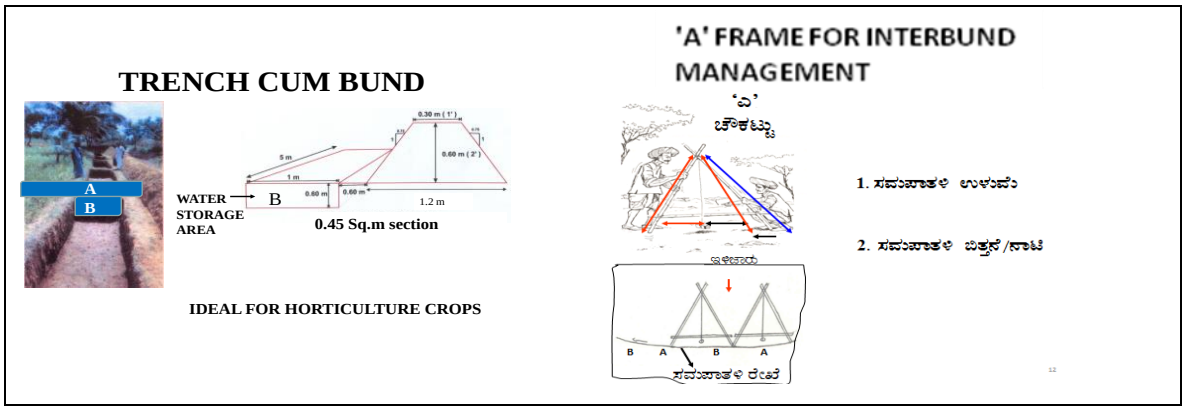
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

B. Water Ways

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

C. Farm Ponds

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

D. Diversion Channel

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

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

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

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. Entire area is under Graded Bunding. The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after considering their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

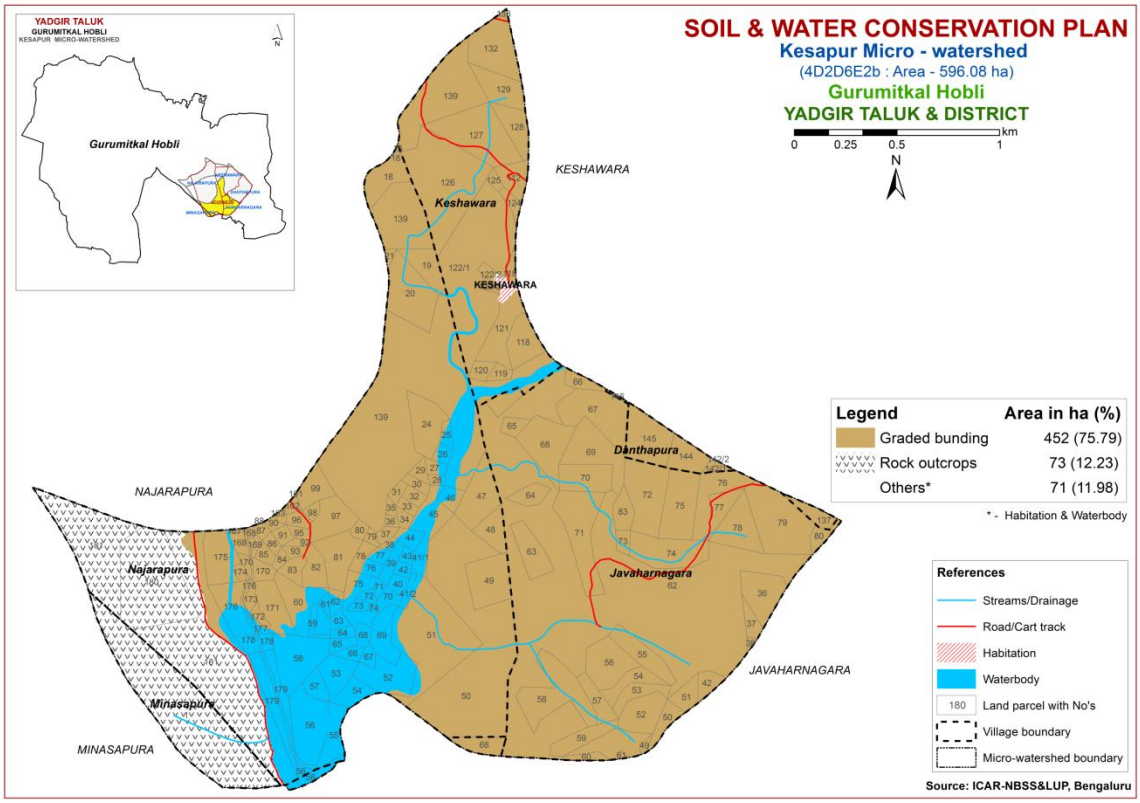


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Kesapur Microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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Appendix I

