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

TURK MADHAWAR-3 (4D2D6M1a) MICROWATERSHED

Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

THE WORLD BANK

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore has taken up a project sponsored by the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, (Sujala-III), Government of Karnataka funded by the World Bank under Component-1 Land Resource Inventry. This study was taken up to demonstrate the utility of such a database in reviewing, monitoring and evaluating all the land based watershed development programs on a scientific footing. To meet the requirements of various land use planners at grassroots level, the present study on Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of for Turk madhawar-3 microwatershed in Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka" for integrated development was taken up in collaboration with the State Agricutural Universities, IISC, KSRSAC, KSNDMC as Consortia partners. The project provides detailed land resource information at cadastral level (1:7920 scale) for all the plots and socio-economic status of farm households covering thirty per cent farmers randomely selected representing landed and landless class of farmers in the micro-watershed. The project report with the accompanying maps for the microwatershed will provide required detailed database for evolving effective land use plan, alternative land use options and conservation plans for the planners, administrators, agricutural extention personnel, KVK officials, developmental departments and other land users to manage the land resources in a sustainable manner.

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

Nagpur
Date: 02-11-2019

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Turk Madhawar-3Microwatershed 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 411 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 392 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils and 19 ha area is covered by others (habitation and water body). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 7 soil series and 9 soil phases (management units) and 6 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1st week of June to 4th week of October.*
- *From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- *Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 320 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops was assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *About 392 ha area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 28 per cent of area is shallow (25-50 cm), 22 per cent of area is moderately shallow (50-75 cm), 28 per cent of area is moderately deep (75-100 cm), 8 per cent of area is deep (100 - 150 cm) and 9 per cent of area is very deep (>150 cm).*
- *About 4 per cent area in the microwatershed has sandy soils, 72 per cent loamy soils and 19 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *Entire area in the microwatershed is non gravelly (<15%).*
- *About 17 per cent of area is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity, 28 per cent area is medium (101-150 mm/m) and 4 per cent of area is low (51-100 mm/m) and 46 per cent of area is very low (<51 mm/m).*
- *Entire area in the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands.*
- *Entire area is moderately (e2) eroded in the microwatershed.*

- *About 4 per cent is strongly acid (pH 5.0-5.5), 6 per cent is moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0), 7 per cent is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 28 per cent is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3), 23 per cent is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8), 14 per cent is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and 13 per cent is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) in soil reaction.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) is <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline in the entire area of the microwatershed.*
- *An area of 12 per cent is high (>0.75%), 47 per cent area is medium (0.5-0.75%) and 37 per cent area is low (<0.50%) in organic carbon content.*
- *An area of about 95 per cent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and 0.02 per cent of area is low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus content in the microwatershed.*
- *An area of about 95 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and <1 per cent of area is low (<145 kg/ha) in available potassium content.*
- *Available sulphur content is low (<10 ppm) the entire area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is medium (0.5-0.1 ppm) in an area of 40 per cent, low (<0.5 ppm) in 54 per cent area and high (>1 ppm) in an area of 1 per cent of the microwatershed.*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in an area of 53 per cent and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 42 per cent of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire 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	*114 (28)*	*86 (21)*		*Guava*	-	*114 (28)*
Maize	*114 (28)*	*86 (21)*		*Sapota*	-	*114 (28)*
Bajra	*114 (28)*	*86 (21)*		*Pomegranate*	-	*114 (28)*
Groundnut	-	*114 (28)*		*Musambi*	-	*114 (28)*
Sunflower	-	*114 (28)*		*Lime*	-	*114 (28)*
Redgram	-	*183 (45)*		*Amla*	-	*114 (28)*
Bengal gram	-	*34 (8)*		*Cashew*	-	-
Cotton	-	*131 (32)*		*Jackfruit*	-	*114 (28)*
Chilli	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*		*Jamun*	-	-
Tomato	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*		*Custard apple*	-	*131 (32)*
Brinjal	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*		*Tamarind*	-	-
Onion	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*		*Mulberry*	-	*114 (28)*
Bhendi	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*		*Marigold*	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*
Drumstick	-	*114 (28)*		*Chrysanthemum*	*114 (28)*	*17 (4)*
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, fibre and other horticulture crops.*
- *Maintaining soil-health is vital for crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested for these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.,*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in not only supplementing the farm income but also provide fodder and fuel and generate lot of biomass which would help in maintaining an ecological balance and also contribute to mitigating the climate change.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Soil being a vital natural resource on whose proper use depends the life supporting systems of a country and the socioeconomic development of its people. Soils provide food, fodder, fibre and fuel for meeting the basic human and animal needs. With the ever increasing growth in human and animal population, the demand on soil for more food and fodder production is on the increase. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the capacity of a soil to produce is limited and the limits to the production are set by its intrinsic characteristics, agro-climatic setting, and, use and management. There is, therefore, tremendous pressure on land and water resources, which is causing decline in soil-health and stagnation in productivity. The soils have been degrading at an estimated rate of one million hectares per year and ground water levels have been receding at an alarming rate resulting in decline in the ground water resource. 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 situation to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state. Added to this, every year there is a significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Thus, developing strategies to slow down the degradation process or reclaim the soils to normal condition and ensure sustainability of production system are the major issues today. This demands a systematic appraisal of our soil and land resources with respect to their extent, geographic distribution, characteristics, behaviour and use potential, which is very important for developing an effective land use and cropping systems for augmenting agricultural production on a sustainable basis.

The soil and land resource inventories made so far in Karnataka had limited utility because the surveys were of different types, scales and intensities carried out at different times with specific objectives. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate detailed site-

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

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

The land resource inventory aims to provide site-specific database for Turk Madhawar-3 microwatershed in Yadgir Taluk and Yadgir 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 Turk Madhawar-3 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Turk Madhawar and Yalasatti villages. It lies between 16^0 39' and 16^0 40' North latitudes and 77^0 19' and 77^0 20' East longitudes covering an area of about 411 ha. It is about 29 km southeast of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Turk Madhawar on the south and southeast and Yalasatti on the north, and northeastern side.

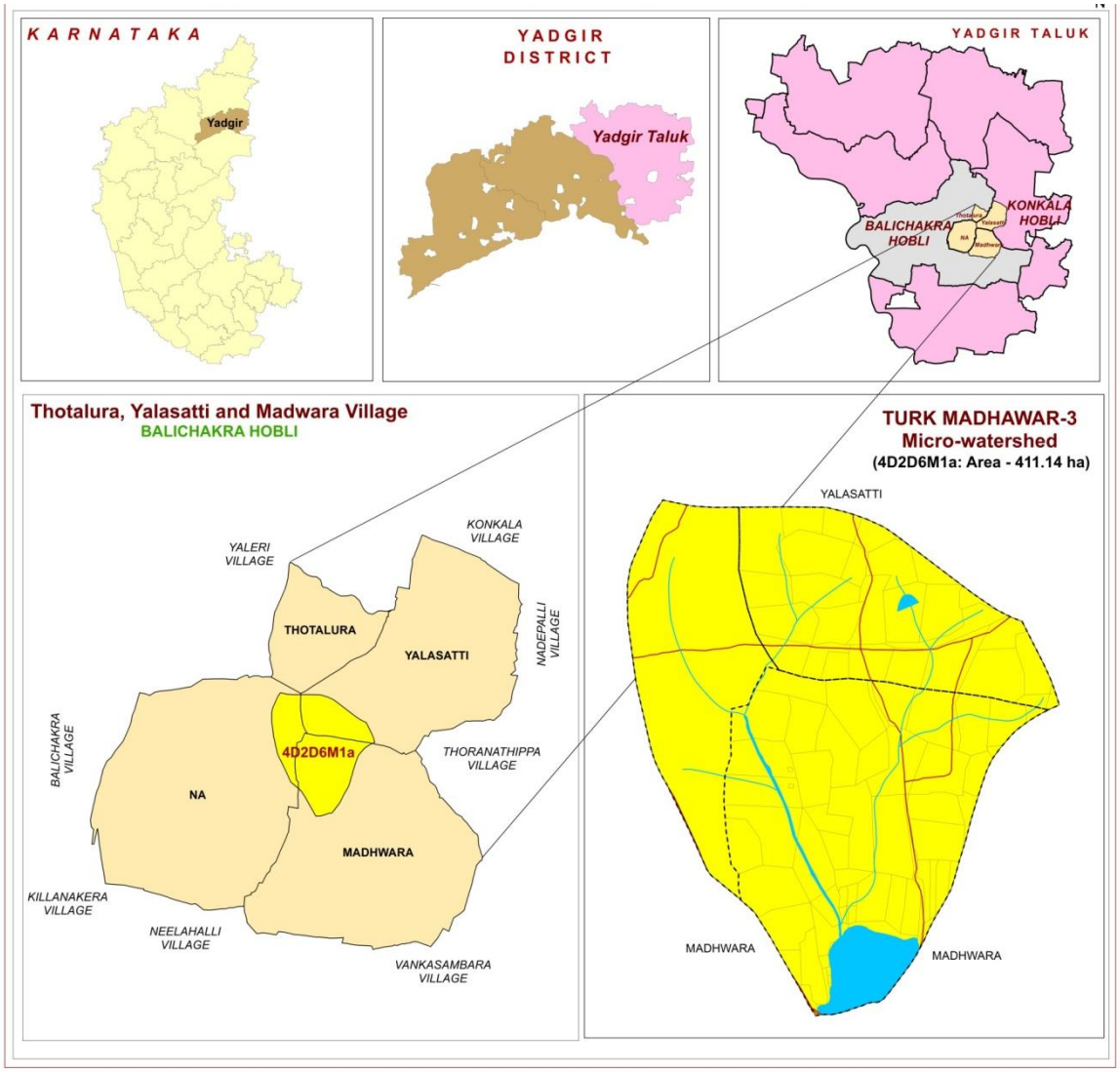


Fig.2.1 Location map of Turk Madhawar-3 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss (Figs.2.2) and alluvium. They 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 Turk Madhawar-3 microwatershed.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 395-416 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

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

2.5 Climate

The Yadgir district lies in the northern plains of Karnataka and falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought- prone with total annual rainfall of 866 mm (Table 2.1). Of the total rainfall, maximum of 652 mm is received during the south–west monsoon period from June to September, the north-east monsoon from October to early December contributes about 138 mm and the remaining 76 mm during

the rest of the year. The summer season starts during the middle of February and continues up to the first week of June. The period from December to the middle of February is the coldest season. December is the coldest month with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures being 29.5^{0}C and 10^{0}C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to 45^{0}C. Relative humidity varies from 26% in summer to 62% in winter. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapo-Transpiration (PET) is 141 mm and varies from a low of 81 mm in December to 199 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except July, August and 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**		

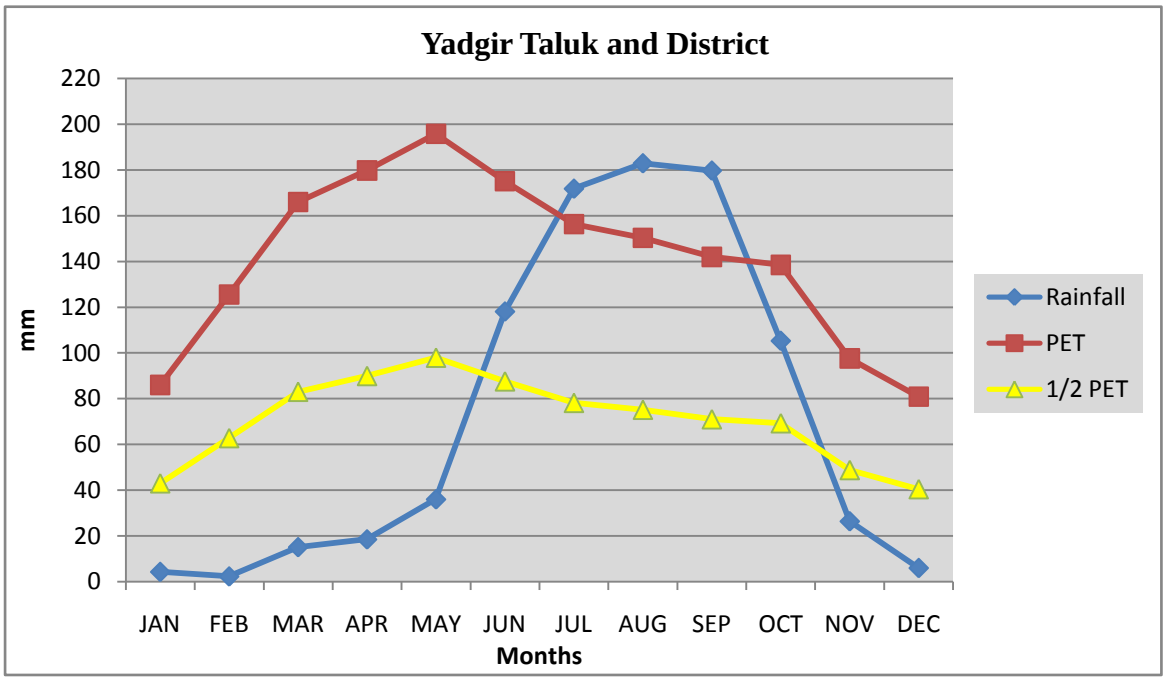


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

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 Turk Madhawar-3 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, green gram, sunflower, groundnut, red gram and paddy. The cropping intensity is 120 per cent in the taluk. 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 Turk Madhawar-3

microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed is presented in the Figures 2.6.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District

