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

YADGIR RF-2 (4D2B1H1b) MICROWATERSHED

Hattakuni & Gurumitkal Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

The World Bank

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore has taken up a project sponsored by the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, (Sujala-III), Government of Karnataka funded by the World Bank under Component-1 Land Resource Inventry. This study was taken up to demonstrate the utility of such a database in reviewing, monitoring and evaluating all the land based watershed development programs on a scientific footing. To meet the requirements of various land use planners at grassroots level, the present study on "Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed, 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: 20-07-2019

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

Contents

Preface		
Contributors		
Executive Summary		
Chapter 1	Introduction	1
Chapter 2	Geographical Setting	3
2.1	Location and Extent	3
2.2	Geology	3
2.3	Physiography	4
2.4	Drainage	4
2.5	Climate	5
2.6	Natural Vegetation	6
2.7	Land Utilization	7
Chapter 3	Survey Methodology	11
3.1	Base maps	11
3.2	Image Interpretation for Physiography	11
3.3	Field Investigation	14
3.4	Soil Mapping	16
3.5	Land Management Units (LMU's)	17
3.6	Laboratory Characterization	17
Chapter 4	The Soils	21
4.1	Soils of granite gneiss landscape	21
Chapter 5	Interpretation for Land Resource Management	37
5.1	Land Capability Classification	37
5.2	Soil Depth	39
5.3	Surface Soil Texture	40
5.4	Soil Gravelliness	41
5.5	Available Water Capacity	42
5.6	Soil Slope	43
5.7	Soil Erosion	44
Chapter 6	Fertility Status	47
6.1	Soil Reaction (pH)	47
6.2	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	47
6.3	Organic Carbon (OC)	47
6.4	Available Phosphorus	49
6.5	Available Potassium	49
6.6	Available Sulphur	49
6.7	Available Boron	49
6.8	Available Iron	50
6.9	Available Manganese	50
6.10	Available Copper	50
6.11	Available Zinc	54

Chapter 7	Land Suitability for Major Crops	55
7.1	Land suitability for Sorghum	55
7.2	Land suitability for Maize	56
7.3	Land suitability for Bajra	57
7.4	Land suitability for Groundnut	58
7.5	Land suitability for Sunflower	59
7.6	Land suitability for Red gram	60
7.7	Land suitability for Bengal gram	61
7.8	Land suitability for Cotton	62
7.9	Land suitability for Chilli	63
7.10	Land suitability for Tomato	64
7.11	Land suitability for Brinjal	65
7.12	Land suitability for Onion	66
7.13	Land suitability for Bhendi	67
7.14	Land suitability for Drumstick	68
7.15	Land suitability for Mango	69
7.16	Land suitability for Guava	70
7.17	Land suitability for Sapota	71
7.18	Land Suitability for Pomegranate	72
7.19	Land Suitability for Musambi	73
7.20	Land Suitability for Lime	74
7.21	Land Suitability for Amla	75
7.22	Land Suitability for Cashew	76
7.23	Land Suitability for Jackfruit	77
7.24	Land Suitability for Jamun	78
7.25	Land Suitability for Custard apple	79
7.26	Land Suitability for Tamarind	80
7.27	Land Suitability for Mulberry	81
7.28	Land Suitability for Marigold	82
7.29	Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum	83
7.30	Land Management Units	115
7.31	Proposed Crop Plan	116
Chapter 8	Soil Health Management	119
Chapter 9	Soil and Water conservation Treatment Plan	125
9.1	Treatment Plan	126
9.2	Recommended Soil and Water Conservation measures	129
9.3	Greening of Microwatershed	130
	References	133
	Appendix I	I-V
	Appendix II	VII-XI
	Appendix III	XIII-XVI

LIST OF TABLES

2.1	Mean Monthly Rainfall, PET, 1/2 PET at Yadgir Taluk & District	5
2.2	Land Utilization in Yadgir district	8
3.1	Differentiating Characteristics used for Identifying Soil Series	16
3.2	Soil map unit description of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	17
4.1	Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed	28
7.1	Soil-Site Characteristics of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	85
7.2	Land suitability for Sorghum	86
7.3	Land suitability for Maize	87
7.4	Land suitability for Bajra	88
7.5	Land suitability for Groundnut	89
7.6	Land suitability for Sunflower	90
7.7	Land suitability for Red gram	91
7.8	Land suitability for Bengal gram	92
7.9	Land suitability for Cotton	93
7.10	Land suitability for Chilli	94
7.11	Land suitability for Tomato	95
7.12	Land suitability for Brinjal	96
7.13	Land suitability for Onion	97
7.14	Land suitability for Bhendi	98
7.15	Land suitability for Drumstick	99
7.16	Land suitability for Mango	100
7.17	Land suitability for Guava	101
7.18	Land suitability for Sapota	102
7.19	Crop suitability for Pomegranate	103
7.20	Land suitability for Musambi	104
7.21	Land suitability for Lime	105
7.22	Land suitability for Amla	106
7.23	Land suitability for Cashew	107
7.24	Land suitability for Jackfruit	108

7.25	Land suitability for Jamun	109
7.26	Land suitability for Custard apple	110
7.27	Land suitability for Tamarind	111
7.28	Land suitability for Mulberry	112
7.29	Land suitability for Marigold	113
7.30	Land suitability for Chrysanthemum	114
7.31	Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	117

LIST OF FIGURES

2.1	Location map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	3
2.2	Granite and granite gneiss rock formation	4
2.3	Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk & District	6
2.4	Natural vegetation of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	7
2.5	Current Land use map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	8
2.6	Location of wells map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	9
2.7 a	Different crops and cropping systems in Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	10
2.7 b	Different crops and cropping systems in Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	12
3.1	Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	13
3.2	Satellite image of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	13
3.3	Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	14
3.4	Location of profiles in a transect	15
3.5	Soil phase or management units of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	19
5.1	Land Capability Classification map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	39
5.2	Soil Depth map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	40
5.3	Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	41
5.4	Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	42
5.5	Soil Available Water Capacity map Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	43
5.6	Soil Slope map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	44
5.7	Soil Erosion map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	45
6.1	Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	48
6.2	Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	48
6.3	Soil Organic Carbon (OC) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	49
6.4	Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	50
6.5	Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	51
6.6	Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	51
6.7	Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	52
6.8	Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	52
6.9	Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	53
6.10	Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	53
6.11	Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	54

7.1	Land suitability for Sorghum	56
7.2	Land suitability for Maize	57
7.3	Land suitability for Bajra	58
7.4	Land suitability for Groundnut	59
7.5	Land suitability for Sunflower	60
7.6	Land suitability for Redgram	61
7.7	Land suitability for Bengal gram	62
7.8	Land suitability for Cotton	63
7.9	Land suitability for Chilli	64
7.10	Land suitability for Tomato	65
7.11	Land suitable for Brinjal	66
7.12	Land suitable for Onion	67
7.13	Land suitable for Bhendi	68
7.14	Land suitable for Drumstick	69
7.15	Land suitability for Mango	70
7.16	Land suitability for Guava	71
7.17	Land suitability for Sapota	72
7.18	Land suitability for Pomegranate	73
7.19	Land suitability for Musambi	74
7.20	Land suitability for Lime	75
7.21	Land suitability for Amla	76
7.22	Land suitability for Cashew	77
7.23	Land suitability for Jackfruit	78
7.24	Land suitability for Jamun	79
7.25	Land suitability for Custard apple	80
7.26	Land suitability for Tamarind	81
7.27	Land suitability for Mulberry	82
7.28	Land suitability for Marigold	83
7.29	Land suitability for Chrysanthemum	84
7.30	Land management units map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	116
9.1	Soil and water conservation plan map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed	130

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The present study covers an area of 613 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 211 ha (35%) in the microwatershed is covered by soils, about 376 ha (61%) in the microwatershed is covered by rock outcrops and about 25 ha (4%) by others (habitation and water bodies). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 9 soil series and 12 soil phases (management units) and 5 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.*
- *An area about 35per cent in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 12 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are moderately deep to deep (75 - 150 cm) and 23 per cent soils are very shallow to moderately shallow (<25-75 cm).*
- *About 1 per cent area in the microwatershed has sandy soils, 15 per cent area in the microwatershed has loamy soils and 19 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *About 31 per cent area in the microwatershed has non gravelly (<15%) and 3 per cent area in the microwatershed has gravelly (15-35%).*

- *About 12 per cent area of the microwatershed is low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and 23 per cent area very low (<51 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *About 2 per cent area of the microwatershed has gently sloping (3-5% slope) lands and about 33 per cent area of the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands.*
- *An area of about 4 per cent area is severely (e3) eroded and about 31 per cent area is moderately (e2) eroded.*
- *An area of about <1 per cent soils are slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) in soil reaction, 32 per cent soils are neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) in soil reaction and 3 per cent soil are slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-8.4).*
- *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.*
- *Entire cultivated area is medium (0.5-0.75 %) in organic carbon.*
- *Available phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of about 33 per cent and low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of 1 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in an area of about 32 per cent and medium (10 -20 ppm) in 3 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese (>1.0 ppm) and copper (>0.2 ppm) are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of 32 per cent and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 3 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	-	*70(11)*	*Guava*	-	*63(10)*
Maize	-	*46(7)*	*Sapota*	-	*63(10)*
Bajra	-	*80(13)*	*Pomegranate*	-	*63(10)*
Groundnut	-	*72(12)*	*Musambi*	*1(<1)*	*62(10)*
Sunflower	-	*62(10)*	*Lime*	*1(<1)*	*62(10)*
Redgram	-	*63(10)*	*Amla*	-	*79(13)*
Bengal gram	-	*8(1)*	*Cashew*	-	-
Cotton	-	*8(1)*	*Jackfruit*	-	*62(10)*
Chilli	-	*71(12)*	*Jamun*	-	*1(<1)*
Tomato	-	*71(12)*	*Custard apple*	*38(6)*	*41(7)*
Brinjal	-	*80(13)*	*Tamarind*	-	*1(<1)*
Onion	*39(6)*	*41(7)*	*Mulberry*	-	*71(12)*
Bhendi	*38(6)*	*42(7)*	*Marigold*	-	*71(12)*
Drumstick	-	*72(12)*	*Chrysanthemum*	-	*71(12)*
Mango	-	-			

- *Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the identified 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 Land production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state. The continued neglect and unscientific use of the resources for a long time has led to the situation observed at present in the state. It is a known fact and established beyond doubt by many studies in the past that the cause for all kinds of degradation is the neglect and irrational use of the land resources. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate a detailed site-specific farm level database on various land resources for all the villages/watersheds in a time bound manner that would help to protect the valuable soil and land resources and also to stabilize the farm production.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Sutharahosalli, Yampada & Belegera Villages. It lies between 16^0 51' and 16^0 49' North latitudes and 77^0 13' and 76^0 15' East longitudes covering an area of about 613 ha. It is about 11 km north of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Sutharahosalli on the northeast, north and south, Yampada on the east and Belegera village on the southeastern side.

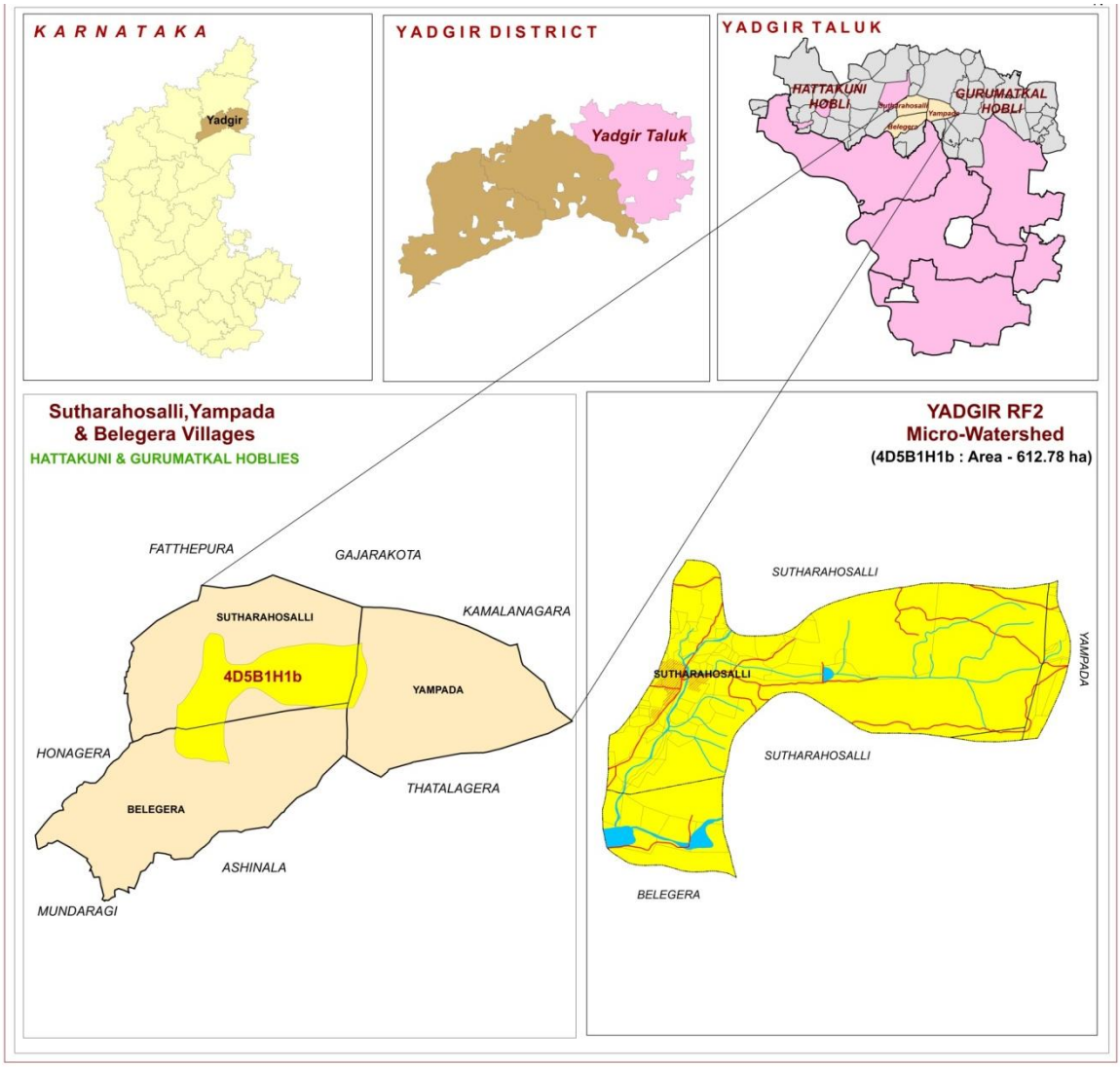

Fig.2.1 Location map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

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

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

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape 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 399-431 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**		

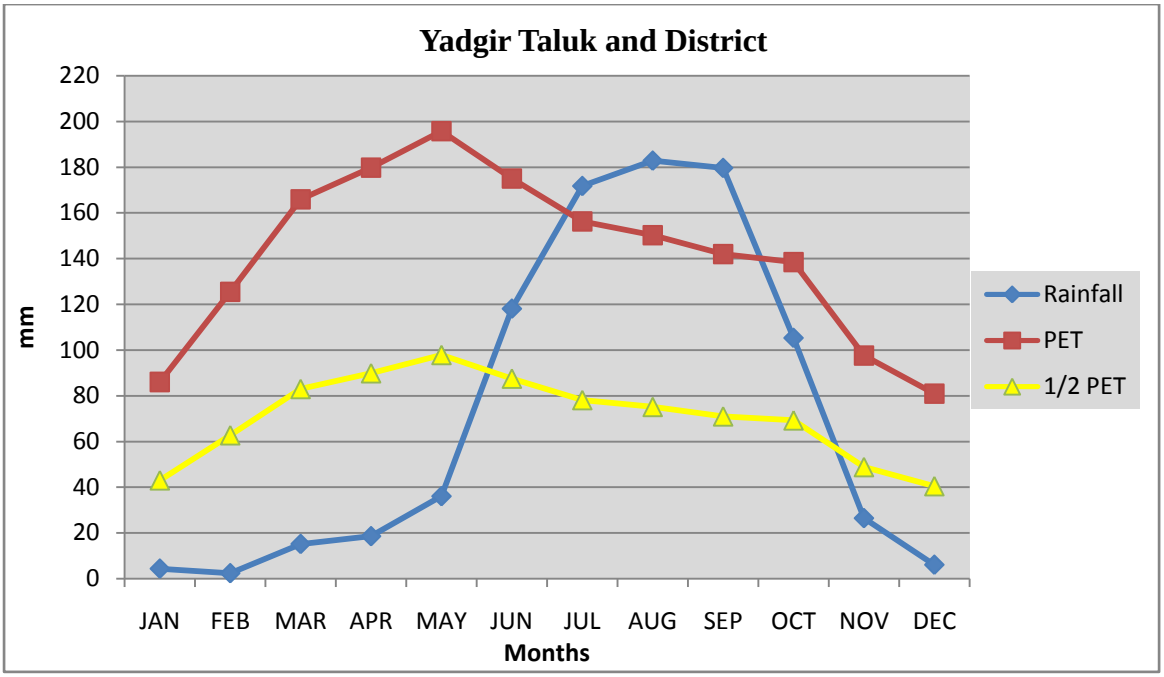

Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

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 Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

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

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District

Sl. No.	Agricultural land use	Area (ha)	Per cent
1	Total geographical area	516088	-
2	Total cultivated area	373617	72.4
3	Area sown more than once	74081	14.3
4	Cropping intensity	-	119.8
5	Trees and grooves	613	0.14
6	Forest	33773	6.54
7	Cultivable wasteland	2385	0.46
8	Permanent Pasture land	11755	2.28
9	Barren land	27954	5.41
10	Non- Agriculture land	29623	5.73
11	Current Fallows	105212	20.4

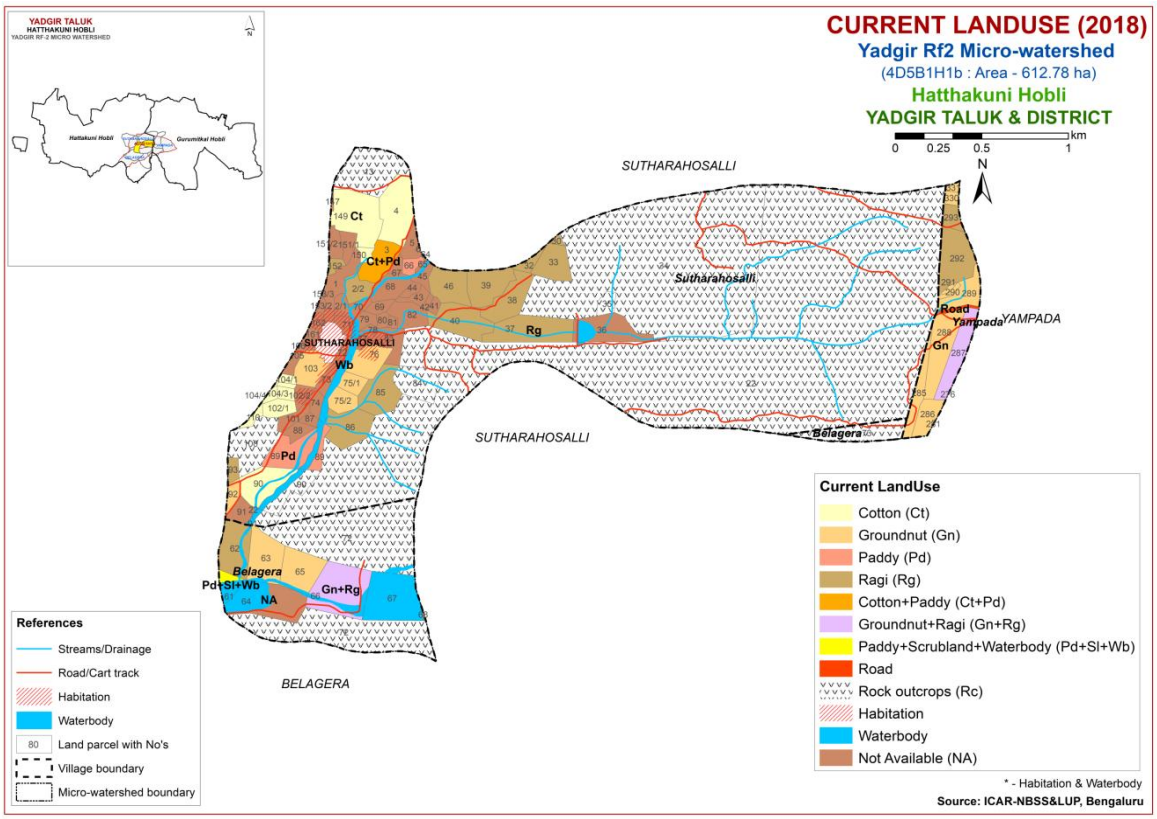

Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

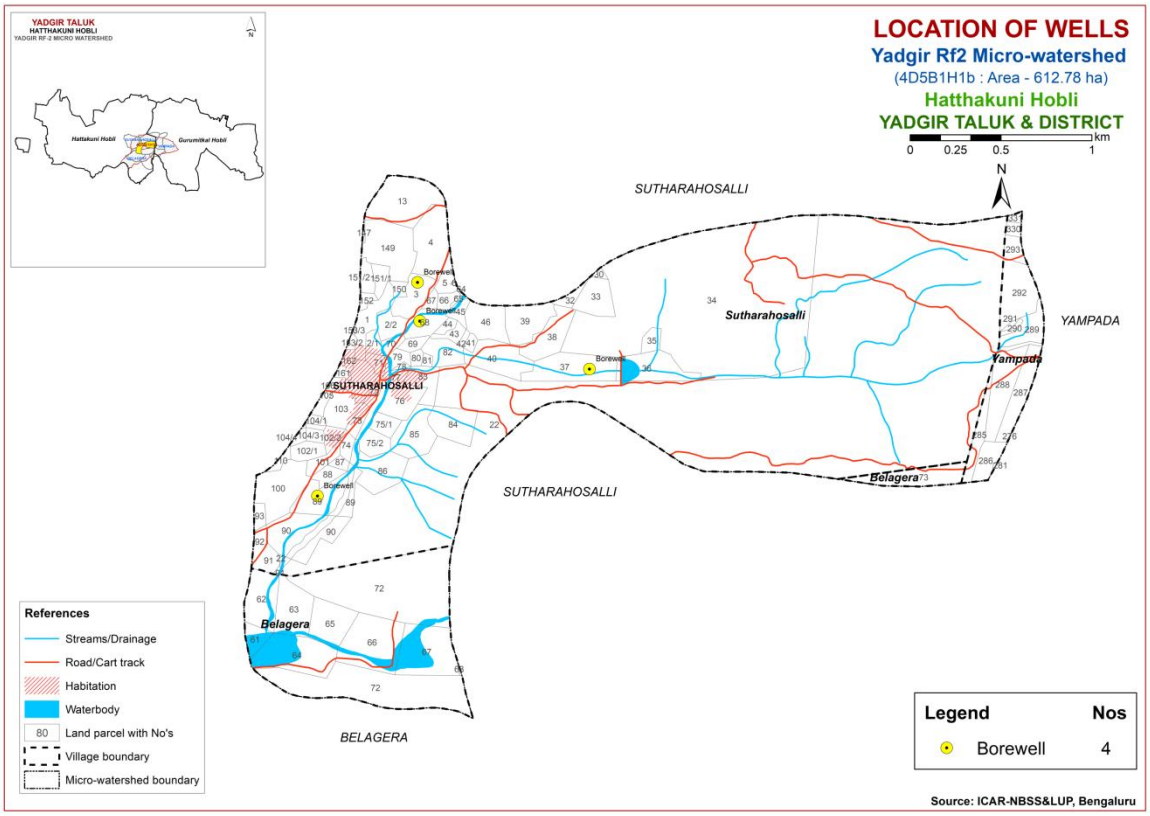

Fig.2.6 Location of wells map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

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

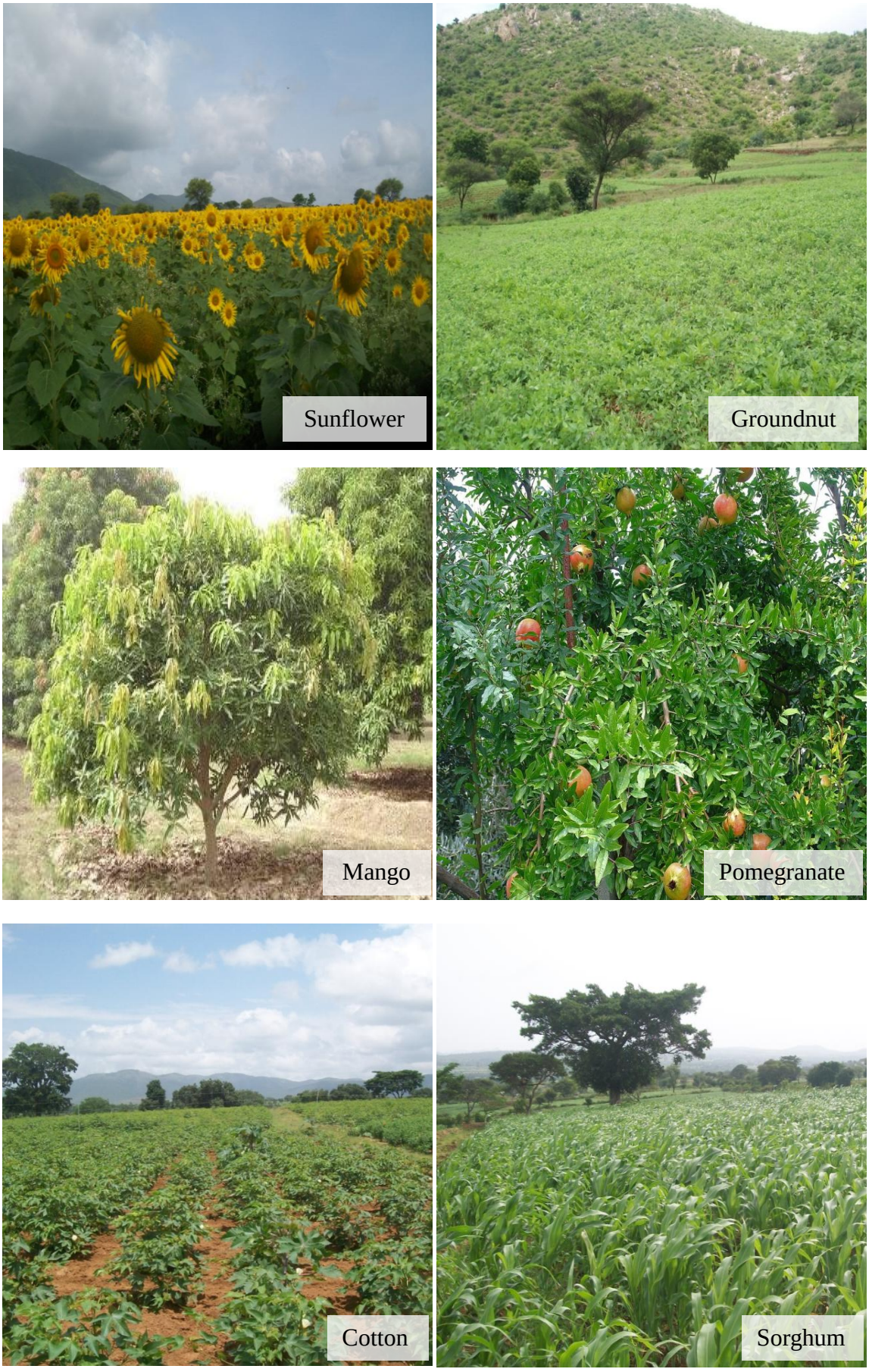

Fig. 2.7 b. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 613 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 map and IRS satellite imagery 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 and granite gneiss landscape. It was divided into five landforms, *viz;* ridges and mounds, gently and very gently sloping uplands and lowlands based on slope 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)
	G24		Valleys/ lowlands
		G241	Valleys, pink tones
		G242	Valleys gray mixed with pink tones

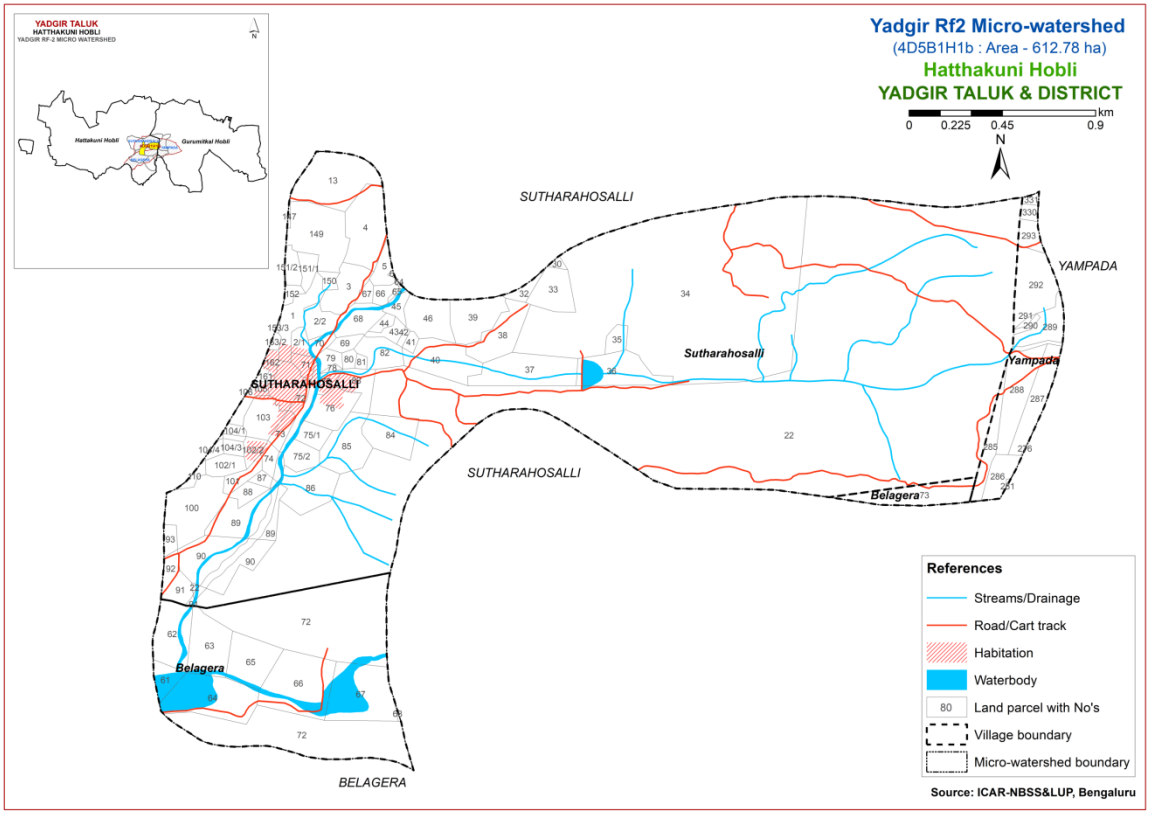

Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

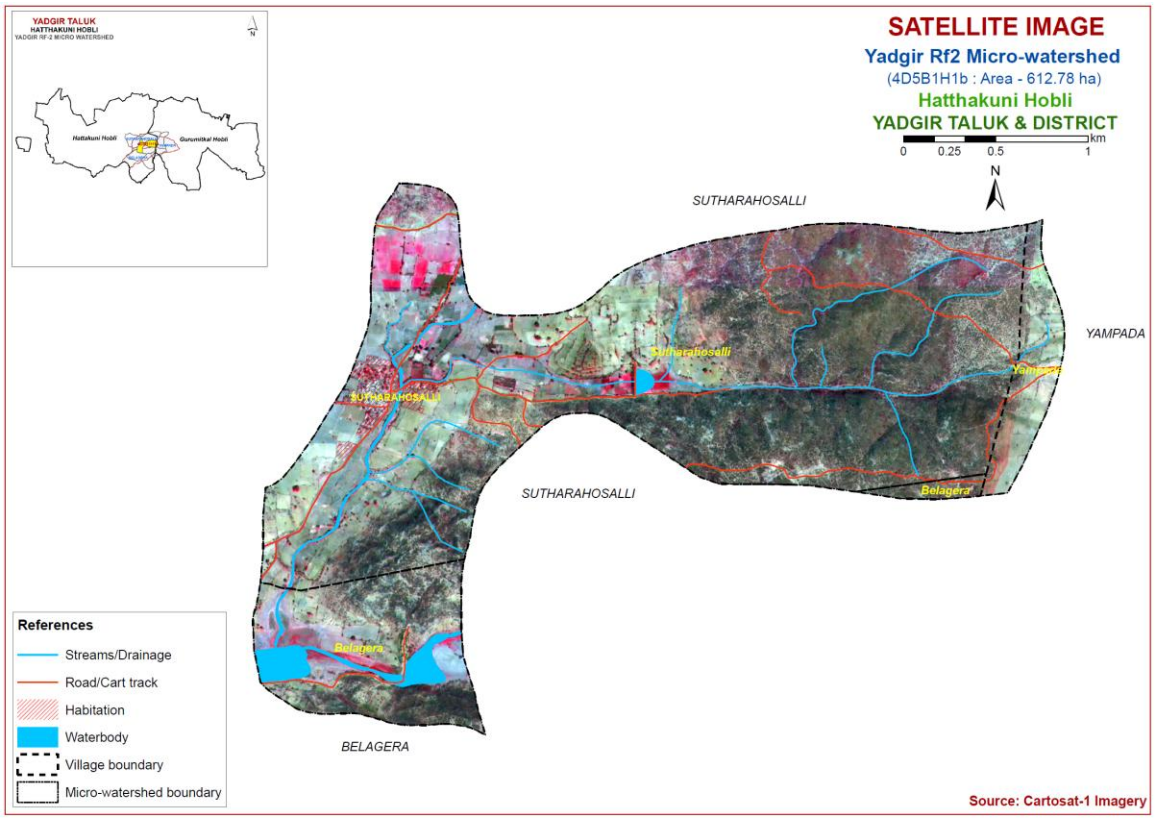

Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

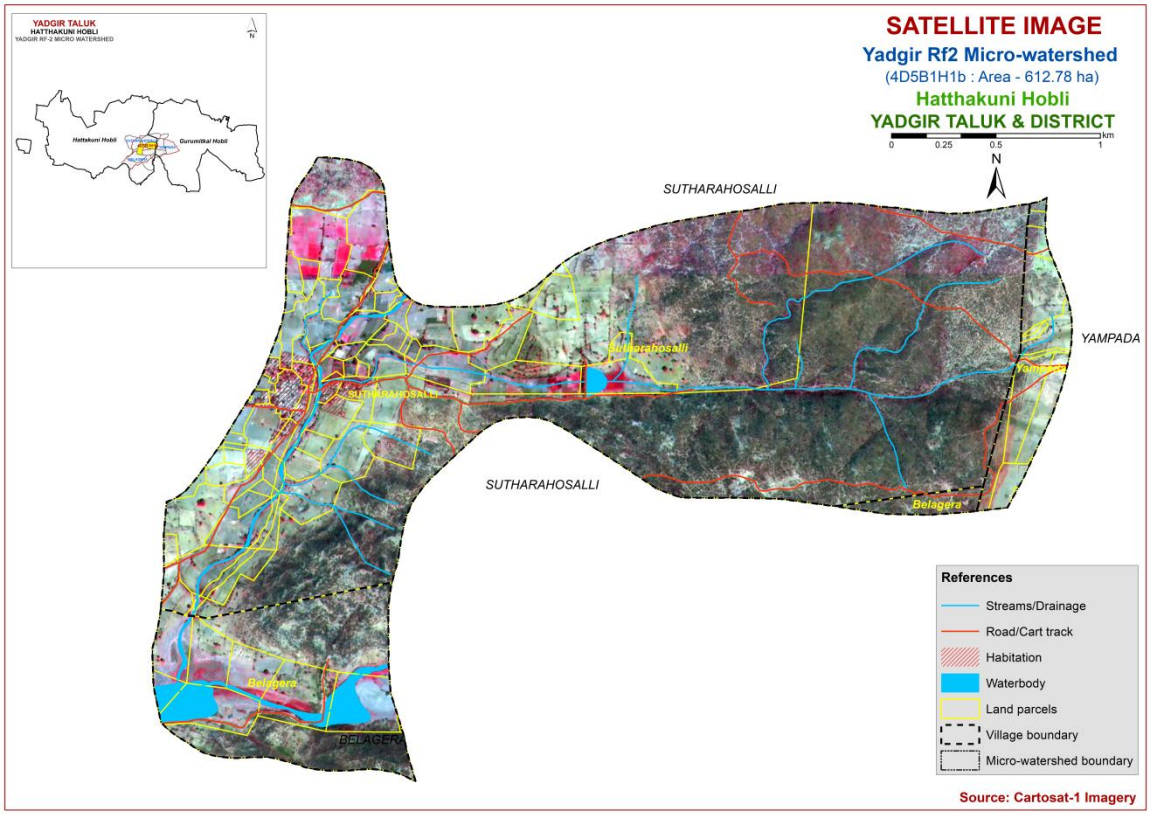

Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

3.3 Field Investigation

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

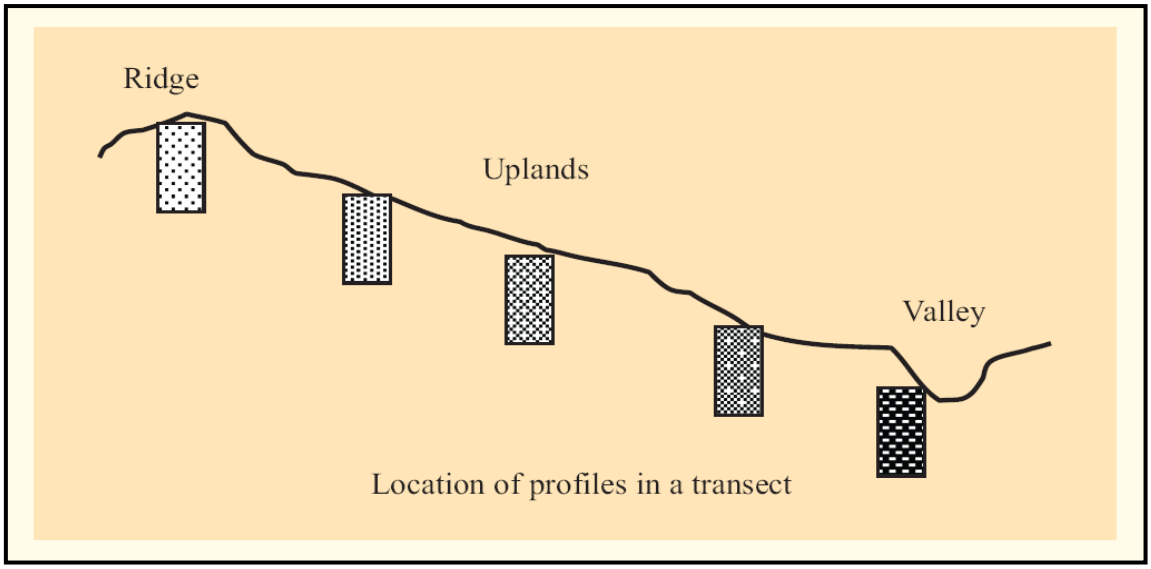

Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 9 soil series were identified in the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.