Kesapur (6E2b) Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Minasapura	1	24.29	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	RO	RO
Minasapura	58	0.98	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Minasapura	68	1.86	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	112	2.05	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands + RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	118	3.97	SBRbB3	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	119	0.73	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	120	0.9	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	121	4.3	SBRbB3	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Groundnut+Jowar (Gn+Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	122/1	18.96	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	122/2	0.7	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	122/3	0.33	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	124	0.77	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	125	0.47	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	126	13.65	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	127	7.82	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands + RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	128	2.58	YDRcB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	129	3.25	YDRcB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	132	5.45	YDRcB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar+Scrub land (Rg+Jw+Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	133	0.09	YDRcB2	LMU-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Keshawara	139	10.17	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands + RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	36	3.83	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	37	1.03	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Javaharnagara	38	0.21	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	42	1.2	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	49	0.28	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	50	1.45	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	51	1.52	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	52	3.37	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	53	1.81	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	54	1.99	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	55	3.07	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	56	4.31	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	57	1.85	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	58	6.85	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	59	2.31	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	60	0.66	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	61	0.13	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	62	90.89	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+RO (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	63	2.93	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	64	1.44	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	65	0.95	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	66	1.11	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	67	6.27	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	68	5.13	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	69	5.18	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	70	3.44	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Javaharnagara	71	6.84	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	72	6.18	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	73	0.74	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	74	5.22	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	75	5.33	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	76	4.05	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	77	1.81	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	78	4.08	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	79	7.9	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	80	0.97	NHLmB1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Javaharnagara	83	1.61	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Danthapura	137	1.42	BDLcB2g2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Danthapura	142/1	0.48	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram+RO (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Danthapura	142/2	0.08	BDLcB2g2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Danthapura	144	2.54	BDLhB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Danthapura	145	4.93	BDLhB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Safflower (Rg+Sf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Danthapura	146	0.12	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	15	0.04	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	16	0.03	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	18	3.14	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	19	2.61	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	20	6.03	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	21	0.29	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	24	4.02	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Najarapura	25	0.67	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	26	0.69	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	27	0.68	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	28	0.42	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	29	0.69	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	30	0.68	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	31	0.57	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	32	0.73	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	33	0.55	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	34	0.57	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	35	0.37	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	36	0.36	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	37	0.59	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	38	0.35	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	39	1.04	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	40	0.75	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	41/1	1.2	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	41/2	0.58	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	42	0.53	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	43	0.46	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	44	1	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	45	2.89	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	46	1.05	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	47	4.4	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Najarapura	48	2.16	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	49	4.58	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	50	29.13	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	51	14	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravely (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	52	4.24	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	53	2.5	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	54	1.74	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	55	2.47	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	56	5.77	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	57	1.29	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	58	5.41	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	59	0.58	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	60	3.74	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	61	0.38	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	62	0.77	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	63	0.64	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	64	0.61	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	65	0.75	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	66	0.73	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	67	0.64	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	68	0.73	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	69	2.59	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	70	0.83	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	71	0.35	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Najarapura	72	0.49	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	73	0.5	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	74	0.16	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	75	2.72	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	76	0.72	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	77	0.63	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	78	0.91	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	79	0.42	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	80	0.6	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	81	3.9	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	82	1.99	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	83	1.23	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	84	0.5	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	85	0.69	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	86	0.53	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	87	0.48	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	88	0.02	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	89	0.01	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	90	0.4	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	91	0.64	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	92	0.42	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	93	0.53	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	95	0.53	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	96	0.77	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Najarapura	97	3.31	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	98	0.52	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	99	2.27	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	101	0.002	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	102	0.45	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	103	0.31	HTKbB2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	139	50.47	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub lands+ RO (sl+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	167	0.16	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	168	1.13	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	169	0.24	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	170	1.38	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	171	3.18	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	172	0.52	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	173	0.55	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	174	0.44	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	175	3.75	HGNmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIsw	Graded bunding
Najarapura	176	3.49	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	177	0.31	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	178	1.29	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	179	4.06	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	180	13.83	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO (Rc)	Not Available	RO	RO
Najarapura	181	41.04	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO (Rc)	Not Available	RO	RO

Appendix II

Kesapur (6E2b) Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Minasapura	1	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Minasapura	58	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Minasapura	68	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	112	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	118	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	119	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	120	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	121	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	122/1	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	122/2	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	122/3	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	124	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	125	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	126	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	127	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	128	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	129	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	132	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	133	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Keshavara	139	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javaharnagara	36	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javaharnagara	37	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Javahar nagara	38	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	42	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	49	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	50	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	51	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	52	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	53	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	54	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	55	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	56	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	57	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	58	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	59	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	60	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	61	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	62	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	63	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	64	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	65	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	66	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	67	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	68	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	69	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	70	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Javahar nagara	71	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	72	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	73	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	74	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	75	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	76	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	77	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	78	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	79	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	80	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Javahar nagara	83	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Danthapura	137	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Danthapura	142/1	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Danthapura	142/2	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Danthapura	144	Moderately acid (pH 5.5 – 6.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Danthapura	145	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Danthapura	146	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	15	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	16	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	18	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	19	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	20	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	21	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	24	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Najarapura	25	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	26	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	27	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	28	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	29	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	30	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	31	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	32	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	33	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	34	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	35	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	36	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	37	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	38	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	39	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	40	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	41/1	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	41/2	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	42	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	43	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	44	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	45	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	46	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	47	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Najarapura	48	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	49	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	50	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	51	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	52	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	53	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	54	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	55	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	56	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	57	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	58	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	59	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	60	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	61	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	62	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	63	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	64	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	65	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	66	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	67	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	68	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	69	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	70	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	71	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Najarapura	72	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	73	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	74	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	75	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	76	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	77	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	78	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	79	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	80	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	81	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	82	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	83	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	84	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	85	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	86	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	87	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	88	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	89	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	90	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	91	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	92	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	93	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	95	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	96	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Najarapura	97	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	98	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	99	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	101	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	102	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	103	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	139	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	167	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	168	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	169	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	170	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	171	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	172	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	173	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	174	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	175	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	176	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	177	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	178	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	179	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	180	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Najarapura	181	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO