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

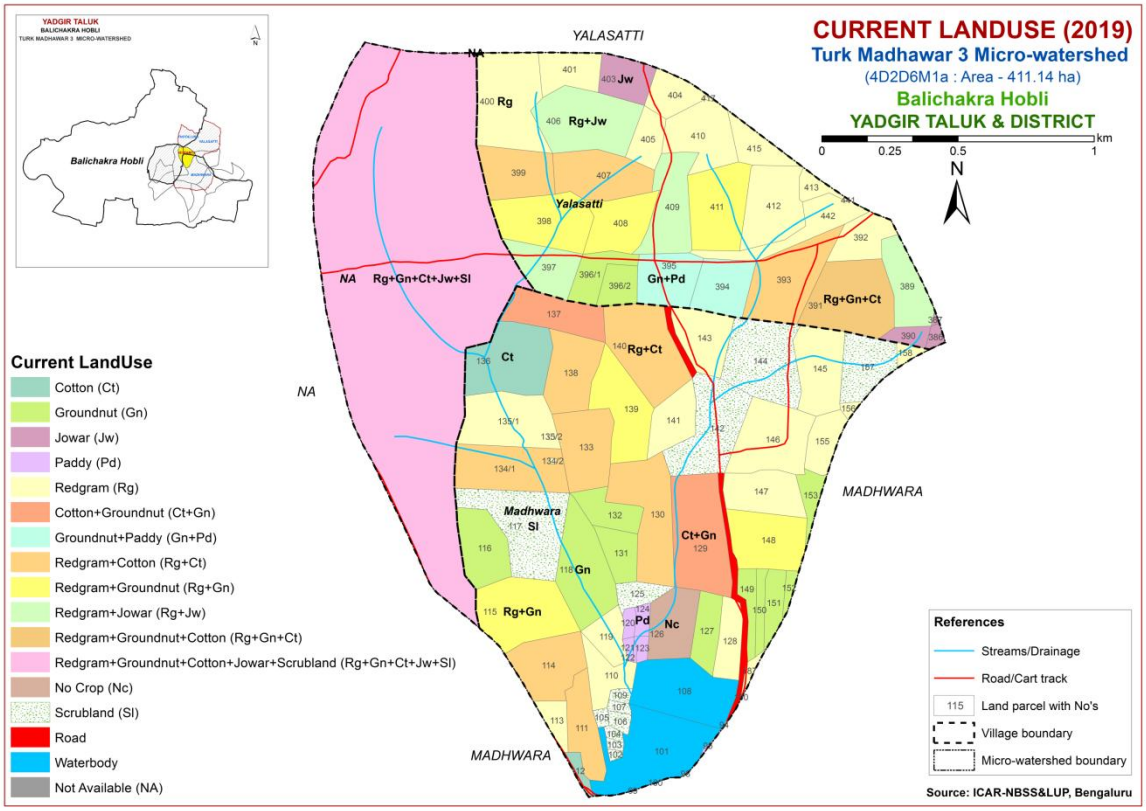


Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Turk Madhawar-3 Microwatershed

Fig 2.6 Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Turk Madhawar-3 Microwatershed

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly for a given level of management. This was achieved in Turk Madhawar-3 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 411 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 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 gneiss and alluvial landscapes. It was divided into five landforms, *viz;* ridges and mounds, gently and very gently sloping uplands and lowlands based on slope and image characteristics. They were

further subdivided into physiographic/image interpretation units based on image characteristics. The image interpretation legend for physiography is given below.

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

G1			Hills/ Ridges/ Mounds
	G11		Summits
	G12		Side slopes
		G121	Side slopes with dark grey tones
G2			Uplands
	G21		Summits
	G22		Gently sloping uplands
		G221	Gently sloping uplands, yellowish green (eroded)
		G222	Gently sloping uplands, yellowish white (severely eroded)
	G23		Very gently sloping uplands
		G231	Very gently sloping uplands, yellowish green
		G232	Very gently sloping uplands, medium green and pink
		G233	Very gently sloping uplands, pink and green (scrub land)
		G234	Very gently sloping uplands, medium greenish grey
		G235	Very gently sloping uplands, yellowish white (eroded)
		G236	Very gently sloping uplands, dark green
		G237	Very gently sloping uplands, medium pink (coconut garden)
		G238	Very gently sloping uplands, pink and bluish white (eroded)
	G24		Valleys/ lowlands
		G241	Valleys, pink tones
		G242	Valleys gray mixed with pink tones