Table 3.1 Differentiating Characteristics used for identifying Soil Series

(Characteristics are of Series Control Section)

Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape							
Sl. no	**Soil Series**	**Depth (cm)**	**Colour (moist)**	**Texture**	**Gravel (%)**	**Horizon sequence**	**Calcareo us-ness**
1	BDL (Badiyala)	25-50	7.5YR 2.5/3,2.5/2,3/3 10YR 3/4,4/3	sl	<15	Ap-Bw	e
2	SBR (Sambara)	50-75	10YR 7/1 7.5YR 7/4	ls	<15	Ap-AC	-
3	HSL (Hosalli)	75-100	10YR 4/4,5/4,4/6	sc	<15	Ap-Bw	e
4	YDR (Yadgir)	100-150	10YR 4/3,4/4 2.5YR 4/3,5/3	sl	<15	Ap-AC	-
5	JNK (Jinkera)	50-75	10YR 3/1,3/2 7.5YR 3/4	scl	<15	Ap-Bw	e
6	HTK (Hattikuni)	25-50	10YR 4/6, 4/4 7.5YR 4/4,3/3	sl	10-25	Ap-AC	-
7	BDP (Baddeppalli)	<25	7.5YR 3/2,3/4, 5YR 3/4	scl	<15	Ap-AC	es
8	KBD (Kalebelagundi)	75-100	2.5YR 4/4, 3/4, 5YR 4/2,4/3	g scl	35-60	Ap-Bt	-
9	KKR (Kakalawar)	<25	7.5YR 4/3 10YR 6/3	sl	10-15	Ap-AC	-

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 12 mapping units representing 9 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 12 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 (LMU's)

The 12 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 5 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land use classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

3.6 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields (58 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval in the year 2017 were analyzed in the laboratory (Katyal and Rattan, 2003). By linking the soil fertility data to the survey numbers through GIS, soil fertility maps were generated by using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
SOILS OF GRANITE AND GRANITE GNEISS LANDSCAPE				
	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		**56(9.16)**
5		BDLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3, moderate erosion	56(9.16)
	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		**4 (0.64)**
12		SBRcC3g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	4 (0.64)
	HSL	Hosalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**62(10.16)**
33		HSLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3, moderate erosion	38(6.22)
126		HSLhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	24(3.94)
	YDR	Yadgir soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown and olive brown, sodic sandy loam		**1 (0.14)**

		soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		
42		YDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	1 (0.14)
	JNK	Jinkera soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**8 (1.25)**
110		JNKhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	8 (1.25)
	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		**43(7.04)**
113		HTKcC2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	5 (0.87)
165		HTKcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	38(6.17)
	BDP	Baddeppalli soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown, calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**20(3.24)**
119		BDPiB3	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3, severe erosion	20(3.24)
	KBD	Kalabelagundi soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have reddish brown to dark reddish brown and dark reddish gray, gravelly sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**9(1.52)**
130		KBDhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	8 (1.35)
164		KBDcC2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	1 (0.17)
	KKR	Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**8 (1.38)**
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	8 (1.38)
999		Rock-out crops	Rock lands, both massive and bouldery with little or no soil	**376 (61.32)**
1000		Others	Habitation and Water body	**25(4.15)**

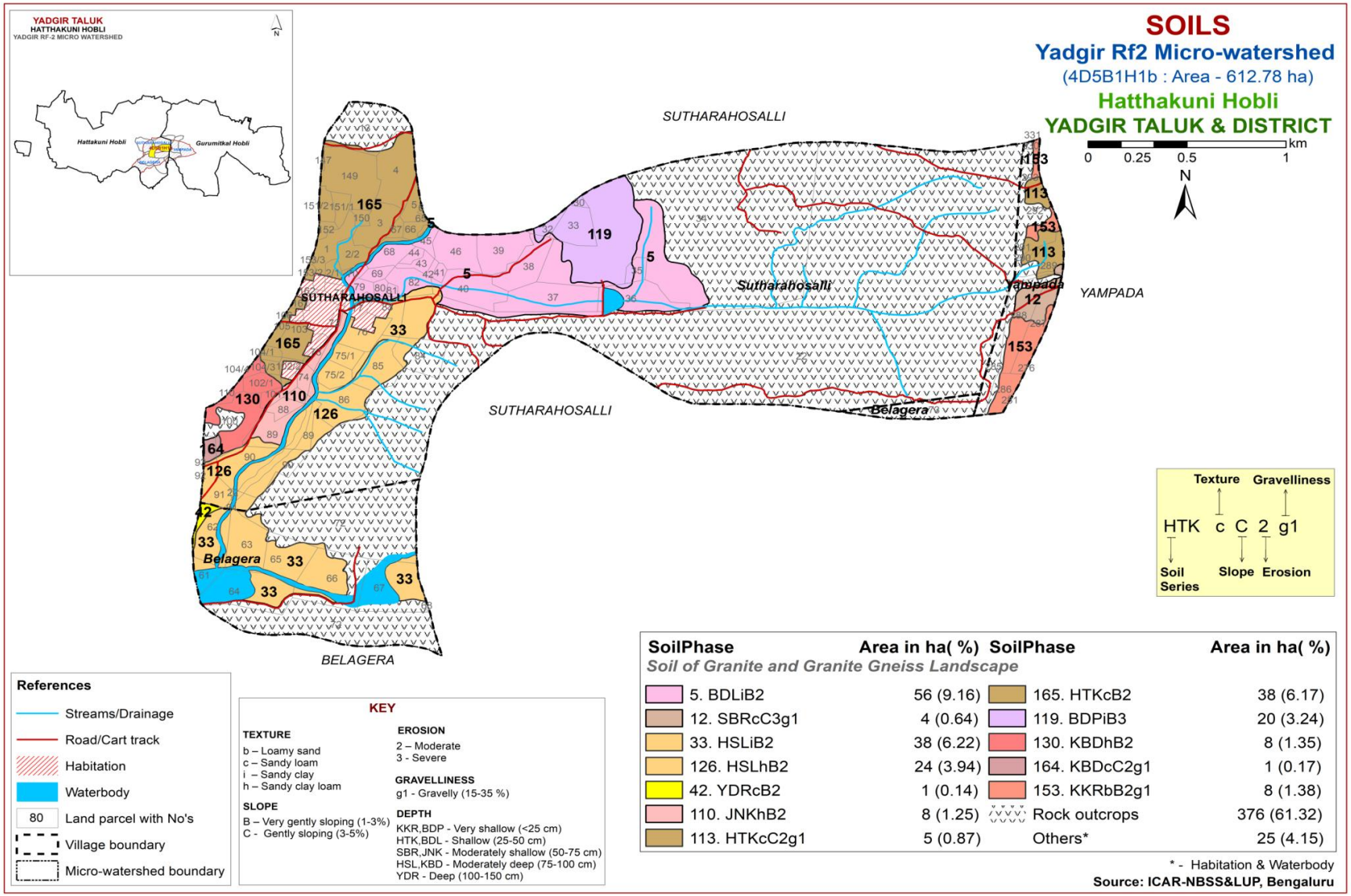

Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscapes based on geology. In all, 9 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 9 soil series identified followed by 12 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. 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, 9 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, HSL series occupies maximum area of 62 ha (10%) followed by BDL 56 ha (9%), HTK 43 ha (7%), BDP 20 ha (3%), KBD 9 ha (2%), KKR 8 ha (1%), JNK 8 ha (1%), SBR 4 ha (<1%) and YDR 1 ha (<1%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

4.1.1 Badiyala (BDL) Series: Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark brown, 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 (<50mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

4.1.2 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

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 76 to 100 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 15 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 3 to 5 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam and sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 62 to 93 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hosalli (HSL) Series

4.1.4 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 Fluventic 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. Textures are loamy sand to sandy loam and sandy clay loam and are sodic soils. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Yadgir (YDR) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Jinkera (JNK) Series

4.1.6 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 phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Baddeppalli (BDP) Series

4.1.8 Kalabelagundi (KBD) Series: Kalabelagundi soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark reddish grey and reddish brown, gravelly sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Kalabelagundi series has been classified as a member of the loamy-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 75 to 98 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 10 to 19 cm. Its colour is in hue 5 YR and 7.5 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam and sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 70 to 84 cm. Its colour is in hue 5 YR and 2.5YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay with gravel content of 35-60 per cent. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kalabelagundi (KBD) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

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

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
28-52	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
28-52	9.41	-	-	0.364	1.10	3.60	-	-	0.16	1.39	-	11.10	0.75	100	12.52

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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

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Soil Series: Hosalli (HSL) **Pedon:** R-3

Location: $16^0$46'60.3"N $77^0$05'47.6"E, Mudhanala village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-10	Ap	88.43	5.15	6.42	5.69	6.40	36.04	27.31	12.99	-	s	7.40	2.74
10-30	Bw1	58.47	7.24	34.29	4.26	9.37	19.91	19.28	5.64	-	scl	19.07	11.57
30-50	Bw2	51.43	12.67	35.90	3.49	8.89	16.72	15.87	6.46	<15	sc	21.64	12.44
50-90	Bw3	49.89	13.64	36.47	2.43	2.96	20.61	16.17	7.72	<15	sc	21.12	12.95

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-10	7.16	-	-	0.117	0.48	0.00	2.83	1.50	0.15	0.29	4.76	4.90	0.76	97	5.94
10-30	6.91	-	-	0.040	0.36	0.00	10.64	5.43	0.10	0.26	16.43	17.80	0.52	92	1.47
30-50	8.17	-	-	0.182	0.24	1.43	-	-	0.12	0.22	-	19.90	0.55	100	1.08
50-90	8.60	-	-	0.148	0.20	4.29	-	-	0.13	0.16	-	19.70	0.54	100	0.81

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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	86.59	8.77	4.64	23.19	26.92	14.11	15.22	7.16	-	ls	6.97	2.68
14-43	C1	73.39	11.31	15.30	6.76	20.27	24.87	15.66	5.83	-	sl	12.14	7.22
43-89	C2	80.41	3.75	15.84	8.06	13.47	36.73	15.71	6.43	-	sl	22.84	10.18
89-110	C3	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	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
14-43	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
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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-15	Ap	66.84	13.62	19.54	12.15	21.22	11.23	12.56	9.68	10	sl	14.42	7.70
15-38	Bw1	59.08	12.11	28.81	12.53	12.42	17.85	8.77	7.52	20	scl	18.21	12.23
38-50	Bw2	68.21	11.68	20.11	17.90	21.81	10.60	10.80	7.10	10	scl	14.54	8.96

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-15	8.42	-	-	0.148	0.70	0.65	-	-	0.15	0.03	-	14.50	0.74	100	0.18
15-38	8.38	-	-	0.226	0.31	2.21	-	-	0.09	0.23	-	21.70	0.75	100	1.05
38-50	8.40	-	-	0.195	0.25	1.17	-	-	0.07	0.19	-	15.90	0.79	100	1.23

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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Soil Series: Kalabelagundi (KBD) **Pedon:** R-13

Location: $16^0$43'78.3"n $77^0$13'71.4"E, Halagera village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Loamy-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Haplustalfs

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-11	Ap	72.35	5.19	22.46	7.19	14.29	19.01	25.28	6.58	15	scl	15.12	8.16
11-35	A_{12}	73.20	5.81	20.99	13.66	18.67	16.79	17.62	6.47	20	scl	11.58	7.29
35-64	Bt2	51.68	7.30	41.03	29.41	8.00	4.86	5.62	3.78	40	sc	19.86	14.24
64-89	BC	64.35	3.51	32.15	21.84	12.03	14.87	10.23	5.38	40	scl	16.72	10.36

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-11	7.84	-	-	0.604	0.88	0.52	8.69	2.17	0.44	0.49	11.78	11.50	0.51	102	4.27
11-35	5.57	-	-	0.181	0.68	0.00	6.40	1.63	0.18	0.14	8.36	9.10	0.43	92	1.57
35-64	7.42	-	-	0.098	0.44	1.05	15.82	2.34	0.12	0.76	19.04	19.60	0.48	97	3.90
64-89	6.66	-	-	0.165	0.56	0.65	10.45	4.00	0.09	0.43	14.97	15.10	0.47	99	2.86

Contd…

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

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 12 soil map units identified in the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 3 subclasses. An entire cultivated (surveyed) area about 211 ha (35%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture (Fig. 5.1).

Good cultivable lands (Class II) cover an area of about 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil and erosion. Moderately good cultivable lands (Class III) cover an area of about 112 ha (18%) and are distributed in the southern, southwestern, northern, eastern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is fairly good cultivable lands (Class IV) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe problems of soil and erosion. Major area about 376 ha (61%) in the microwatershed is covered by rock outcrops and distributed in the major part of the microwatershed; an area about 25 ha (4%) by others (habitation and water bodies) and distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed.

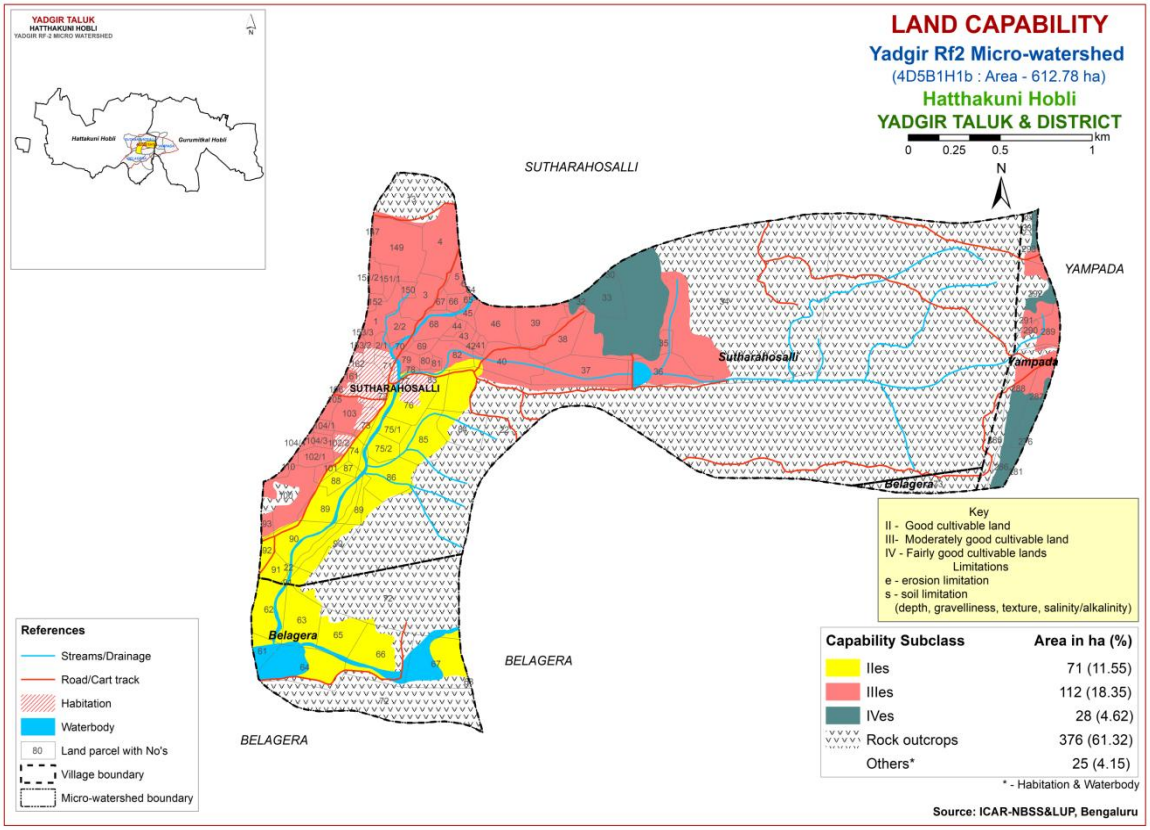


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.2 Soil Depth

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

Very shallow (<25 cm) soils occur in an area of 28 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 99 ha (16%) is shallow (25-50cm) soils and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 12 ha (2%) are moderately shallow (50-75 cm) and 72 ha (12%) moderately deep (75-100 cm) soils respectively and are distributed in the southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) soils cover an area of 1 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed.

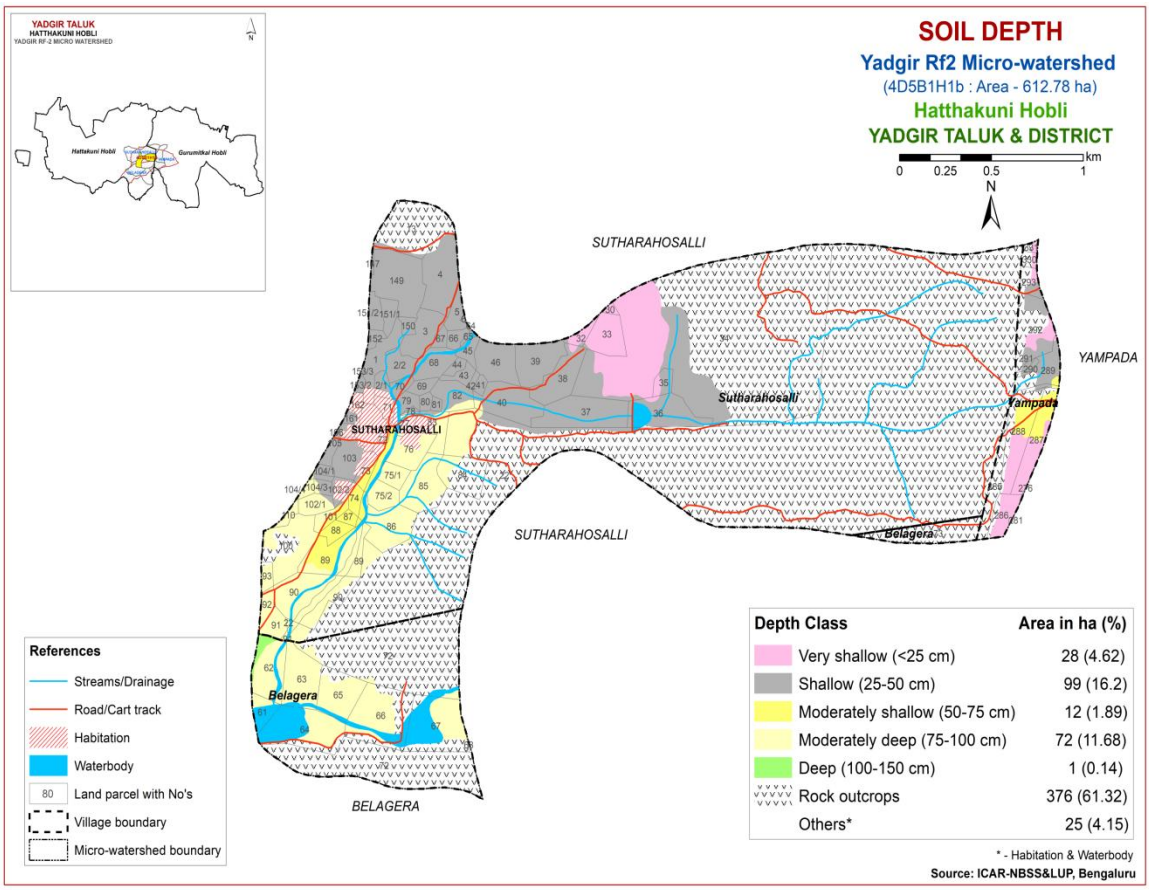


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

The most productive lands 1 ha (<1%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep (100-150 cm depth) soils occurring in the southern part of the microwatershed. The problematic soils covered an area about 127 ha (21%) which occupy southern, eastern and central part of the microwatershed, where the soils are very shallow and shallow soils suitable for short duration crops and the probability of crop failure is high.

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 about 8 ha (1%) has soils that are sandy at the surface and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 89 ha (15%) is loamy and is distributed in the southern, southwestern, eastern and northern part of the

microwatershed. Maximum area of 114 ha (19%) has soils that are clayey at the surface and occur in the central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed.

Entire area has most productive lands with respect to surface soil texture except 1 per cent area where they are sandy soils. The clayey soils (19%) 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 productive lands are loamy soils (15%) which also have high potential for soil-water retention and nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems. The sandy soils (1%) are also productive for root and tuber crops, but these soils have the major limitation of moisture and nutrient retention capacity, hence frequent and shallow irrigation with balanced fertilizer application is to be followed in order to get better crop yields.

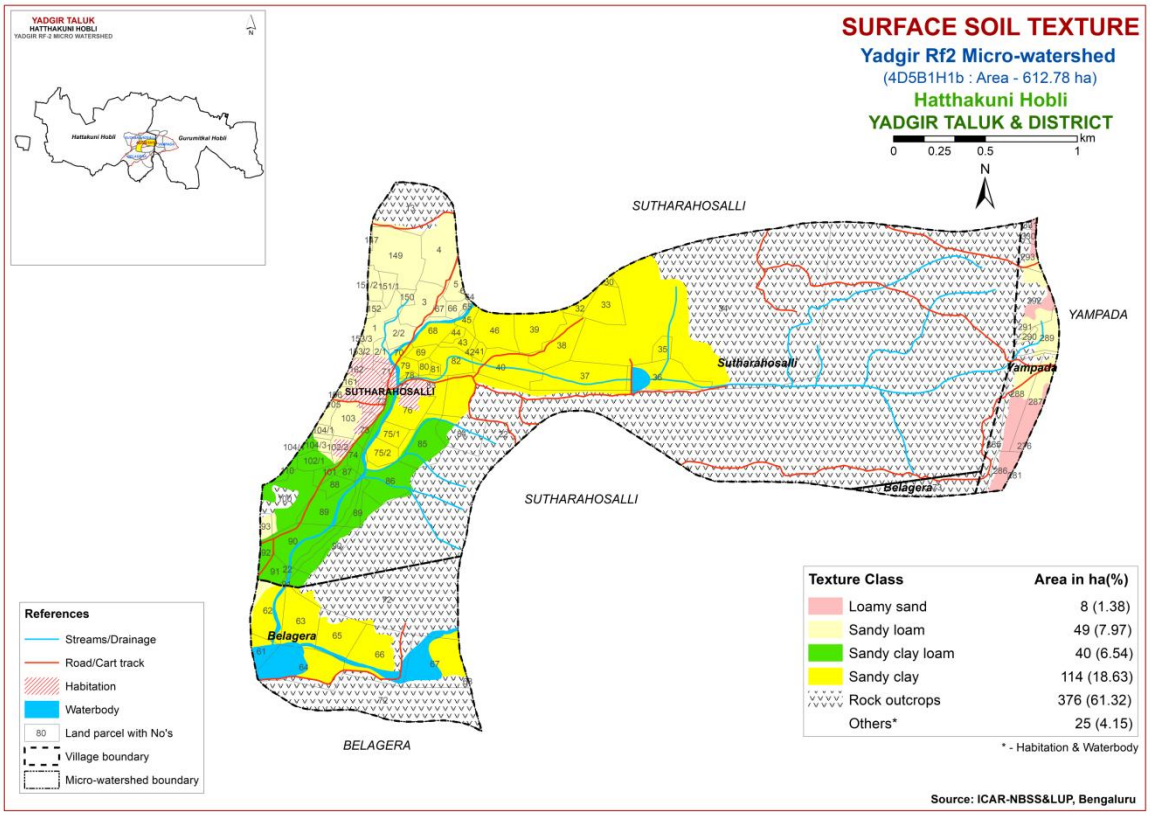


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

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

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

Non gravelly (<15%) soils cover maximum area of about 193 ha (31%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southwestern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 19 ha (3%) is gravelly (15-35%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

The problem soils (3%) that are gravelly (15-35%) where only short or medium duration crops can be grown. The most productive soils (31%) are non gravelly (<15%), where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

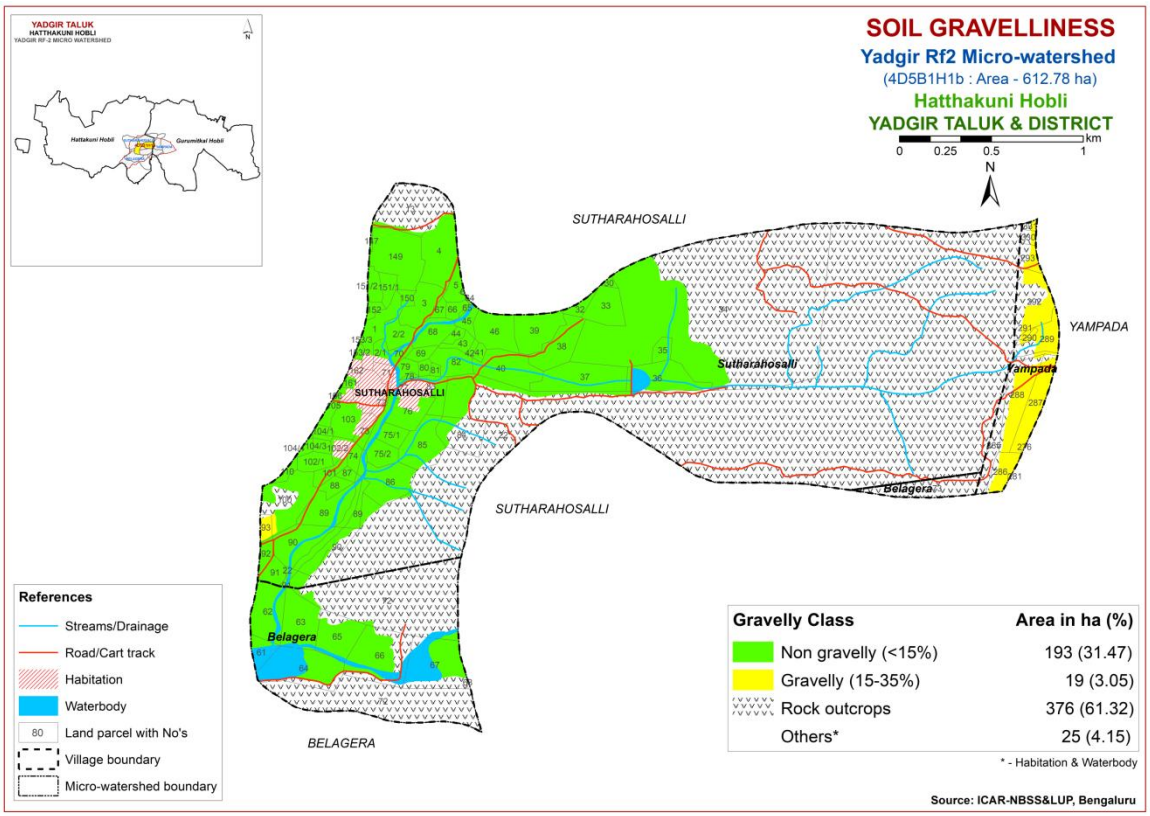


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

An area of about 141 ha (23%) and 71 ha (12%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very low (<50 mm/m) and low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity respectively and are distributed in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.

Entire cultivated area 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.

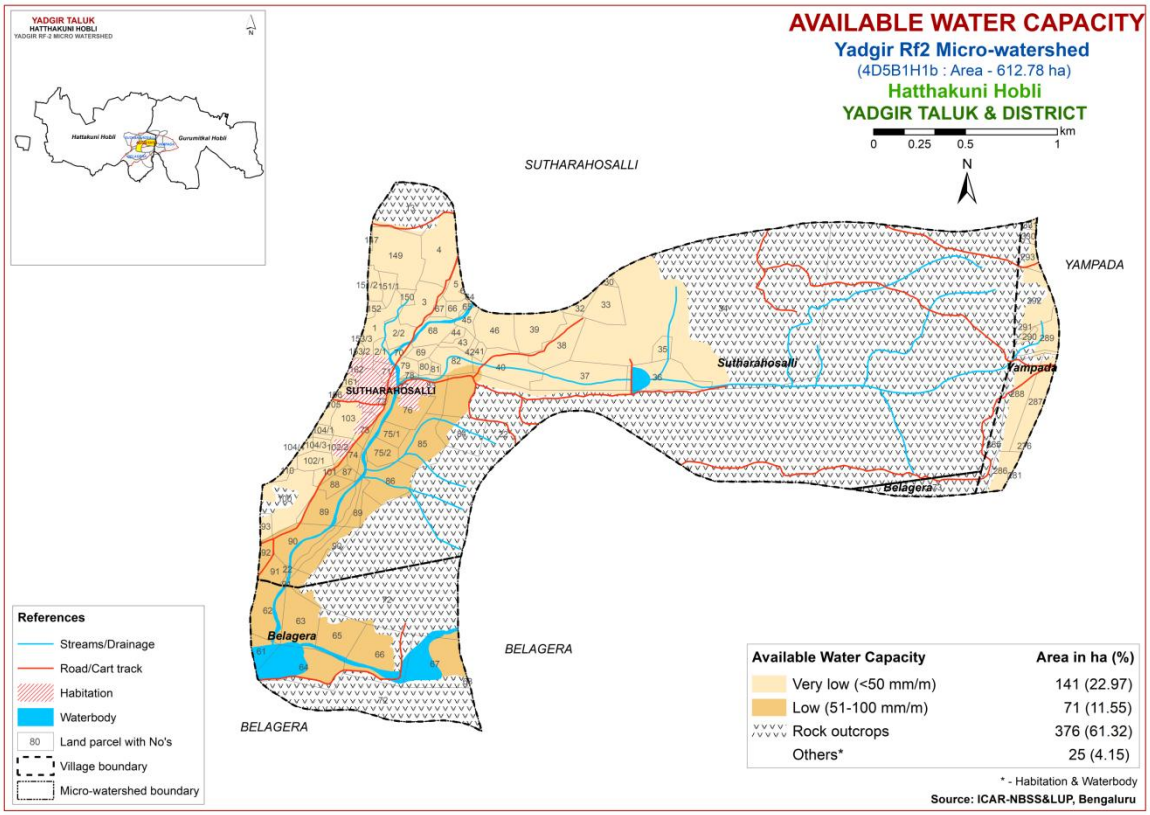


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

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

Maximum area of about 201 ha (33%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and is distributed in the central, northern, southwestern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 10 ha (2%) falls under gently sloping (3-5% slope) lands and is distributed in the eastern and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

An area of 201 ha (33%) in the microwatershed has soils that have high potential in respect of soil slopes. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial

crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures. An area of 10 ha (2%) in the microwatershed, that have the soil and water conservation measures should be adopted in order to increase the productivity of soils.