Appendix III

Kesapur (6E2b) Microwatershed

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Minasapura	1	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Minasapura	58	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Minasapura	68	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	112	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	118	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Keshawara	119	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	120	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	121	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Keshawara	122/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	122/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	122/3	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	124	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	125	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	126	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	127	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Keshawara	128	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Keshawara	129	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Keshawara	132	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Keshawara	133	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Keshawara	139	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	36	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	37	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Javaharnagara	38	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	42	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	49	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	50	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	51	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	52	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	53	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	54	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	55	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	56	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	57	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	58	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	59	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	60	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	61	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	62	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	63	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	64	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	65	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	66	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	67	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnag	68	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
ara																														
Javaharnagara	69	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	70	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	71	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	72	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	73	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	74	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	75	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	76	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	77	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Javaharnagara	78	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	79	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	80	S3t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2rt	S2t	N1t	S3t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	N1n	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2t	S3t
Javaharnagara	83	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Danthapura	137	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Danthapura	142/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Danthapura	142/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Danthapura	144	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Danthapura	145	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Danthapura	146	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	15	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	16	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	18	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Najarapura	19	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	20	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	21	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	24	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	25	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	26	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	27	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	28	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	29	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	30	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	31	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	32	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	33	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	34	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	35	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	36	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	37	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	38	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	39	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	40	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	41/1	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	41/2	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	42	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	43	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	44	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	45	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Najarapura	46	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	47	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	48	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	49	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	50	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	51	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	52	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	53	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	54	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	55	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	56	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	57	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	58	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	59	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	60	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	61	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	62	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	63	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	64	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	65	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	66	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	67	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	68	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	69	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	70	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Najarapura	71	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	72	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	73	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	74	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	75	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	76	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	77	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	78	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	79	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	80	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	81	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	82	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	83	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	84	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	85	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	86	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	87	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	88	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	89	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	90	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	91	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	92	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	93	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	95	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	96	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	97	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Najarapura	98	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	99	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	101	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	102	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	103	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	139	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	167	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	168	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	169	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	170	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	171	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	172	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	173	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	174	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	175	S3tn	S2tw	S3tn	S2nw	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tw	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tw	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Najarapura	176	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	177	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	178	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	179	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	180	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Najarapura	181	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO

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 Kesapur is located at North latitude 16^0 49' 56.172" and 16^0 47' 53.467" and East longitude 77^0 26' 2.181" and 77^0 23' 52.783" covering an area of about 602.17 ha coming under Keshawara, Najarapura and Javaharnagara villages of Yadagiri taluk.*

- *Socio-economic analysis of Kesapur micro watersheds of Chandaraki sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 farmers were sampled in Kesapur micro-watershed among households surveyed 16 (45.71%) were marginal, 11 (31.43%) were small and 3 (8.57 %) were semi medium farmers.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 91 (57.59%) men and 67 (42.41 %) were women. The average population of landless was 3.6, marginal farmers were 4.9, small farmers were 4.5 and semi medium farmers were 4.*
- *Majority of the respondents (47.47%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 37.34 per cent illiterates, 60.77 per cent pre university education and 1.90 per cent attained graduation.*
- *About, 85.71 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 11.43 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 46.20 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 62.86 per cent of the households possess katcha house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 88.57 per cent possess TV, 48.57 per cent possess mixer grinder, 97.14 per cent possess mobile phones and 8.57 per cent possess motor cycles.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 20.00 per cent of the households possess plough, 2.86 per cent possess tractor, 20.00 per cent possess bullock cart.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households, 2.86 per cent possess local cow.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.71, women available in the micro watershed was 1.51, hired labour (men) available was 4.49 and hired labour (women) available was 4.49.*
- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 100.00 per cent (31.19 ha) of the area is under dry condition.*

- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Groundnut, Cotton and Maize and cropping intensity was recorded as 101.46 per cent.*
- *Out of the sample households 100.00 percent possessed bank account and 28.57 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 62.86 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.*
- *Among the credit borrowed by households, 68.75 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 31.25 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank.*
- *Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.*
- *Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 94.12 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Groundnut and Cotton was Rs.39301.40, 34039.15 and 21704.88, with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.60, 1: 1.40 and 1: 2.70, respectively.*
- *Further, 17.14 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 5.71 per cent of the households have opined that the green fodder was adequate.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 37214.29 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 29500.00 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown 15 horticulture trees and 18 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.*
- *Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1400.00 for land development.*
- *Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 37.14 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 80.00 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 5.71 per cent have sold in regulated markets.*
- *Further, 85.71 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*
- *Majority of the farmers (82.86%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *Firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 54.29 per cent of the households and 65.71 per cent households has LPG connection.*
- *Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 77.14 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.*
- *In the study area, 20.00 per cent of the households possess toilet facility.*