DSe – Alluvial landscape

DSe1 – Summit

DSe11 –

DSe12 –

DSe2 – Very genetly sloping

DSe21 – Very gently sloping, dark gray tone

DSe22 – Very gently sloping, medium gray tone

DSe23 – Very gently sloping, yellowish grey tone

DSe24 – Very gently sloping, whitish grey tone

DSe25 – Very gently sloping, whitish/ eroded/ calcareous tone

DSe 26 –Very gently sloping, medium pink

DSe3 – Valley/ Lowland

DSe31 – Whitish gray/Calcareous

DSe32 – Gray with pink patches

DSe 33 – Medium gray tone

DSe 34 – Lightishgray tone

DSe 35 – Dark gray tone

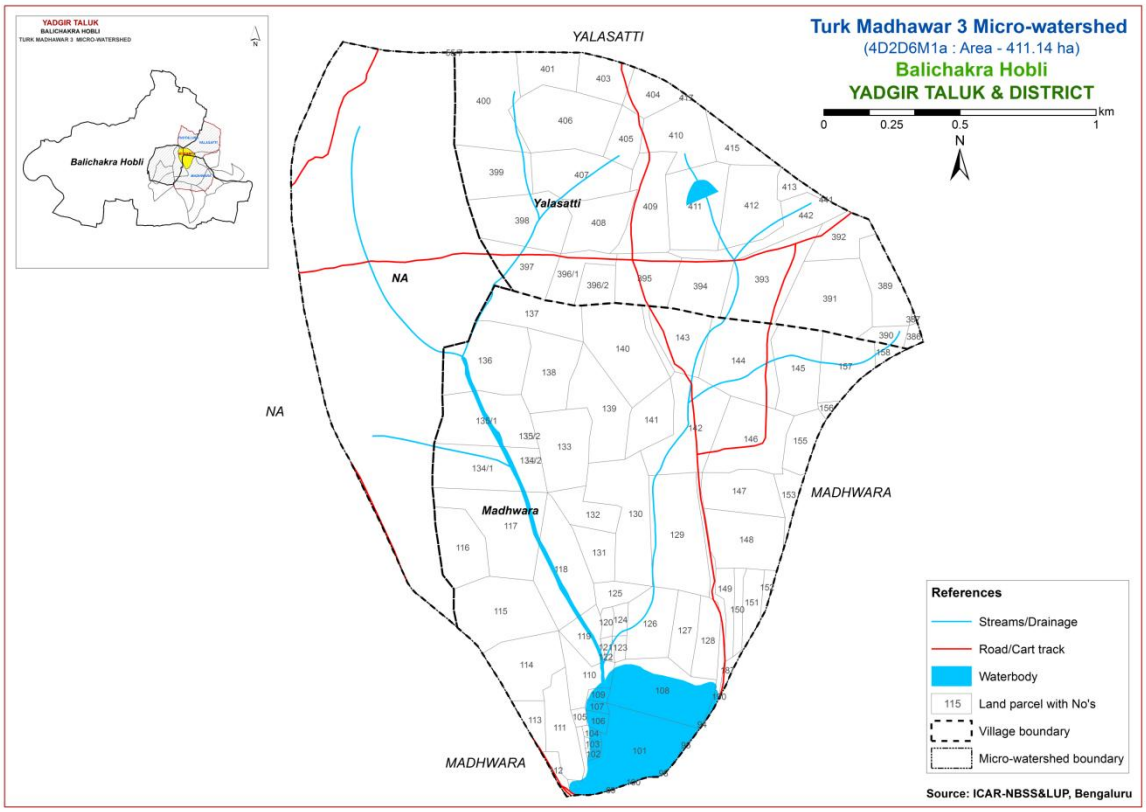


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Microwatershed

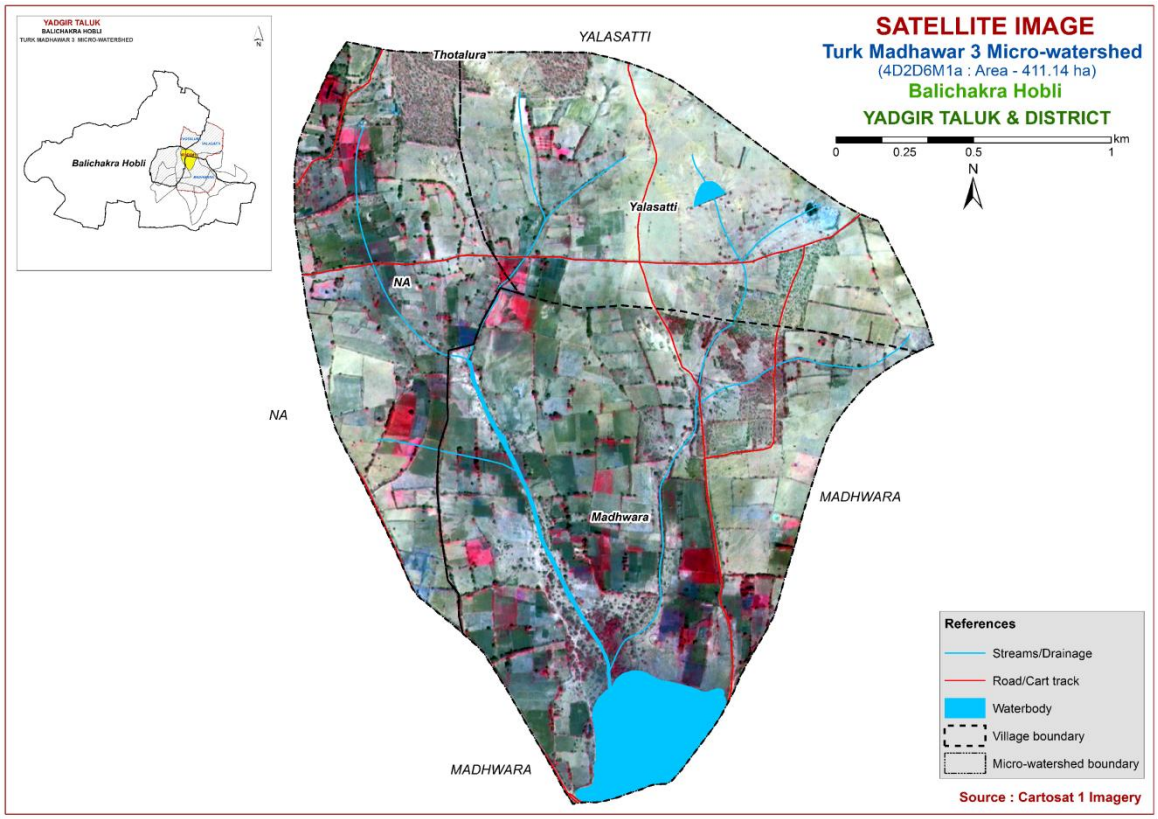


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Microwatershed

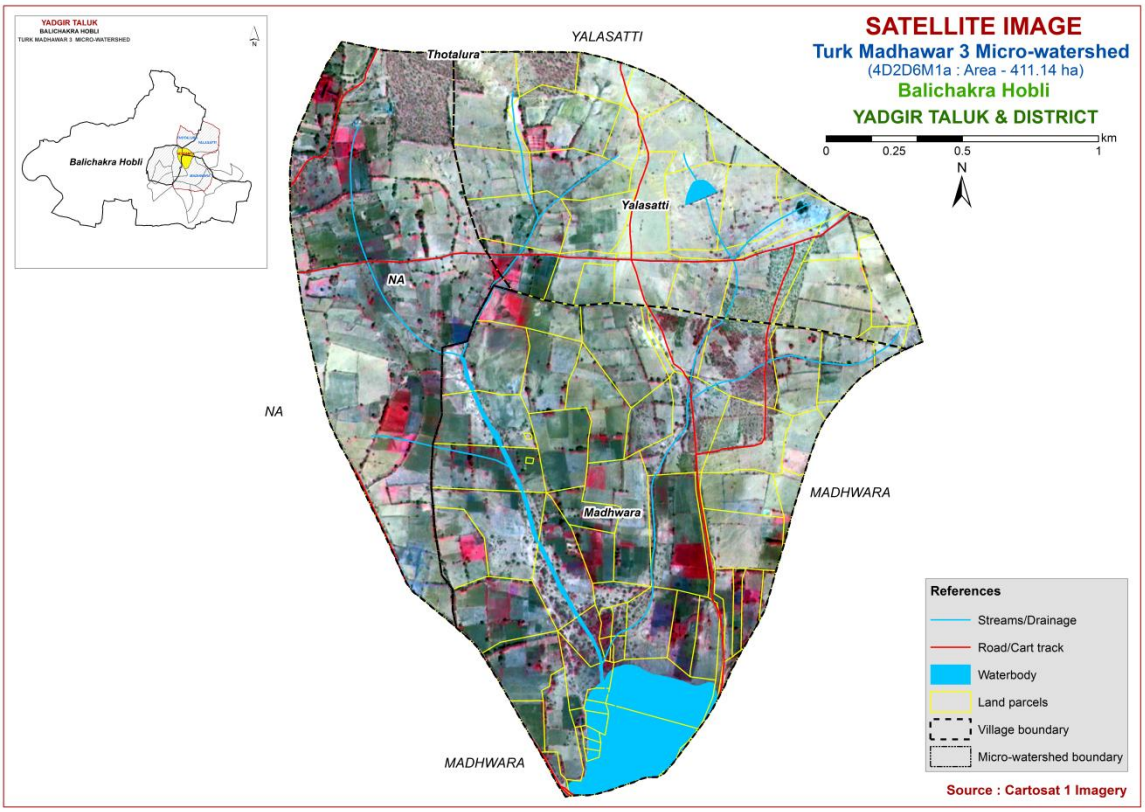


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Microwatershed

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).

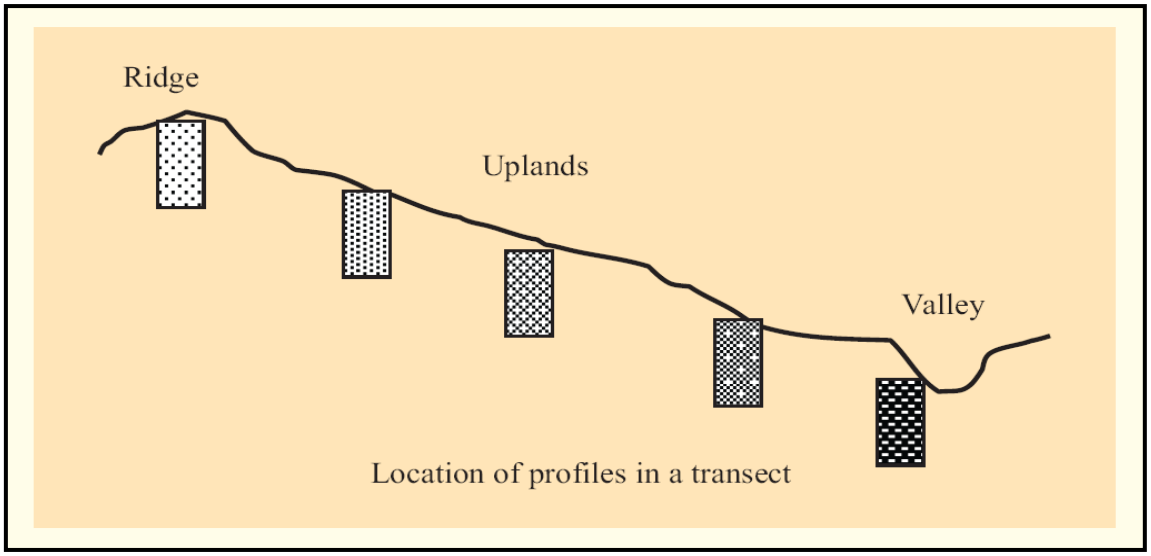


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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, soil profiles (vertical cut showing the soil layers from surface to the rock) were opened upto 200 cm or to the depth limited by rock or hard substratum and studied in detail for all their morphological and physical characteristics. The soil and site characteristics were recorded for all profile sites on a standard proforma as per the guidelines given in USDA Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey Staff, 2012). Apart from the transect study, profiles were also studied at random, almost like in a grid pattern, outside the transect areas.

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 7 soil series were identified in the 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**	**Calcare-ousness**
1	HTK (Hattikuni)	25-50	10YR4/6,4/4 7.5YR4/4,3/3	sl	10-25	Ap-AC	-
2	YLR (Yalleri)	50-75	2.5YR 3/4,4/4 5YR3/4 7.5YR4/4	gc	15-35	Ap-Bt	-
3	SBR (Sambra)	50-75	10YR 7/1 7.5YR 7/4	ls	-	Ap-AC	-
4	HSL (Hosalli)	75-100	10YR 5/4,4/4,4/6	sc	-	Ap-Bw	e
5	MDR (Madhwara)	>150	10YR 3/1,3/2,2/1,2/2	scl	-	Ap-Bw	e
6	SGR (Sangwar)	>150	10YR3/1,4/1	c	-	Ap-Bss	es
Soils of Alluvial Landscape							
7	KDR (Kudlura)	75-100	10YR3/2	c	-	Ap-Bw	es

3.4 Soil Mapping

The area under each soil series was further separated into soil phases and their boundaries delineated on the cadastral map based on the variations observed in the texture of the surface soil, slope, erosion, presence of gravel, stoniness etc. A soil phase is a subdivision of soil series based mostly on surface features that affect its use and management. The soil mapping units are shown on the map (Fig.3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map. The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 9 mapping units representing 7 soil series occurring in the microwatershed. The soil map unit (soil legend) description is presented in Table 3.2. The soil phase map (management units) shows the distribution of 9 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 soil phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Land Management Units (LMU's)

The 9 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the

management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been chosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

3.6 Laboratory Characterization

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

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Microwatershed

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape				
	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		**116 (28.22)**
165		HTKcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	116 (28.22)
	YLR	Yalleri soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have brown to reddish brown and dark reddish brown, gravelly clay red soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**17 (4.12)**
27		YLRbB2	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	17 (4.12)
	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		**74 (18.12)**
11		SBRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	74 (18.12)
	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		**114 (27.64)**
32		HSLcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	75 (18.26)
33		HSLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	39 (9.38)
	MDR	Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have		**35**

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
		very dark gray to very dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**(8.58)**
61		MDRmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	35 (8.58)
	SGR	Sangwar soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to very dark gray, calcareous sodic cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping lowlands under cultivation		**2 (0.41)**
106		SGRmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	2 (0.41)
Soils of Alluvial Landscape				
	KDR	Kudlura soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to grayish brown, calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation		**34 (8.36)**
84		KDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	31 (7.6)
87		KDRiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	3 (0.76)
1000		Others	Water body	19 (4.55)

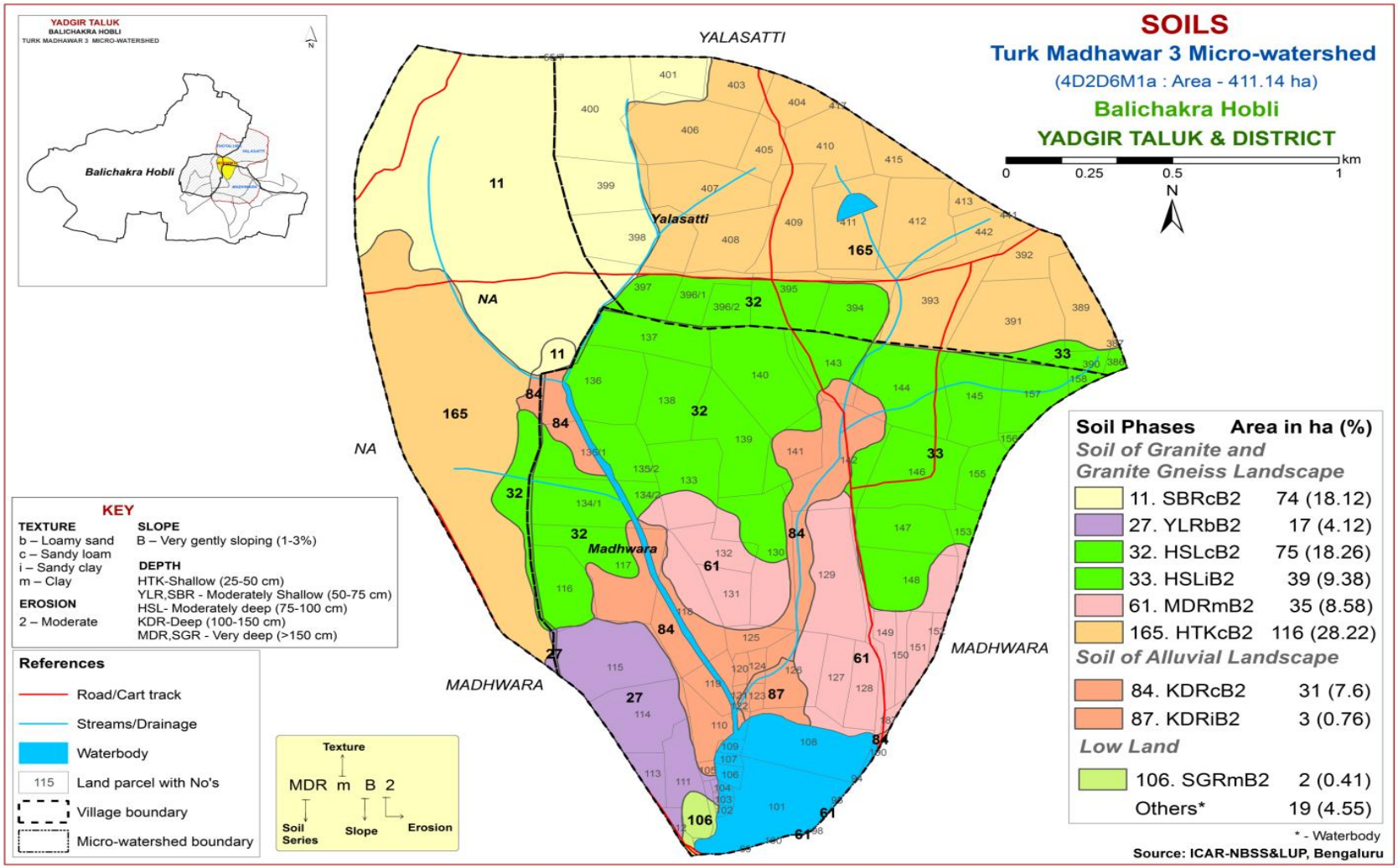


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

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

A brief description of each of the 7 soil series identified followed by 9 soil phases (management units) mapped are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in microwatershed are given in Table 4.1 along with soil classification. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristic that affect management. The soil phase map can be used for identifying the suitability of areas for growing specific crops or for other alternative uses and also for deciding the type of conservation structures needed. The detailed information on soil and site-characteristics like soil depth, surface soil texture, slope, erosion, gravelliness, AWC, LCC etc, with respect to each of the soil phase identified is given village/survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-I.

4.1 Soils of granite gneiss landscape

- In this landscape, 6 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, HTK series occupies a maximum area of 116 (28%) followed by HSL 114 ha (28), SBR 74 ha (18%), MDR 35 ha (9%), YLR 17 ha (4%) and SGR 2 ha (<1%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Yalleri (YLR) Series

4.1.3 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

4.1.4 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

4.1.5 Madhwara (MDR) Series: Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have black to very dark brown and very dark gray to very dark grayish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Madhwara series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum is more than150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 10 to 16 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 2 to 3. Texture varies from sandy clay and clay. The thickness of B horizon is >150 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 3. Texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Madhwara (MDR) Series

4.1.6 Sangwar (SGR) Series: Sangwar soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to dark gray, sodic calcareous cracking clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping lowlands under cultivation. The Sangwar series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Sodic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 9 to 20 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 2 with sandy clay loam to sandy clay and clay texture. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 157 to 174 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2. Its texture varies from sandy clay to clay and is calcareous sodic soils. They are sodic with ESP ranging from 29 - 65%. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Sangwar (SGR) Series

4.2 Soils of Alluvial landscape

In this landscape, only one soil series was identified and mapped. KDR series occupies an area of 34 ha (8%). Brief description of this series identified and soil phases mapped is given below.