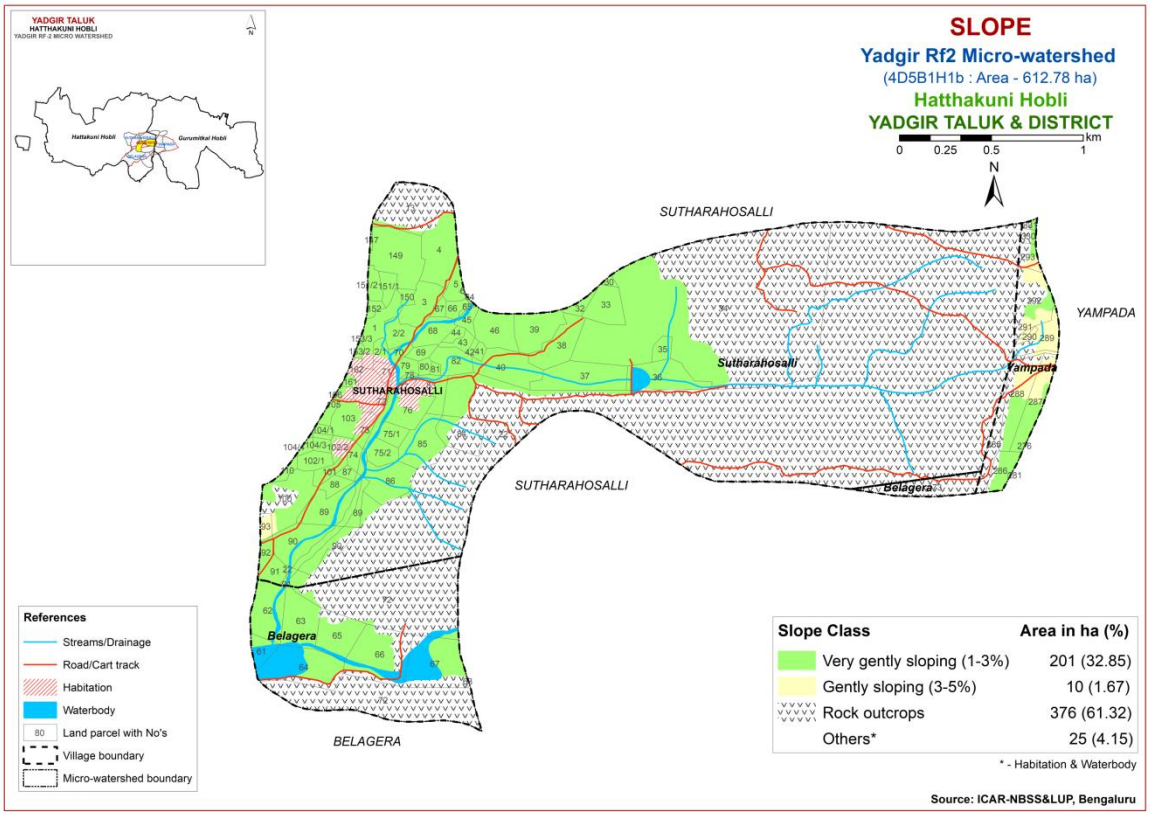


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) cover an area of 188 ha (31%) and are distributed in the central, southern, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. Soils that are severely eroded (e3 class) cover an area of 24 ha (4%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate to severe erosion. For these areas, taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

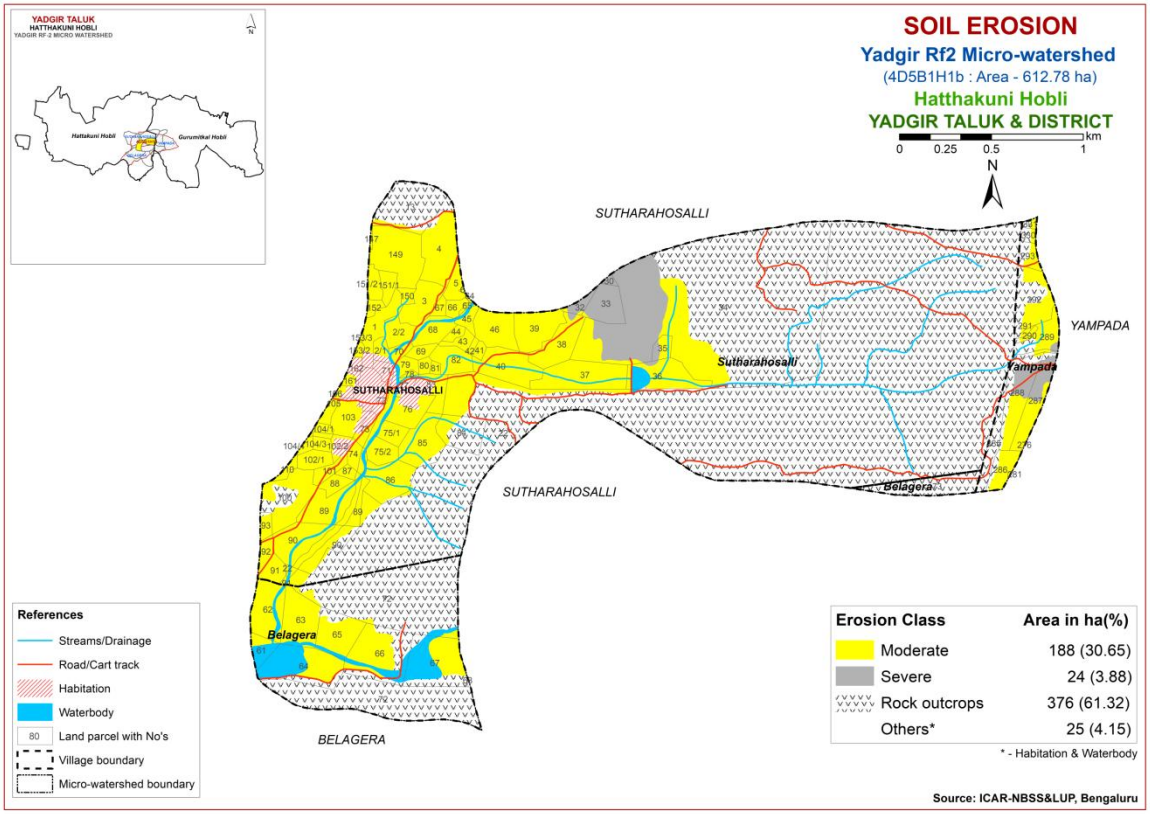


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

Soil fertility plays an important role in increasing crop yield. The adoption of high yielding varieties that require high amounts of nutrients has resulted in deficiency symptoms in crops and plants due to imbalanced fertilization and poor inherent fertility status as these areas are characterised by low rainfall and high temperatures. Hence, it is necessary to know the fertility (macro and micro nutrients) status of the soils of the watersheds for assessing the kind and amount of fertilizers required for each of the crop intended to be grown. For this purpose, the surface soil samples collected from the grid points (one soil sample at every 320 m interval) all over the microwatershed through land resource inventory in the year 2017 were analysed for pH, EC, organic carbon, available phosphorus and potassium, and for micronutrients like zinc, boron, copper, iron and manganese, and secondary nutrient sulphur.

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

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of 1 ha (<1%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 193 ha (32%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the southern, southwestern, central, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 17 ha (3%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in the eastern and southern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.1). In all, an area of about 17 ha is alkaline, 193 ha is under neutral and 1 ha is under acid soils.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The Electrical Conductivity of the soils of the entire cultivated 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 the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

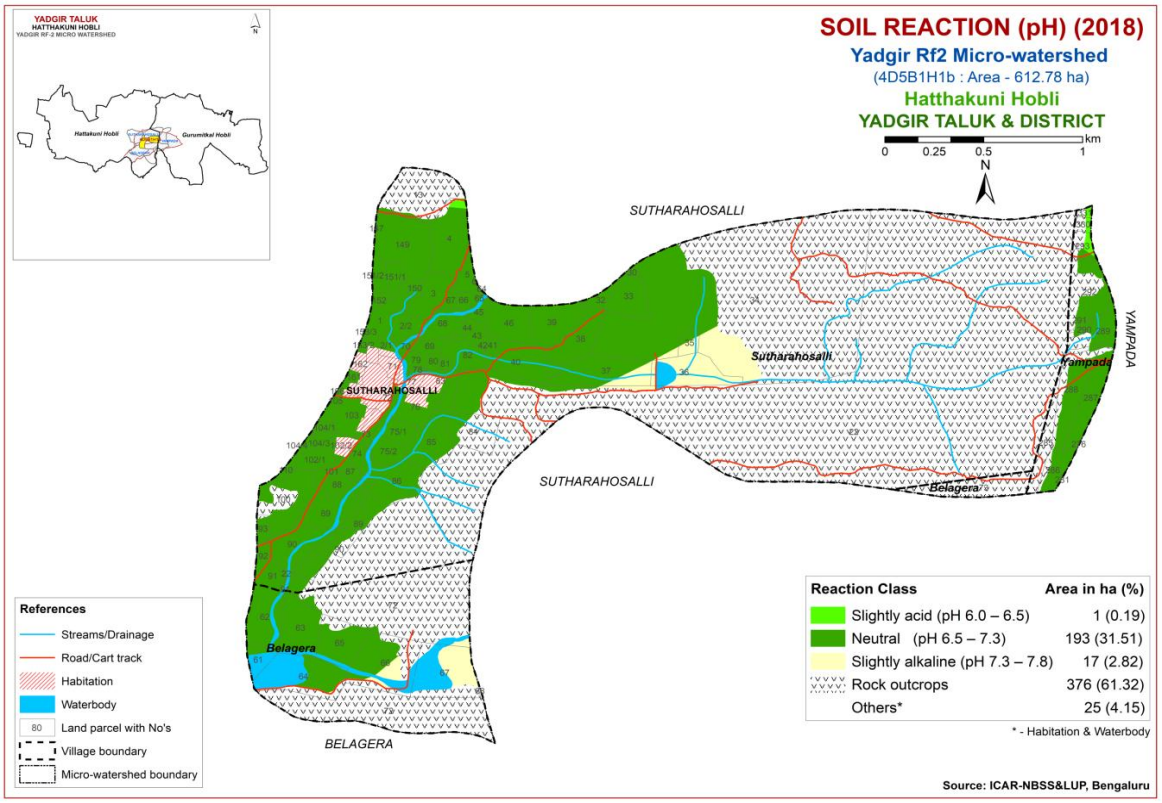


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

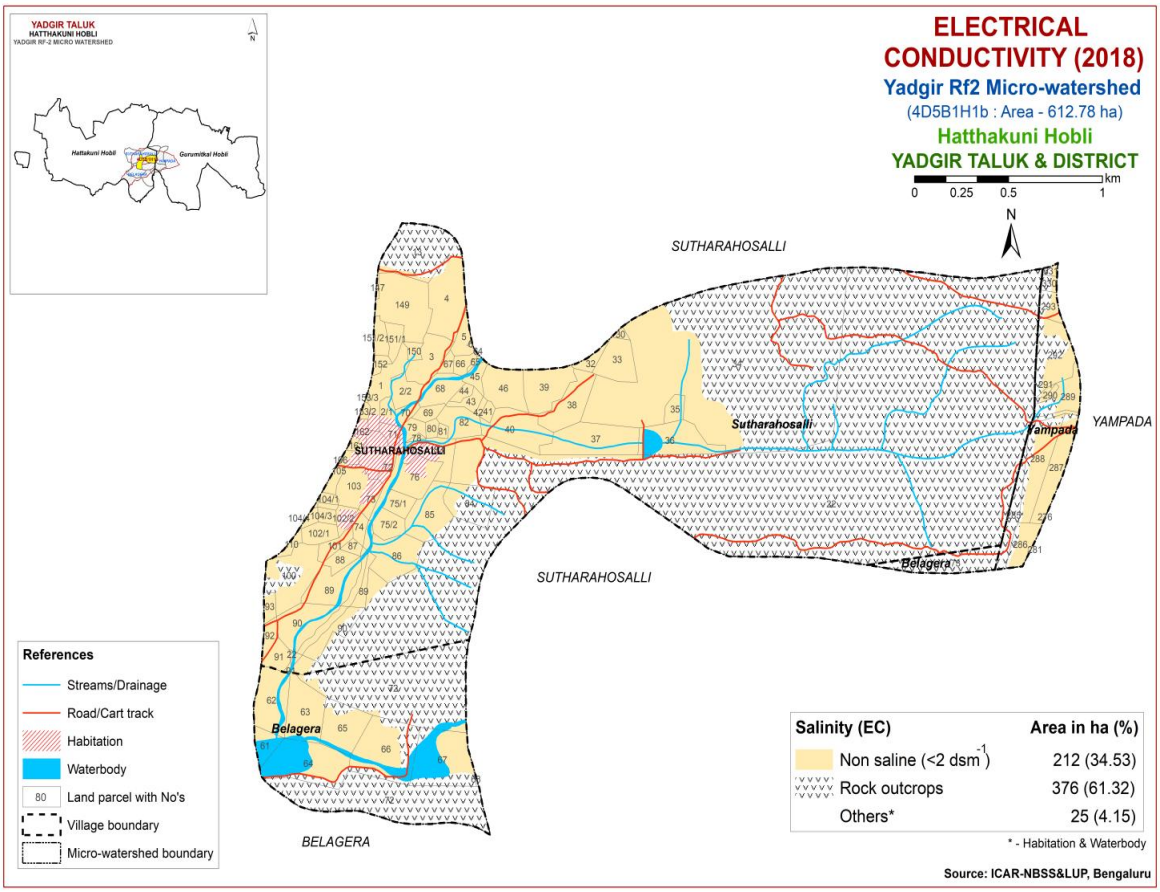


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

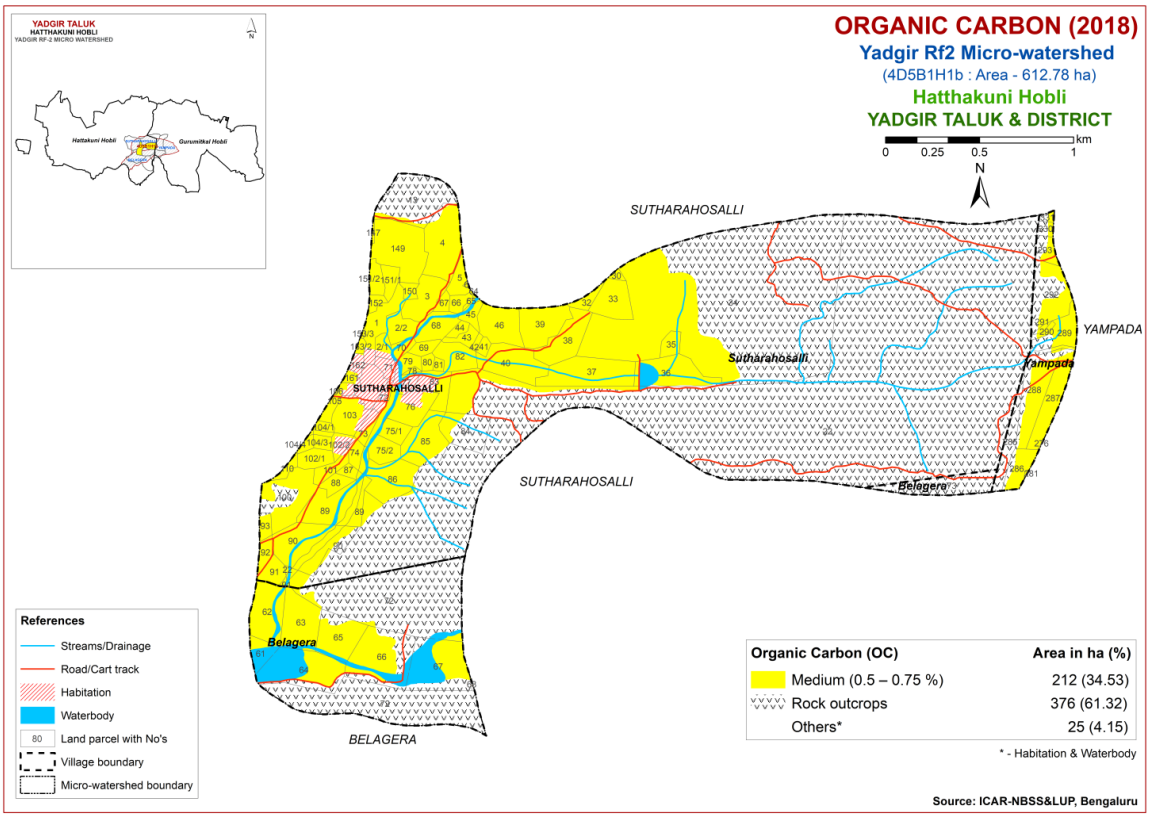


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

The available phosphorus content is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in the entire cultivated area the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of about 205 ha (33%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 7 ha (1%) is low (<145 kg/ha) in the available potassium content and distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

Maximum area of about 194 ha (32%) is low (<10 ppm) and are distributed in the northern, central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 18 ha (3%) is medium (10-20 ppm) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

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

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

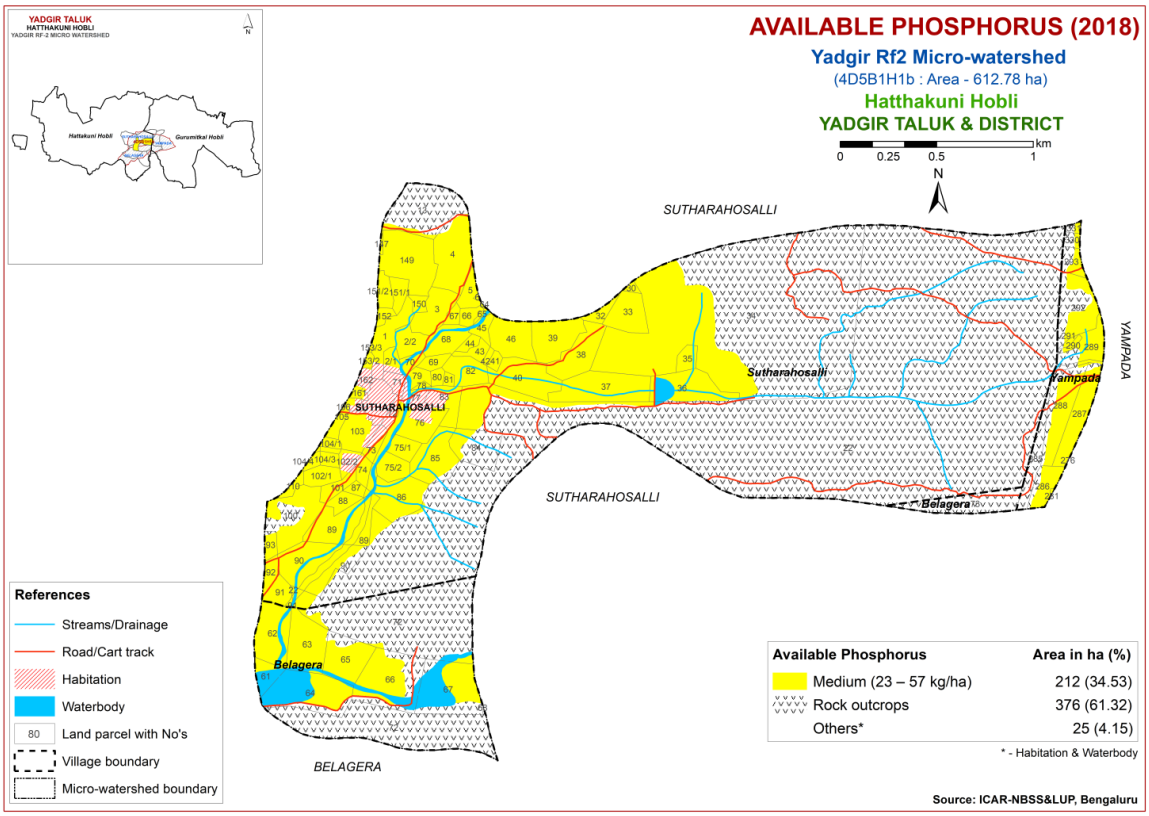


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

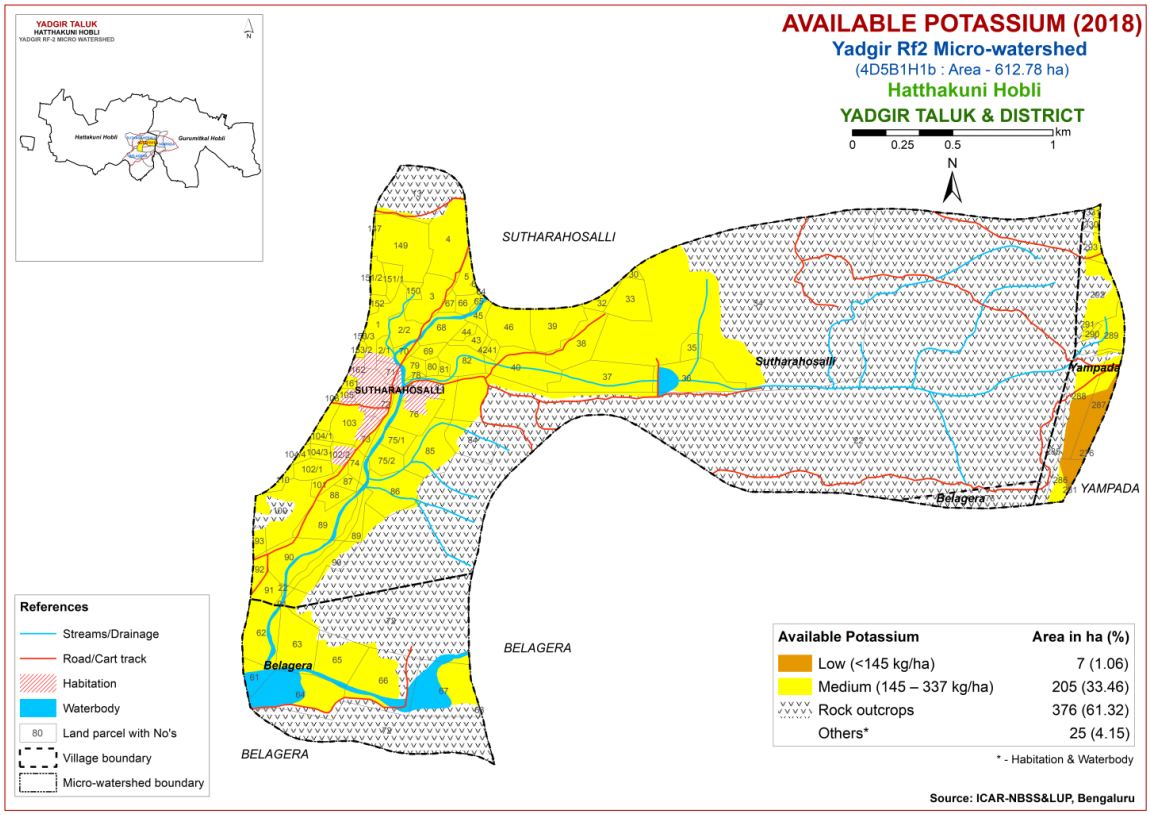


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

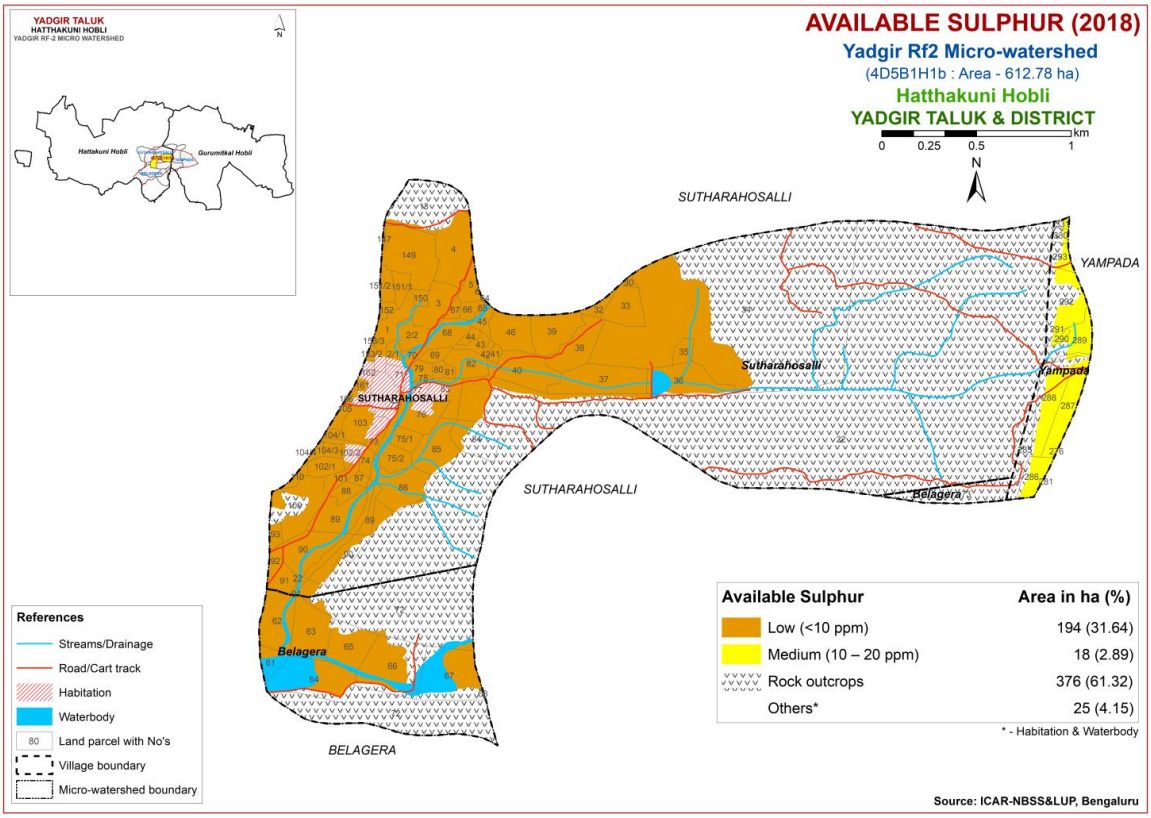


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

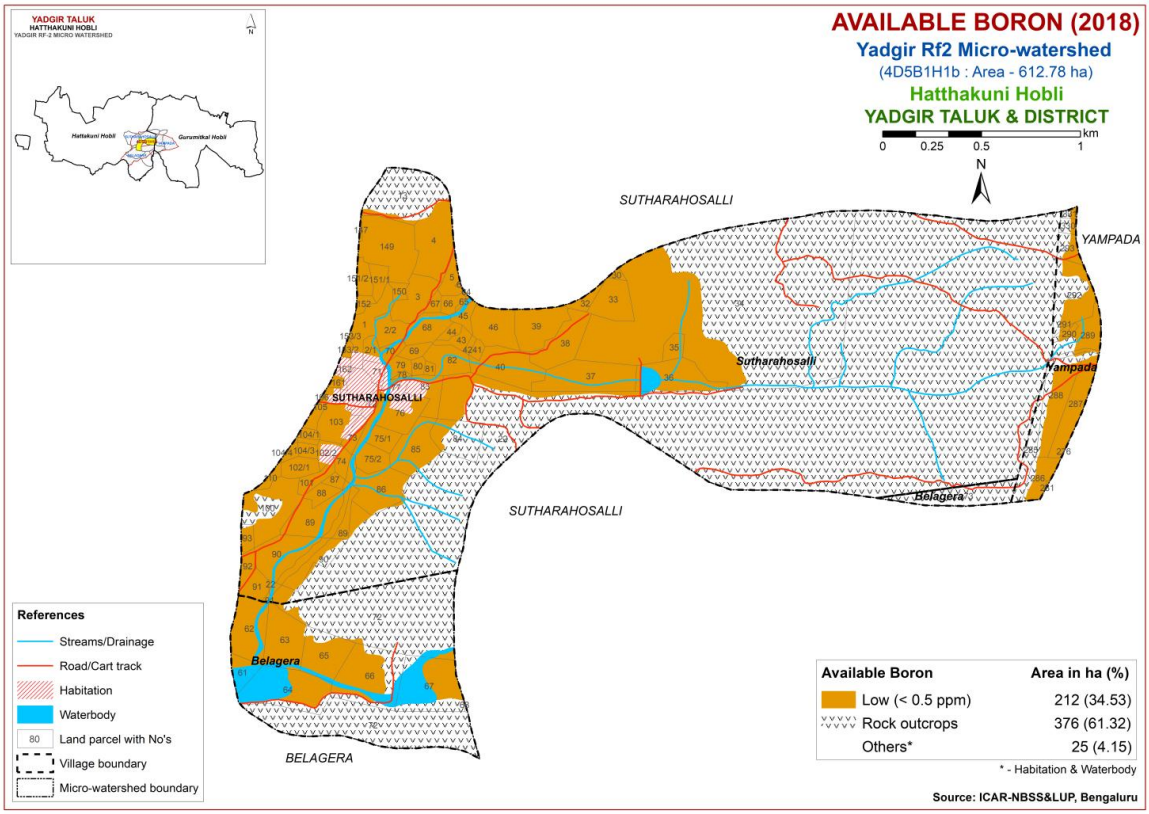


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

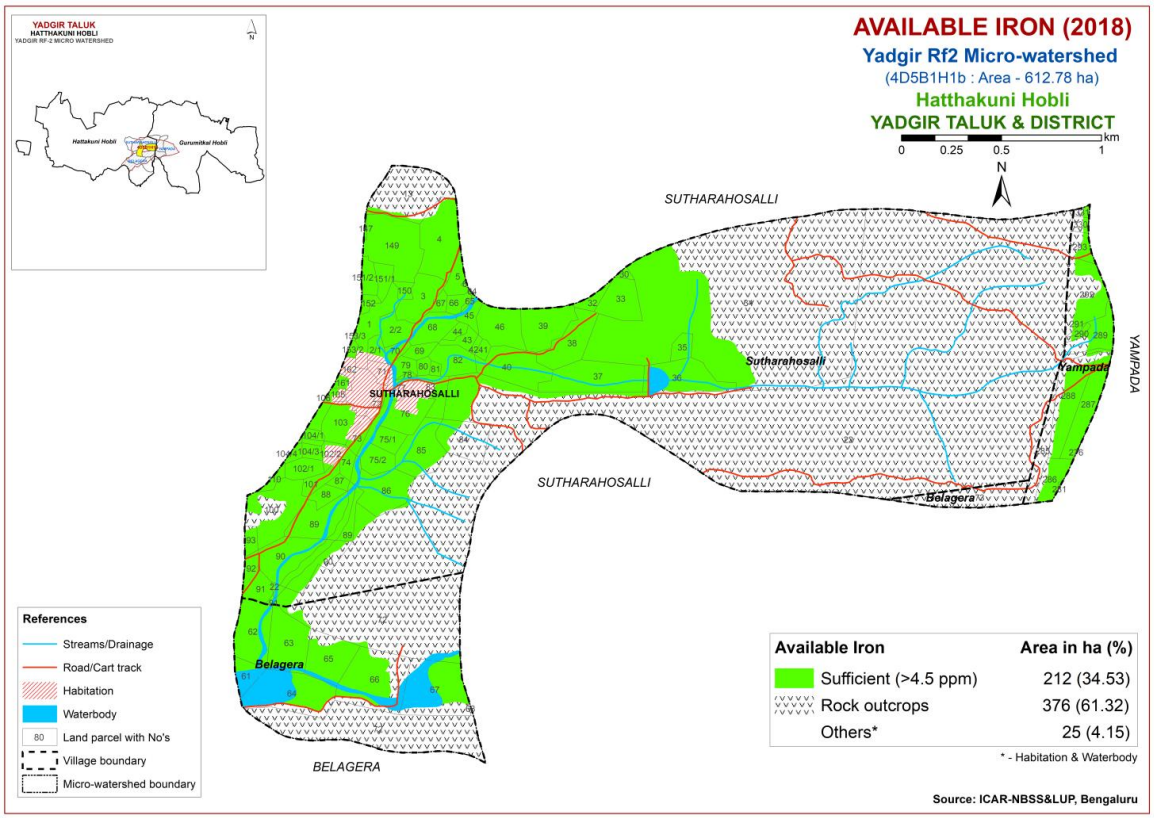


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

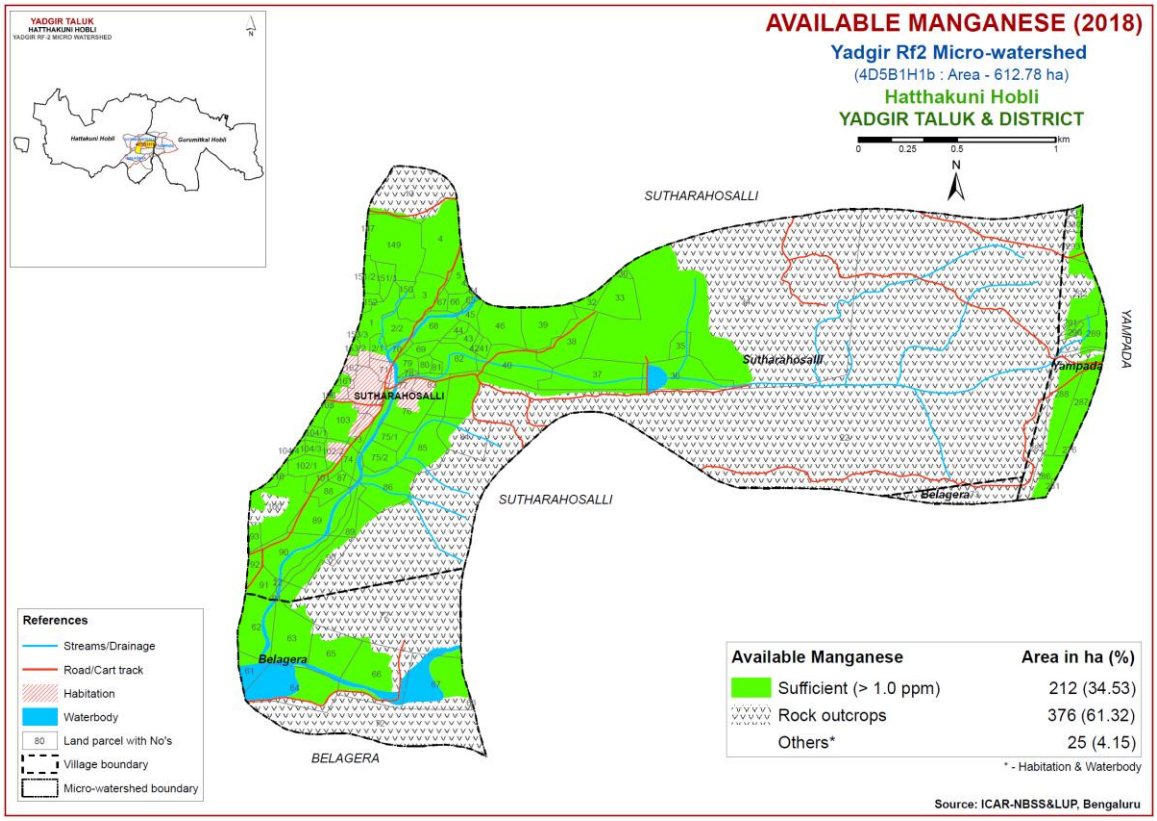


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

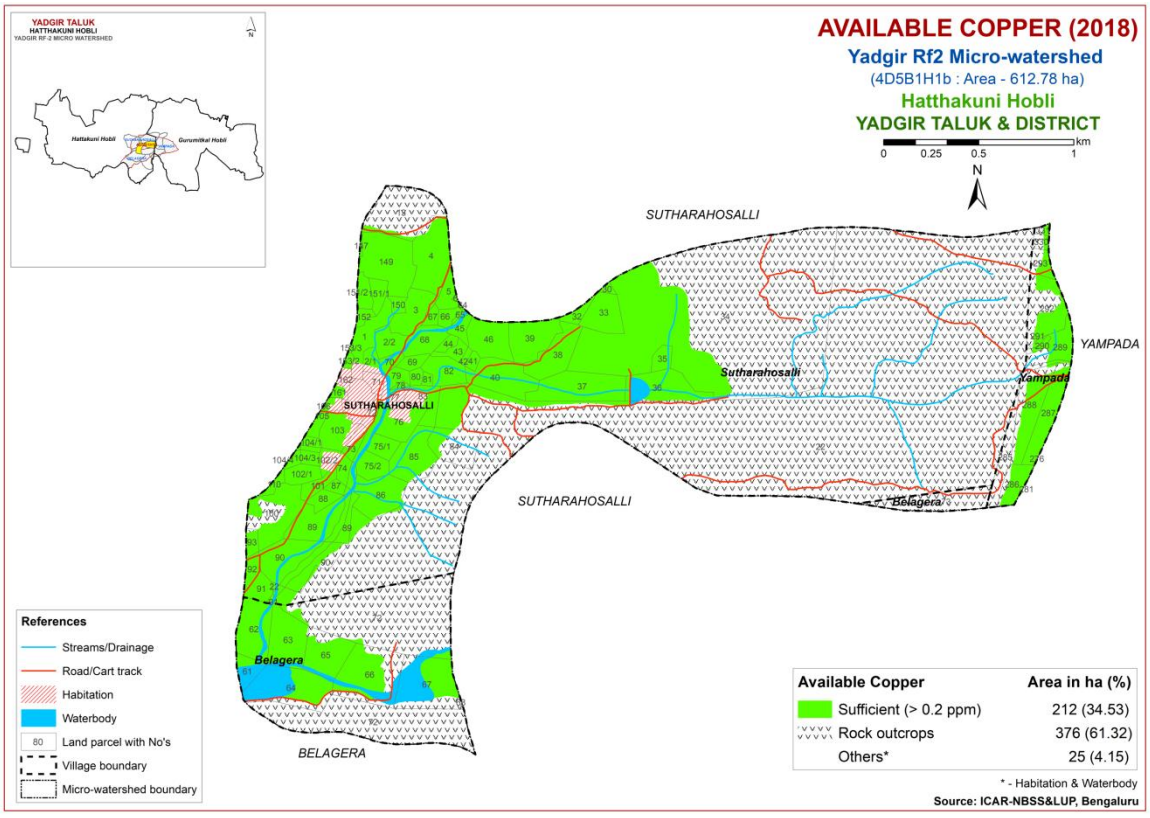


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of about 193 ha (32%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area about 18 ha (3%) is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).