- *Regarding possession of PDS card, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.*
- *Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (88.57%), pulses (85.71%) and oilseeds (71.43%) are adequate for consumption.*
- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), inadequacy of irrigation water (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (80.00 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (74.29%), inadequate extension services (31.43 %) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (45.71%).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

1. Description of the study area

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

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

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

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

The study was conducted in Kesapur micro-watershed (Chandaraki sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District) is located at North latitude 16^0 49’ 56.172” and 16^0 47’ 53.467" and East longitude 77^0 26’ 2.181" and 77^0 23’ 52.783”covering an area of about 602.17 ha bounded by under Keshawara, Najarapura and Javaharnagara 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 35 households were interviewed for the survey.

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

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

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

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

5. Development of interview schedule and data collection

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

6. Tools used to analyze the data

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

Abbreviations used in the report

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

Chapter 4

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

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

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Kesapur micro-watershed among households surveyed 16 (45.71%) were marginal, 11 (31.43%) were small and 3 (8.57 %) were semi medium farmers.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.3	16	45.7	11	31.4	3	8.57	35	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that, there were 91 (57.59%) men and 67 (42.41%) were women. The average population of landless was 3.6, marginal farmers were 4.9, small farmers were 4.5 and semi medium farmers were 4.

Table 2. Population characteristics in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (78)		SF (50)		SMF (12)		All (158)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	9	50	44	56	30	60	8	66.7	91	57.6
2	Women	9	50	34	44	20	40	4	33.3	67	42.4
Total		18	100	78	100	50	100	12	100	158	100
Average		3.6		4.9		4.5		4.0		4.5	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 3. The indicated that, 39 (24.68%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 75 (47.47%) were 16-35 years of age, 38(24.05%) were 36-60 years of age and 6 (3.80 %) were above 61 years of age.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (78)		SF (50)		SMF (12)		All (158)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	7	38.9	22	28.2	8	16	2	16.67	39	24.68
2	16-35 years of age	8	44.4	35	44.9	27	54	5	41.67	75	47.47
3	36-60 years of age	3	16.7	19	24.4	12	24	4	33.33	38	24.05
4	> 61 years	0	0	2	2.56	3	6	1	8.33	6	3.8
Total		18	100	78	100	50	100	12	100	158	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that, there were 37.34 per cent of illiterates, 42.41 per cent of them had primary school education, 5.70 per cent middle school education, and 8.86 per cent high school education, 1.90 per cent of them had PUC education, 1.90 per cent attained graduation and 1.90 them had other education.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (78)		SF (50)		SMF (12)		All (158)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	9	50	27	34.6	18	36	5	41.7	59	37.3
2	Primary School	4	22.2	37	47.4	20	40	6	50	67	42.4
3	Middle School	2	11.1	4	5.13	2	4	1	8.33	9	5.7
4	High School	2	11.1	5	6.41	7	14	0	0	14	8.86
5	PUC	0	0	2	2.56	1	2	0	0	3	1.9
6	Degree	0	0	1	1.28	2	4	0	0	3	1.9
7	Others	1	5.56	2	2.56	0	0	0	0	3	1.9
Total		18	100	78	100	50	100	12	100	158	100

Occupation of head of households: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of households heads were practicing agriculture and 11.43 per cent of the household heads were agricultural Labour.

Table 5: Occupation of heads of households in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	1	20	15	94	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
2	Agricultural Labour	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.43
Total		5	100	15	100	11	100	3	100	34	100

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (78)		SF (50)		SMF (12)		All (158)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	1	5.56	36	46.2	28	56	8	66.67	73	46.2
2	Agricultural Labour	10	55.6	16	20.5	10	20	1	8.33	37	23.4
3	Student	6	33.3	24	30.8	11	22	3	25	44	27.9
4	Housewife	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0.63
5	Children	1	5.56	2	2.56	0	0	0	0	3	1.9
Total		18	100	78	100	50	100	12	100	158	100

Occupation of the members of the household: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 46.20 per cent of the household

members, 23.42 per cent were agricultural labour, 27.85 per cent were working in pursuing education, 0.63 per cent were involved as housewife and 1.90 per cent were children.