4.2.1 Kudlura (KDR) Series: Kudlura soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to grayish brown, calcareous cracking clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping plains under cultivation. The Kudlura series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 110 to 149 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 22 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2. The texture ranges from sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy clay and clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 115 to 143 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3

to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Texture is sandy clay loam, sandy clay to clay and is calcareous soils. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kudlura (KDR) Series

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

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

Contd...

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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-5	6.91	-	-	0.069	0.70	0.00	5.29	1.37	0.28	0.03	6.96	6.90	0.54	100	0.45
5-34	7.05	-	-	0.053	0.62	0.00	16.43	3.89	0.26	0.09	20.67	21.60	0.40	96	0.42
34-75	7.25	-	-	0.058	0.59	0.00	15.22	3.46	0.25	0.14	19.06	19.90	0.35	96	0.69

Contd...

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

Contd...

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

Contd...

Soil Series: Madhawara (MDR) **Pedon:** T_2 P_2

Location: $16^0$43'48.9"N $77^0$18'38.3"E, Yaleri village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-11	Ap	58.94	20.74	20.32	5.41	7.28	13.31	20.89	12.06	-	scl	16.47	8.85
11-30	Bw1	55.52	19.32	25.16	5.00	7.19	13.12	19.69	10.52	-	scl	18.25	10.18
30-58	Bw2	53.95	19.15	26.90	4.68	7.48	12.58	19.65	9.56	-	scl	26.99	14.02
58-117	Bw3	52.68	19.51	27.81	2.84	5.47	14.72	20.82	8.83	-	scl	37.86	17.40
117-160	Bw4	49.95	17.27	32.79	2.11	5.07	14.15	20.49	8.13	-	scl	44.15	20.38

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-11	8.31	-	-	0.33	0.46	2.76	-	-	0.45	0.47	-	20.57	1.01	100	0.90
11-30	9.25	-	-	0.20	0.31	4.20	-	-	0.19	1.40	-	23.98	0.95	100	2.34
30-58	9.78	-	-	0.40	0.19	5.76	-	-	0.16	1.53	-	24.53	0.91	100	2.49
58-117	9.94	-	-	0.88	0.23	4.80	-	-	0.18	9.09	-	24.31	0.87	100	14.96
117-160	9.98	-	-	0.93	0.15	3.00	-	-	0.24	11.09	-	28.27	0.86	100	15.69

Contd...

Soil Series: Sangwar **(**SGR) **Pedon:** R-4

Location: $16^0$32'25.9"N $77^0$12'52.6"E, Bheemanahalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluka and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-8	Ap	37.30	18.18	44.52	4.91	6.76	12.10	4.80	8.72	-	c	32.36	23.18
8-30	BA	42.04	17.77	40.19	8.28	16.34	7.42	6.13	3.87	-	c	29.89	20.87
30-70	Bss1	33.77	18.63	47.60	5.45	11.66	6.21	6.75	3.70	-	c	37.04	26.13
70-100	Bss2	26.95	18.65	54.40	5.39	9.79	4.95	4.07	2.75	-	c	43.07	32.05
100-150	Bss3	14.35	17.32	68.33	2.69	4.15	2.35	2.69	2.47	-	c	55.74	38.19

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-8	8.3	-	-	6.49	1.48	6.69	-	-	1.32	10.09	-	34.77	0.78	100	11.61
8-30	9.09	-	-	2.54	0.64	6.76	-	-	0.75	10.00	-	33.76	0.84	100	11.85
30-70	9.23	-	-	2.6	0.28	6.63	-	-	0.42	11.55	-	38.98	0.82	100	11.86
70-100	9.39	-	-	3.01	0.36	6.89	-	-	0.73	27.73	-	42.46	0.78	100	26.132
100-150	9.28	-	-	4	0.24	7.15	-	-	0.80	27.78	-	47.67	0.70	100	23.308

Contd...

Soil Series: Kudlura (KDR) **Pedon:** T_1/P_2

Location: $16^0$34'03.1"N $77^0$14'71.7"E, Kyathanala village, Sydhapura Hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine, mixed (calcareous), 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
0-6	Ap	49.52	14.58	35.90	5.71	7.41	14.81	15.66	5.93	-	sc	26.86	12.10
6-26	BA	50.79	13.31	35.90	7.41	9.10	15.56	13.12	5.61	-	sc	25.65	12.24
26-67	Bw1	43.49	15.97	40.54	5.86	7.38	13.56	10.85	5.86	-	c	31.22	16.48
67-115	Bw2	37.42	18.93	43.66	6.51	6.83	10.95	8.68	4.45	-	c	36.13	22.34
115-144	Bw3	39.74	18.88	41.38	8.16	7.84	10.63	8.70	4.40	-	c	35.83	20.57

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}							%	%
0-6	8.34	-	-	0.15	0.72	3.55	-	-	0.42	0.07	-	33.20	0.92	100	0.09
6-26	8.55	-	-	0.11	0.85	4.90	-	-	0.33	0.25	-	32.70	0.91	100	0.30
26-67	9.08	-	-	0.17	0.60	5.02	-	-	0.18	1.34	-	36.20	0.89	100	1.48
67-115	9.44	-	-	0.37	0.52	6.61	-	-	0.25	6.72	-	39.30	0.90	100	6.836
115-144	9.53	-	-	0.43	0.56	6.10	-	-	0.26	7.85	-	33.70	0.81	100	9.316

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The most important soil and site characteristics that affect the land use and conservation needs of an area are land capability, land irrigability, soil depth, soil texture, coarse fragments, available water capacity, soil slope, soil erosion, soil reaction etc. These are interpreted from the data base generated through land resource inventory and several thematic maps are generated. These would help in identifying the areas suitable for growing crops and, soil and water conservation measures and structures needed thus helping to maintain good soil health for sustained crop production. The various 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 9 soil map units identified in microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 3 land capability subclasses. An area of about 392 ha (95%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture and about 19 ha (5%) is covered by others (water body & habitation) (Fig. 5.1).

Good lands (Class II) cover an area of about 49 per cent and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil, wetness and erosion. Moderately good (Class III) lands occur in an area of about 28 per cent of the microwatershed and are distributed in the western, northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion Fairly good (Class IV) lands occur in an area of about 19 per cent of the microwatershed and are distributed in the northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with very severe problems of soil and erosion.

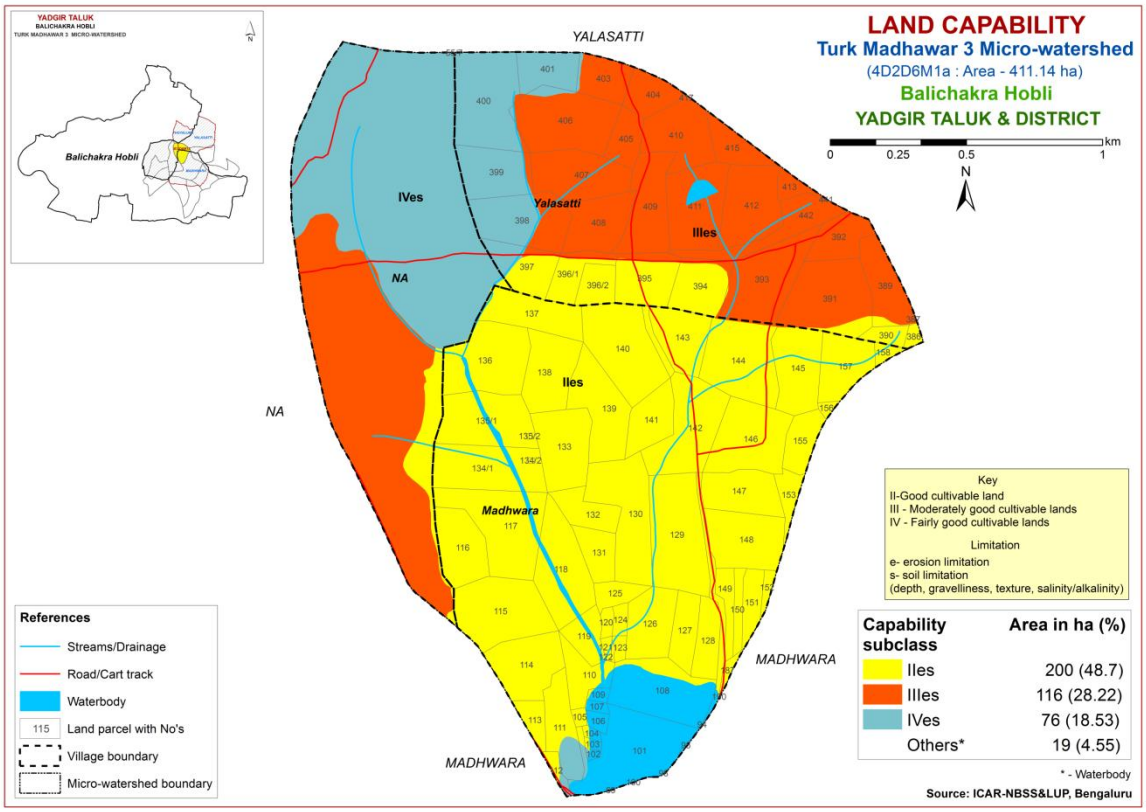


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Microwatershed

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.

Shallow (25-50 cm) soils occur in an area of 116 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils occur in an area of 91 ha (22%) and are distributed in the southern, northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) soils occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the central, eastern and western part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) soils occur in an area of 34 ha (8%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. Very deep (>150 cm) soils occur in an area of 37 ha (9%) and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands cover in an area of 71 ha (17%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown. The problem soils occupy an area of 116 ha (28%) where only short duration crops can be grown occasionally and the probability of crop failure is very high.

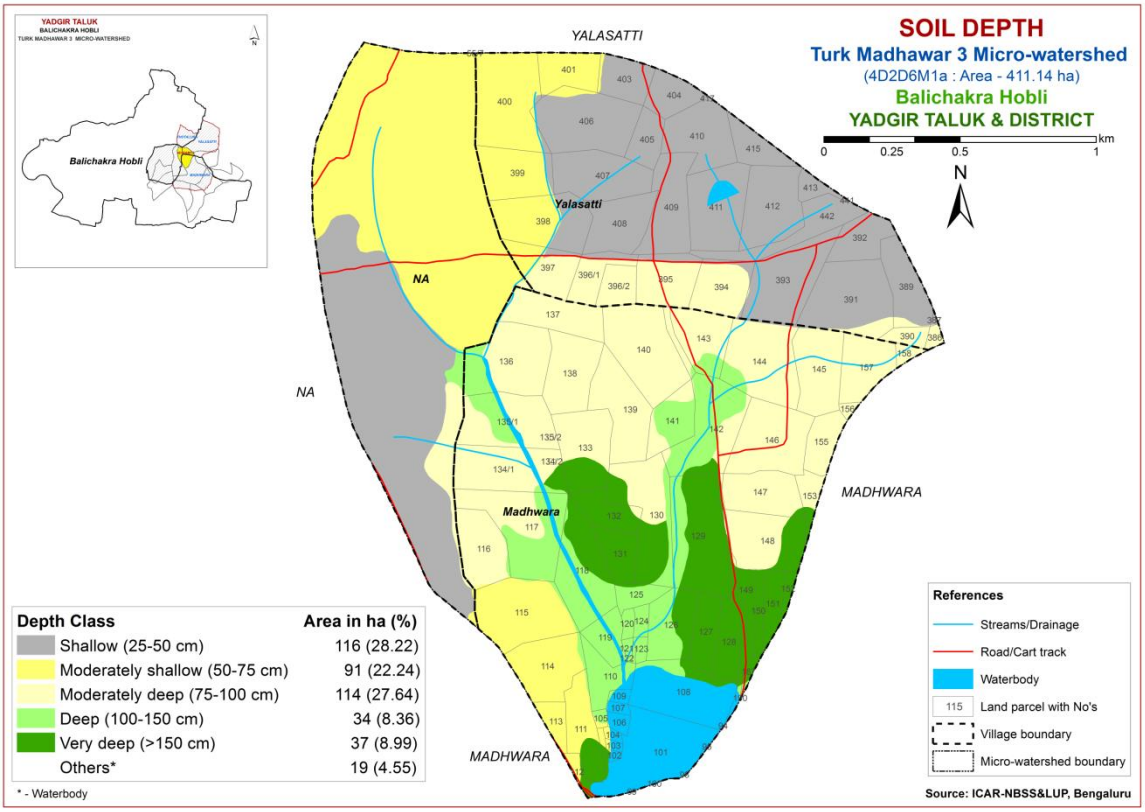


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

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

An area of 17 ha (4%) of the microwatershed has sandy soils at the surface and are distributed in the southern part. An area of 297 ha (72%) of the microwatershed has loamy soils at the surface and are distributed in the major part. An area of 79 ha (19%) of the microwatershed has clayey soils at the surface and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Both loamy and clay soils have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but clayey

soils have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. Problem soils have limitations of moisture and nutrient availability but are suited for root or tuber crops.