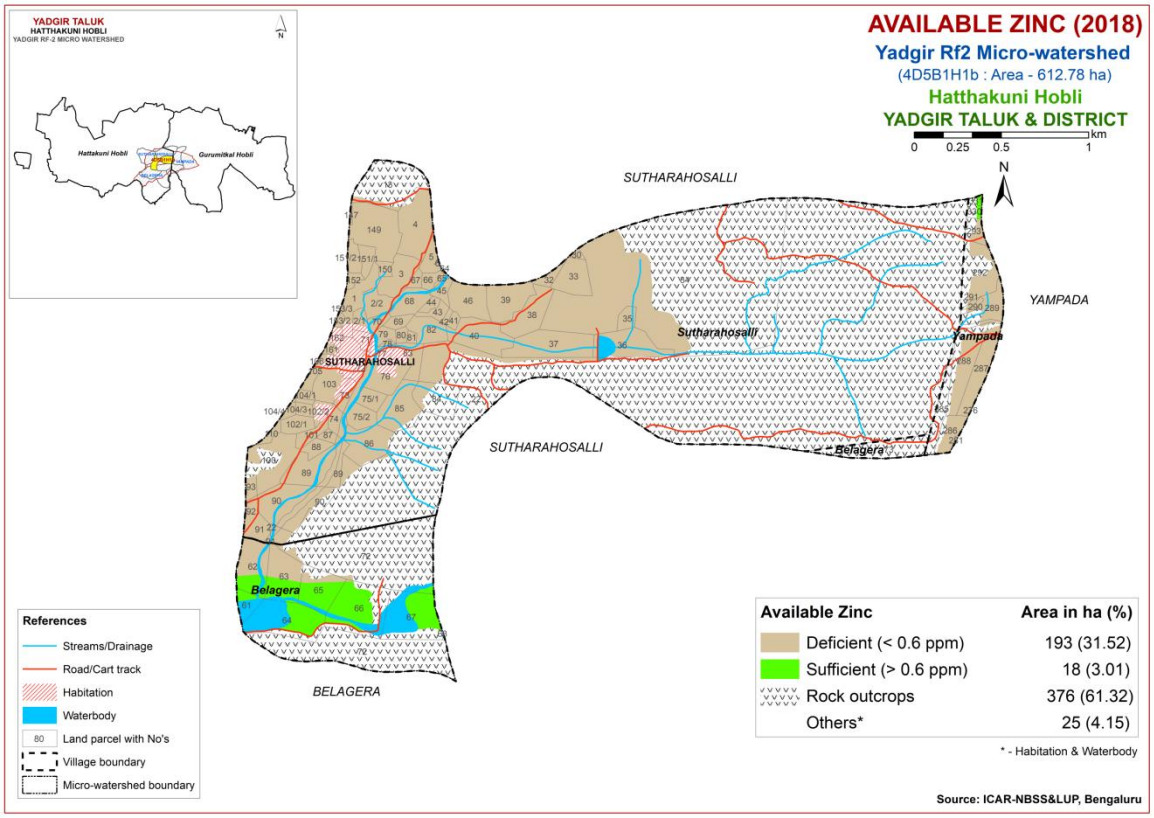


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed were assessed for their suitability for growing food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops by following the procedure as outlined in FAO, 1976 and 1983. Crop requirements were developed for each of the crop from the available research data and also by referring to Naidu *et. al.* (2006) and Natarajan *et. al* (2015). The soil and land characteristics were matched with the crop requirement to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) and crop requirement (Table 7.2 to 7.30) are given at the end. 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-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

An area of about 70 ha (11%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Major area of about 113 ha (18%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and are distributed

in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, calcareousness and texture. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

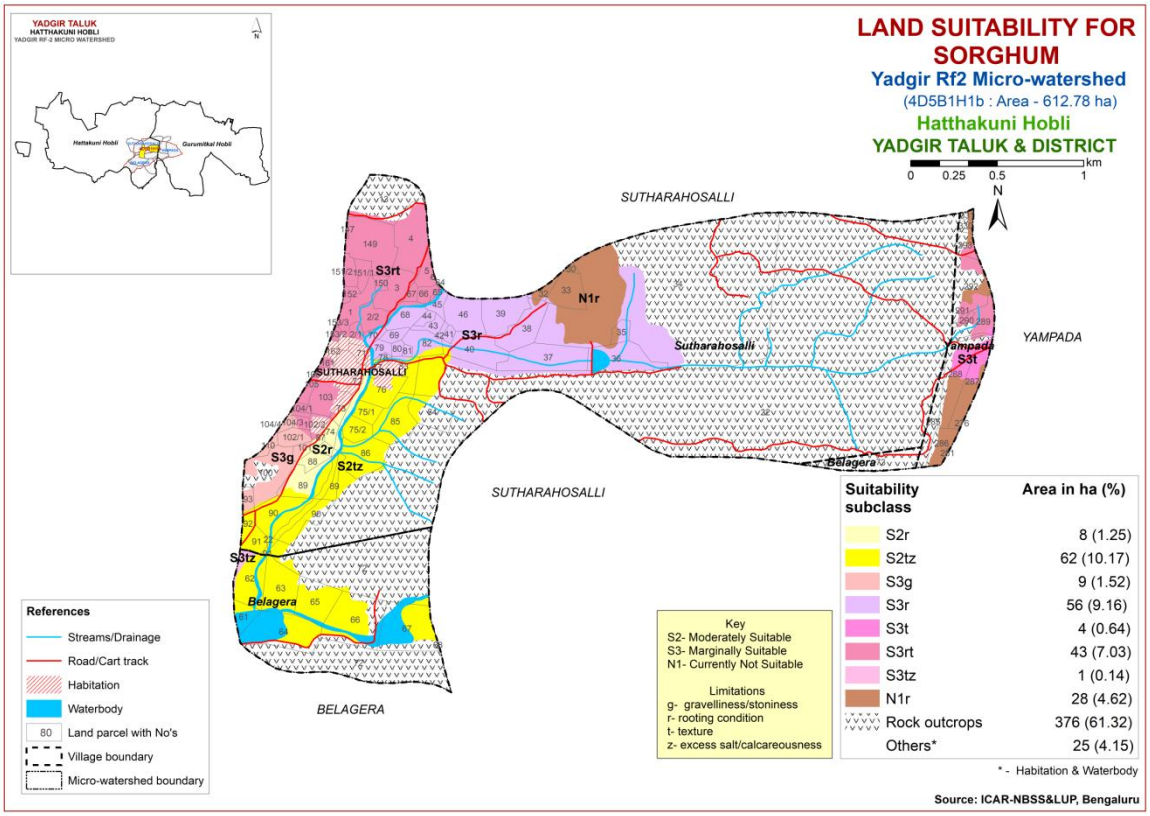


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands cover an area of about 46 ha (7%) and occur in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing maize occupy an area of about 137 ha (22%) and occur in the central, southwestern, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, calcareousness and texture. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

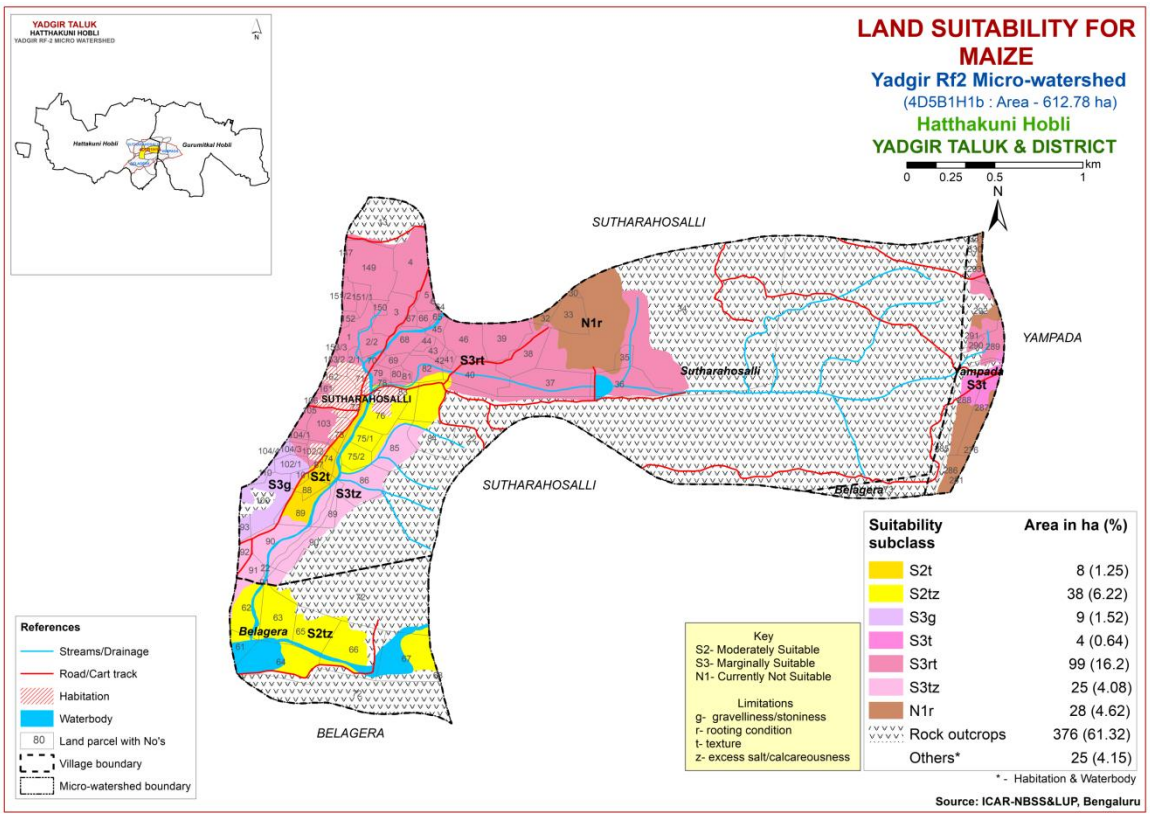


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

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 about 80 ha (13%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 103 ha (17%) and distributed in the central, southwestern, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

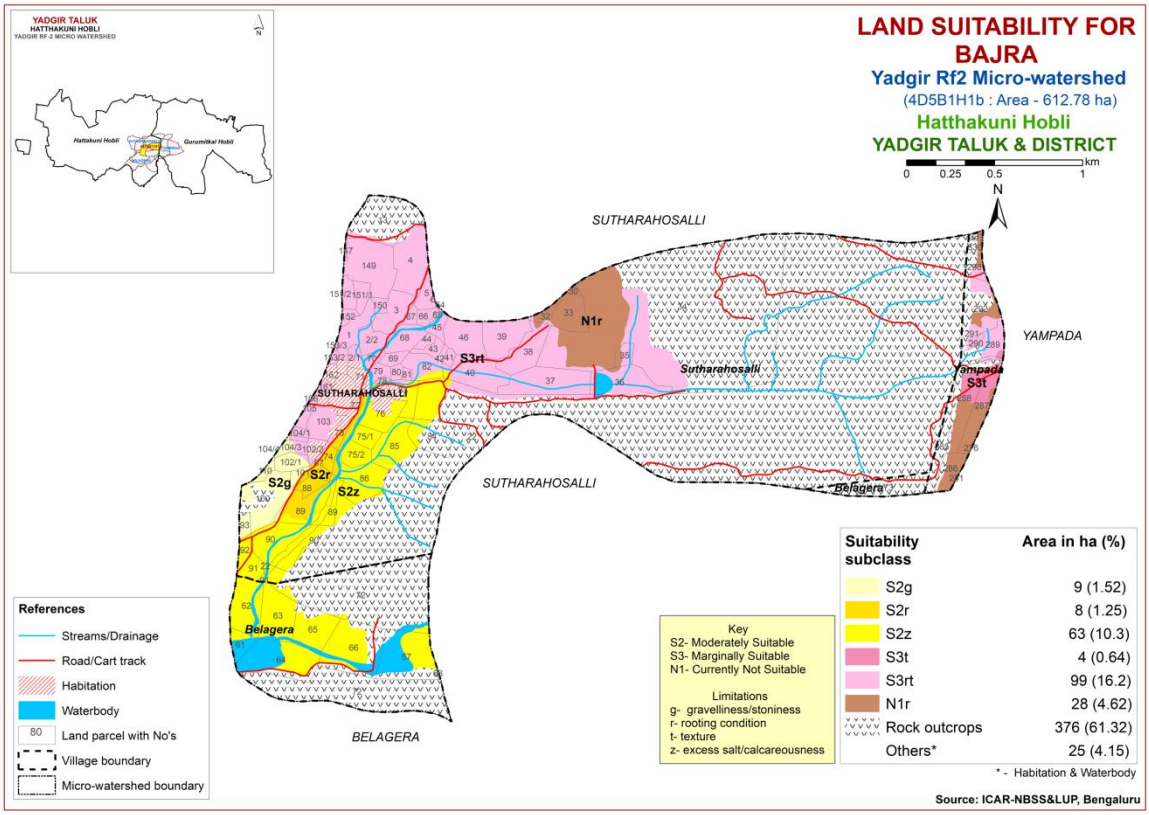


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

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

An area of about 72 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for groundnut and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy an area of about 111 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

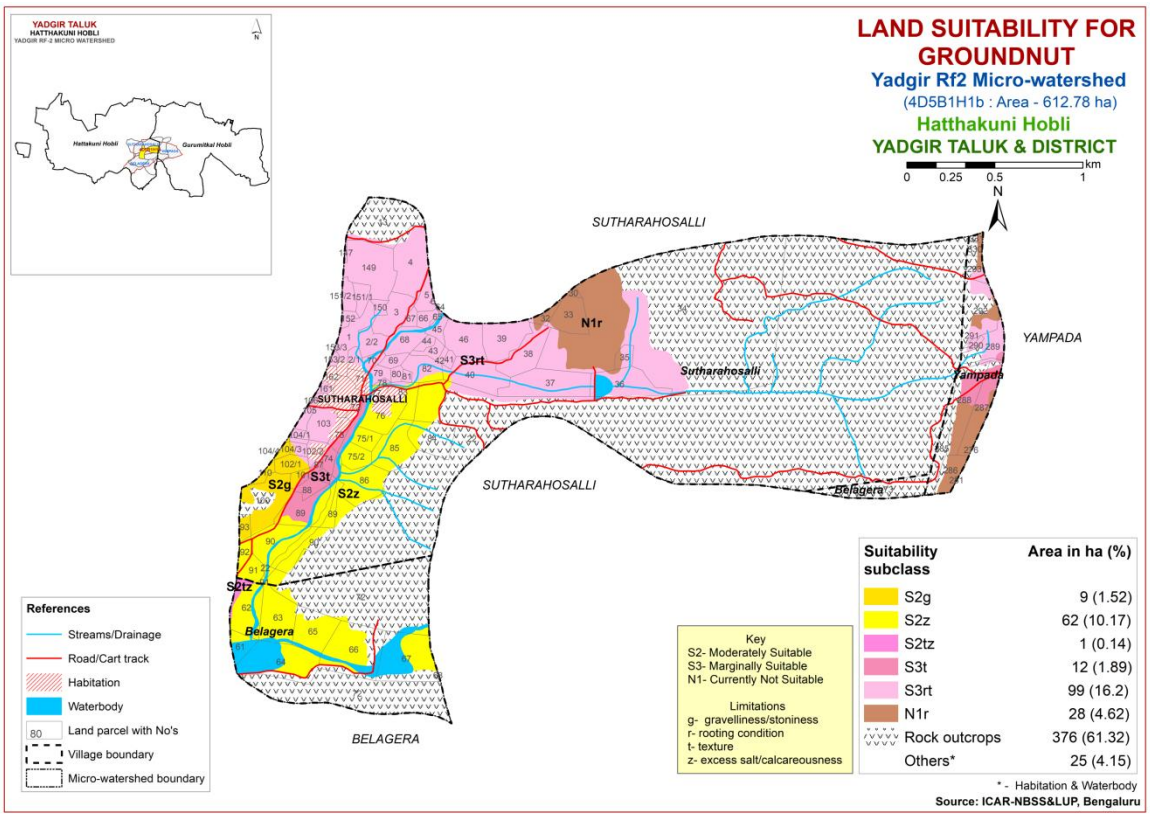


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

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 about 62 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for sunflower and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sunflower occupy an area of about 22 ha (4%) and are distributed in the eastern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, calcareousness and rooting depth. An area of about 128 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the central, northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

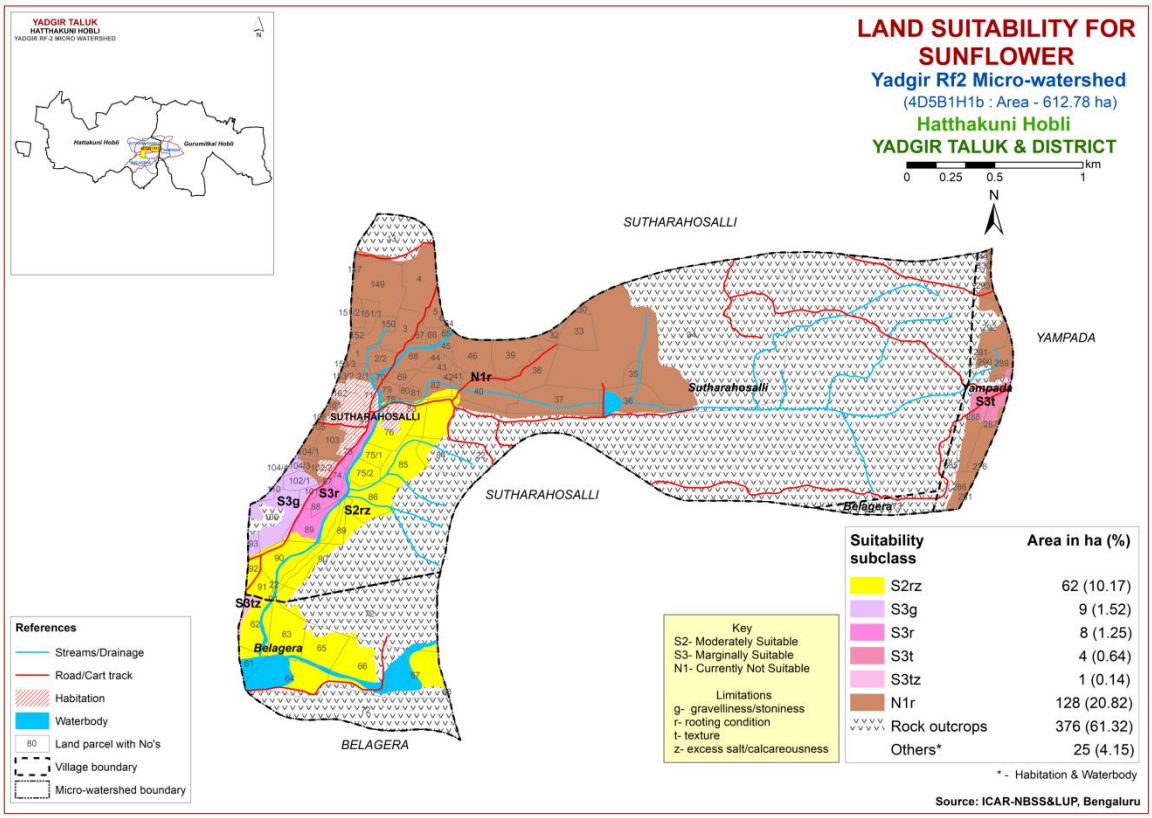


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

7.6 Land suitability for Red gram (*Cajanus Cajana)*

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.

An area of about 63 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing redgram and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing redgram occupy an area of about 77 ha (13%) and occur in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture. An area of about 71 ha (12%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

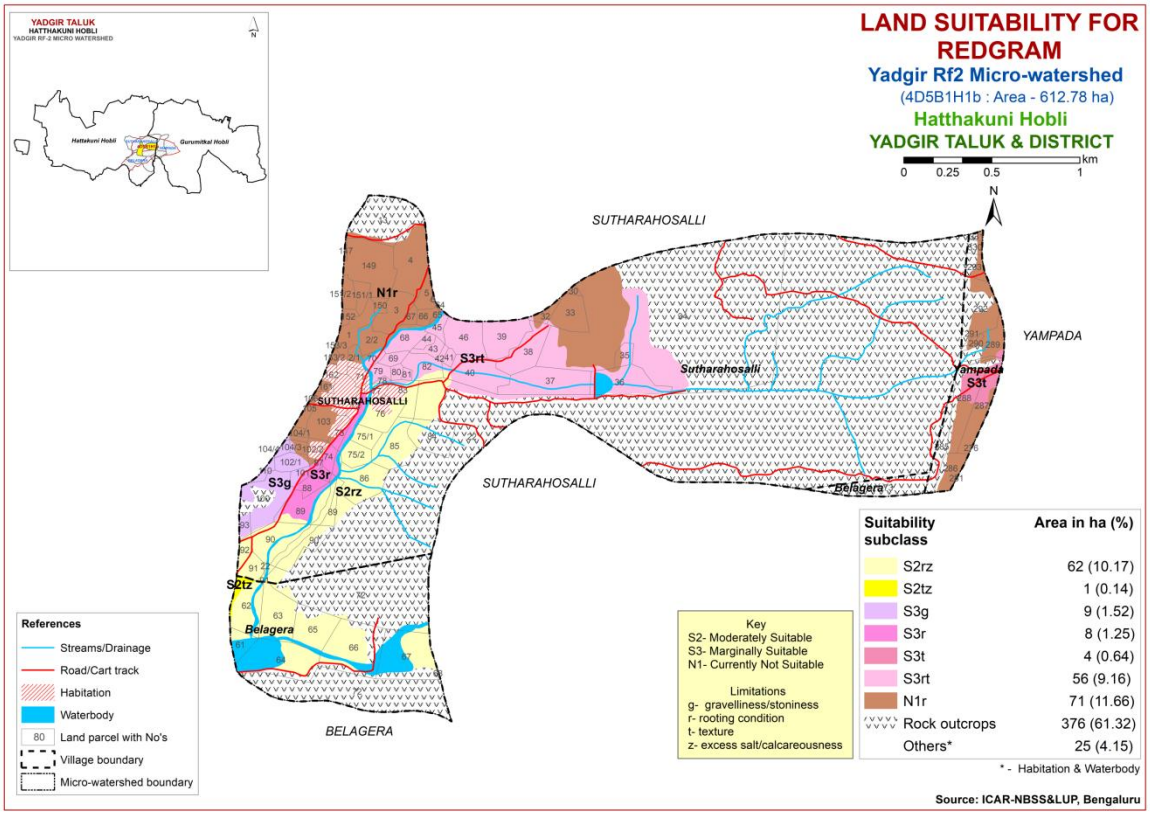


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram.

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.

An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Bengal gram and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 127 ha (21%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and gravelliness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 76 ha (12%) and are distributed in the northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness.

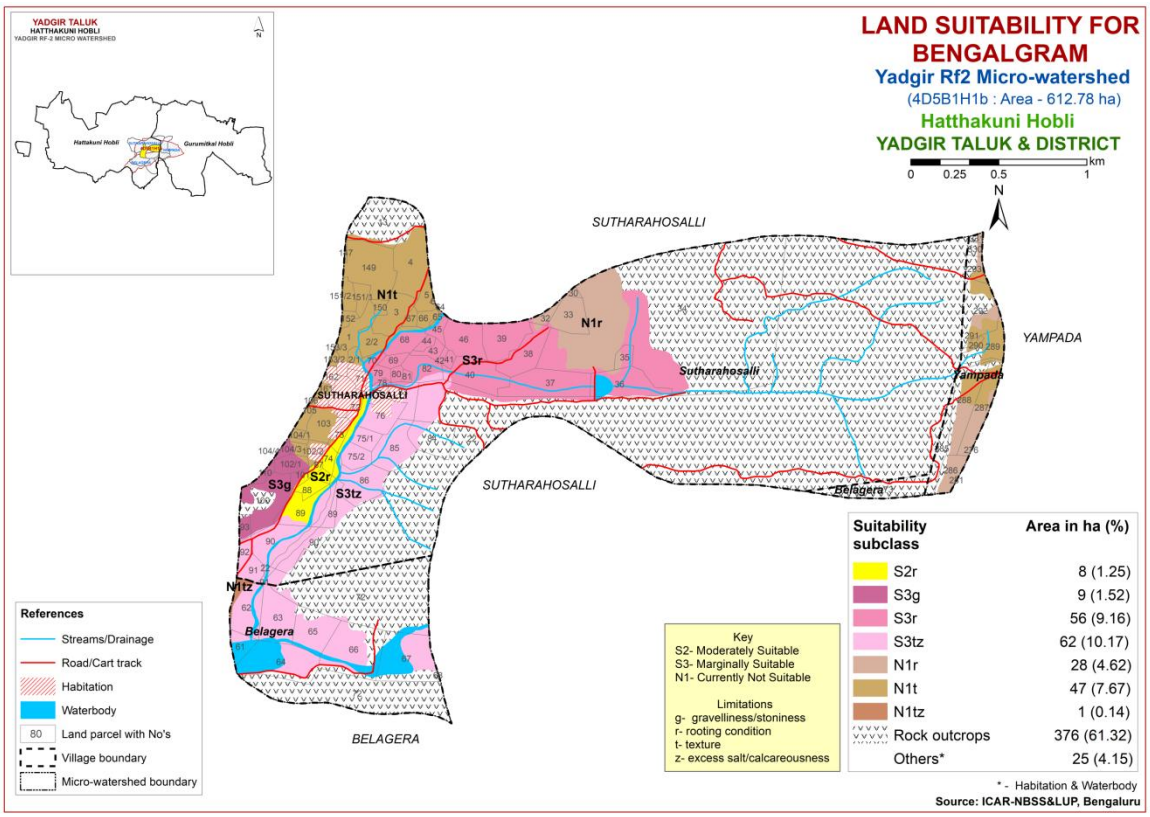


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram.

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in an area of about 8 ha (1%). The soils have moderate limitation of rooting depth. They are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for cotton are found to occur in an area of about 127 ha (21%) with moderate limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness and gravelliness and are distributed in the central, southwestern, southern and eastern part the microwatershed. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 76 ha (12%) and are distributed in the northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness.