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (78)		SF (50)		SMF (12)		All (158)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	18	100	78	100	50	100	12	100	158	100
Total		18	100	78	100	50	100	12	100	158	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that, 37.14 percent possess thatched house and 62.86 per cent of the households possess katcha house.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	3	60	3	19	6	54.55	1	33.3	13	37.14
2	Katcha	2	40	13	81	5	45.45	2	66.7	22	62.86
Total		5	100	16	100	11	100	3	100	35	100

Durable assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 9. The results shows that, 88.57 per cent possess TV, 48.57 per cent possess mixer grinder, 2.86 per cent possess Bicycle, 8.57 per cent possess motor cycle and 97.14 per cent possess mobile phones.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	3	60	15	94	11	100	2	67	31	88.57
2	Mixer/Grinder	3	60	7	44	6	54.6	1	33	17	48.57
3	Microwave Oven	0	0	0	0	1	9.09	0	0	1	2.86
4	Bicycle	0	0	0	0	1	9.09	0	0	1	2.86
5	Motor Cycle	0	0	1	6.3	2	18.2	0	0	3	8.57
6	Mobile Phone	5	100	15	94	11	100	3	100	34	97.14

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 10. The result

shows that, the average value of television was Rs.5161.00, mixer grinder was Rs.1552.00, bicycle was Rs.3000.00, motor cycle was Rs. 33333.00 and mobile phone was Rs.2404.00.

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Television	5333	4866	5454	5500	5161
2	Mixer/Grinder	1500	1128	2083	1500	1552
3	Microwave Oven	0	0	1500	0	1500
4	Bicycle	0	0	3000	0	3000
5	Motor Cycle	0	30000	35000	0	33333
6	Mobile Phone	2200	2200	3416	1000	2404

Farm implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 11. About 20.00 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 20.00 per cent possess plough, 40.00 per cent possess Weeder and 2.86 per cent possess tractor.

Table 11. Farm implements owned in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	3	18.8	2	18.18	2	66.7	7	20
2	Plough	0	0	3	18.8	2	18.18	2	66.7	7	20
3	Tractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	1	2.86
4	Weeder	3	60	5	31.3	6	54.55	0	0	14	40
5	Blank	2	40	10	62.5	5	45.45	0	0	17	48.57

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of plough was Rs.6785.00, bullock Cart was Rs.25857.00, weeder was Rs.108.00 and tractor Rs. 200000.

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Bullock Cart	0	22666	27500	29000	25857
2	Plough	0	7833	3500	8500	6785
3	Tractor	0	0	0	200000	200000
4	Weeder	100	112	109	0	108

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 13. The results indicate that, 20.00 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 2.86 per cent possess local cow and 5.71 per cent possess goat.

Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	2	13	3	27.27	2	67	7	20
2	Local cow	0	0	0	0	1	9.09	0	0	1	2.86
3	Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	2	5.71
4	blank	5	100	13	81	8	72.73	0	0	26	74.29

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 14. The indicated that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.71, women available in the micro watershed was 1.51, hired labour (men) available was 4.49 and hired labour (women) available was 4.49.

Table 14. Average labour availability in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	1	5.06	5	5.33	4.49
2	Own Labour Female	1	1.63	1.64	1.33	1.51
3	Own labour Male	1	1.88	1.64	2.33	1.71
4	Hired labour Male	1	5.06	5	5.33	4.49

Adequacy of hired labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of hired labour in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	5	100	16	100	11	100	3	100	35	100

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, 31.19 ha (100.00%) of dry land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (ha) in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dry	0	0	9.13	100	14.37	100	7.69	100	31.19	100
Total		0	100	9.13	100	14.37	100	7.69	100	31.19	100

Average value of land (ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 17. The results show that the average value of dry land was Rs.423043.98, and the average value of irrigated land was Rs.0.00.

Table 17. Average value of land (ha) in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	755117.4	333971.8	195000	423044

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, farmers have grown Red gram (21.56 ha), Groundnut (4.45 ha) and Cotton (2.19 ha).

Table 18. Cropping pattern in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**	**MF (16)**	**SF (11)**	**SMF (3)**	**All (35)**
1	Kharif - Red gram (togari)	0	8.65	10.32	2.58	21.56
2	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0	2.83	1.62	4.45
3	Kharif - Cotton	0	0.97	1.21	0	2.19
Total		0	9.62	14.37	4.2	28.2

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity was 101.46 per cent.

Table 19. Cropping intensity (%) in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**	**MF (16)**	**SF (11)**	**SMF (3)**	**All (35)**
1	Cropping Intensity	0	104.39	100	100	101.46

Possession of bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Kesapur micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, 100.00 cent of the households posses bank account and 28.57 per cent of them have savings.

Table 20. Possession of Bank account and savings in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (16)**		**SF (11)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (35)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Account	5	100	16	100	11	100	3	100	35	100
2	Savings	0	0	4	25	4	36.36	2	66.67	10	28.57

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Kesapur micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, 62.86 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

Table 21. Borrowing status in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (16)**		**SF (11)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (35)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Credit Availed	5	100	9	56.25	5	45.5	3	100	22	62.86

Table 22. Source of credit borrowed by households in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (0)**		**MF (7)**		**SF (6)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (16)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Commercial Bank	0	0	6	85.7	3	50	2	67	11	68.75
2	Grameena Bank	0	0	1	14.3	3	50	1	33	5	31.25

Source of credit: The data regarding the source of credit availed by households in Kesapur micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results show that, 68.75 per cent

have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 31.25 per cent have borrowed loan from Grameena Bank.

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Kesapur micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results show that, farmers have borrowed Avg. Credit of Rs.47812.50 from different sources.