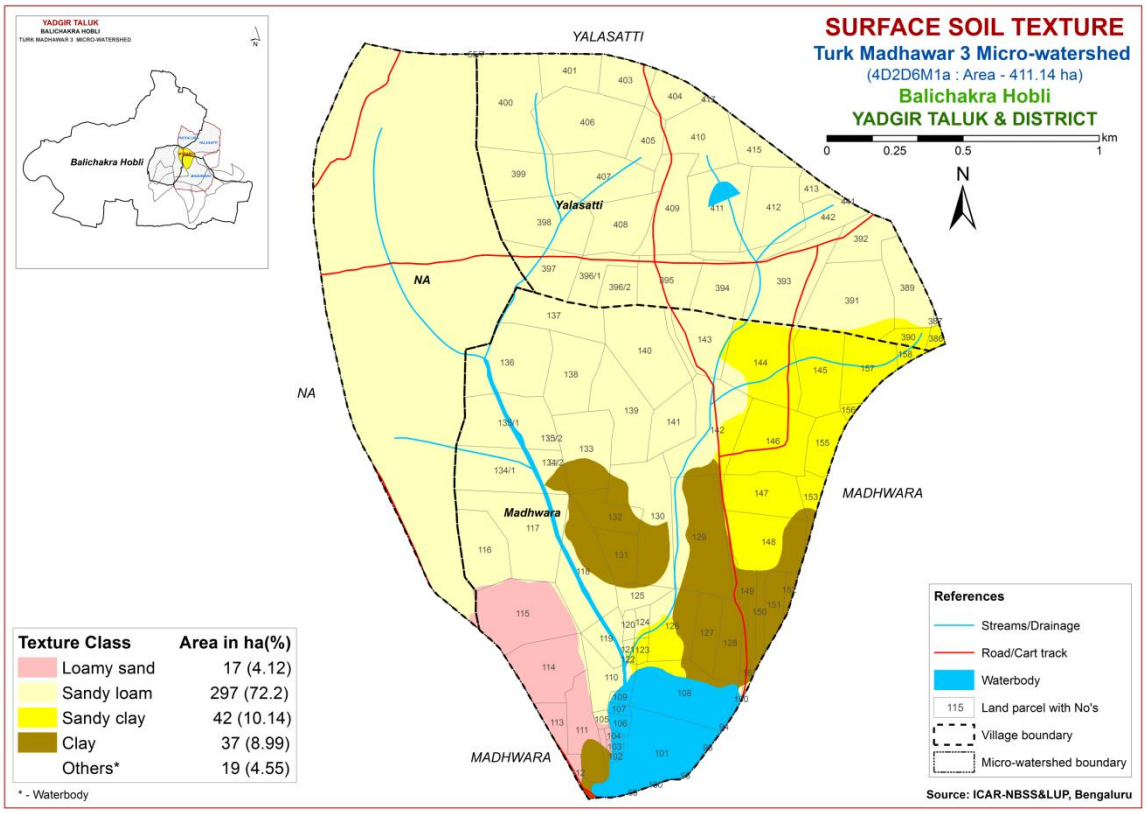


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Microwatershed

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%) soil cover an entire area of the microwatershed. These are the most productive soils, where all climatically adapted short and long duration crops can be grown.

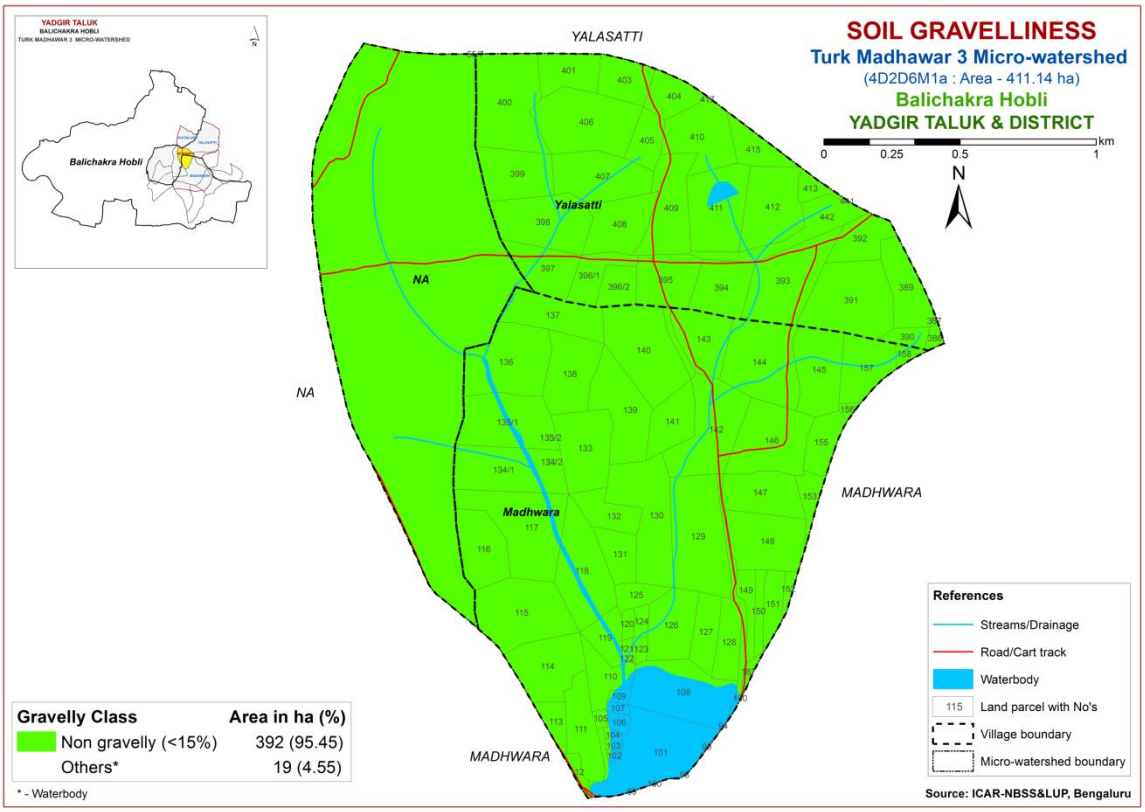


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Microwatershed

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 191 ha (46%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very low (<51 mm/m) in available water capacity and is distributed in the northern, western, northeastern, southern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 17 ha (4%) in the microwatershed has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and is distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 114 ha (28%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) and is distributed in the central, eastern and southern part and very high (>200 mm/m) in an area of 71 ha (17%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 208 ha (50%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and probability of the crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other

alternative uses. An area of 71 ha (17%) are potential areas with regard to AWC where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown.

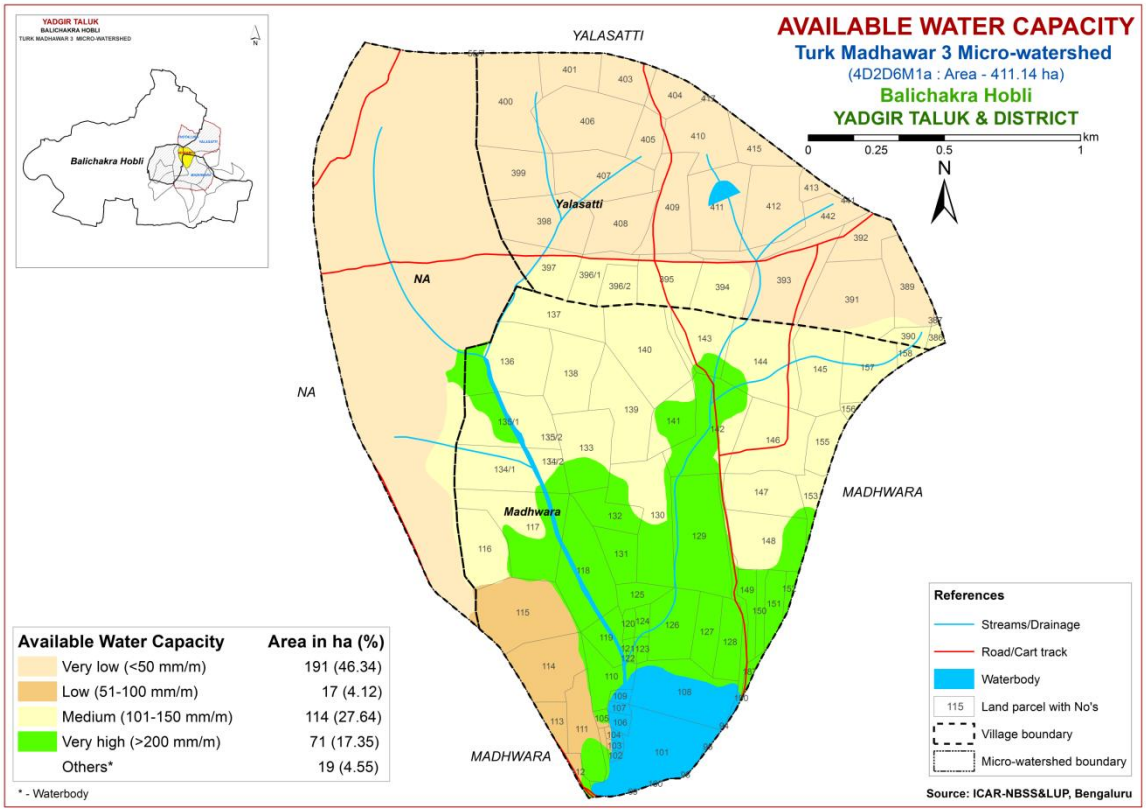


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Microwatershed

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 single slope class and a slope map was generated showing the area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed (Fig. 5.6).

Entire area is under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

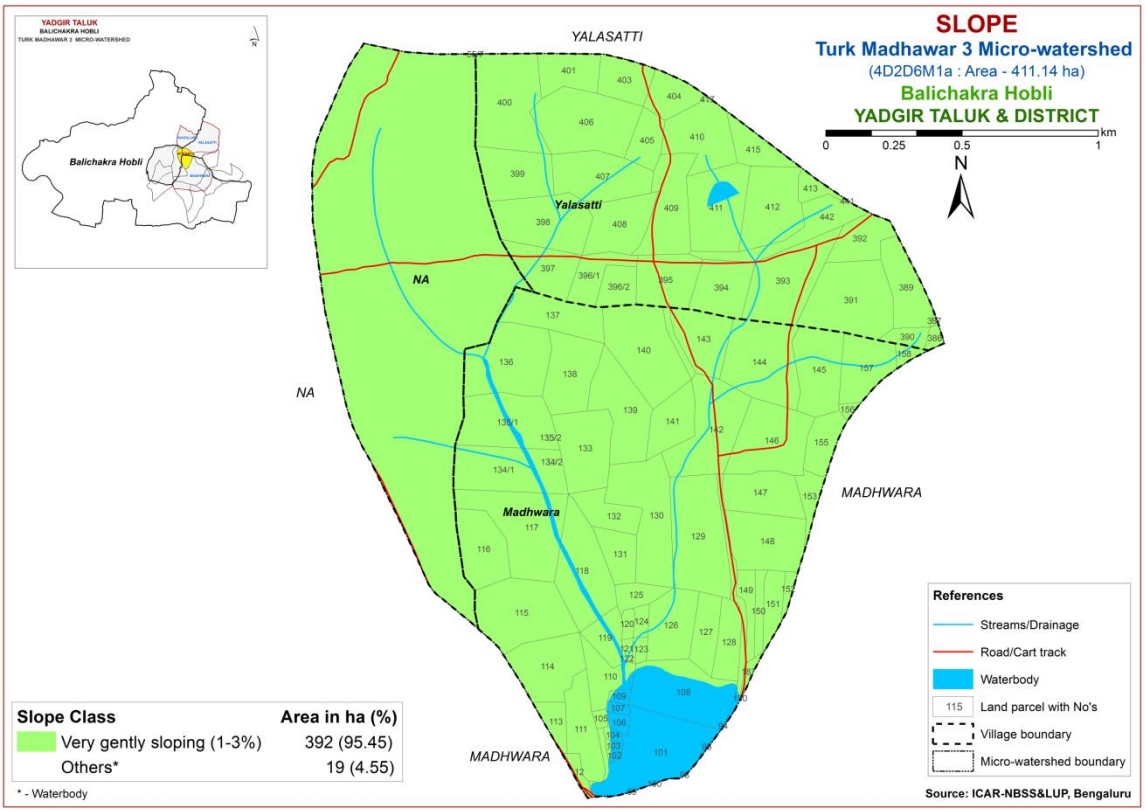


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Microwatershed

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.