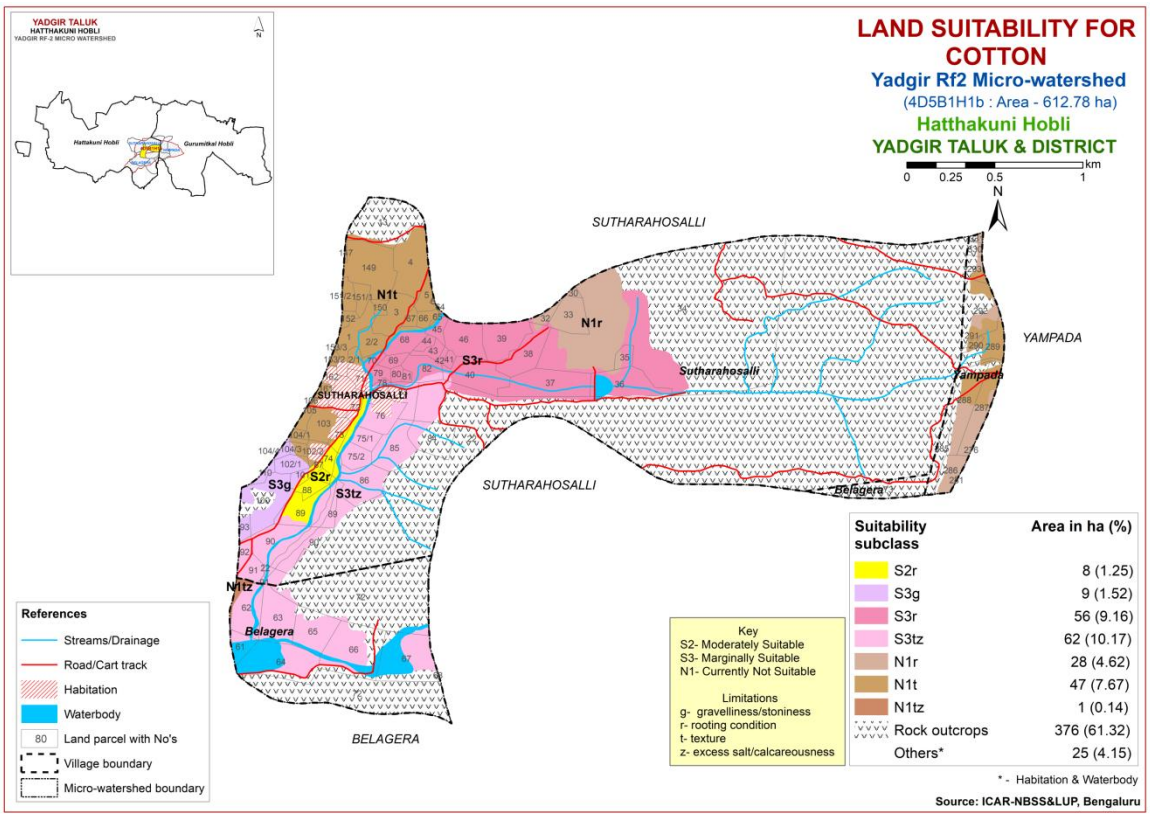


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

7.9 Land Suitability for Chilli (*Capsicum annuum)*

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

An area of about 71 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chilli and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 112 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 28 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

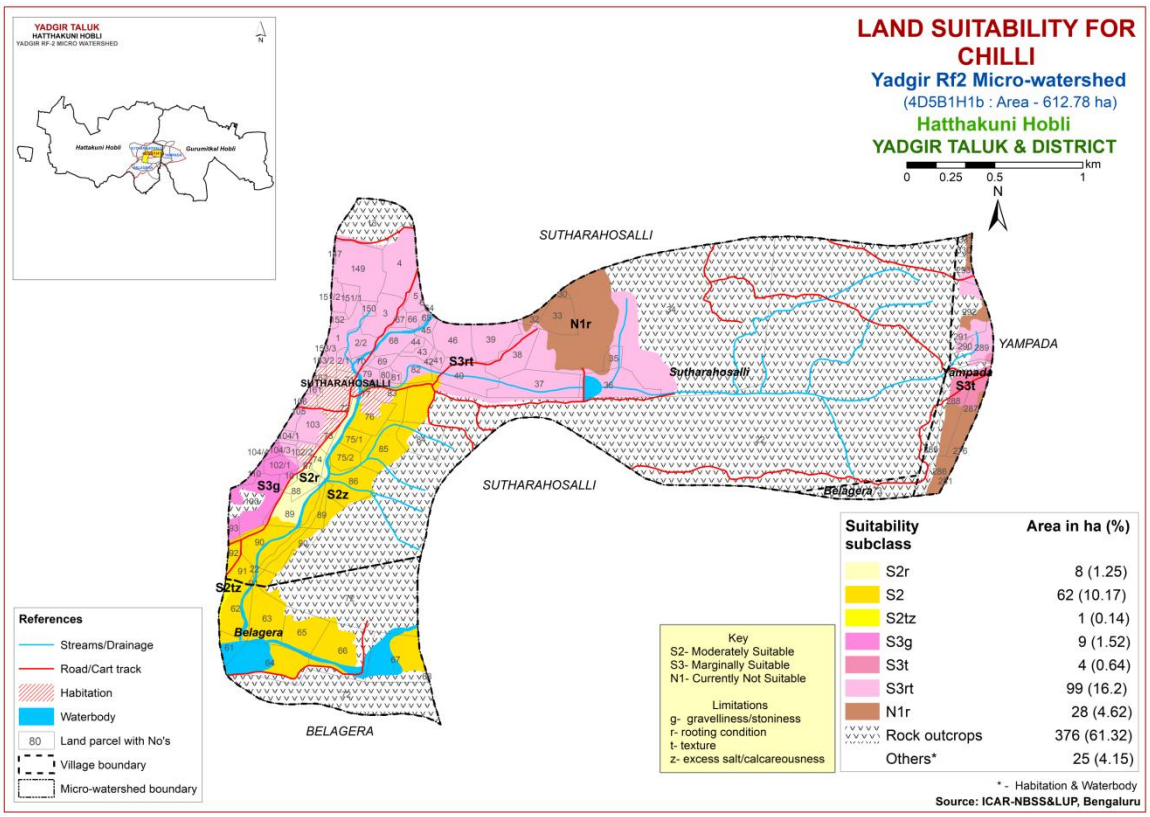


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

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 about 71 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 112 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 28 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

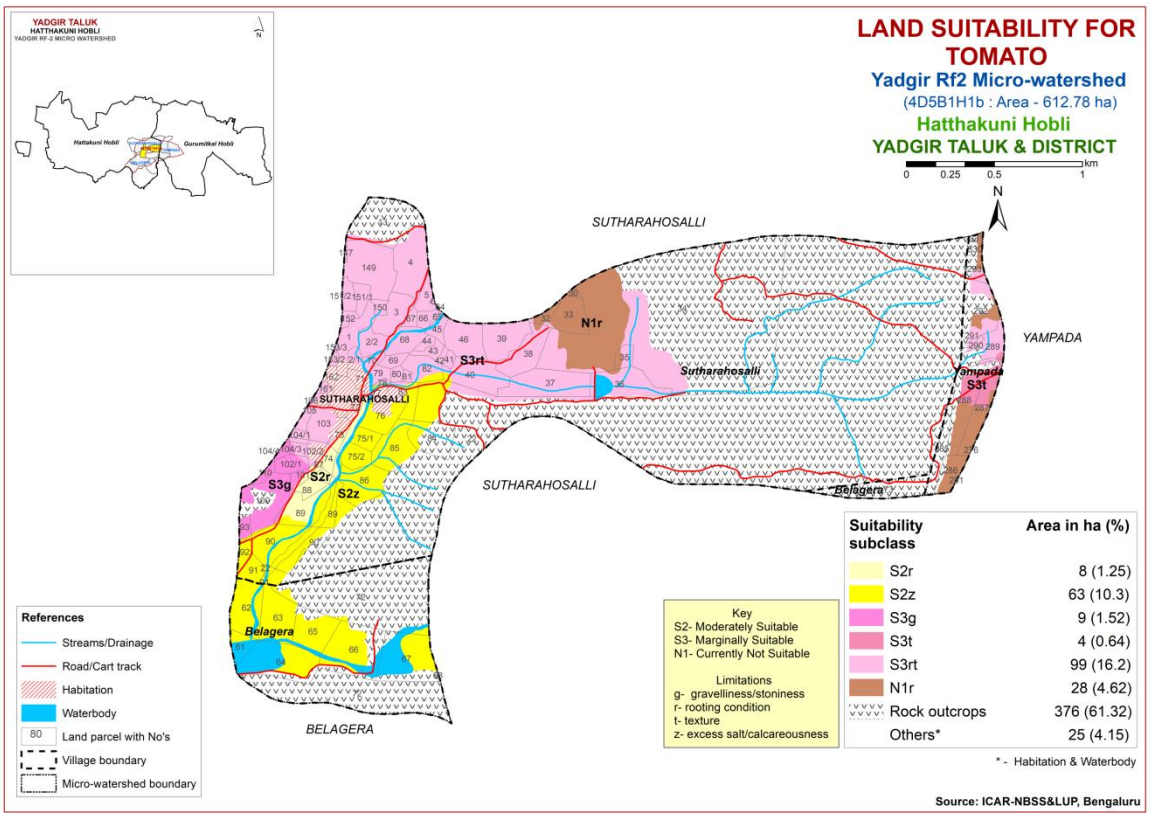


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

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 about 80 ha (13%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for brinjal and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, calcareousness, rooting depth and texture. An area about of 103 ha (17%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central, northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 28 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

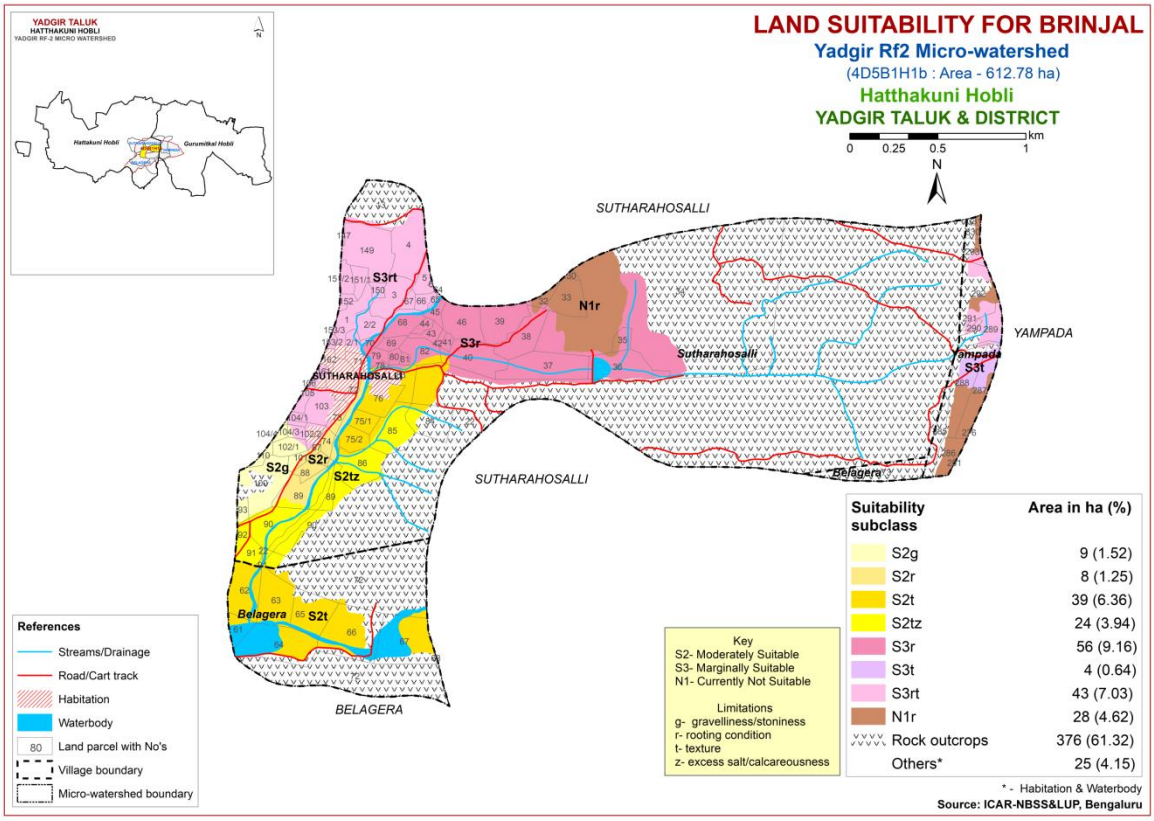


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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.

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing onion occur in an area of 39 ha (6%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 41 ha (7%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for onion and is distributed in the southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and gravelliness. An area of about 103 ha (17%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central, northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 28 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

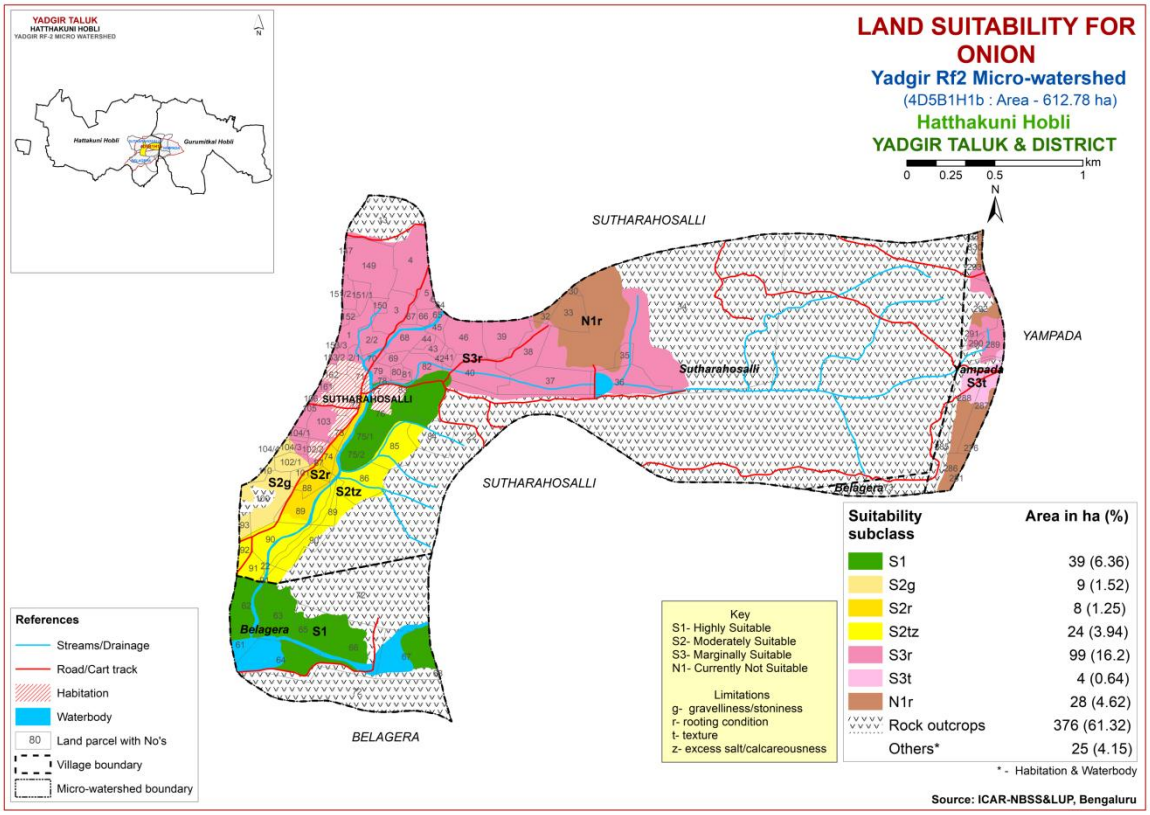


Fig. 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion.

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.

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bhendi occur in area of 38 ha (6%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 42 ha (7%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for bhendi and is distributed in the southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, gravelliness, calcareousness and rooting depth. An area of 103 ha (17%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central, northern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 28 ha (5%) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

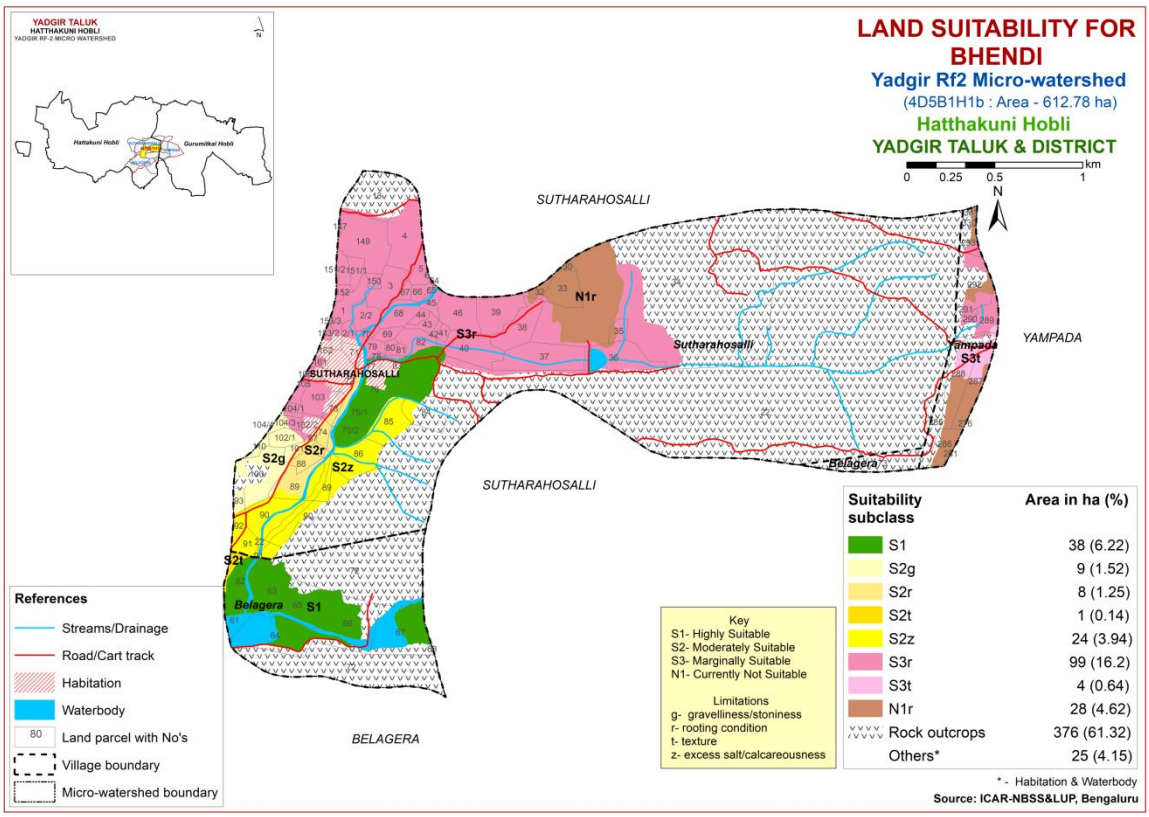


Fig. 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi.

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.

An area of about 72 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for drumstick and is distributed in the central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness, texture, calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 12 ha (2%) and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. An area of about 127 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

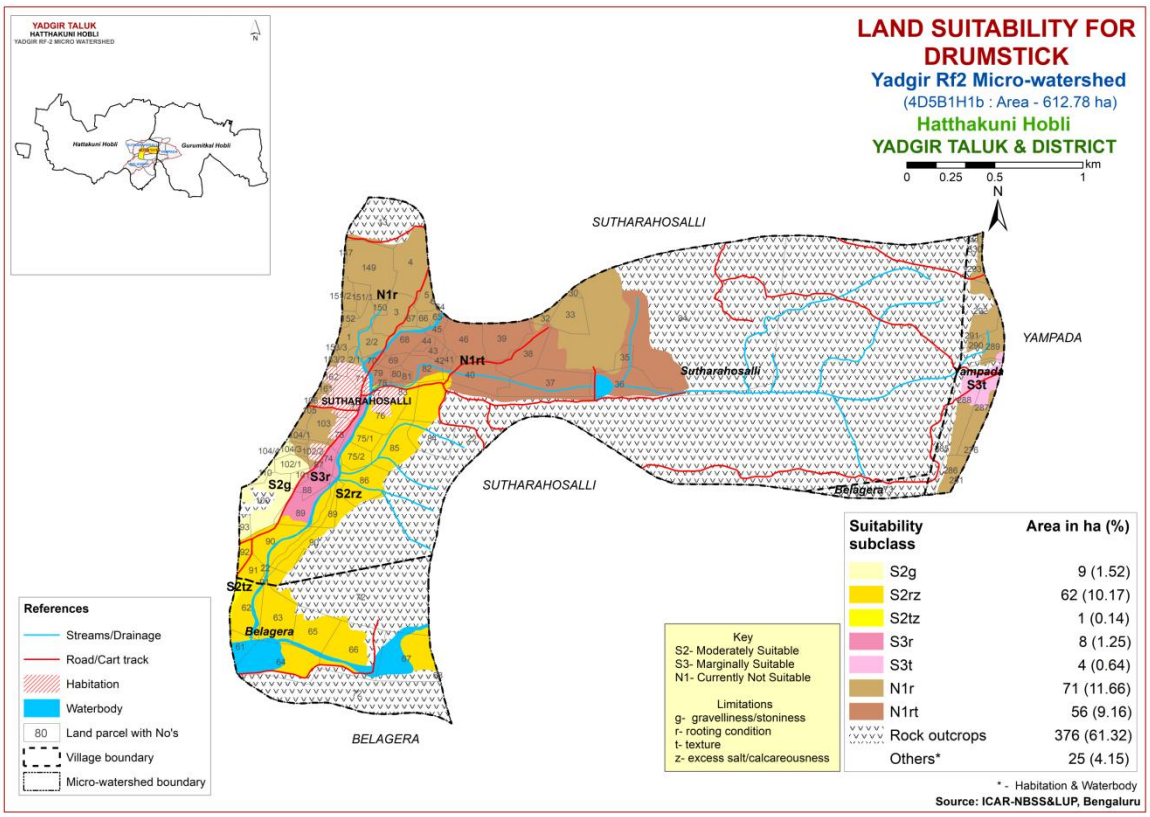


Fig. 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

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 72 ha (12%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing mango with moderate limitations of texture, calcareousness, gravelliness and rooting depth and are distributed in the central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 139 ha (23%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing mango and occur in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

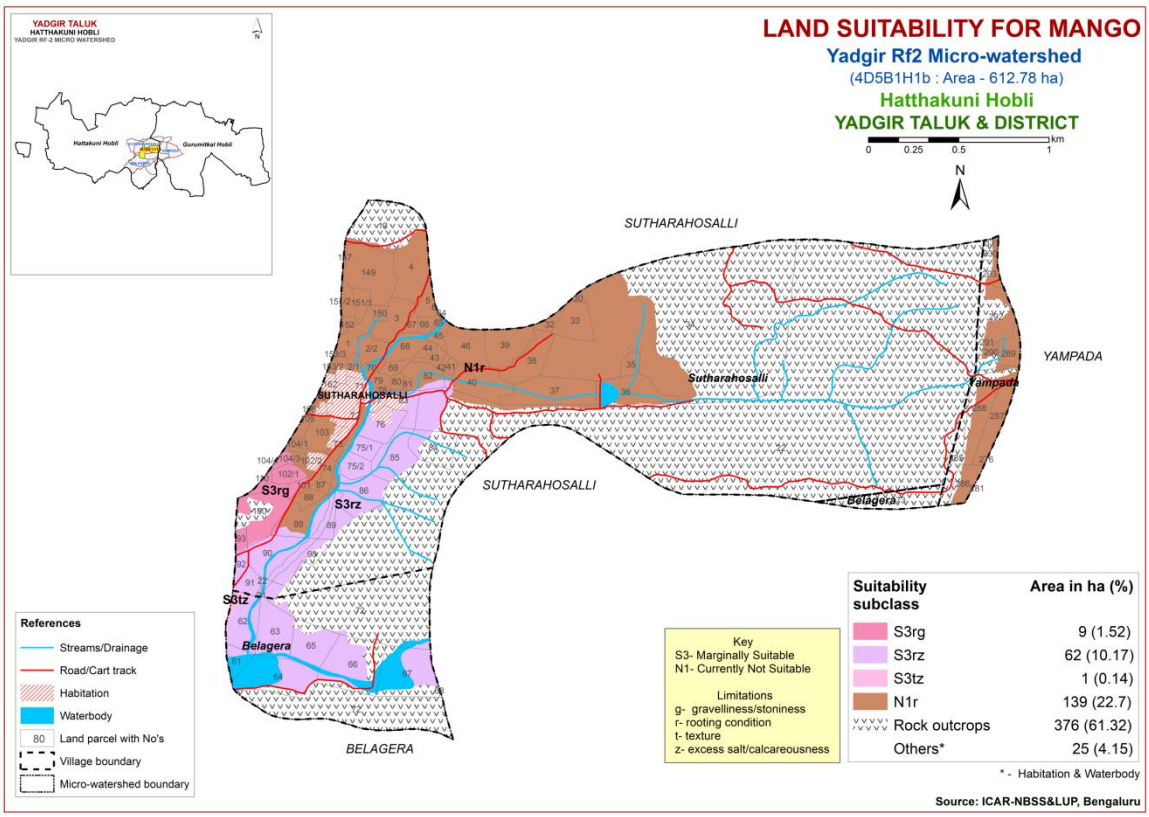


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango.

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.

An area of about 63 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for guava and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 21 ha (3%) and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 127 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing guava and occur in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

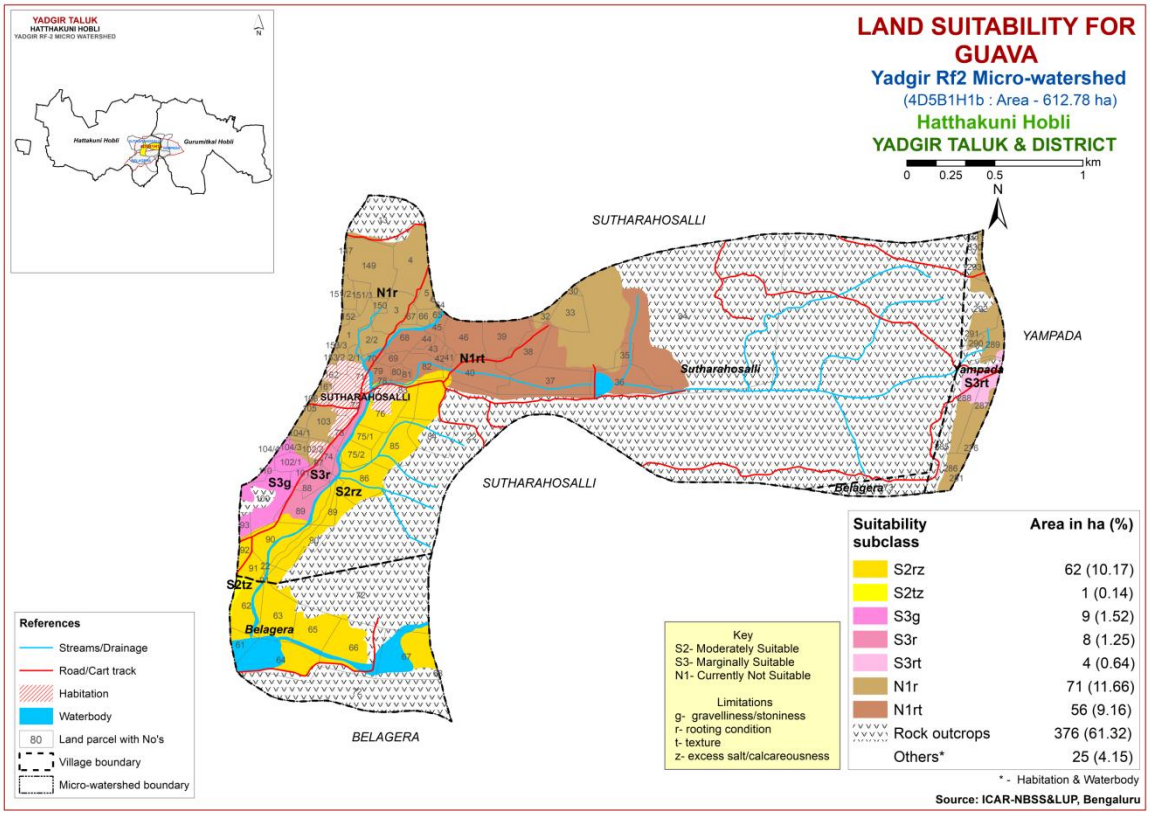


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

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.

An area of about 63 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for sapota and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and rooting depth. An area of about 21 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sapota and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 128 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sapota and occur in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

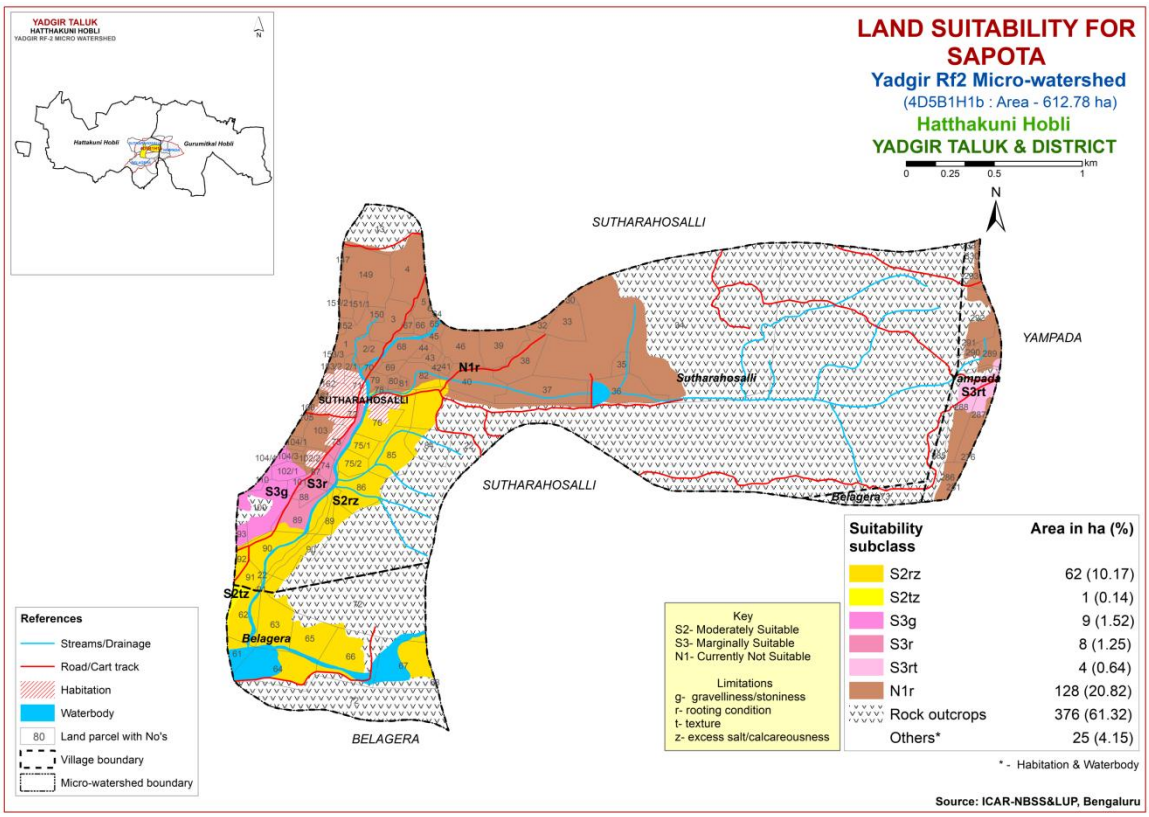


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

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.

An area of about 63 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for pomegranate and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and rooting depth. An area of about 21 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 128 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of rooting depth.

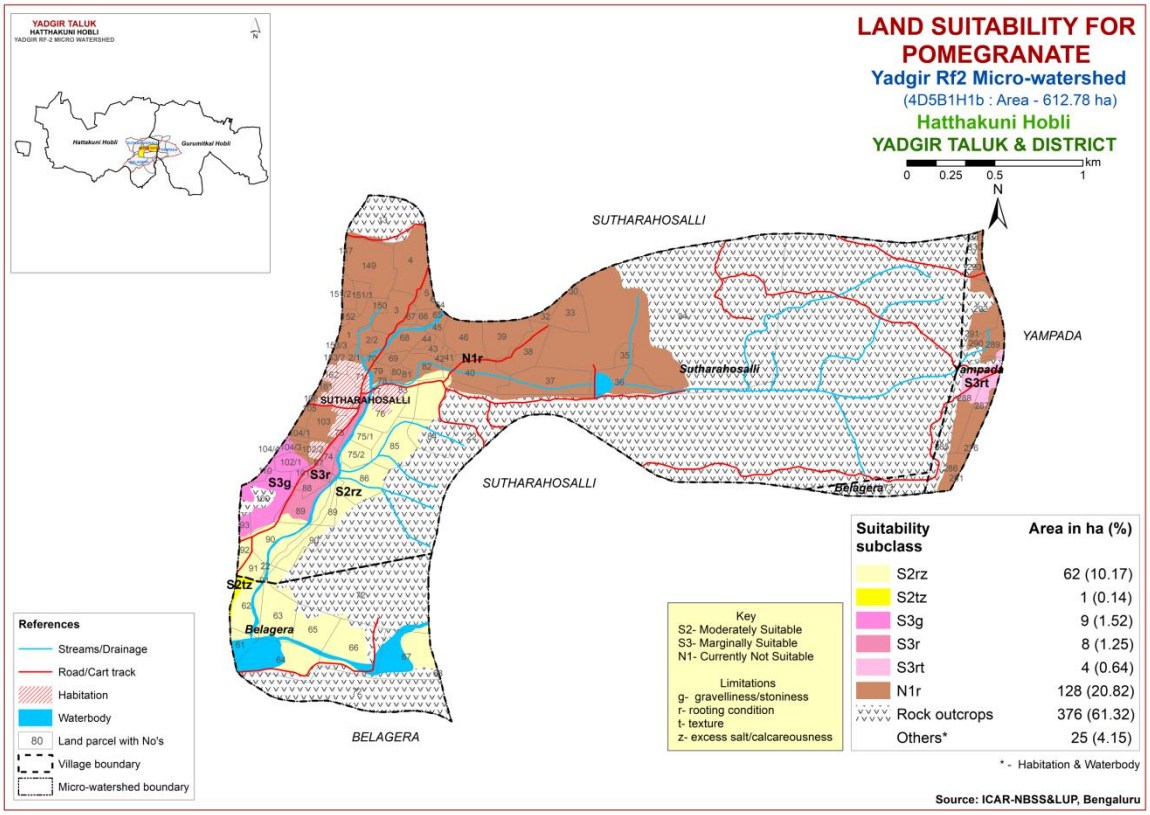


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

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.

An area of about 1 ha (<1%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing musambi and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 62 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing musambi and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 21 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing musambi and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 128 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

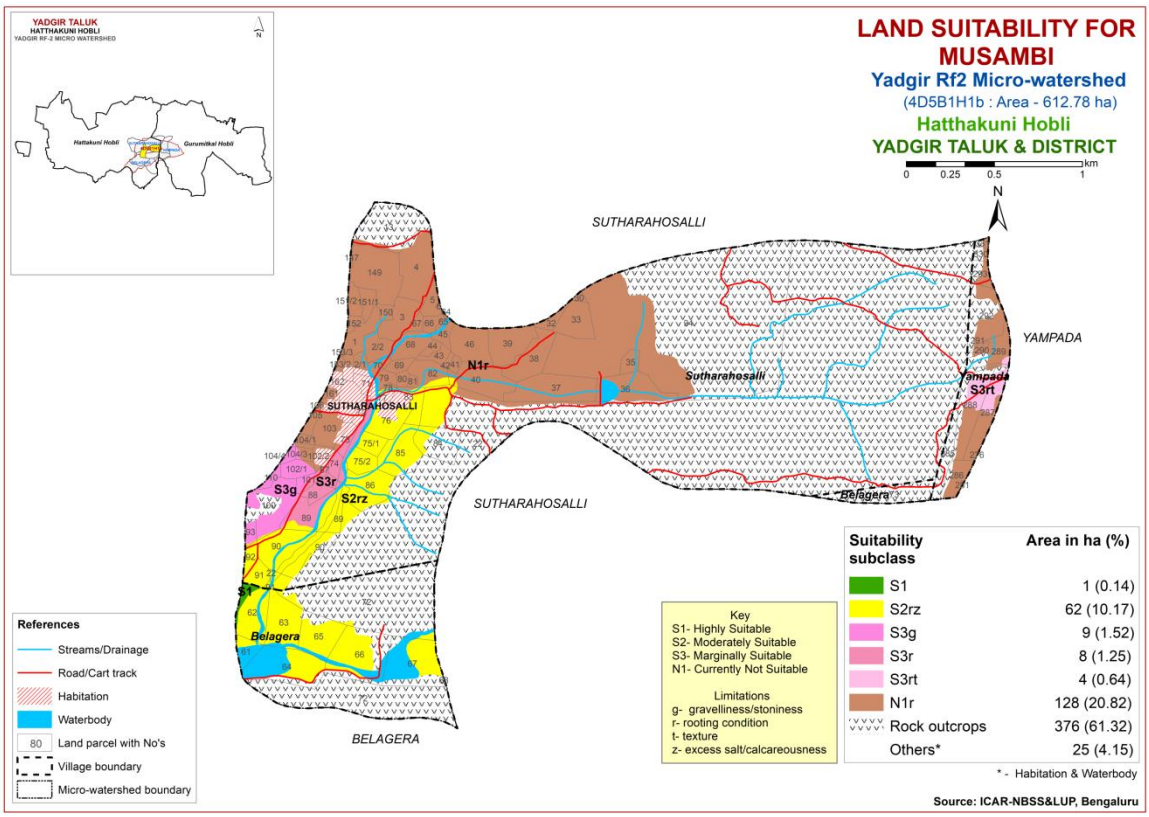


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi.

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.