Table 23. Avg. Credit amount in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (7)	SF (6)	SMF (3)	All (16)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	Average Credit	0	51428.6	41666.7	51666.7	47812.5

Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit in Kesapur micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture.

Table 24. Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source) by households in Kesapur micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (8)		SF (6)		SMF (3)		All (17)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	8	100	6	100	3	100	17	100

Repayment status of household (institutional Source): The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from institutional Source by households in Kesapur micro watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent have unpaid.

Table 25. Repayment status of household (institutional Source) in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (8)		SF (6)		SMF (3)		All (17)
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
1	Un paid	0	0	8	100	6	100	3	100	100

Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit in Kesapur micro watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, 94.12 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

Table 26. Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (8)		SF (6)		SMF (3)		All (17)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	0	0	7	87.5	6	100	3	100	16	94.1
2	Easy accessibility of credit	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	0	0	1	5.88

Cost of Cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Red gram in Kesapur micro watershed is presented in Table 27.a. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Red gram was Rs. 39301.40. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 64483.52. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs.25182.12, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.60.

Table 27(a). Cost of Cultivation of Red gram in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	36.95	12151.54	30.92
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	3.3	2477.06	6.3
3	Tractor	Hours	3.81	3456.42	8.79
4	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	26.87	4306.28	10.96
5	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	5.21	4824.86	12.28
6	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	1.92	1068.1	2.72
7	Depreciation charges		0	483.37	1.23
II	**Cost B1**				
8	Interest on working capital			1223.91	3.11
9	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			29991.54	76.31
III	**Cost B2**				
10	Rental Value of Land			283.33	0.72
11	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			30274.87	77.03
IV	**Cost C1**				
12	Family Human Labour		17.6	5453.67	13.88
13	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			35728.54	90.91
V	**Cost C2**				
14	Risk Premium			0	0
15	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			35728.54	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
16	Managerial Cost			3572.85	9.09
17	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			39301.4	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	19.54	64420.3	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		3296	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)	0.54	63.22	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		116	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			64483.52	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			25182.12	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			2010.82	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.6	

Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Groundnut in Kesapur micro watershed is presented in Table 27.b. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Groundnut was Rs. 34039.15. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 46621.25. The net income from Groundnut cultivation was Rs.12582.10, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.40.

Table 27(b). Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	12.66	5483.4	16.11
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.16	1620.94	4.76
3	Tractor		Hours	1.54	1389.38	4.08
4	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	52.49	10497.5	30.84
5	FYM		Quintal	1.24	3705	10.88
6	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.47	2284.75	6.71
7	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.62	339.63	1
8	Depreciation charges			0	329.75	0.97
II	**Cost B1**					
9	Interest on working capital				2019.23	5.93
10	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				27669.56	81.29
III	**Cost B2**					
11	Rental Value of Land				283.33	0.83
12	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				27952.89	82.12
IV	**Cost C1**					
13	Family Human Labour			8.03	2991.79	8.79
14	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				30944.68	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
15	Risk Premium				0	0
16	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				30944.68	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
17	Managerial Cost				3094.47	9.09
18	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				34039.15	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		12.35	46312.5	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3750	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.62	308.75	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			500	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				46621.25	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				12582.1	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2756.21	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.4	

Cost of Cultivation of Cotton: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Cotton in Kesapur micro watershed is presented in Table 27.c. The results indicate, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Cotton was Rs.21704.88. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 57633.33. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 35928.45, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.70.

Table 27(c). Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	30.46	6205.87	28.59
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.44	1080.62	4.98
3	Tractor		Hours	4.32	3890.25	17.92
4	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	3.29	432.25	1.99
5	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.88	2665.54	12.28
6	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.85	1440.83	6.64
7	Depreciation charges			0	8.24	0.04
II	**Cost B1**					
8	Interest on working capital				544.63	2.51
9	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				16268.25	74.95
III	**Cost B2**					
10	Rental Value of Land				283.33	1.31
11	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				16551.58	76.26
IV	**Cost C1**					
12	Family Human Labour			12.56	3180.12	14.65
13	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				19731.71	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
14	Risk Premium				0	0
15	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				19731.71	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
16	Managerial Cost				1973.17	9.09
17	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				21704.88	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		16.47	57633.33	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3500	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				57633.33	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				35928.45	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1318.11	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.7	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, 17.14 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 5.71 percent of them opined it was sufficient.

Table 28. Adequacy of fodder in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	1	6.25	3	27.27	2	66.7	6	17.14
2	Adequate-Green Fodder	0	0	1	6.25	0	0	1	33.3	2	5.71

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross income of Rs. 37214.29 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 29500.00 is from agriculture itself.

Table 29. Average annual gross income in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wage	15400	4250	9545.45	5000	7571.43
2	Agriculture	3000	28625	43272.7	27833.3	29500
3	Dairy Farm	0	0	454.55	0	142.86
	Income(Rs.)	18400	32875	53272.7	32833.3	37214.3

Average annual Expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross expenditure of Rs. 118619.05 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 21400.00 is from agriculture itself.