Moderately eroded (e2 class) soils cover an entire area of the microwatershed

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

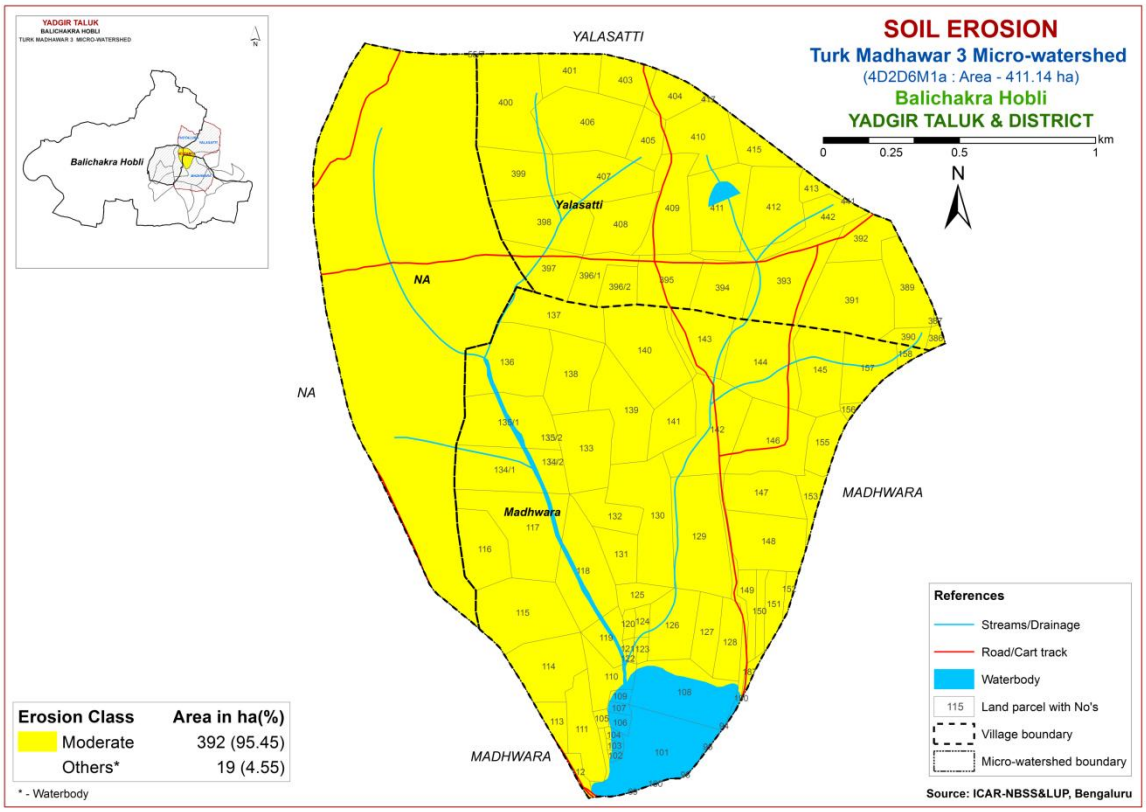


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Microwatershed

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 2019 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 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of 15 ha (4%) is strongly acid (pH 5.0-5.5) and are distributed in the western and northwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of 25 ha (6%) is moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0) and are distributed in the western and northwestern part. An area of 30 ha (7%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) and are distributed in the western and northwestern part. An area of 116 ha (28%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the western, northern, central, northeastern and northwestern part. An area of 95 ha (23%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in the southern, central, eastern and northern part. An area of about 56 ha (14%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 55 ha (13%) is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.1).

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The Electrical Conductivity in the entire area of the microwatershed is <2 dS/m (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) is low (<0.50%) in an area of 151 ha (37%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, eastern, western and southern part. An area of 192 ha (47%) is medium (0.5-0.75%) and are

distributed in the northern, southern, northwestern, central, western, southern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 50 ha (12%) is high (>0.75%) and are distributed in the northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

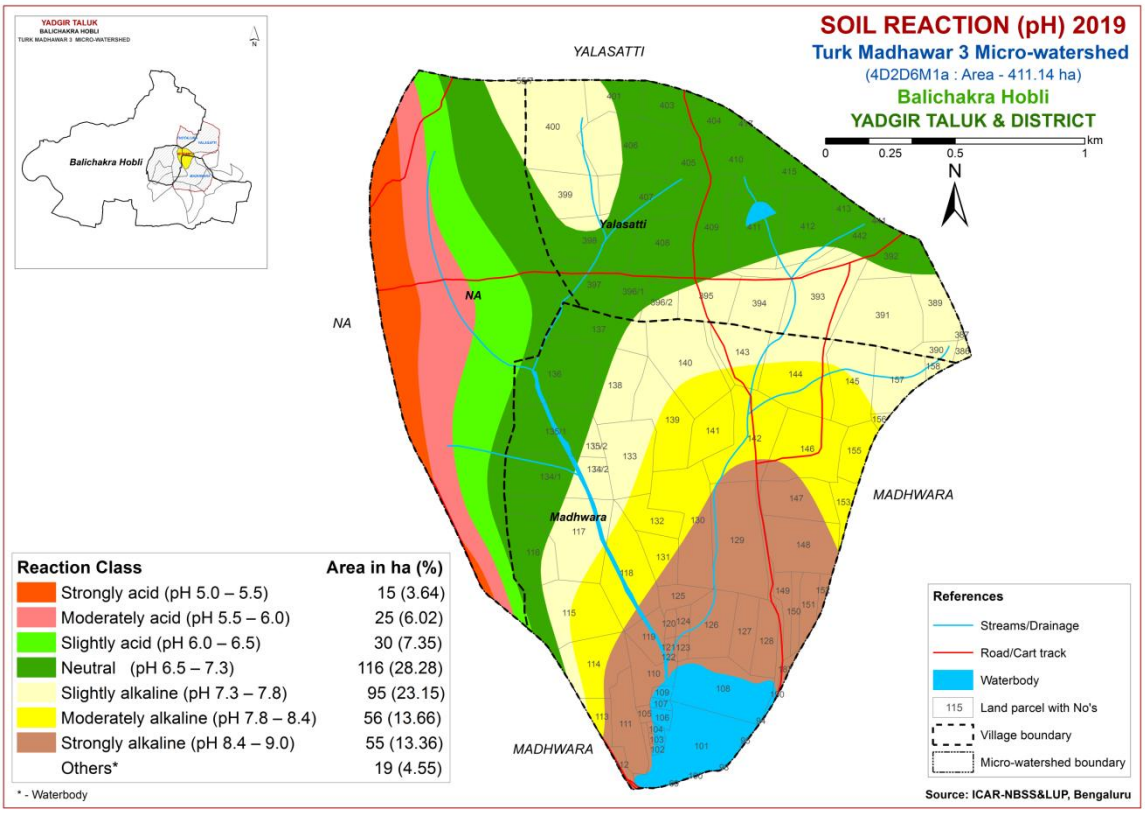


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Microwatershed

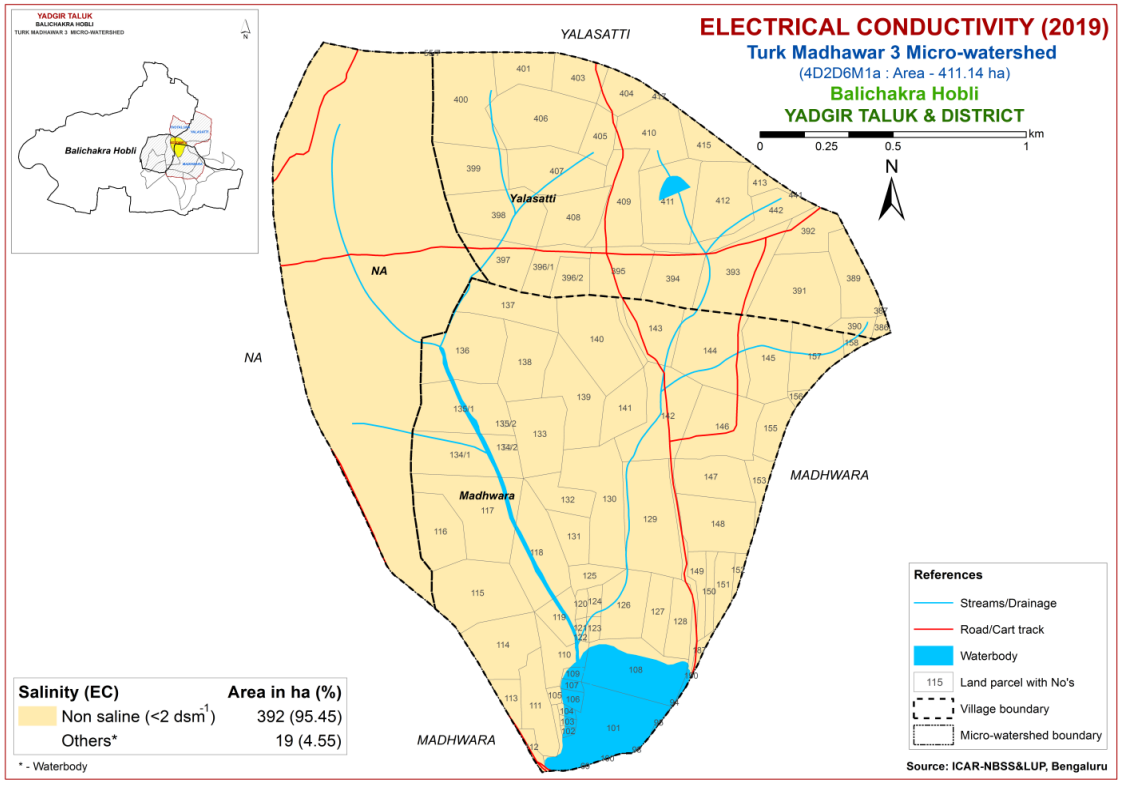


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Microwatershed

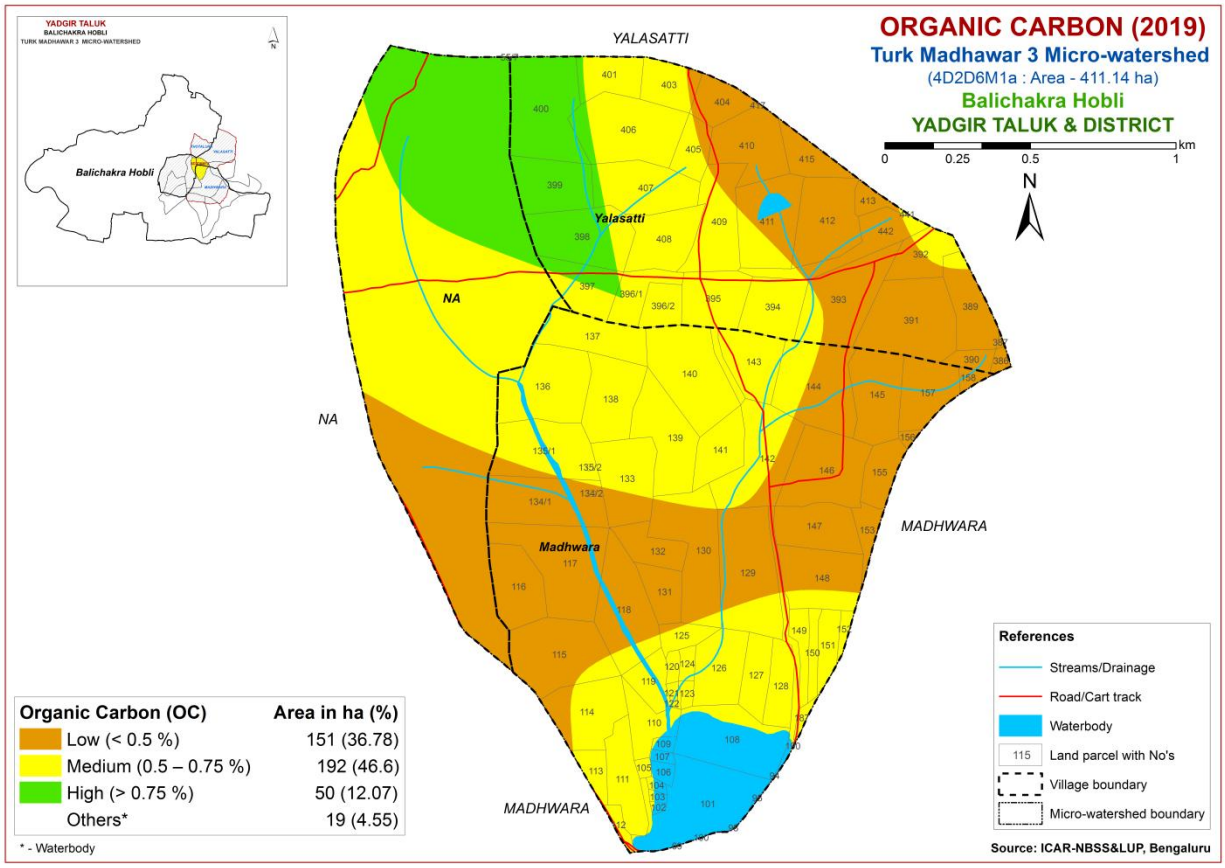


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of 0.08 ha (0.02%). An area of 392 ha (95%) is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in a maximum area of about 391 ha (95%) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed and low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5)