An area of about 1 ha (<1%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing lime and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 62 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing lime and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 21 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing lime and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 128 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

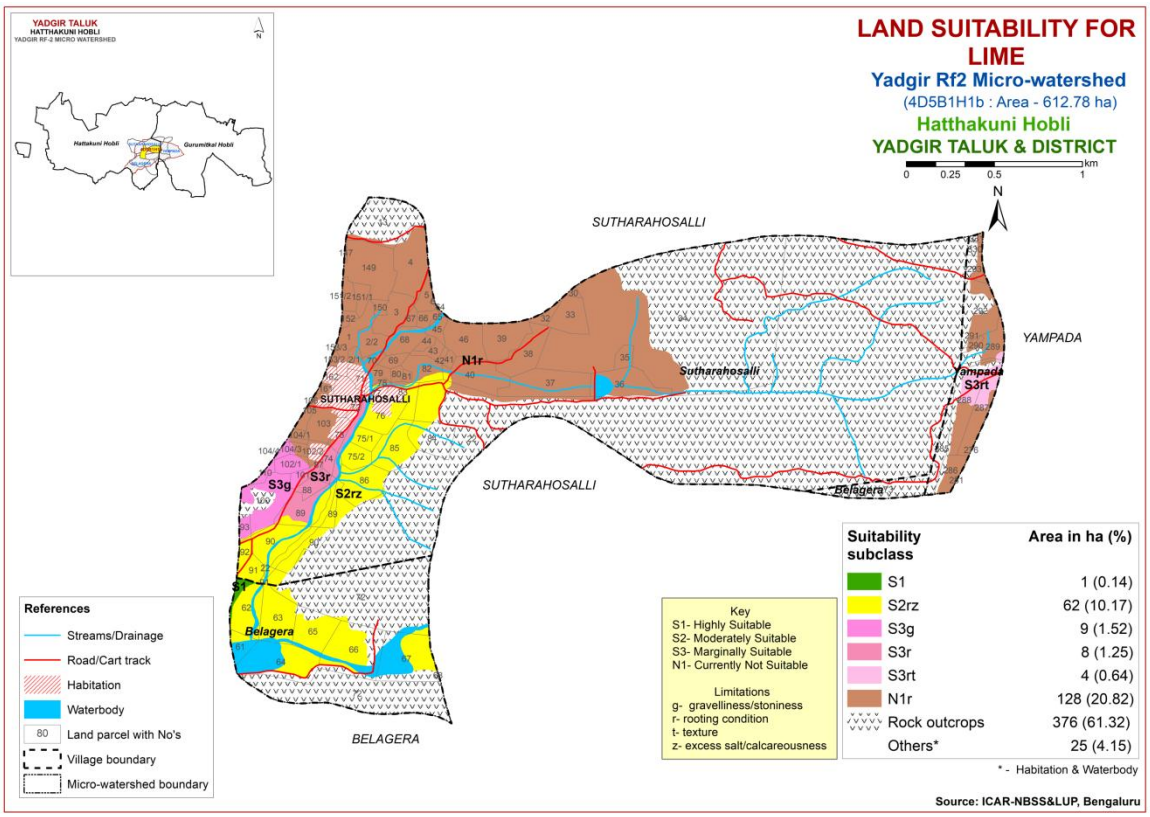


Fig. 7.18 Land Suitability map of Lime.

7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

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

An area of about 79 ha (13%) has soils that are moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing amla with minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and gravelliness and are distributed in the central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of 104 ha (17%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) with moderate limitations of calcareousness, rooting depth and texture and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

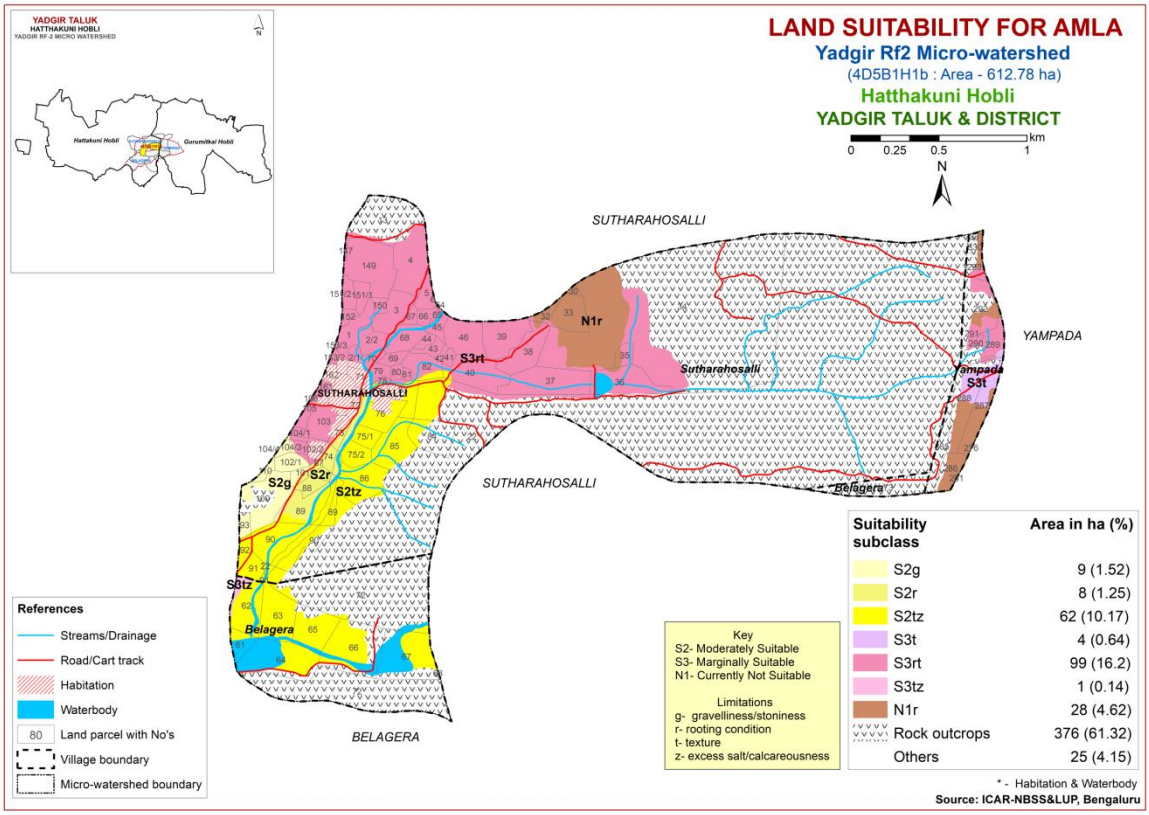


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla.

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.

An area of 14 ha (2%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing cashew and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, calcareousness and texture. An area of about 197 ha (32%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in central, southern, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of calcareousness, rooting depth and texture.

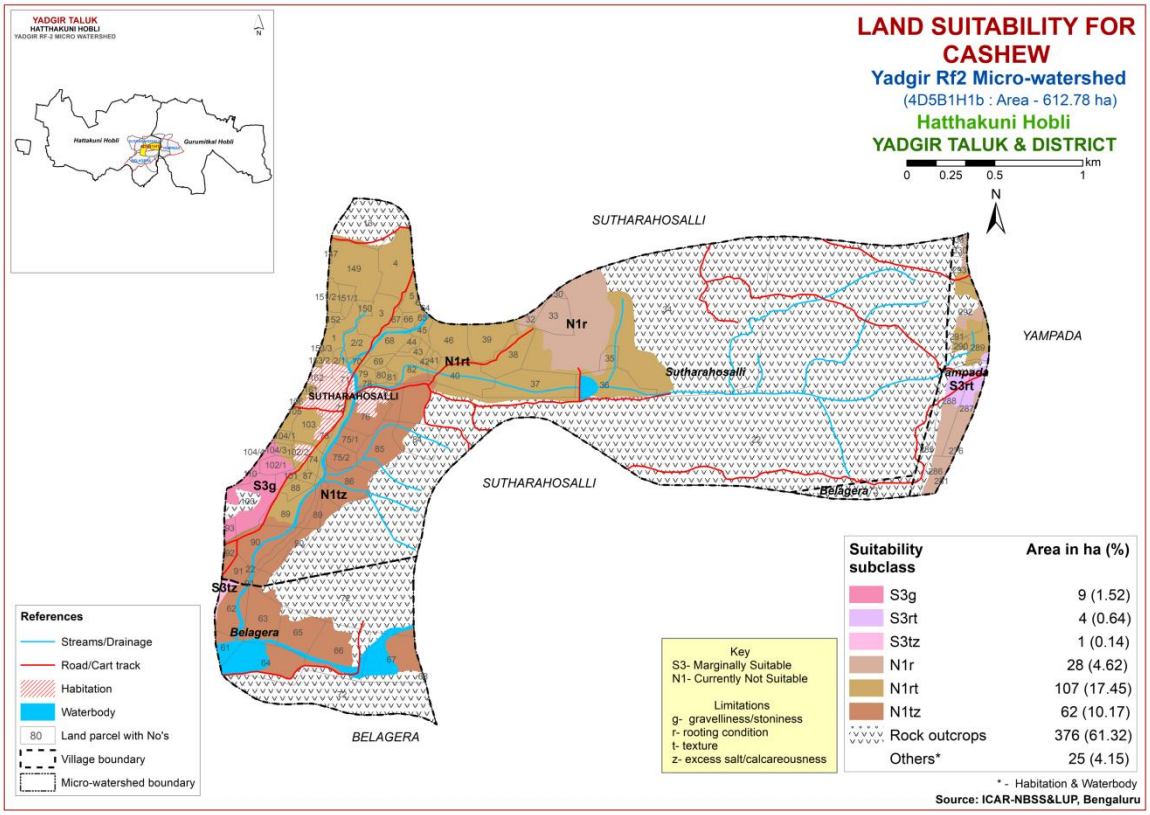


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew.

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.

An area of about 62 ha (10%) has soils that are moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Jackfruit with minor limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing Jackfruit occupy an area of about 22 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, calcareousness and texture. An area of about 127 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

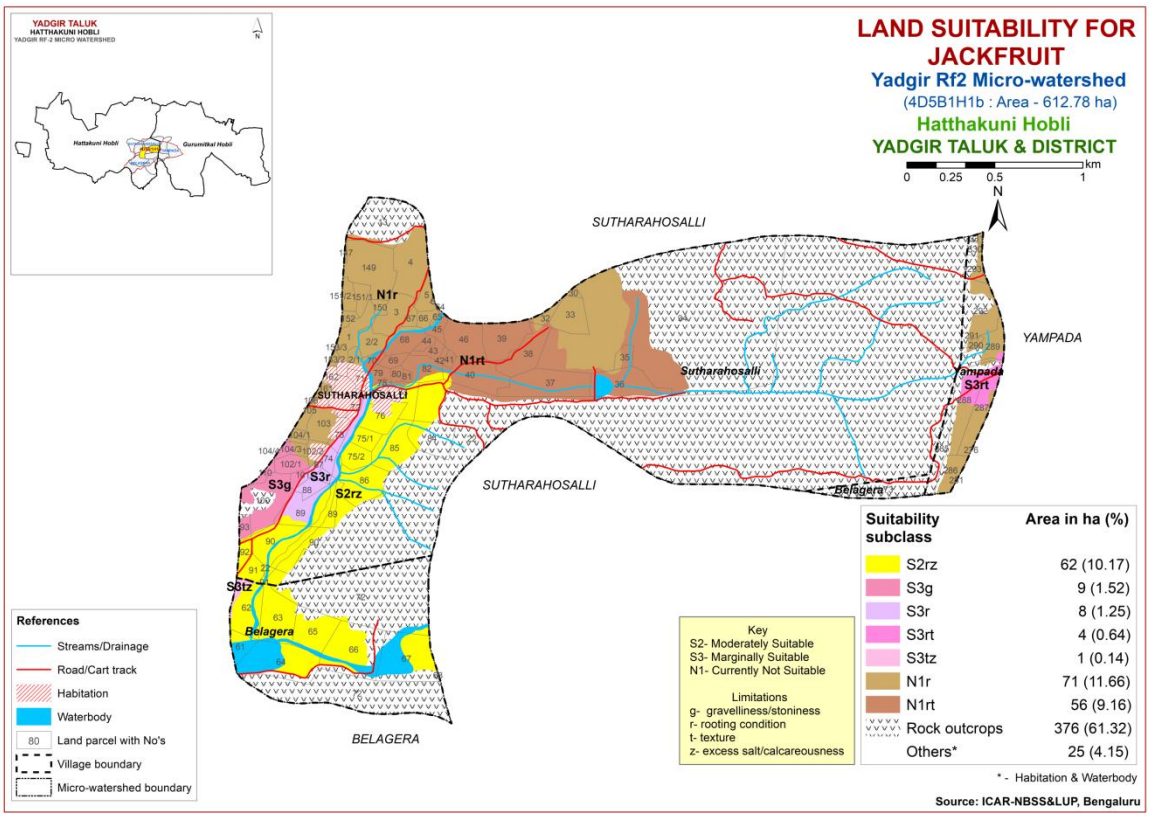


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.24 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

Jamun is one of the 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.

An area of about 1 ha (<1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Jamun and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 83 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing Jamun and are distributed in the central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture, calcareousness and rooting depth. An area of about 127 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

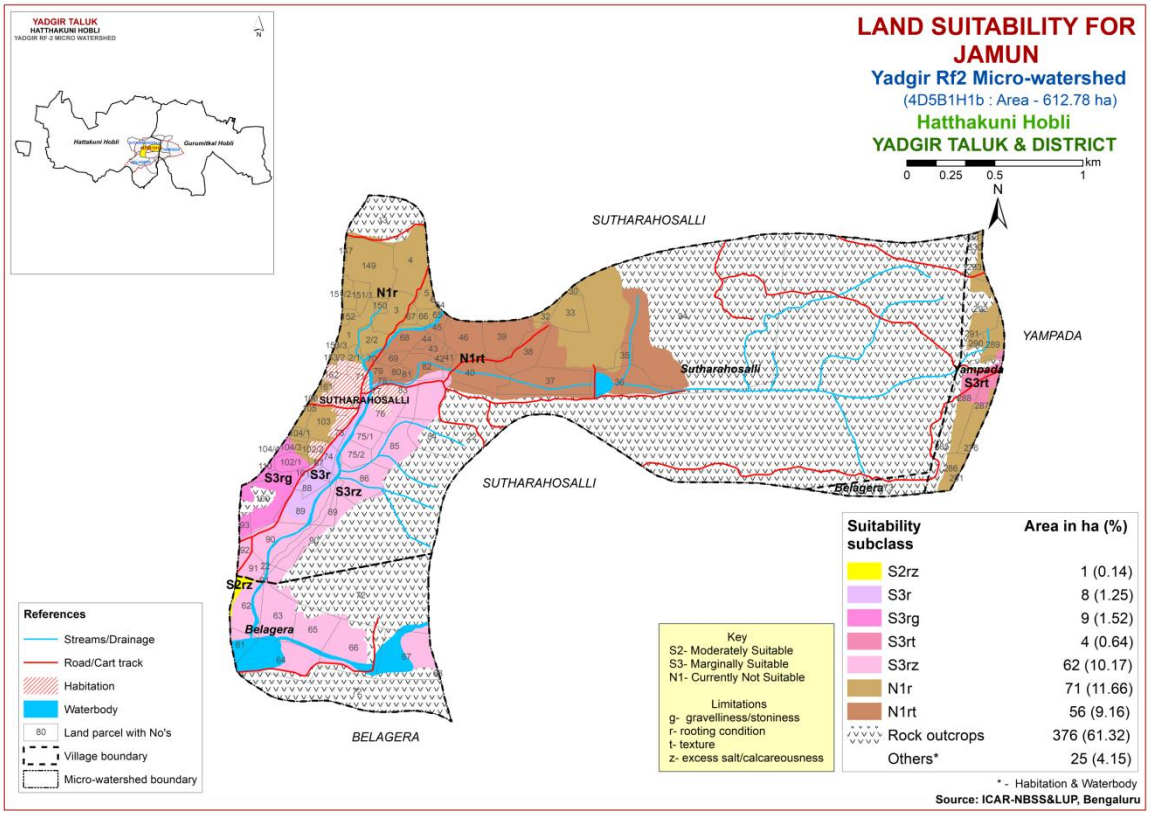


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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

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

An area of 38 ha (6%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 41 ha (7%) has soils that are moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing custard apple with minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting depth and calcareousness and are distributed in the southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 104 ha (17%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of calcareousness, rooting depth and texture. An area of about 28 ha (5%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

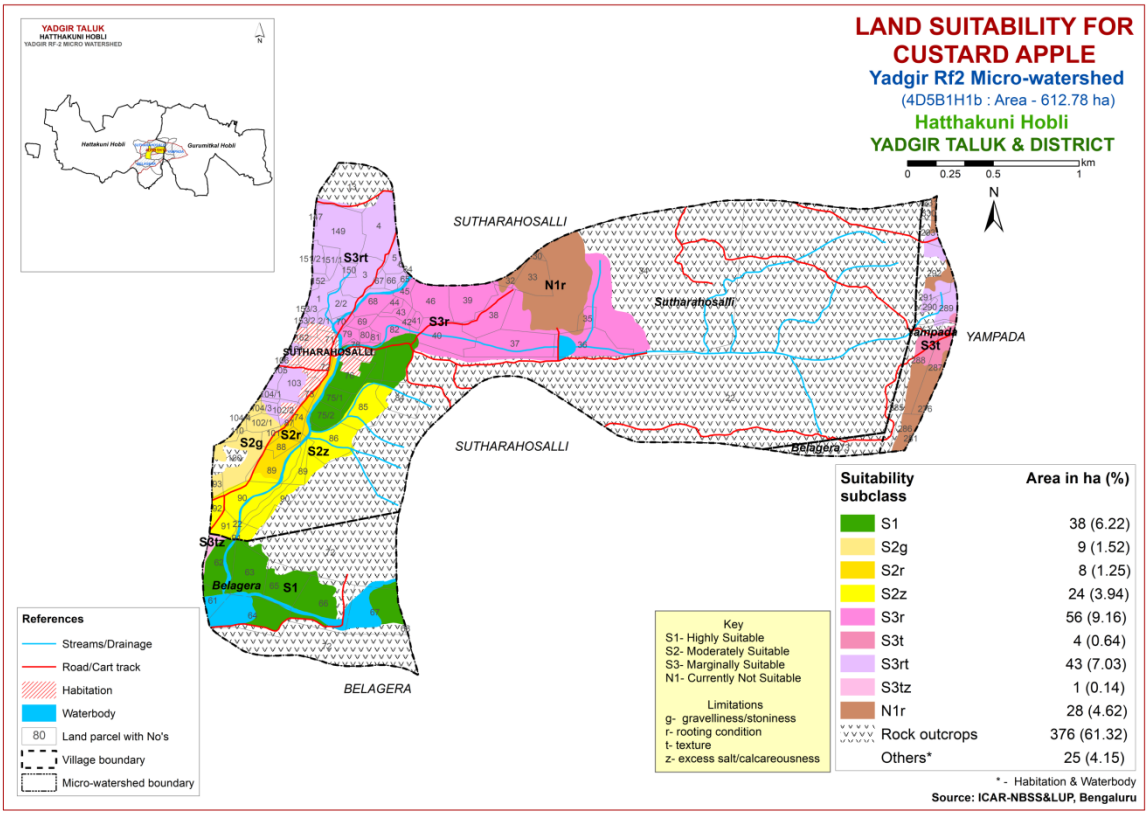


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

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.

An area of about 1 ha (<1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Tamarind and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing Tamarind occupy an area of about 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of calcareousness, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 139 ha (23%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing Tamarind and occur in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

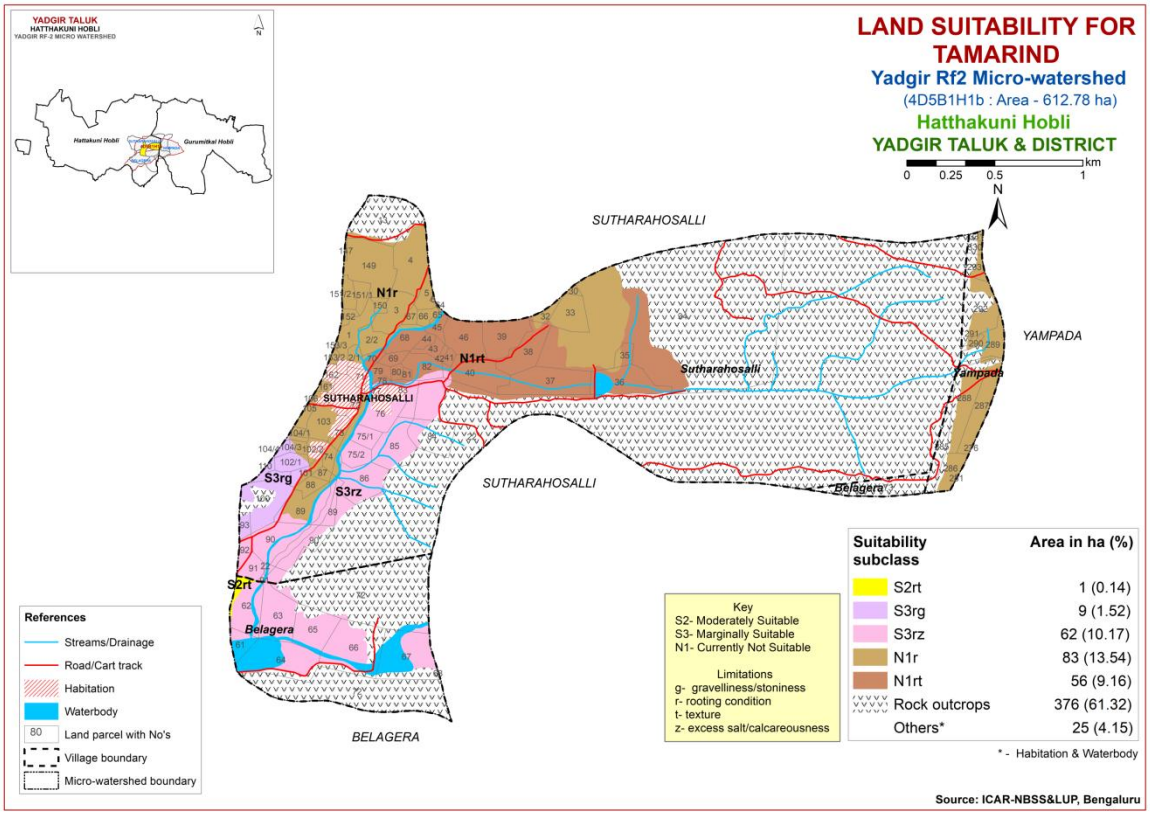


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is one of the important crop grown for rearing 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.

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands occur in 71 ha (12%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of calcareousness, rooting depth and gravelliness. An area of about 13 ha (2%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing mulberry and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Currently not suitable lands (Class N1) occupy an area of about 127 ha (21%) and distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

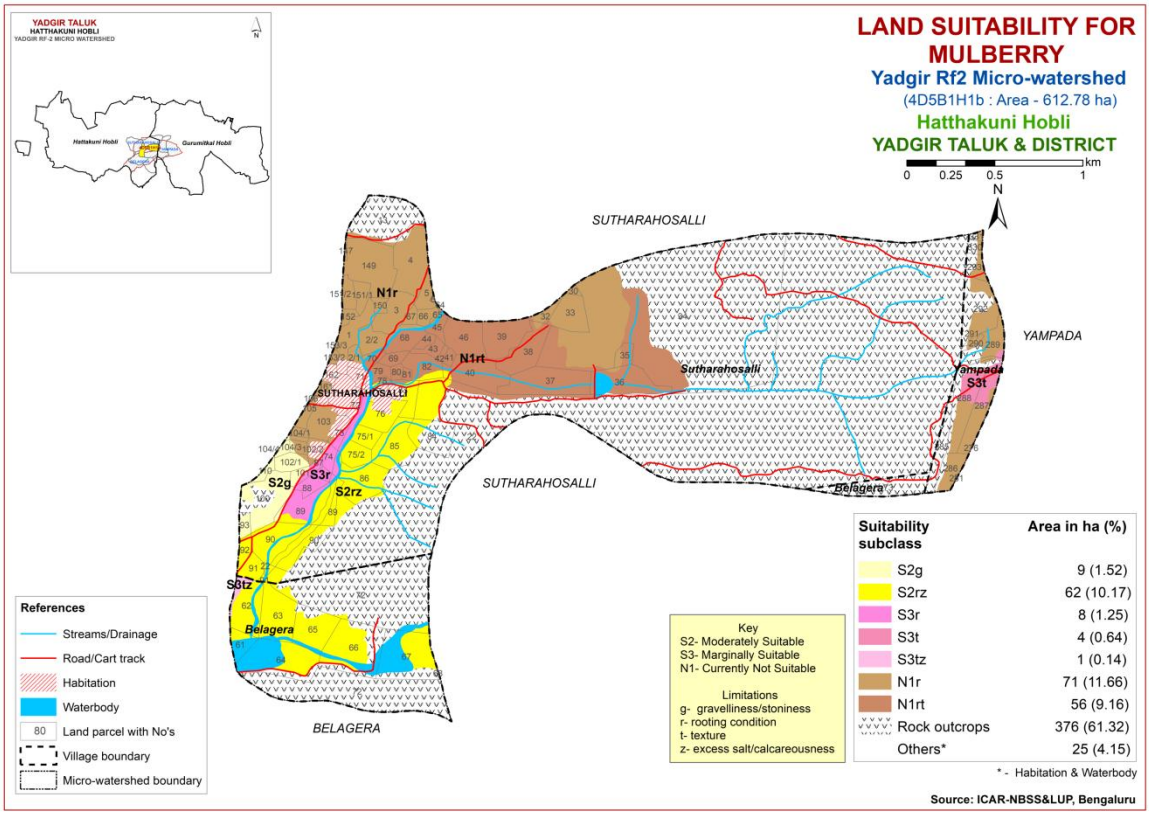


Fig. 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry.

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 about 71 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing marigold and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing marigold occupy an area of about 112 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness and rooting depth. Currently not suitable lands (Class N1) occupy an area of about 28 ha (5%) and distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of rooting depth.

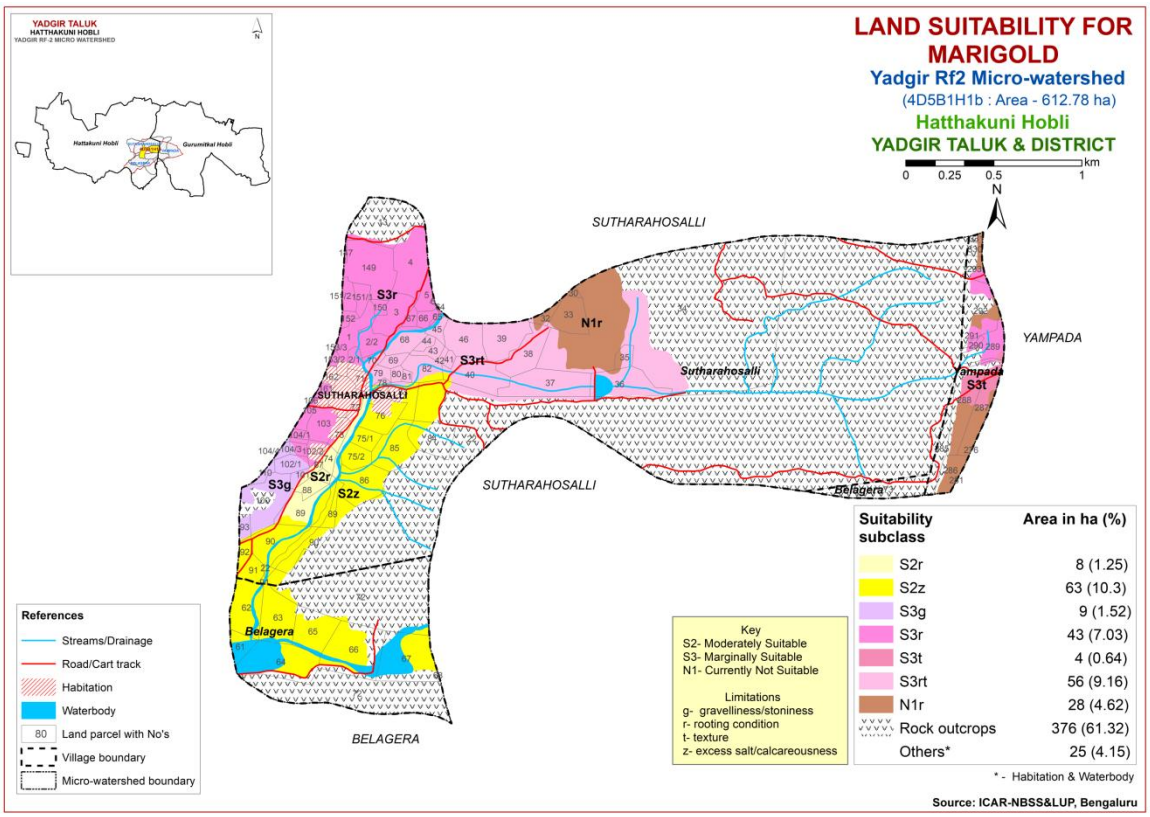


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

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 about 71 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Chrysanthemum and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing Chrysanthemum occupy an area of about 112 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, southwestern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness and rooting depth. Currently not suitable lands (Class N1) occupy an area of about 28 ha (5%) and distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of rooting depth.

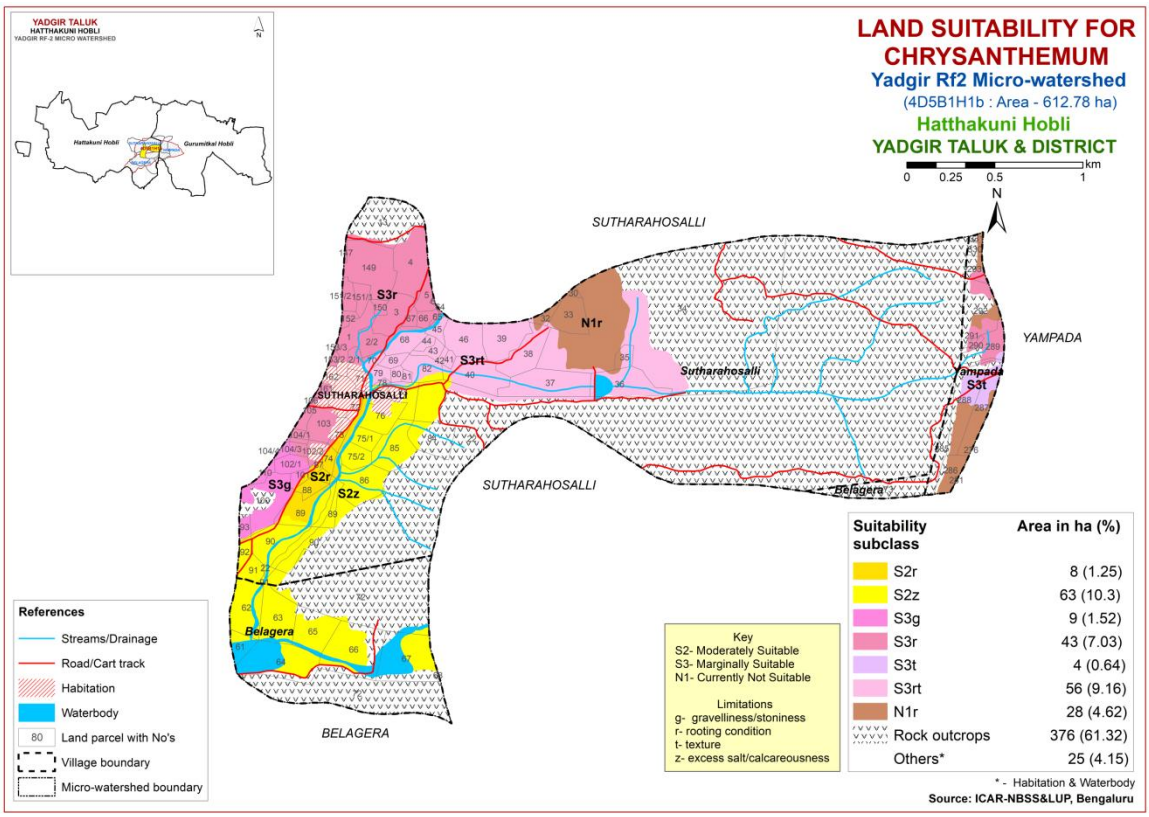


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drain-age Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC (dSm^{-1})	ESP (%)	CEC [Cmol $(p^{+})kg^{-1}$]	BS (%)
					Sur-face	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Sub-surface (%)								
BDLiB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
SBRcC3g1	866	150	SED	50-75	sl	ls	15-35	<15	<50	3-5	severe	8.24	0.145	1.15	7.50	100
HSLiB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sc	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLhB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	scl	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
YDRcB2	866	150	WD	100-150	sl	sl	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate	7.25	0.114	0.31	3.40	96
JNKhB2	866	150	WD	50-75	scl	scl	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate	8.42	0.148	0.18	14.50	100
HTKcC2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	15-35	10-25	<50	3-5	moderate	6.81	0.062	0.38	3.00	100
HTKcB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	<15	10-25	<50	1-3	moderate	6.81	0.062	0.38	3.00	100
BDPiB3	866	150	WD	<25	sc	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	severe	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
KBDhB2	866	150	WD	75-100	scl	g scl	<15	35-60	<50	1-3	moderate	7.84	0.604	4.27	11.50	100
KBDcC2g1	866	150	WD	75-100	sl	g scl	15-35	35-60	<50	3-5	moderate	7.84	0.604	4.27	11.50	100
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	<25	ls	sl	15-35	10-15	<50	1-3	moderate	5.85	0.027	1.17	2.60	60.90

*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 12 soil map units identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 5 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 5 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LUC	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	33.HSLiB2 126.HSLhB2	Moderately deep black sandy clay- sandy clay loam soils, 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly, moderate erosion.
2	42.YDRcB2	Deep, sandy loam soils, 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly, moderate erosion.
3	130.KBDhB2 164.KBDcC2g1	Moderately deep, red gravelly sandy clay loam- sandy clay soils, 1-5% slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly, moderate erosion.
4	12.SBRcC3g1	Moderately shallow, sandy loam soils, 3-5 % slopes, gravelly, severe erosion.
5	5.BDLiB2 110.JNKhB2 113.HTKcC2g1 119.BDPiB3 153.KKRbB2g1 165.HTKcB2	Shallow to very shallow sandy loam- sandy clay soils, 1-5% slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly, moderate to severe erosion.