Table 30. Average annual Expenditure in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wage	9250	9000	9666.67	8000	3971.43
2	Agriculture	7000	22250	20785.7	31666.7	21400
3	Dairy Farm	0	0	1000	0	28.57
Total		16250	31250	31452.4	39666.7	118619

Table 31. Horticulture species grown in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Custard apple	0	0	2	0	5	0	8	0	15	0

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

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, the total number of

horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were clustered apple (15).

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, households have planted 16 neem trees and 2 acacia trees together in both field and backyard.

Table 32. Forest species grown in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	4	0	10	1	1	0	15	1
2	Acacia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

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

Average additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1400.00 for land development.

Table 33. Average additional investment capacity of households in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (16)	SF (11)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	0	1125	2454.55	1333.33	1400

Source of funds for additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, the sources of finance raised from bank as a loan and from own sources for land development were 37.14 per cent.

Table 34. Source of funds for additional investment in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Land development	
		N	%
1	Loan from Bank	13	37.14

Table 35. Marketing of agricultural produce in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Cotton	25	5	20	80	3500
2	Groundnut	50	19	31	62	4000
3	Red gram	286	72	214	75	3296

Marketing of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicated that, 80.00 percent of output of Cotton was sold in the market with average price of Rs.

3500.00; 62.00 percent of output of Groundnut was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4000.00 and 74.83 percent of output of Red gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 3296.00.

Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicated that, 80.00 cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants and 5.71 per cent of regulated market.

Table 36. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (16)**		**SF (11)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (35)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	16	100	10	90.9	2	66.7	28	80
2	Regulated Market	0	0	0	0	1	9.09	1	33.3	2	5.71

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicated that, 85.71 cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Table 37. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (16)**		**SF (11)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (35)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Tractor	0	0	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, 82.86 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Table 38. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (16)**		**SF (11)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (35)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	15	94	11	100	3	100	29	82.86

Interest towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicated that, 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Table 39. Interest regarding soil testing in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (16)**		**SF (11)**		**SMF (3)**		**All (35)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicated that, firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 54.29 per cent of the households followed by LPG (65.71%).

Table 40. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	4	80	5	31.3	9	81.8	1	33.3	19	54.29
2	LPG	1	20	11	68.8	8	72.7	3	100	23	65.71

Source of drinking water: The data on source of drinking water in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, piped waters supply was the major source for drinking water for 77.14 per cent of the households followed by bore well water (20.00%) and Lake/ Tank for (2.86 %).

Table 41. Source of drinking water in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	3	60	13	81.3	9	81.82	2	66.7	27	77.14
2	Bore Well	1	20	3	18.8	2	18.18	1	33.3	7	20
3	Lake/ Tank	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

Source of light: The data on source of light in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.

Table 42. Source of light in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	5	100	16	100	11	100	3	100	35	100

Existence of sanitary toilet facility: The data on availability of toilet facility in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, 20.00 per cent of the households possess toilets.

Table 43. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	3	60	2	13	1	9.09	1	33	7	20

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.

Table 44. Possession of PDS card in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	100	16	100	11	100	3	100	35	100

Participation in NREGA programme: The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, only 8.57 percent of the households have participated in NREGA programme.

Table 45. Participation in NREGA programme in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	0	0	1	6.25	2	18.2	0	0	3	8.57

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 88.57, 85.71, 71.43, 85.71 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (74.29%), milk (51.43%), Egg (80.00%), and Meat (22.86%).

Table 46. Adequacy of food items in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	1	20	16	100	11	100	3	100	31	88.57
2	Pulses	0	0	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
3	Oilseed	0	0	11	68.8	10	90.91	4	133	25	71.43
4	Vegetables	0	0	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
5	Fruits	0	0	13	81.3	11	100	2	66.7	26	74.29
6	Milk	0	0	6	37.5	9	81.82	3	100	18	51.43
7	Egg	0	0	15	93.8	11	100	2	66.7	28	80
8	Meat	0	0	6	37.5	1	9.09	1	33.3	8	22.86

Table 47. Inadequacy of food items in Kesapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.43
2	Pulses	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14.29
3	Oilseed	5	100	1	6.25	0	0	0	0	6	17.14
4	Vegetables	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14.29
5	Fruits	5	100	3	18.8	0	0	0	0	8	22.86
6	Milk	5	100	10	62.5	3	27.27	0	0	18	51.43
7	Egg	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.43
8	Meat	5	100	9	56.3	10	90.91	2	66.7	26	74.29

Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding in adequacy of food items in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 11.43, 14.29, 17.14, 14.29 and 74.29 per cent respectively, similarly for fruits (22.86%), milk (51.43%), egg (11.43%) and meat (74.29%).

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Kesapur Micro watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), inadequacy of irrigation water (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (80.00 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (74.29%), inadequate extension services (31.43 %) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (45.71%).