6.6 Available Sulphur

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

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 223 ha (54%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in an area of 165 ha (40%) and are distributed in the southern, eastern, central and northeastern part

and high (>1.0 ppm) in an area of 5 ha (1%) and is distributed in the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

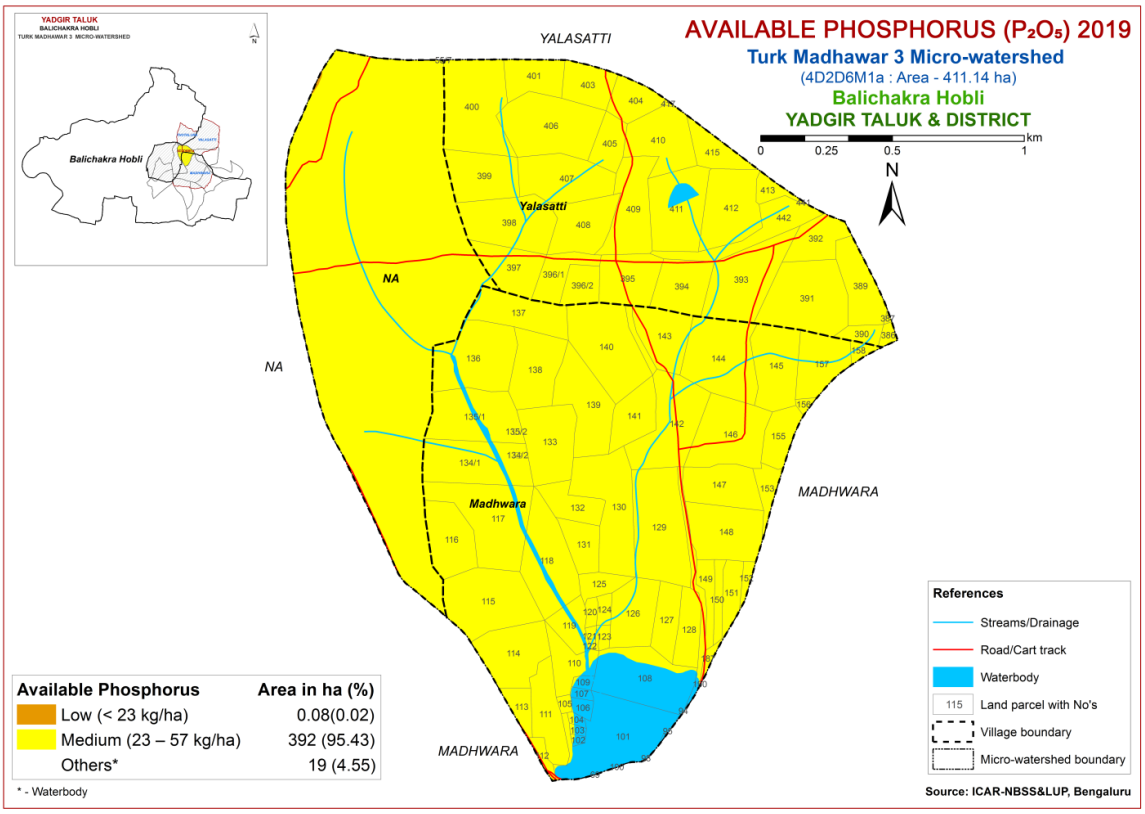


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Microwatershed

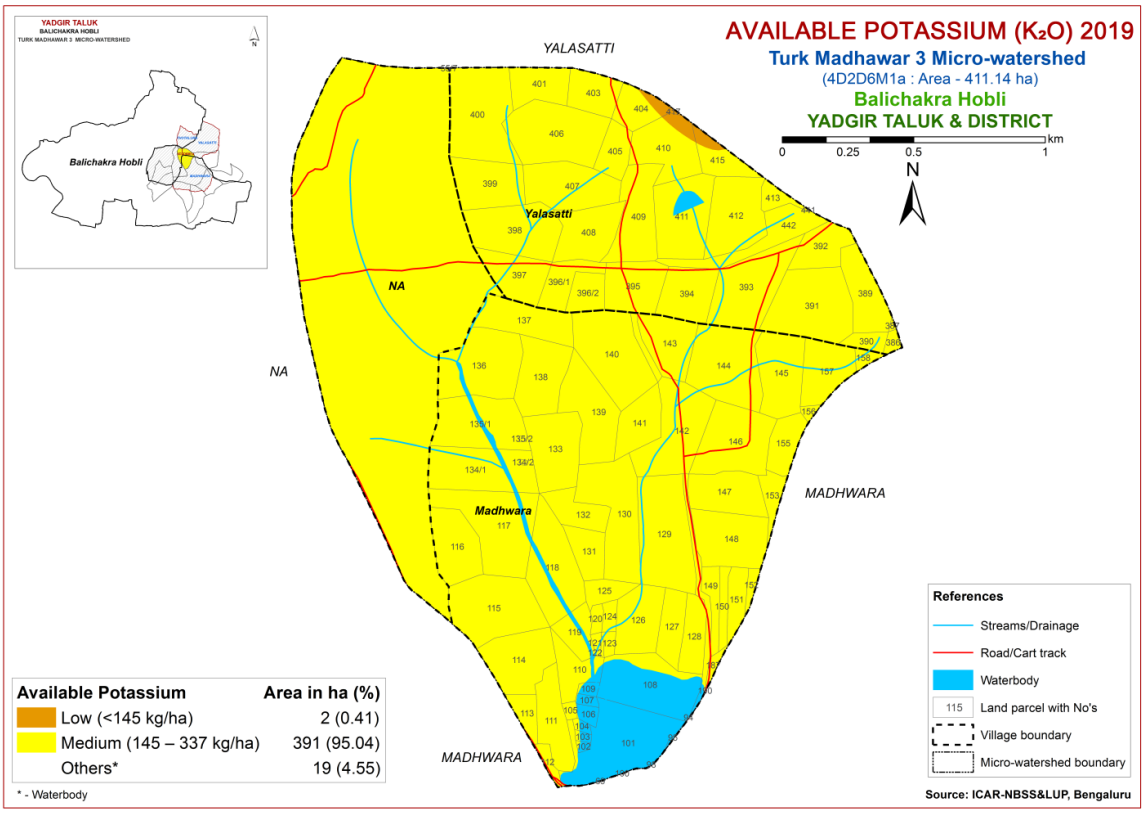


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Microwatershed

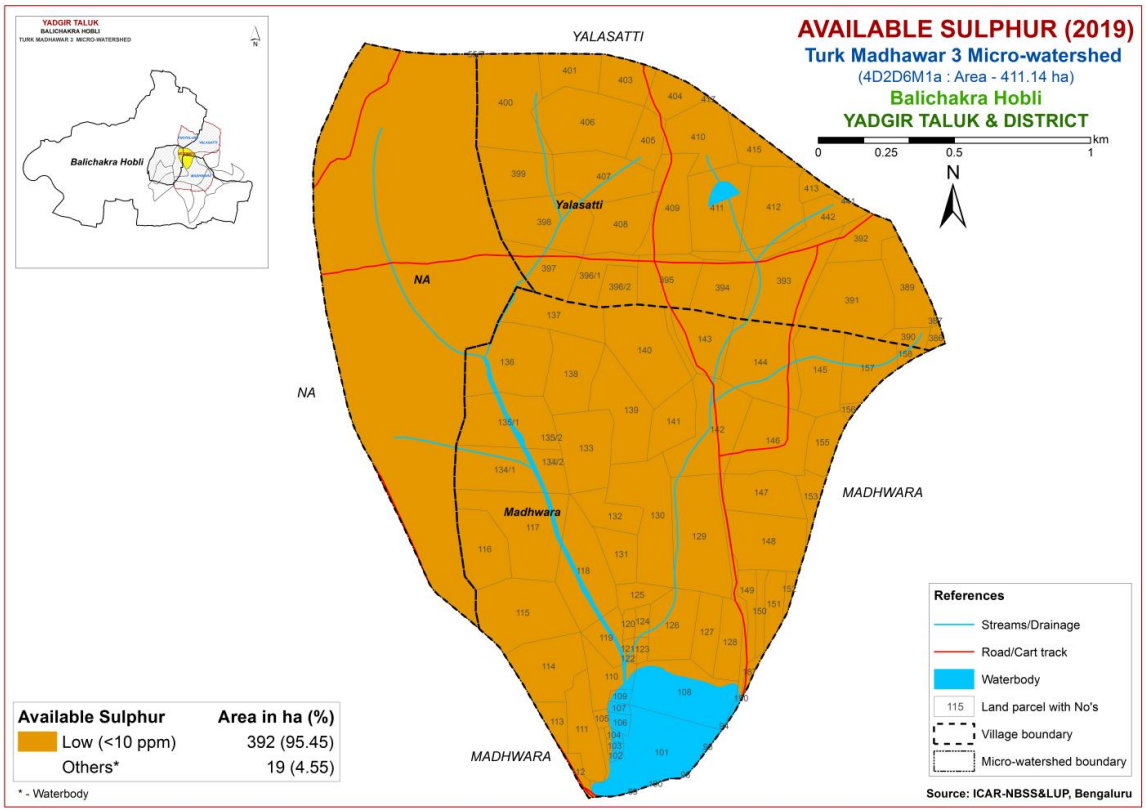


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Microwatershed

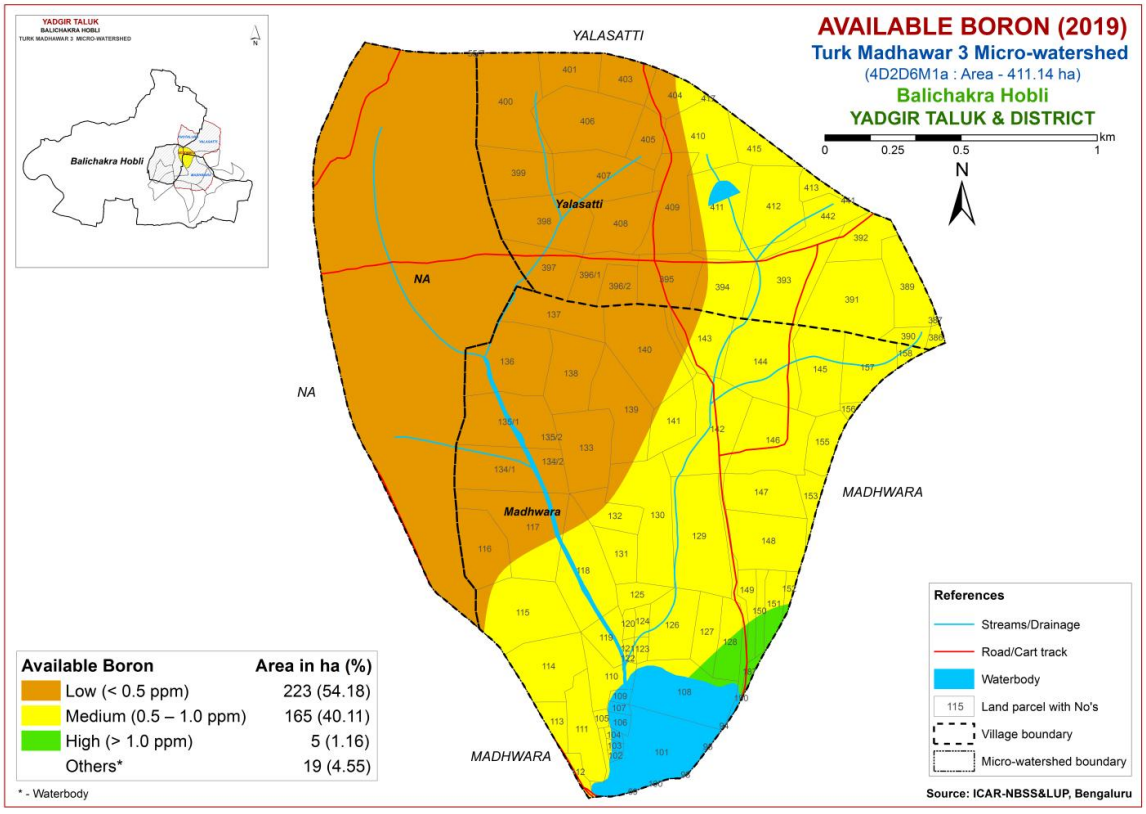


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Microwatershed

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in an area of 219 ha (53%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 173 ha (42%) and are distributed in the northern, western, northwestern and central part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.8).