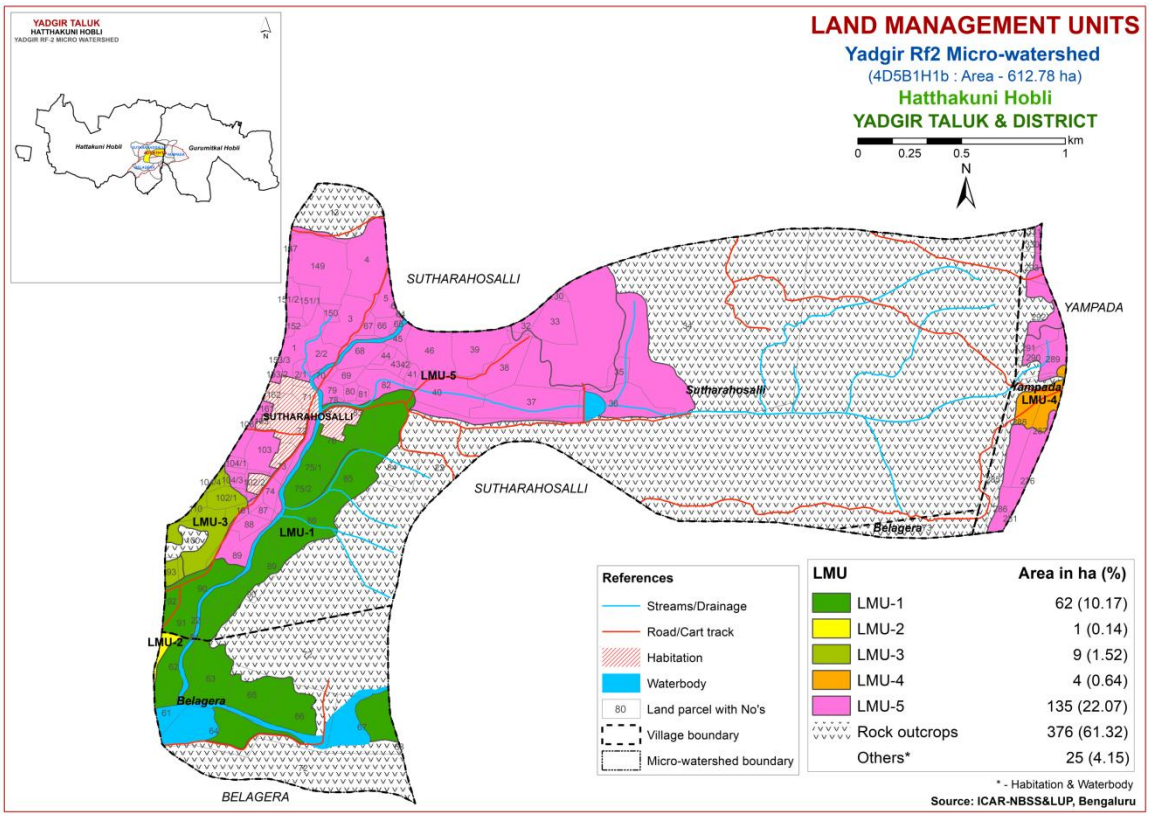


Fig. 7.30 Land management Map- Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 5 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
1	33.HSLiB2 126.HSLhB2	**Belagera**:62,63,65,66,67 **Sutharahosalli**:75/1,75/2 76,83,85,86,89,90,91, 92	Moderately deep black sandy clay- sandy clay loam soils, 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly, moderate erosion.	Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Soybean, Cotton, Bengal gram, Safflower, Linseed, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Pomegranate, Lime, Musambi, Tamarind, Jamun, Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Drumstick, Chilli, Bhendi, Cluster bean, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
2	42.YDRcB2	**Belagera**: 61,62	Deep, sandy loam soils, 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly, moderate erosion.	Groundnut, Horse gram, Redgram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Pomegranate, Lime, Musambi, Tamarind, Jamun, Amla, Custard apple, Ber **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
3	130.KBDhB2 164.KBDcC2g1	**Sutharahosalli**:93,100,102/1,104/4,110	Moderately deep, red gravelly sandy clay loam- sandy clay soils, 1-5% slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly, moderate erosion.	Groundnut, Bajra, Horse gram, Castor, Mulberry	**Fruit crops:** Musambi, Lime, Jamun, Jackfruit Amla, Custardapple, Tamarind **Vegetable crops:** Drumstick, Curry leaves	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practises (Crescent Bunding with Catch Pit etc)
4	12.SBRcC3g1	**Yampada**:287,288,289	Moderately shallow, sandy loam soils, 3-5 % slopes, gravelly, severe erosion.	-	**Agri- silvi- Pasture:** Hybrid napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope and split application of nitrogenous

						fertilizers
5	5.BDLiB2 110.JNKhB2 113.HTKcC2g1 119.BDPiB3 153.KKRbB2g1 165.HTKcB2	**Sutharahosalli**:1,2/1,2/2,3,4,5,6,30,32,33,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,73,74,78,79,80,81,82,87,88,101,103,104/1,104/2,104/3,105,106,147,149,150,151/1,151/2,152,153/2,153/3,161 **Yampada**:276,281,286,287,288,289,290,291,331	Shallow to very shallow sandy loam-sandy clay soils, 1-5% slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly, moderate to severe erosion.	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Custard apple, Amla, Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, Glyricidia, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope and split application of nitrogen fertilizers

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

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

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

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

The most important characteristics of a healthy soil are

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

Characteristics of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of HSL series occupies maximum area of 62 ha (10%) followed by BDL 59 ha (9%), HTK 43 ha (7%), BDP 20 ha (3%), KBD 9 ha (2%), KKR 8 ha (1%), JNK 8 ha (1%), SBR 4 ha (<1%) and YDR 1 ha (<1%).
- As per land capability classification an area of about 212 ha in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.

- On the basis of soil reaction, about 1 ha (<1%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 193 ha (32%) is neutral (pH 6.5 -7.3) and 17 ha (3%) area is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8).
- **Soil Health Management**

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

Acid soils

Slightly acid soils occur in about 1 ha (<1%) area in the microwatershed.

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

Liming materials:

1. $CaCO_3$ (Calcium Carbonate).
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.

Alkaline soils

Slightly alkaline soils cover about 17 ha (3%) area in the microwatershed.

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of Biofertilizers (Azospirullum, Azotobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 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 – 5kg/ha (once in three years).

Neutral soils

Neutral soils occur in about 193 ha (32%) area in the microwatershed.

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factors affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 613 ha area in the microwatershed, an area of about 188 ha

is suffering from moderate and 24 ha from severe erosion. These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

Net planning (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, radish, potato etc) but not ideal for crops that need stagnant water like lowland paddy. Heavy textured soils are poor in water infiltration and percolation. They are prone for sheet erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.
- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.

- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is medium (0.5-0.75%) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed. 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 212 ha area where OC is medium (0.5-0.75%). For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed. For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is medium.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 205 ha (33%) and low in 7 ha (1%) area of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is low to medium, for all the crops, additional 25% of potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is medium in 18 ha (3%) and low in 194 ha (32%) area of the microwatershed. Low and medium areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertilizer (13% of sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is low in the available boron content. For these areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.
- **Available Iron:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient in the available iron content.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient in the available manganese content.
- **Available Copper:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient in the available copper content.
- **Available Zinc:** An area of the 193 ha (32%) is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in available zinc content and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 18 ha (3%) area of the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.

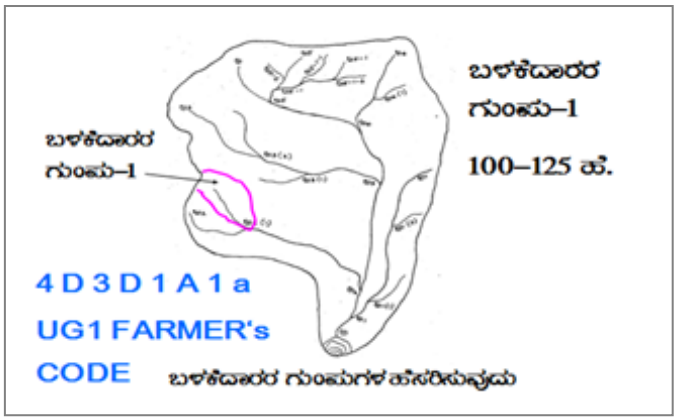
- **Soil Alkalinity:** The microwatershed has 17 ha (3%) area with soils that are slightly alkaline. These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acasia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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

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



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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

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

9.1 Treatment Plan

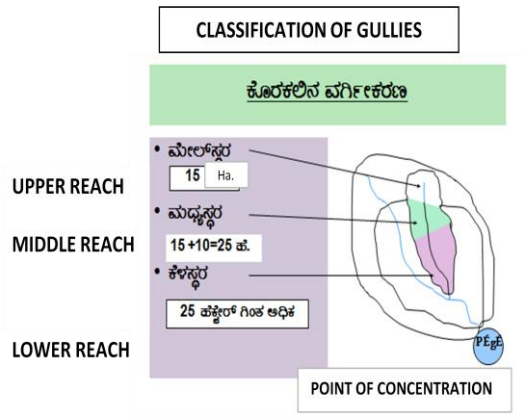
The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

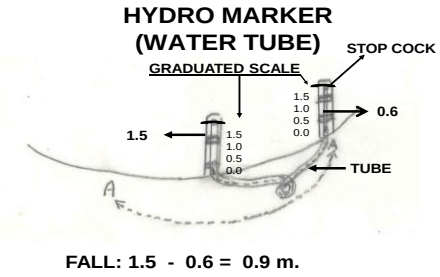
Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan	
• Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale • Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale • Drainage lines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

USER GROUP-1



Measurement of Land Slope

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



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

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

Note: (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

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

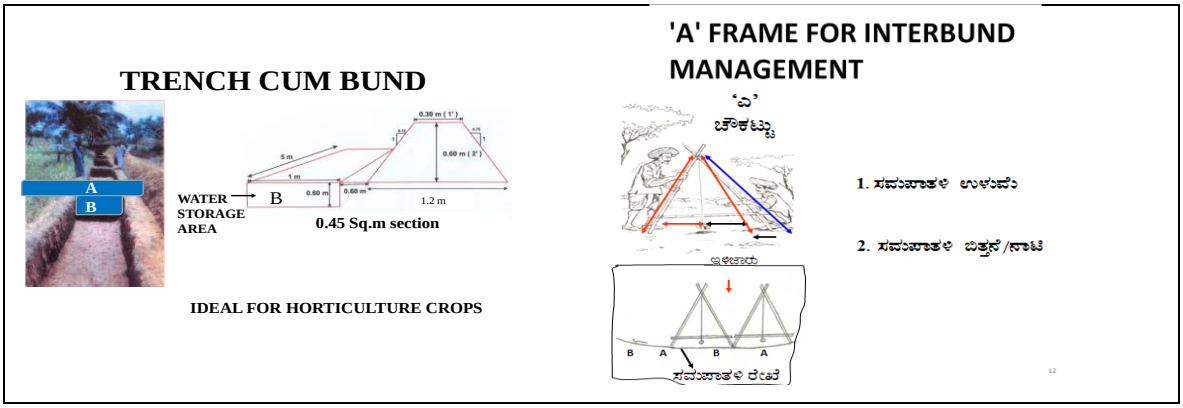
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

B. Water Ways

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

C. Farm Ponds

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

D. Diversion Channel

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

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

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

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 29 ha (5%) needs Trench cum Bunding and 182 ha (30%) needs Graded Bunding.

The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after considering their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

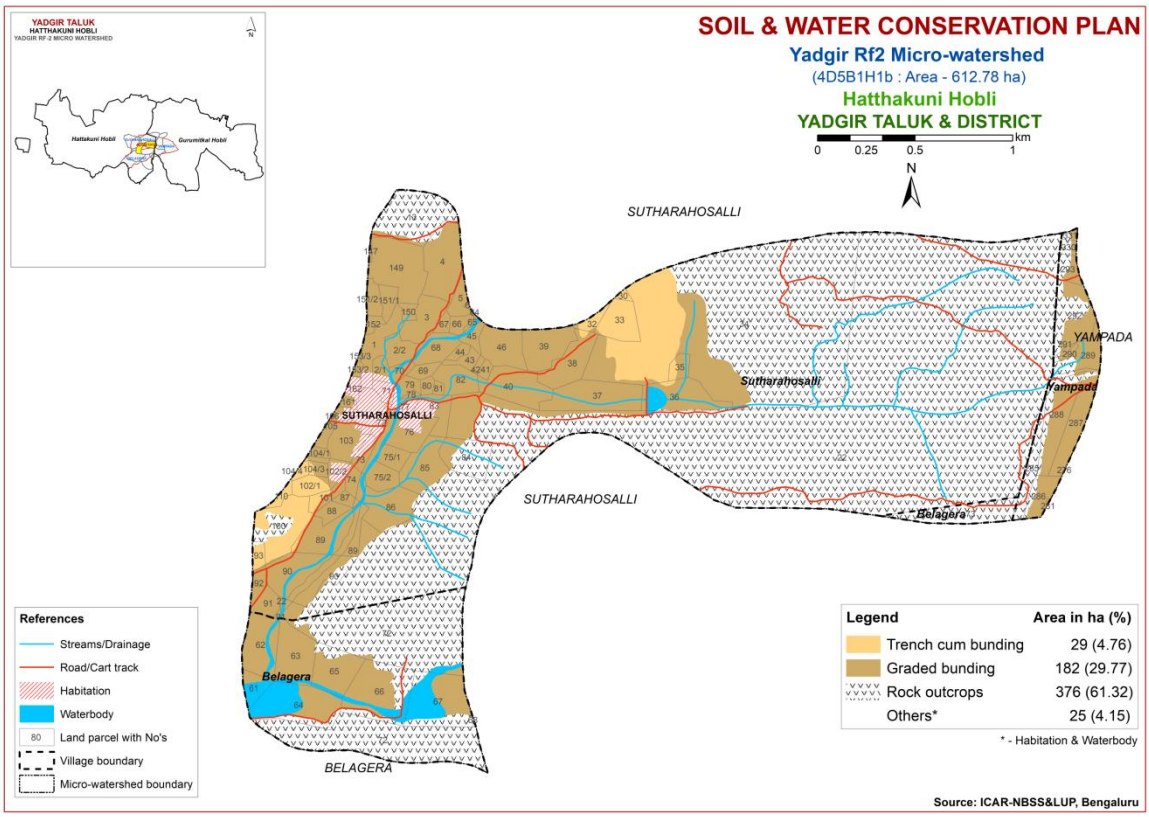


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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Appendix I

Yadgir Rf-2 (1H1b) Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Sutharahosalli	1	3.47	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	2/1	1.04	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	2/2	2.04	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	3	3.48	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Paddy (Ct+Pd)	1 Borewell	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	4	6.57	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	5	1.41	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	6	0.07	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	13	8.26	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	22	243.92	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	30	0.31	BDPiB3	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	32	0.92	BDPiB3	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	33	3.58	BDPiB3	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	34	87.42	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	35	1.19	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	36	5.56	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	37	6.88	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	1 Borewell	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	38	4.54	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	39	4.62	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	40	5.43	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	41	0.51	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	42	0.27	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	43	0.97	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Sutharahosalli	44	0.62	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	45	1.07	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	46	4.16	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	64	0.04	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	65	0.26	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	66	0.87	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	67	0.64	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	68	2.77	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	1 Borewell	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	69	0.95	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	70	0.87	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	71	0.94	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	72	0.84	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	73	1.16	JNKhB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	74	0.99	JNKhB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	75/1	1.55	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	75/2	2	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	76	3.51	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	77	0.95	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	78	0.2	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	79	0.98	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	80	0.57	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	81	0.36	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	82	2.78	BDLiB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	83	2.6	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Sutharahosalli	84	4.31	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	85	4.96	HSLhB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	86	4.83	HSLhB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	87	0.57	JNKhB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	88	1.2	JNKhB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	89	5.43	HSLhB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	1 Borewell	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	90	6.97	HSLhB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	91	1.52	HSLhB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	92	1.1	HSLhB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	93	0.87	KBDcC2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	100	6.61	KBDhB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	101	1.4	JNKhB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	102/1	1.72	KBDhB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	102/2	1.07	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	103	3.05	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	104/1	0.55	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	104/2	0.26	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	104/3	0.71	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	104/4	0.49	KBDhB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	105	1.41	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	106	0.01	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	110	0.64	KBDhB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	TCB
Sutharahosalli	147	0.15	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	149	7.48	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Sutharahosalli	150	0.66	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	151/1	1.27	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	151/2	1.26	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	152	0.6	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	153/2	0.34	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	153/3	0.08	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	161	0.51	HTKcB2	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Sutharahosalli	162	0.75	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Belagera	61	1.7	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy+Scrubland+Waterbody (Pd+Sl+Wb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Belagera	62	5.19	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	63	5.44	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	64	7.92	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Belagera	65	4.91	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	66	8.97	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Ragi (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	67	8.17	HSLiB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	68	0.07	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Belagera	72	42.96	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Belagera	73	5.31	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Yampada	276	0.04	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Ragi (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Yampada	281	0.05	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Yampada	285	2.81	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Yampada	286	2.44	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Yampada	287	4.52	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Ragi (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Yampada	288	6.01	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Yampada	289	3.03	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yampada	290	0.37	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yampada	291	0.22	HTKcC2g1	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yampada	292	5.9	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Yampada	293	1.43	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Yampada	330	0.63	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Yampada	331	0.36	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Yadgir Rf-2 (1H1b) Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Sutharahosalli	1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	2/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	2/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	3	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	4	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	5	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	6	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	13	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	22	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	30	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	32	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	33	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	34	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	35	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	36	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	37	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	38	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	39	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	40	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	41	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	42	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	43	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	44	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Sutharahosalli	45	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	46	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	64	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	65	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	66	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	67	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	68	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	69	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	70	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	71	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	72	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	73	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	74	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	75/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	75/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	76	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	77	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	78	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	79	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	80	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	81	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	82	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	83	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	84	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Sutharahosalli	85	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Sutharahosalli	86	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	87	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	88	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	89	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	90	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	91	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	92	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	93	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	100	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	101	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	102/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	102/2	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Sutharahosalli	103	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	104/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	104/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	104/3	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	104/4	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	105	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	106	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	110	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	147	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	149	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	150	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	151/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Sutharahosalli	151/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	152	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	153/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	153/3	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	161	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Sutharahosalli	162	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Belagera	61	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Belagera	62	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Belagera	63	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Belagera	64	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Belagera	65	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Belagera	66	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Belagera	67	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Belagera	68	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Belagera	72	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Belagera	73	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Yampada	276	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	281	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	285	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Yampada	286	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	287	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	288	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	289	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	290	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	291	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yampada	292	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Yampada	293	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Yampada	330	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Yampada	331	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Yadgir Rf-2 (1H1b) 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
Sutharahosalli	1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	2/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	2/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	3	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	4	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	5	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	6	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	13	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
Sutharahosalli	22	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
Sutharahosalli	30	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
Sutharahosalli	32	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
Sutharahosalli	33	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
Sutharahosalli	34	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
Sutharahosalli	35	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	36	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	37	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	38	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	39	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	40	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	41	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	42	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	43	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	44	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	45	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt

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
Sutharahosalli	46	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	64	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	65	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	66	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	67	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	68	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	69	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	70	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	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
Sutharahosalli	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
Sutharahosalli	73	N1r	S2t	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1rt	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Sutharahosalli	74	N1r	S2t	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1rt	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Sutharahosalli	75/1	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	75/2	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	76	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	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
Sutharahosalli	78	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	79	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	80	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	81	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	82	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Sutharahosalli	83	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	84	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
Sutharahosalli	85	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	86	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	87	N1r	S2t	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1rt	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Sutharahosalli	88	N1r	S2t	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1rt	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Sutharahosalli	89	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	90	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz

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Sutharahosalli	91	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	92	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz
Sutharahosalli	93	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Sutharahosalli	100	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Sutharahosalli	101	N1r	S2t	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1rt	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Sutharahosalli	102/1	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Sutharahosalli	102/2	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
Sutharahosalli	103	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	104/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	104/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	104/3	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	104/4	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Sutharahosalli	105	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	106	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	110	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S2g	S3g	S3rg	S3g	S2g	S2g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S3g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g	S2g
Sutharahosalli	147	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	149	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	150	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	151/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	151/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	152	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	153/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	153/3	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	161	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Sutharahosalli	162	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Belagera	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
Belagera	62	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Belagera	63	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Belagera	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

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
Belagera	65	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Belagera	66	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Belagera	67	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Belagera	68	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
Belagera	72	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
Belagera	73	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
Yampada	276	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
Yampada	281	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
Yampada	285	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
Yampada	286	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
Yampada	287	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
Yampada	288	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
Yampada	289	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yampada	290	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yampada	291	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yampada	292	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
Yampada	293	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
Yampada	330	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
Yampada	331	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

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

CONTENTS

1.	Salient findings of the survey	1-6
2.	Introduction	7
3	Methodology	8
4	Salient features of the survey	9-31
5	Summary	33-38

LIST OF TABLES

1	Households sampled for socio economic survey	9
2	Population characteristics	9
3	Age wise classification of household members	9
4	Education level of household members	10
5	Occupation of household heads	10
6	Occupation of family members	10
7	Institutional participation of household members	11
8	Type of house owned by households	11
9	Durable assets owned by households	11
10	Average value of durable assets owned by households	12
11	Farm implements owned by households	12
12	Average value of farm implements	12
13	Livestock possession by households	13
14	Average labour availability	13
15	Adequacy of hired labour	13
16	Distribution of land (ha)	13
17	Average land value (Rs./ha)	14
18	Status of bore wells	14
19	Status of open wells	14
20	Source of irrigation	14
21	Depth of water (Avg in meters)	14
22	Irrigated area (ha)	15
23	Cropping pattern	15
24	Cropping intensity	15
25	Possession of bank account and saving	15
26	Borrowing status	16
27	Source of credit availed by households	16
28	Avg. Credit amount	16
29	Purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit	16
30	Purpose of credit borrowed - private credit	16
31	Repayment status of credit borrowed from institutional	17
32	Repayment status of credit borrowed from private	17
33	Opinion on institutional sources of credit	17
34	Opinion on non-institutional sources of credit	17

35	Cost of cultivation of Cotton	18
36	Cost of cultivation of Green gram	19
37	Cost of cultivation of Groundnut	20
38	Cost of cultivation of Red gram	21
39	Cost of cultivation of Sorghum	22
40	Cost of cultivation of Paddy	23
41	Cost of cultivation of Onion	24
42	Adequacy of fodder	25
43	Annual gross income	25
44	Average annual expenditure	25
45	Horticulture species grown	25
46	Forest species grown	26
47	Average additional investment capacity	26
48	Source of additional investment	26
49	Marketing of the agricultural produce	27
50	Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce	27
51	Mode of transport of agricultural produce	28
52	Incidence of soil and water erosion problems	28
53	Interest shown towards soil testing	28
54	Soil and water conservation practices	28
55	Status of soil and water conservation structures	29
56	Agencies involved in soil conservation structures	29
57	Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use	29
58	Source of drinking water	29
59	Source of light	30
60	Existence of sanitary toilet facility	30
61	Possession of public distribution system (PDS) card	30
62	Participation in NREGA programme	30
63	Adequacy of food items	30
64	Inadequacy of food items	31
65	Farming constraints experienced	31

Chapter 1

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- *The data on households sampled for socio economic survey indicated that 34 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed among them 6 (17.65 %) were landless, 14 (41.18 %) were marginal farmers, 7 (20.59 %) were small farmers, 4 (11.76 %) were semi medium farmers and 3 (8.82 %) were medium farmers.*
- *The data indicated that there were 91 (54.49 %) men and 76 (45.51 %) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.33, marginal farmers' was 4.92, small farmers' was 4.28, semi medium farmers' was 5.5 and medium farmers' was 6.66.*
- *The data indicated that, 36 (21.56 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 61 (36.53 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 55 (32.93 %) were in 36-60 years of age and 15 (8.98 %) were above 61 years of age.*
- *The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-2 had 70.06 per cent illiterates, 10.18 per cent of them had primary school, 1.80 per cent of them had middle school, 8.98 per cent of them had high school education, 2.40 per cent of them had PUC, 0.60 per cent of them had Masters education and 1.20 per cent of them had Degree education.*
- *The results indicate that, 29.41 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 67.65 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.94 cent of the household heads were General Labour.*
- *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 7.19 per cent of the household members, 67.66 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.60 per cent were in general labour, 0.60 per cent were private service, 16.77 per cent were students, 1.20 per cent were housewives and 5.99 per cent were children.*
- *The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.*
- *The results indicate that 14.71 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 67.65 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20.59 per cent of them possess Pucca/RCC house.*
- *The results show that 47.06 per cent of the households possess TV, 8.82 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 14.71 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 20.59 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 2.94 per cent of the households possess Tempo and 82.35 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.*
- *The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 6,343, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,166, Bicycle was Rs. 1,500, motor cycle was Rs. 34,714 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,864.*
- *About 23.53 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 50 per cent of the households possess plough, 38.24 per cent of them possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill,*

14.71 per cent of them possess sparyer, 2.94 per cent of them possess Sprinkler and 41.18 per cent of them possess weeder.

- *The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 12,875, plough was Rs. 4,047, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs. 3,492, sprayer was Rs. 2,540, sprinkler was Rs. 1,166 and the average value of weeder was Rs. 132.*
- *The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 17.65 per cent of the households possess local cow, 2.94 per cent of the households possess Crossbred cow, 14.71 per cent of the households possess Buffalo and 2.94 per cent of the households possess Poultry birds.*
- *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, average own labour (women) available was 1.79, average hired labour (men) available was 9.61 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.70.*
- *The results indicate that, 70.59 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed possess 28.32 ha (75.42 %) of dry land and 9.23 ha (24.58 %) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 8.43 ha (100 %) of dry land. Small farmers possess 8.81 ha (90.44 %) of dry land and 0.93 ha (9.56 %) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.86 ha (58.54 %) of dry land and 3.44 ha (41.46 %) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 6.22 ha (56.14 %) and 4.86 ha (43.86 %) of irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 370,658.86 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 411,666.67. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 602,092.13 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 376,683.51 for dry land and Rs. 859,130.45 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 267,583.33 for dry land and Rs. 348,705.88 for irrigated land. In case of medium farmers, the average land value was Rs. 128,645.84 for dry land and Rs. 370,500 for irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, there were 1 De-functioning and 2 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.*
- *The results indicate that, there were 1 functioning open wells in the micro watershed.*
- *The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 5.88 per cent of the farmers and Canal and Open Well were the irrigation source in the micro water shed for 2.94 per cent of the farmers.*
- *The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 5.29 meters.*
- *The results indicate that, small and semi medium farmers had an irrigated area of 0.93 ha and 3.36 ha respectively.*

- *The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (2.83 ha), green gram (7.91 ha), groundnut (4.25 ha), Paddy (1.21 ha), Jasmine (2.11 ha), red gram (16.23 ha), Onion (0.81 ha) and sorghum (2.02 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, Jasmine, sorghum, cotton and green gram. Small farmers have grown red gram, green gram, onion and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram, green gram and groundnut. Medium farmers have grown red gram, green gram, Jasmine, cotton and sorghum.*
- *The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed was found to be 73.97 per cent.*
- *The results indicate that, 91.18 per cent of the households have bank account and 64.71 per cent of the households have savings.*
- *The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.*
- *The results indicate that, 25 per cent of the households have borrowed from commercial bank, 8.33 per cent of the households have borrowed from Friends/Relatives and 41.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from Grameena Bank.*
- *The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs. 55,000.08.*
- *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production.*
- *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from private sources for the purpose of Household consumption.*
- *The results indicated that, 87.50 per cent of the households Un paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources and 12.50 per cent of the households Partially paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources.*
- *The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.*
- *The results indicate that, 75 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations and 12.50 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from easy accessibility of credit and Higher rate of interest.*
- *The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 32406.73. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54751.67. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 22344.93. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.69.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 37433.22. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42691.58. The net*

income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 5258.35. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.14.

- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 27567.67. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 94209.21. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 66641.54. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 3.42.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 33006.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54609.16. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 21602.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.65.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 39494.45. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 33417.64. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -6076.81. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.85.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Paddy was Rs. 39803.03. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 82333.33. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 42530.30. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.07.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Onion was Rs. 34350.43. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 85913.05. The net income from Onion cultivation was Rs. 51562.61. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.5.*
- *The results indicate that, 29.41 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 2.94 per cent of the households opined that green fodder was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 67,333.33 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 166,778.57, for small farmers it was Rs. 242,715.43, semi medium farmers it was Rs. 192,500 and medium farmers it was Rs. 191,666.67.*
- *The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 12,459.04. For landless households it was Rs. 5,277.78, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 6,194.87, for small farmers it was Rs. 12,068.44, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 29,600 and medium farmers it was Rs. 34,111.11.*
- *The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 3 coconut, 29 Custard apple, 4 lime and 7 mango tree in their field.*
- *The results indicate that, households have planted 50 Eucalyptus, 53 Neem, 4 Acacia, 3 Banyan and 10 tamarind trees in their field.*
- *The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,441.18 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 5,294.12 for Irrigation facility, households have an average investment*

capacity of Rs. 1,470.59 for improved livestock management and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,470.59 for Subsidiary enterprises.

- *The results indicated that government subsidy was the source of additional investment for 5.88 per cent for land development, 8.82 per cent for irrigation facility. Loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 2.94 per cent for subsidiary enterprises. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 5.88 per cent for land development.*
- *The results indicated that, cotton and paddy was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Green gram was sold to the extent of 90 per cent, Groundnut was sold to the extent of 90 per cent, Onion was sold to the extent of 97.5 per cent, Paddy was sold to the extent of 91.67 per cent, Red gram was sold to the extent of 91.95 per cent and sorghum to the extent of 84.62 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, about 23.53 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 76.47 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to Regulated Market.*
- *The results indicated that, 88.24 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation and 11.76 per cent of the households have used Truck as a mode of transportation.*
- *The results indicated that, 38.24 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.*
- *The results indicated that, 82.35 per cent have shown interest in soil test.*
- *The results indicated that, 11.76 per cent have adopted Field Bunding, 5.88 per cent have adopted Farm Pond and 2.94 per cent have adopted Bore Well Recharge Pit.*
- *The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the Bore Well Recharge Pit structures were good, 50 per cent each of the Farm Pond structure was good and slightly damaged and 100 per cent of the Field Bunding structures were good .*
- *The results indicated that, 11.76 per cent of the conservation structures were constructed with own funds and 8.82 per cent of the conservation structures were used govt funds.*
- *The results indicated that, 85.29 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel, 20.59 per cent of the households used Kerosene and 23.53 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 58.82 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households in micro watershed and Solar Lamp was the major source of light for 2.94 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, 41.18 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.*

- *The results indicated that, 94.12 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards and 2.94 per cent of the sampled households possessed APL cards and Not Possessed.*
- *The results indicated that, 97.06 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 67.65 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 79.41 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 32.35 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 8.82 per cent and Milk and were adequate for 17.65 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 29.41 per cent of the households, Pulses were inadequate for 20.59 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 67.65 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 82.35 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 91.18 per cent, Milk were inadequate for 76.47 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 97.06 per cent of the households and Meat was inadequate for 100 per cent of the households.*
- *The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the was the constraint experienced by 79.41 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (70.59 %), frequent incidence of pest and diseases and High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (82.35 %), Inadequacy of irrigation water (58.82 %), High rate of interest on credit and Low price for the agricultural commodities (79.41 %), Lack of marketing facilities in the area (64.71 %), Inadequate extension services (44.12 %) and Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (61.76 %).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

Description of the study area

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 jawar 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%.

Description of the micro watershed

Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed in Belagiri sub-watershed (Yadgiri taluk and district) is located in between $16^0$51’23.113’’ to $16^0$49’46.707’’ North latitudes and $77^0$15’43.695’’ to $77^0$13’12.319’’ East longitudes, covering an area of about 322.07 ha, bounded by Sutharahosalli, Yampada and Belagera villages.

Methodology followed in assessing socio-economic status of households

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

Chapter 4

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

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

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 34 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed among them 6 (17.65 %) were landless, 14 (41.18 %) were marginal farmers, 7 (20.59 %) were small farmers, 4 (11.76 %) were semi medium farmers and 3 (8.82 %) were medium farmers.

Table 1: Households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	6	17.65	14	41.18	7	20.59	4	11.76	3	8.82	34	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 91 (54.49 %) men and 76 (45.51 %) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.33, marginal farmers' was 4.92, small farmers' was 4.28, semi medium farmers' was 5.5 and medium farmers' was 6.66.

Table 2: Population characteristics of Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (69)		SF (30)		SMF (22)		MDF (20)		All (167)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	14	53.85	41	59.42	16	53.33	11	50	9	45	91	54.49
2	Women	12	46.15	28	40.58	14	46.67	11	50	11	55	76	45.51
Total		26	100	69	100	30	100	22	100	20	100	167	100
Average		4.33		4.92		4.28		5.5		6.66		4.11	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 36 (21.56 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 61 (36.53 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 55 (32.93 %) were in 36-60 years of age and 15 (8.98 %) were above 61 years of age.

Table 3: Age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (69)		SF (30)		SMF (22)		MDF (20)		All (167)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	11	42.31	11	15.94	5	16.67	6	27.27	3	15	36	21.56
2	16-35 years of age	10	38.46	25	36.23	9	30	7	31.82	10	50	61	36.53
3	36-60 years of age	4	15.38	23	33.33	13	43.33	9	40.91	6	30	55	32.93
4	> 61 years	1	3.85	10	14.49	3	10	0	0	1	5	15	8.98
Total		26	100	69	100	30	100	22	100	20	100	167	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-2 had 70.06 per cent illiterates, 10.18 per cent of them had primary school, 1.80 per cent of them had middle school, 8.98 per cent of them had high school education, 2.40 per cent of them had PUC, 0.60 per cent of them had Masters Education and 1.20 per cent of them had Degree education.

Table 4. Education level of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (69)		SF (30)		SMF (22)		MDF (20)		All (167)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	15	57.69	49	71.01	24	80	13	59.09	16	80	117	70.06
2	Primary School	5	19.23	7	10.14	1	3.33	3	13.64	1	5	17	10.18
3	Middle School	0	0	1	1.45	0	0	2	9.09	0	0	3	1.80
4	High School	4	15.38	6	8.70	1	3.33	1	4.55	3	15	15	8.98
5	PUC	0	0	2	2.90	1	3.33	1	4.55	0	0	4	2.40
6	Degree	0	0	1	1.45	1	3.33	0	0	0	0	2	1.20
7	Masters	0	0	1	1.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.60
8	Others	2	7.69	2	2.90	2	6.67	2	9.09	0	0	8	4.79
Total		26	100	69	100	30	100	22	100	20	100	167	100

Occupation of household heads: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 29.41 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 67.65 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.94 cent of the household heads were General Labour.