Table 48. Farming constraints experienced in Kesapur micro-watershed

S.N	Particulars	MF (16)		SF (11)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	16	100	12	109.09	3	100	31	88.57
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
6	High rate of interest on credit	16	100	11	100	3	100	30	85.71
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	15	93.75	10	90.91	3	100	28	80
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	15	93.75	9	81.82	2	66.67	26	74.29
9	Inadequate extension services	6	37.5	4	36.36	1	33.33	11	31.43
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	7	43.75	8	72.73	1	33.33	16	45.71

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed 35 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey. The study was conducted in Kesapur micro-watershed (Chandaraki sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District) is located at North latitude 16^0 49' 56.172" and 16^0 47' 53.467" and East longitude 77^0 26' 2.181" and 77^0 23' 52.783"covering an area of about 602.17 ha bounded by under Keshawara, Najarapura and Javaharnagara Villages.

Socio-economic analysis of Kesapur micro watersheds of Chandaraki sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 farmers were sampled in Kesapur micro-watershed among households surveyed 16 (45.71%) were marginal, 11 (31.43%) were small and 3 (8.57 %) were semi medium farmers. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 91 (57.59%) men and 67 (42.41 %) were women. The average population of landless was 3.6, marginal farmers were 4.9, small farmers were 4.5 and semi medium farmers were 4. Majority of the respondents (47.47%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.

Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 37.34 per cent illiterates, 60.77 per cent pre university education and 1.90 per cent attained graduation. About, 85.71 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 11.43 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.

Agriculture was the major occupation for 46.20 per cent of the household members. In the study area, 62.86 per cent of the households possess katcha house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 88.57 per cent possess TV, 48.57 per cent possess mixer grinder, 97.14 per cent possess mobile phones and 8.57 per cent possess motor cycles.

Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 20.00 per cent of the households possess plough, 2.86 per cent possess tractor, 20.00 per cent possess bullock cart. Regarding livestock possession by the households, 2.86 per cent possess local cow. The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.71, women available in the micro watershed was 1.51, hired labour (men) available was 4.49 and hired labour (women) available was 4.49.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 100.00 per cent (31.19 ha) of the area is under dry condition. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Groundnut, Cotton and Maize and cropping intensity was recorded as 101.46 per cent.

Out of the sample households 100.00 percent possessed bank account and 28.57 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 62.86 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 68.75 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 31.25 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank. Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose. Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 94.12 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Groundnut, Cotton, 0 and Maize was Rs.39301.40 , 34039.15, 21704.88, with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.60, 1: 1.40, 1: 2.70, respectively. Further, 17.14 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 5.71 per cent of the households have opined that the green fodder was adequate. The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 37214.29 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 29500.00 comes from agriculture.

Sampled households have grown 15 horticulture trees and 18 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards. Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1400.00 for land development. Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 37.14 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.

Regarding marketing channels, 80.00 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 5.71 per cent have sold in regulated markets. Further, 85.71 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Majority of the farmers (82.86%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing. Firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 54.29 per cent of the households and 65.71 per cent households has LPG connection. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 77.14 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households. In the study area, 20.00 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.

Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (88.57%), pulses (85.71%) and oilseeds (71.43%) are adequate for consumption. Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), inadequacy of irrigation water (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (80.00 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (74.29%), inadequate

extension services (31.43 %) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (45.71%).

Implications of the survey

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 37.34 per cent were illiterate hence, extension methodologies such as demonstration, street play, drama, video shows will be effective in dissemination of the technologies in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The data indicate that, 62.86 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 31.19ha (100.00 %) of dry land hence, the availability of the dry land agricultural technologies such as short duration crops, high yielding drought resistance crop varieties, drip irrigation technology and subsidy information will be helpful for the farmers to enhance the productivity of land and as well as farmers income.
- ✓ Few of the bore well in micro watershed found non functional hence, farmers may be trained on possibility of bore well rejuvenation.

- ✓ Bore well was major source of irrigation for 0.00 per cent of the households. Hence, in order to increase the area under irrigation as well as to increase the water use efficiency farmers may trained on drip irrigation and provide the information on subsidy for drip irrigation equipment's along with the information on different agencies which provides the financial assistance for drip irrigation.
- ✓ The cropping intensity in the micro watershed was found to be (101.46 %) 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.29500.00 from agriculture, and Rs. 7571.43 from wages. Agriculture was found to be the major source of income for households hence; the development activities should focus on productivity enhancement, marketing arrangements and agricultural technology dissemination to have a direct impact on the farmers.
- ✓ The cultivation of forest species is found minimal hence, information and production technology related to agro-forestry and integrated farming system.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems. Hence, those farmers who reported the soil and water erosion problems may be given attention while implementation of the watershed development plan.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 85.71 per cent of the households have interest in soil testing hence, farmers must be provided with the information on various institutions which are involved in soil testing for the benefit of the farmers.
- ✓ Except summer ploughing the adoption of other soil and water conservation structures is minimum hence, the farmers in the micro watershed should be sensitized on the use of different conservation structures for soil water conservation.
- ✓ Cereals and pulses found be adequate for per cent of the households respectively hence, farm households and the farm women must be trained on importance of balanced nutrition and role of vegetable, milk, egg, meat in balanced diet.
- ✓ Lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%), wild animal menace on farm field (85.71%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (85.71%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (85.71%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (80.00%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (74.29%), inadequate extension services (31.43%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (45.71%) 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.