Table 5: Occupation of household heads in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0	6	42.86	3	42.86	1	25	0	0	10	29.41
2	Agricultural Labour	6	100	8	57.14	3	42.86	3	75	3	100	23	67.65
3	General Labour	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
Total		6	100	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	34	100

Table 6: Occupation of family members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (69)		SF (30)		SMF (22)		MDF (20)		All (167)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	0	0	7	10.14	3	10	1	4.55	1	5	12	7.19
2	Agricultural Labour	15	57.69	49	71.01	20	66.67	13	59.09	16	80	113	67.66
3	General Labour	0	0	0	0	1	3.33	0	0	0	0	1	0.60
4	Private Service	0	0	1	1.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.60
5	Student	9	34.62	9	13.04	2	6.67	6	27.27	2	10	28	16.77
6	Housewife	0	0	0	0	1	3.33	0	0	1	5	2	1.20
7	Children	2	7.69	3	4.35	3	10	2	9.09	0	0	10	5.99
Total		26	100	69	100	30	100	22	100	20	100	167	100

Occupation of the household members: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 7.19 per cent of the household

members, 67.66 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.60 per cent were in general labour, 0.60 per cent were private service, 16.77 per cent were students, 1.20 per cent were housewives and 5.99 per cent were children.

Institutional participation of the household members: The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 7. The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.

Table 7. Institutional Participation of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (69)		SF (30)		SMF (22)		MDF (20)		All (167)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	26	100	69	100	30	100	22	100	20	100	167	100
Total		26	100	69	100	30	100	22	100	20	100	167	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 14.71 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 67.65 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20.59 per cent of them possess Pucca/RCC house.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (69)		SF (30)		SMF (22)		MDF (20)		All (167)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0	3	21.43	1	14.29	1	25	0	0	5	14.71
2	Katcha	6	100	8	57.14	3	42.86	3	75	3	100	23	67.65
3	Pucca/RCC	0	0	4	28.57	3	42.86	0	0	0	0	7	20.59
Total		6	100	15	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Durable Assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 47.06 per cent of the households possess TV, 8.82 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 14.71 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 20.59 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 2.94 per cent of the households possess Tempo and 82.35 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable Assets owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	5	83.33	4	28.57	2	28.57	4	100	1	33.33	16	47.06
2	Mixer/Grinder	1	16.67	1	7.14	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	3	8.82
3	Bicycle	2	33.33	3	21.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14.71
4	Motor Cycle	1	16.67	2	14.29	1	14.29	1	25	2	66.67	7	20.59
5	Tempo	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
6	Mobile Phone	6	100	11	78.57	5	71.43	4	100	2	66.67	28	82.35

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 6,343, mixer/grinder was Rs.

1,166, Bicycle was Rs. 1,500, motor cycle was Rs. 34,714 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,864.

Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Average value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Television	6,000	8,750	5,000	5,750	3,500	6,343
2	Mixer/Grinder	1,000	1,000	1,500	0	0	1,166
3	Bicycle	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	1,500
4	Motor Cycle	4,500	60,000	4,500	45,000	34,500	34,714
5	Tempo	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
6	Mobile Phone	2,875	2,668	3,600	3,111	1,863	2,864

Farm Implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About 23.53 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 50 per cent of the households possess plough, 38.24 per cent of them possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill, 14.71 per cent of them possess sparyer, 2.94 per cent of them possess Sprinkler and 41.18 per cent of them possess weeder.

Table 11. Farm Implements owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	3	21.43	1	14.29	1	25	3	100	8	23.53
2	Plough	0	0	6	42.86	5	71.43	3	75	3	100	17	50
3	Seed/Fertilizer Drill	0	0	5	35.71	2	28.57	2	50	4	133.33	13	38.24
4	Sprayer	0	0	3	21.43	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	5	14.71
5	Sprinkler	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
6	Weeder	0	0	6	42.86	4	57.14	2	50	2	66.67	14	41.18
7	Blank	6	100	5	35.71	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	13	38.24

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 12,875, plough was Rs. 4,047, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs. 3,492, sprayer was Rs. 2,540, sprinkler was Rs. 1,166 and the average value of weeder was Rs. 132.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Bullock Cart	0	14,000	20,000	32,000	3,000	12,875
2	Plough	0	2,583	3,360	5,833	6,333	4,047
3	Seed/Fertilizer Drill	0	2,400	4,000	2,600	5,050	3,492
4	Sprayer	0	2,633	2,400	0	0	2,540
5	Sprinkler	0	1,166	0	0	0	1,166
6	Weeder	0	88	110	87	480	132

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 13. The results

indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 17.65 per cent of the households possess local cow, 2.94 per cent of the households possess Crossbred cow, 14.71 per cent of the households possess Buffalo and 2.94 per cent of the households possess Poultry birds.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	4	28.57	3	42.86	2	50	3	100	12	35.29
2	Local cow	0	0	2	14.29	0	0	1	25	3	100	6	17.65
3	Crossbred cow	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
4	Buffalo	0	0	2	14.29	0	0	1	25	2	66.67	5	14.71
5	Poultry birds	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, average own labour (women) available was 1.79, average hired labour (men) available was 9.61 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.70.

Table 14. Average Labour availability in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	0	6.85	6.67	12.25	10	7.70
2	Own Labour Female	0	1.43	1.86	2.50	3	1.79
3	Own labour Male	0	1.71	1.86	3	3.33	2.03
4	Hired labour Male	0	11.36	6.67	10	10	9.61

Adequacy of Hired Labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 70.59 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of Hired Labour in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	13	92.86	5	71.43	4	100	2	66.67	24	70.59

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed possess 28.32 ha (75.42 %) of dry land and 9.23 ha (24.58 %) of irrigated land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (Ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
1	Dry	0	0	8.43	100	8.81	90.44	4.86	58.54	6.22	56.14	28.32	75.42
2	Irrigated	0	0	0	0	0.93	9.56	3.44	41.46	4.86	43.86	9.23	24.58
Total		0	100	8.43	100	9.74	100	8.30	100	11.07	100	37.54	100

Average land value (Rs./ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 370,658.86 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 411,666.67.

Table 17. Average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	602,092.13	376,683.51	267,583.33	128,645.84	370,658.86
2	Irrigated	0	0	859,130.45	348,705.88	370,500	411,666.67

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 1 De-functioning and 2 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.

Table 18. Status of bore wells in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	De-functioning	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Functioning	0	0	0	2	0	2

Status of open wells: The data regarding the status of open wells in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, there were 1 functioning open wells in the micro watershed.

Table 19. Status of open wells in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Functioning	0	0	1	0	0	1

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 5.88 per cent of the farmers and Canal and Open Well were the irrigation source in the micro water shed for 2.94 per cent of the farmers.

Table 20. Source of irrigation in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50	0	0	2	5.88
2	Canal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.33	1	2.94
3	Open Well	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Depth of water (Avg in meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 5.29 meters.

Table 21. Depth of water (Avg in meters) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Bore Well	0	0	13.50	21.34	0	5.29

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, small and semi medium farmers had an irrigated area of 0.93 ha and 3.36 ha respectively.

Table 22. Irrigated Area (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Kharif	0	0	0.81	3.36	0	4.17
2	Rabi	0	0	0.12	0	0	0.12
Total		0	0	0.93	3.36	0	4.29

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (2.83 ha), green gram (7.91 ha), groundnut (4.25 ha), Paddy (1.21 ha), Jasmine (2.11 ha), red gram (16.23 ha), Onion (0.81 ha) and sorghum (2.02 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, Jasmine, sorghum, cotton and green gram. Small farmers have grown red gram, green gram, onion and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram, green gram and groundnut. Medium farmers have grown red gram, green gram, Jasmine, cotton and sorghum.

Table 23. Cropping pattern in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed (Area in ha)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Kharif - Red gram	0	5.07	6.3	2.43	2.43	16.23
2	Kharif - Green gram	0	2.55	1.3	2.43	1.62	7.91
3	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0	0	3.44	0	3.44
4	Kharif - Cotton	0	0.4	0	0	2.43	2.83
5	Kharif - Jasmine	0	1.3	0	0	0.81	2.11
6	Kharif - sorghum	0	0.4	0	0	1.62	2.02
7	Kharif - Paddy	0	0	1.21	0	0	1.21
8	Kharif - Onion	0	0	0.81	0	0	0.81
9	Rabi - Groundnut	0	0	0	0	0.81	0.81
Total		0	9.73	9.62	8.3	9.72	37.37

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed was found to be 73.97 per cent.

Table 24. Cropping intensity (%) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Cropping Intensity	0	91.93	98.75	100	44.38	73.97

Possession of Bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 91.18 per cent of the households have bank account and 64.71 per cent of the households have savings.

Table 25. Possession of bank account and savings in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	4	66.67	14	100	6	85.71	4	100	3	100	31	91.18
2	Savings	4	66.67	9	64.29	4	57.14	3	75	2	66.67	22	64.71

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

Table 26. Borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	4	66.67	4	28.57	2	28.57	2	50	0	0	12	35.29

Source of credit availed by households: The data regarding the source of credit availed by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, 25 per cent of the households have borrowed from commercial bank, 8.33 per cent of the households have borrowed from Friends/Relatives and 41.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from Grameena Bank.

Table 27. Source of credit availed by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (7)		SF (3)		SMF (2)		All (12)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Commercial Bank	1	14.29	2	66.67	0	0	3	25
2	Friends/Relatives	0	0	1	33.33	0	0	1	8.33
3	Grameena Bank	2	28.57	2	66.67	0	0	5	41.67

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs. 55,000.08.

Table 28. Avg. credit amount by household in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (7)	SF (3)	SMF (2)	All (12)
		N	N	N	N
1	Average Credit	14,285.71	175,000.33	0	55,000.08

Purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit: The results indicate (Table 29) that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production.

Table 29. Purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit by household in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (4)		MDF (1)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	3	100	4	100	1	100	8	100

Purpose of credit borrowed - Private Credit: The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from private sources for the purpose of Household consumption.

Table 30. Purpose of credit borrowed - Private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	SF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Household consumption	1	100	1	100

Repayment status of households – Institutional: The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from institutional sources by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicated that, 87.50 per cent of the households not paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources and 12.50 per cent of the households partially paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources.

Table 31. Repayment status of households – Institutional Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (4)		MDF (1)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Partially paid	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	12.50
2	Un paid	3	100	3	75	1	100	7	87.50

Repayment status of households – Private: The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from private sources by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.

Table 32. Repayment status of households – private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	SF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	1	100	1	100

Opinion on institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, 75 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations and 12.50 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from easy accessibility of credit and Higher rate of interest.

Table 33. Opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (4)		MDF (1)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	3	100	3	75	0	0	6	75
2	Easy accessibility of credit	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	12.50
3	Higher rate of interest	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	12.50

Opinion on non-institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on non-institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.

Table 34. Opinion on non- institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	SF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	1	100	1	100

Cost of cultivation of Cotton: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 32406.73. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54751.67. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 22344.93. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.69.

Table 35. Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	28.61	4291.63	13.24
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	9.47	7101.25	21.91
3	Tractor		Hours	0.82	741	2.29
4	Machinery		Hours	0.82	741	2.29
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	2.16	308.75	0.95
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0.82	2470	7.62
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.53	3490.93	10.77
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.06	1029.17	3.18
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	950.54	2.93
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				875.86	2.70
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				22000.13	67.89
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				266.67	0.82
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				22266.79	68.71
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			30.46	7193.88	22.20
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				29460.67	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				29460.67	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2946.07	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				32406.73	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		11.53	54751.67	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4750	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				54751.67	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				22344.93	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2811.46	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.69	

Cost of Cultivation of Green gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 37433.22. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42691.58. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 5258.35. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.14.

Table 36. Cost of Cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	28.47	4582.81	12.24
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	5.97	4586.65	12.25
3	Tractor		Hours	4.35	3944.81	10.54
4	Machinery		Hours	4.35	3944.81	10.54
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	6.66	889.34	2.38
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0.82	2470	6.60
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.20	4672.65	12.48
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.54	878.44	2.35
10	Irrigation		Number	1.96	463.13	1.24
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	275.28	0.74
II	**Cost B1**					
14	Interest on working capital				1069.25	2.86
15	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				27777.16	74.20
III	**Cost B2**					
16	Rental Value of Land				276.19	0.74
17	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				28053.35	74.94
IV	**Cost C1**					
18	Family Human Labour			25.57	5976.85	15.97
19	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				34030.20	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
20	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				34030.20	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
21	Managerial Cost				3403.02	9.09
22	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				37433.22	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		8.58	42268.90	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4928.57	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.66	422.68	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			642.86	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				42691.58	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				5258.35	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				4364.73	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.14	

Cost of cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 27567.67. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 94209.21. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 66641.54. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 3.42.

Table 37. Cost of Cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	41.41	7165.12	25.99
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.59	1940.71	7.04
3	Tractor		Hours	0	0	0
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	39.24	4708.86	17.08
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.55	3198.37	11.60
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.60	1287.43	4.67
10	Irrigation		Number	2.76	579.89	2.10
11	Depreciation charges			0	230.95	0.84
12	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
13	Interest on working capital				1103.36	4
14	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				20214.69	73.33
III	**Cost B2**					
15	Rental Value of Land				333.33	1.21
16	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				20548.03	74.54
IV	**Cost C1**					
17	Family Human Labour			19.09	4513.49	16.37
18	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				25061.52	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
19	Risk Premium				0	0
20	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				25061.52	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
21	Managerial Cost				2506.15	9.09
22	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				27567.67	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		19.62	91545.31	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4666.67	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.60	2663.90	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1666.67	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				94209.21	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				66641.54	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1405.31	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:3.42	

Cost of cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Red gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 33006.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54609.16. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 21602.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.65.

Table 38. Cost of Cultivation of Red gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	25.47	4777.74	14.48
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.57	1673.72	5.07
3	Tractor		Hours	1.95	1848.06	5.60
4	Machinery		Hours	2.01	1911.85	5.79
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	9.54	1141.16	3.46
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	1.82	5473.08	16.58
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.82	4018.86	12.18
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.21	1226.35	3.72
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Depreciation charges			0	56.94	0.17
12	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0.59	0
II	**Cost B1**					
13	Interest on working capital				1423.13	4.31
14	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				23551.47	71.35
III	**Cost B2**					
15	Rental Value of Land				266.67	0.81
16	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				23818.14	72.16
IV	**Cost C1**					
17	Family Human Labour			26.41	6187.90	18.75
18	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				30006.04	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
19	Risk Premium				0	0
20	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				30006.04	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
21	Managerial Cost				3000.60	9.09
22	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				33006.65	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		11.70	53634.25	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4585.71	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.15	974.91	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			850	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				54609.16	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				21602.52	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2822.06	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.65	

Cost of cultivation of Sorghum: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Sorghum in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 39494.45. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 33417.64. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -6076.81. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.85.

Table 39. Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	22.61	3420.03	8.66
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	6.77	5175.30	13.10
3	Tractor		Hours	5.72	5226.41	13.23
4	Machinery		Hours	5.31	4855.91	12.30
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	5.77	662.35	1.68
6	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	3.95	4253.78	10.77
7	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	2.61	1344.78	3.40
8	Irrigation		Number	2.88	926.25	2.35
9	Depreciation charges			0	435.93	1.10
II	**Cost B1**					
10	Interest on working capital				751.31	1.90
11	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				27052.04	68.50
III	**Cost B2**					
12	Rental Value of Land				277.78	0.70
13	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				27329.82	69.20
IV	**Cost C1**					
14	Family Human Labour			34.13	8574.23	21.71
15	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				35904.05	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
16	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				35904.05	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
17	Managerial Cost				3590.40	9.09
18	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				39494.45	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		11.57	32388.48	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			2800	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.24	1029.17	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			833.33	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				33417.64	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-6076.81	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3414.32	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.85	

Cost of Cultivation of Paddy: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Paddy in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Paddy was Rs. 39803.03. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 82333.33. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 42530.30. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.07.

Table 40. Cost of Cultivation of Paddy in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	62.57	10127	25.44
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0	0	0
3	Tractor		Hours	2.47	2470	6.21
4	Machinery		Hours	2.47	2470	6.21
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	49.40	9880	24.82
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.76	3663.83	9.20
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.65	823.33	2.07
10	Irrigation		Number	2.47	741	1.86
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	0.02	0
II	**Cost B1**					
14	Interest on working capital				1724.06	4.33
15	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				31899.24	80.14
III	**Cost B2**					
16	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.84
17	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				32232.58	80.98
IV	**Cost C1**					
18	Family Human Labour			14.82	3952	9.93
19	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				36184.58	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
20	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				36184.58	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
21	Managerial Cost				3618.46	9.09
22	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				39803.03	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		49.40	74100	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1500	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		4.12	8233.33	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			2000	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				82333.33	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				42530.30	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				805.73	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.07	

Cost of cultivation of Onion: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Onion in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Onion was Rs. 34350.43. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 85913.05. The net income from Onion cultivation was Rs. 51562.61. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.5.

Table 41. Cost of Cultivation of Onion in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	49.40	8376.52	24.39
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	4.30	3221.74	9.38
3	Tractor		Hours	0	0	0
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenence)		Kgs (Rs.)	2.15	2577.39	7.50
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.37	3705	10.79
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.15	1503.48	4.38
10	Irrigation		Number	6.44	3221.74	9.38
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	588.50	1.71
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				934.30	2.72
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				24128.68	70.24
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.97
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				24462.01	71.21
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			30.07	6765.65	19.70
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				31227.66	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				31227.66	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3122.77	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				34350.43	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		85.91	85913.05	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1000	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				85913.05	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				51562.61	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				399.83	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.5	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicate that, 29.41 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 2.94 per cent of the households opined that green fodder was adequate.

Table 42. Adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	4	28.57	2	28.57	1	25	3	100	10	29.41
2	Adequate-Green Fodder	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 67,333.33 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 166,778.57, for small farmers it was Rs. 242,715.43, semi medium farmers it was Rs. 192,500 and medium farmers it was Rs. 191,666.67.

Table 43. Annual gross income in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

(Avg. value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Wage	67,333.33	123,492.86	77,857.14	43,500	38,333.33	87,261.76
2	Agriculture	0	42,642.86	164,857.14	132,750	133,333.33	78,882.35
3	Dairy Farm	0	642.86	1.14	16,250	20,000	3,941.41
Income(Rs.)		67,333.33	166,778.57	242,715.43	192,500	191,666.67	170,085.53

Average annual expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 12,459.04. For landless households it was Rs. 5,277.78, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 6,194.87, for small farmers it was Rs. 12,068.44, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 29,600 and medium farmers it was Rs. 34,111.11.

Table 44. Average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
1	Wage	31,666.67	62,461.54	50,833.33	21,400	16,666.67	42,429.41
2	Agriculture	0	18,266.67	33,285.71	62,000	71,666.67	28,529.41
3	Dairy Farm	0	6,000	360	35,000	14,000	2,040
Total		31,666.67	86,728.21	84,479.05	118,400	102,333.33	423,607.25
Average		5,277.78	6,194.87	12,068.44	29,600	34,111.11	12,459.04

Table 45. Horticulture species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
2	Custard apple	10	0	12	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	29	0
3	Mango	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	7	0
4	lime	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

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

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 3 coconut, 29 Custard apple, 4 lime and 7 mango tree in their field.

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicate that, households have planted 50 Eucalyptus, 53 Neem, 4 Acacia, 3 Banyan and 10 tamarind trees in their field.

Table 46: Forest species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Eucalyptus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0
2	Neem	6	0	19	0	15	0	7	0	6	0	53	0
3	Tamarind	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	0
4	Acacia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
5	Banyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0

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

Average Additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,441.18 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 5,294.12 for Irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,470.59 for improved livestock management and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,470.59 for Subsidiary enterprises.

Table 47: Average Additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (6)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (34)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	0	1,428.57	0	11,750	16,666.67	3,441.18
2	Irrigation facility	0	3,571.43	0	20,000	16,666.67	5,294.12
3	Improved crop production	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Improved livestock management	0	3,571.43	0	0	0	1,470.59
5	Subsidiary enterprises	0	0	7,142.86	0	0	1,470.59

Table 48: Source of funds for additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro - watershed

Sl. No	Item	Land development		Irrigation facility		Improved livestock management		Subsidiary enterprises	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Government subsidy	2	5.88	3	8.82	1	2.94	0	0.0
2	Loan from bank	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.94
3	Soft loan	2	5.88	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source of additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that government subsidy was the source of additional investment for 5.88 per cent for land development, 8.82 per cent for irrigation facility. Loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 2.94 per cent for subsidiary enterprises. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 5.88 per cent for land development.

Marketing of the agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, cotton and paddy was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Green gram was sold to the extent of 90 per cent, Groundnut was sold to the extent of 90 per cent, Onion was sold to the extent of 97.5 per cent, Paddy was sold to the extent of 91.67 per cent, Red gram was sold to the extent of 91.95 per cent and sorghum to the extent of 84.62 per cent.

Table 49. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Cotton	26.0	0.0	26.0	100.0	4750.0
2	Greengram	60.0	6.0	54.0	90.0	4312.5
3	Groundnut	90.0	9.0	81.0	90.0	4666.67
4	sorghum	52.0	8.0	44.0	84.62	2800.0
5	Onion	80.0	2.0	78.0	97.5	1000.0
6	Paddy	60.0	5.0	55.0	91.67	1500.0
7	Redgram	149.0	12.0	137.0	91.95	4561.54

Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicated that, about 23.53 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 76.47 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to Regulated Market.

Table 50. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	4	28.57	0	0	1	25	3	100	8	23.53
2	Regulated Market	0	0	13	92.86	7	100	3	75	3	100	26	76.47

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, 88.24 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation and 11.76 per cent of the households have used Truck as a mode of transportation.

Table 51. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	0	0	15	107.14	6	85.71	3	75	6	200	30	88.24
2	Truck	0	0	2	14.29	1	14.29	1	25	0	0	4	11.76

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that, 38.24 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.

Table 52. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	7	50	3	42.86	2	50	1	33.33	13	38.24

Interest shown towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, 82.35 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

Table 53. Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	28	82.35

Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted: The data regarding incidence of soil and water conservation practices in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, 11.76 per cent have adopted Field Bunding, 5.88 per cent have adopted Farm Pond and 2.94 per cent have adopted Bore Well Recharge Pit.

Table 54. Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Field Bunding	0	0	1	7.14	1	14.29	2	50	0	0	4	11.76
2	Farm Pond	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	1	33.33	2	5.88
3	Bore Well Recharge Pit	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Status of soil and water conservation structures: The data regarding Status of soil and water conservation structures in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 55. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the Bore Well Recharge Pit structures were good, 50 per cent each of the Farm Pond structure was good and slightly damaged and 100 per cent of the Field Bunding structures were good.

Table 55. Status of soil and water conservation structures in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Good		Slightly Damaged	
		N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well Recharge Pit	1	100.0	0	0.0
2	Farm Pond	1	50.0	1	50.0
3	Field Bunding	4	100.0	0	0.0

Agencies involved in soil conservation structures: The data regarding Agencies involved in soil conservation structures in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 56. The results indicated that, 11.76 per cent of the conservation structures were constructed with own funds and 8.82 per cent of the conservation structures were used govt funds.

Table 56. Agencies involved in soil conservation structures in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Own	0	0	1	7.14	1	14.29	2	50	0	0	4	11.76
2	Govt.	0	0	0	0	2	28.57	0	0	1	33.33	3	8.82

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 57. The results indicated that, 85.29 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel, 20.59 per cent of the households used Kerosene and 23.53 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.

Table 57. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	5	83.33	9	64.29	8	114.29	4	100	3	100	29	85.29
2	Kerosene	0	0	4	28.57	2	28.57	0	0	1	33.33	7	20.59
3	LPG	2	33.33	5	35.71	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	8	23.53

Source of drinking water: The data regarding source of drinking water in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 58. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 58.82 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

Table 58. Source of drinking water in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	5	83.33	6	42.86	5	71.43	3	75	1	33.33	20	58.82

Source of light: The data regarding source of light in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 59. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households in micro watershed and Solar Lamp was the major source of light for 2.94 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Table 59. Source of light in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Solar Lamp	1	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
2	Electricity	5	83.33	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	33	97.06

Existence of Sanitary toilet facility: The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 60. The results indicated that, 41.18 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.

Table 60. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	5	83.33	1	7.14	4	57.14	1	25	3	100	14	41.18

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 61. The results indicated that, 94.12 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards and 2.94 per cent of the sampled households possessed APL cards and Not Possessed.

Table 61. Possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	APL	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
2	BPL	6	100	13	92.86	6	85.71	4	100	3	100	32	94.12
3	Not Possessed	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Participation in NREGA program: The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 62. The results indicated that, 97.06 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

Table 62. Participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	6	100	13	92.86	7	100	4	100	3	100	33	97.06

Table 63. Adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	0	0	12	85.71	6	85.71	3	75	2	66.67	23	67.65
2	Pulses	0	0	14	100	6	85.71	4	100	3	100	27	79.41
3	Oilseed	0	0	5	35.71	2	28.57	3	75	1	33.33	11	32.35
4	Vegetables	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	2	50	0	0	3	8.82
5	Milk	0	0	2	14.29	1	14.29	1	25	2	66.67	6	17.65

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 63. The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 67.65 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 79.41 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 32.35 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 8.82 per cent and Milk and were adequate for 17.65 per cent.

Response on Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 64. The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 29.41 per cent of the households, Pulses were inadequate for 20.59 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 67.65 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 82.35 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 91.18 per cent, Milk were inadequate for 76.47 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 97.06 per cent of the households and Meat was inadequate for 100 per cent of the households.

Table 64. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	6	100	2	14.29	0	0	1	25	1	33.33	10	29.41
2	Pulses	6	100	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	7	20.59
3	Oilseed	6	100	9	64.29	5	71.43	1	25	2	66.67	23	67.65
4	Vegetables	5	83.33	13	92.86	5	71.43	2	50	3	100	28	82.35
5	Fruits	4	66.67	13	92.86	7	100	4	100	3	100	31	91.18
6	Milk	4	66.67	12	85.71	6	85.71	3	75	1	33.33	26	76.47
7	Egg	5	83.33	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	33	97.06
8	Meat	7	116.67	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	34	100.0

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 65. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the was the constraint experienced by 79.41 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (70.59 %), frequent incidence of pest and diseases and High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (82.35 %), Inadequacy of irrigation water (58.82 %), High rate of interest on credit and Low price for the agricultural commodities (79.41 %), Lack of marketing facilities in the area (64.71 %), Inadequate extension services (44.12 %) and Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (61.76 %).

Table 65. Farming constraints Experienced in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF(4)		MDF(3)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	14	100	6	85.71	5	125	2	66.67	27	79.41
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	10	71.43	7	100	3	75	4	133.33	24	70.59
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	28	82.35
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	9	64.29	5	71.43	3	75	3	100	20	58.82
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	14	100	7	100	4	100	3	100	28	82.35
6	High rate of interest on credit	14	100	7	100	3	75	3	100	27	79.41
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	13	92.86	7	100	4	100	3	100	27	79.41
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	11	78.57	6	85.71	3	75	2	66.67	22	64.71
9	Inadequate extension services	8	57.14	3	42.86	1	25	3	100	15	44.12
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	9	64.29	6	85.71	3	75	3	100	21	61.76

Chapter 5

SUMMARY

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

The data on households sampled for socio economic survey indicated that 34 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed among them 6 (17.65 %) were landless, 14 (41.18 %) were marginal farmers, 7 (20.59 %) were small farmers, 4 (11.76 %) were semi medium farmers and 3 (8.82 %) were medium farmers.

The data indicated that there were 91 (54.49 %) men and 76 (45.51 %) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.33, marginal farmers' was 4.92, small farmers' was 4.28, semi medium farmers' was 5.5 and medium farmers' was 6.66.

The data indicated that, 36 (21.56 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 61 (36.53 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 55 (32.93 %) were in 36-60 years of age and 15 (8.98 %) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-2 had 70.06 per cent illiterates, 10.18 per cent of them had primary school, 1.80 per cent of them had middle school, 8.98 per cent of them had high school education, 2.40 per cent of them had PUC, 0.60 per cent of them had Masters Education and 1.20 per cent of them had Degree education.

The results indicate that, 29.41 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 67.65 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.94 cent of the household heads were General Labour.

The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 7.19 per cent of the household members, 67.66 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.60 per cent were in general labour, 0.60 per cent were private service, 16.77 per cent were students, 1.20 per cent were housewives and 5.99 per cent were children.

The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.

The results indicate that 14.71 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 67.65 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20.59 per cent of them possess Pucca/RCC house.

The results show that 47.06 per cent of the households possess TV, 8.82 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 14.71 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 20.59 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 2.94 per cent of the households possess Tempo and 82.35 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.

The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 6,343, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,166, Bicycle was Rs. 1,500, motor cycle was Rs. 34,714 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,864.

About 23.53 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 50 per cent of the households possess plough, 38.24 per cent of them possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill, 14.71 per cent of them possess sparyer, 2.94 per cent of them possess Sprinkler and 41.18 per cent of them possess weeder.

The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 12,875, plough was Rs. 4,047, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs. 3,492, sprayer was Rs. 2,540, sprinkler was Rs. 1,166 and the average value of weeder was Rs. 132.

The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 17.65 per cent of the households possess local cow, 2.94 per cent of the households possess Crossbred cow, 14.71 per cent of the households possess Buffalo and 2.94 per cent of the households possess Poultry birds.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, average own labour (women) available was 1.79, average hired labour (men) available was 9.61 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.70.

The results indicate that, 70.59 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed possess 28.32 ha (75.42 %) of dry land and 9.23 ha (24.58 %) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 8.43 ha (100 %) of dry land. Small farmers possess 8.81 ha (90.44 %) of dry land and 0.93 ha (9.56 %) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.86 ha (58.54 %) of dry land and 3.44 ha (41.46 %) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 6.22 ha (56.14 %) and 4.86 ha (43.86 %) of irrigated land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 370,658.86 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 411,666.67. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 602,092.13 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 376,683.51 for dry land and Rs. 859,130.45 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 267,583.33 for dry land and Rs. 348,705.88 for irrigated land. In case of medium farmers, the average land value was Rs. 128,645.84 for dry land and Rs. 370,500 for irrigated land.

The results indicate that, there were 1 De-functioning and 2 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, there were 1 functioning open wells in the micro watershed.

The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 5.88 per cent of the farmers and Canal and Open Well were the irrigation source in the micro water shed for 2.94 per cent of the farmers.

The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 5.29 meters. The results indicate that, small and semi medium farmers had an irrigated area of 0.93 ha and 3.36 ha respectively.

The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (2.83 ha), green gram (7.91 ha), groundnut (4.25 ha), Paddy (1.21 ha), Jasmine (2.11 ha), red gram (16.23 ha), Onion (0.81 ha) and sorghum (2.02 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, Jasmine, sorghum, cotton and green gram. Small farmers have grown red gram, green gram, onion and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram, green gram and groundnut. Medium farmers have grown red gram, green gram, Jasmine, cotton and sorghum.

The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed was found to be 73.97 per cent. The results indicate that, 91.18 per cent of the households have bank account and 64.71 per cent of the households have savings.The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

The results indicate that, 25 per cent of the households have borrowed from commercial bank, 8.33 per cent of the households have borrowed from Friends/Relatives and 41.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from Grameena Bank.

The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs. 55,000.08. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from private sources for the purpose of Household consumption.

The results indicated that, 87.50 per cent of the households not paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources and 12.50 per cent of the households Partially paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.

The results indicate that, 75 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations and 12.50 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from easy accessibility of credit and higher rate of interest. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 32406.73. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54751.67. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 22344.93. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.69.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 37433.22. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42691.58. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 5258.35. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.14.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 27567.67. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 94209.21. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 66641.54. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 3.42.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 33006.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54609.16. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 21602.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.65.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 39494.45. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 33417.64. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -6076.81. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.85.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Paddy was Rs. 39803.03. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 82333.33. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 42530.30. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.07.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Onion was Rs. 34350.43. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 85913.05. The net income from Onion cultivation was Rs. 51562.61. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.5.

The results indicate that, 29.41 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 2.94 per cent of the households opined that green fodder was adequate. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 67,333.33 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 166,778.57, for small farmers it was Rs. 242,715.43, semi medium farmers it was Rs. 192,500 and medium farmers it was Rs. 191,666.67.

The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 12,459.04. For landless households it was Rs. 5,277.78, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 6,194.87, for small farmers it was Rs. 12,068.44, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 29,600 and medium farmers it was Rs. 34,111.11.

The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 3 coconut, 29 Custard apple, 4 lime and 7 mango tree in their field. The results indicate that, households have planted 50 Eucalyptus, 53 Neem, 4 Acacia, 3 Banyan and 10 tamarind trees in their field.

The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,441.18 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 5,294.12 for Irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,470.59 for improved livestock management and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,470.59 for Subsidiary enterprises.

The results indicated that government subsidy was the source of additional investment for 5.88 per cent for land development, 8.82 per cent for irrigation facility. Loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 2.94 per cent for subsidiary enterprises. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 5.88 per cent for land development.

The results indicated that, cotton and paddy was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Green gram was sold to the extent of 90 per cent, Groundnut was sold to the extent of 90 per cent, Onion was sold to the extent of 97.5 per cent, Paddy was sold to the extent of 91.67 per cent, Red gram was sold to the extent of 91.95 per cent and sorghum to the extent of 84.62 per cent.

The results indicated that, about 23.53 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 76.47 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to Regulated Market. The results indicated that, 88.24 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation and 11.76 per cent of the households have used Truck as a mode of transportation.

The results indicated that, 38.24 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm. The results indicated that, 82.35 per cent have shown interest in soil test. The results indicated that, 11.76 per cent have adopted Field Bunding, 5.88 per cent have adopted Farm Pond and 2.94 per cent have adopted Bore Well Recharge Pit.

The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the Bore Well Recharge Pit structures were good, 50 per cent each of the Farm Pond structure was good and slightly damaged and 100 per cent of the Field Bunding structures were good.

The results indicated that, 11.76 per cent of the conservation structures were constructed with own funds and 8.82 per cent of the conservation structures were used govt funds. The results indicated that, 85.29 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel, 20.59 per cent of the households used Kerosene and 23.53 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.

The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 58.82 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households in micro watershed and Solar Lamp was the major source of light for 2.94 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

The results indicated that, 41.18 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility. The results indicated that, 94.12 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards and 2.94 per cent of the sampled households possessed APL cards and Not Possessed.

The results indicated that, 97.06 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 67.65 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 79.41 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 32.35 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 8.82 per cent and Milk and were adequate for 17.65 per cent.

The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 29.41 per cent of the households, Pulses were inadequate for 20.59 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 67.65 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 82.35 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 91.18 per cent, Milk were inadequate for 76.47 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 97.06 per cent of the households and Meat was inadequate for 100 per cent of the households.

The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the was the constraint experienced by 79.41 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (70.59 %), frequent incidence of pest and diseases and High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (82.35 %), Inadequacy of irrigation water (58.82 %), High rate of interest on credit and Low price for the agricultural commodities (79.41 %), Lack of marketing facilities in the area (64.71 %), Inadequate extension services (44.12 %) and Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (61.76 %).