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

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

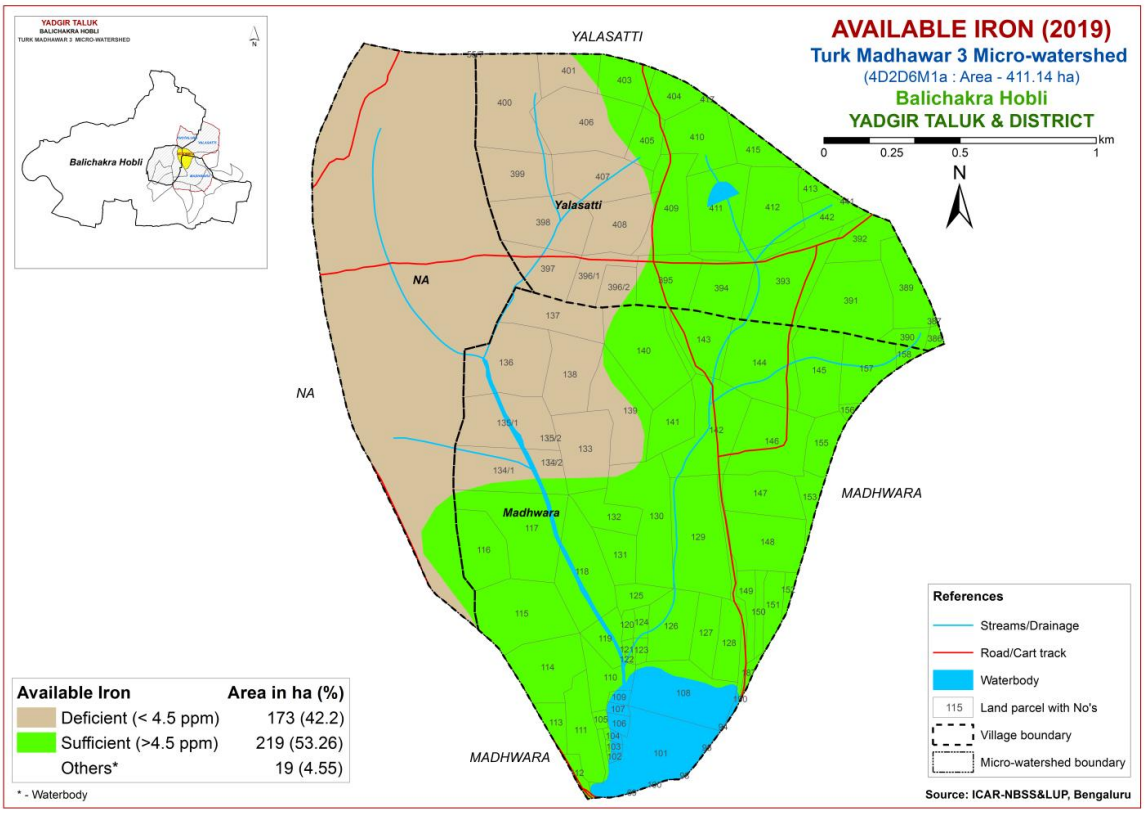


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Microwatershed

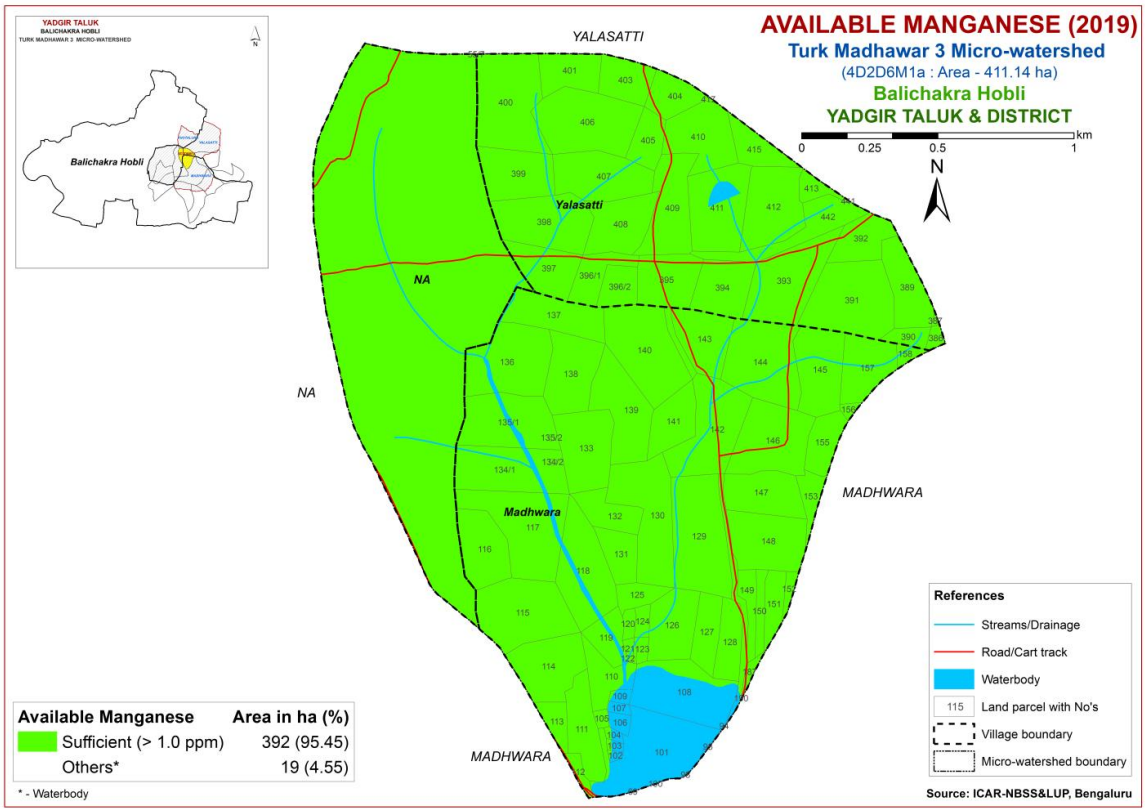


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Microwatershed

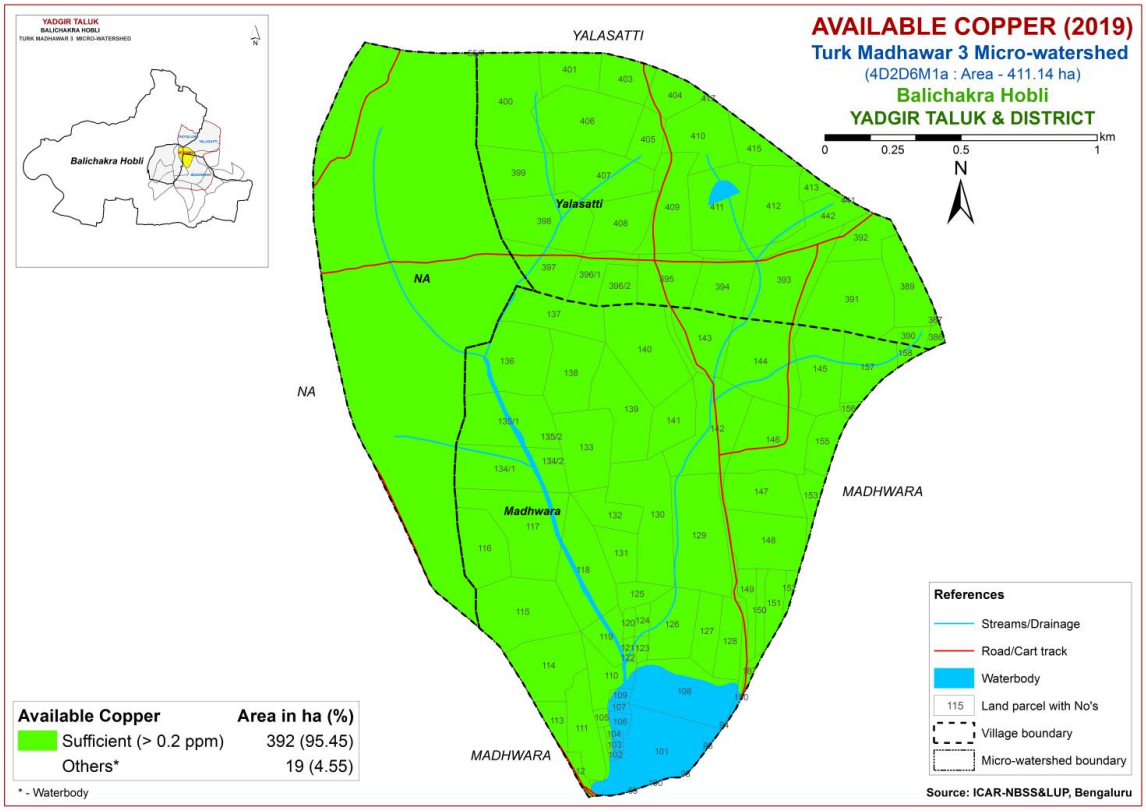


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Microwatershed

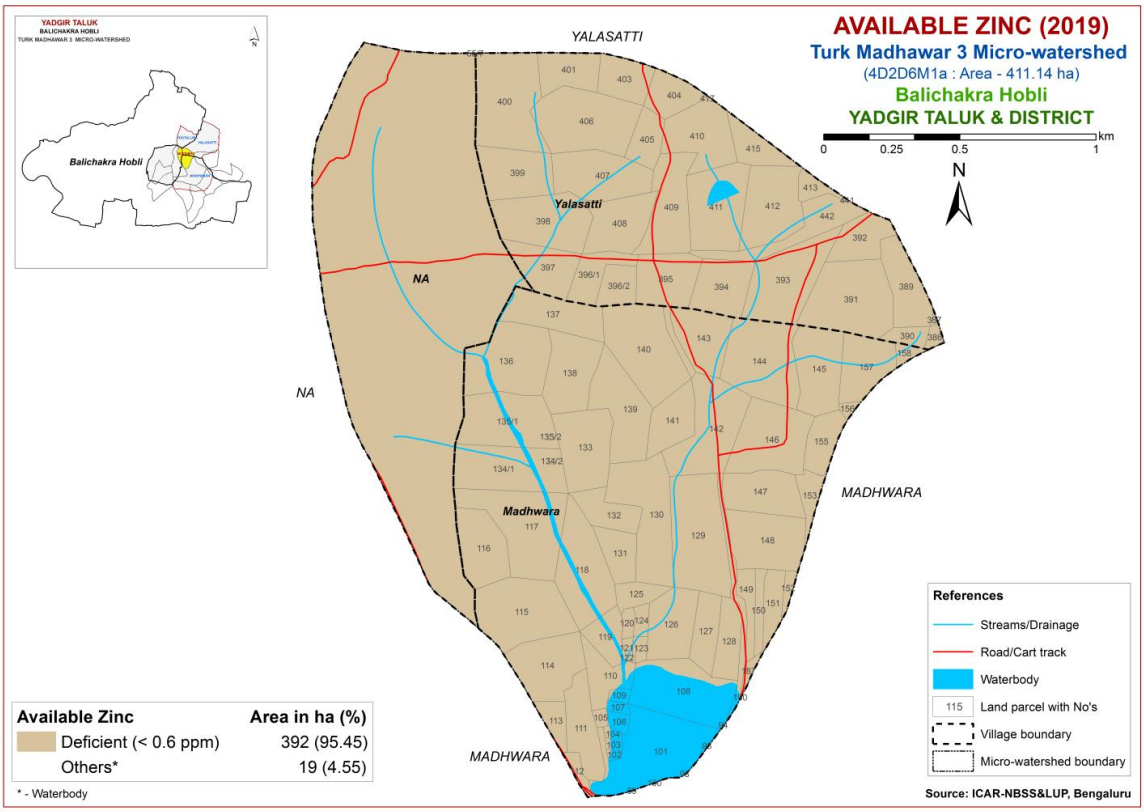


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of 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 requirements (Tables 7.2 to 7.30) to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) table and crop requirement tables are given at the end of the chapter. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N-Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2-Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3, N1 and N2 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'w' for drainage, 's' for sodium 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 agricultural and horticultural crops were generated. The detailed information on the kind of suitability of each of the soil phase for the crops assessed are given village/ survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing sorghum occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 86 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and

are distributed in the southern and central area of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and nutrient availability. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sorghum occupy an area of about 192 ha (47%) and are distributed in the northern northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability.

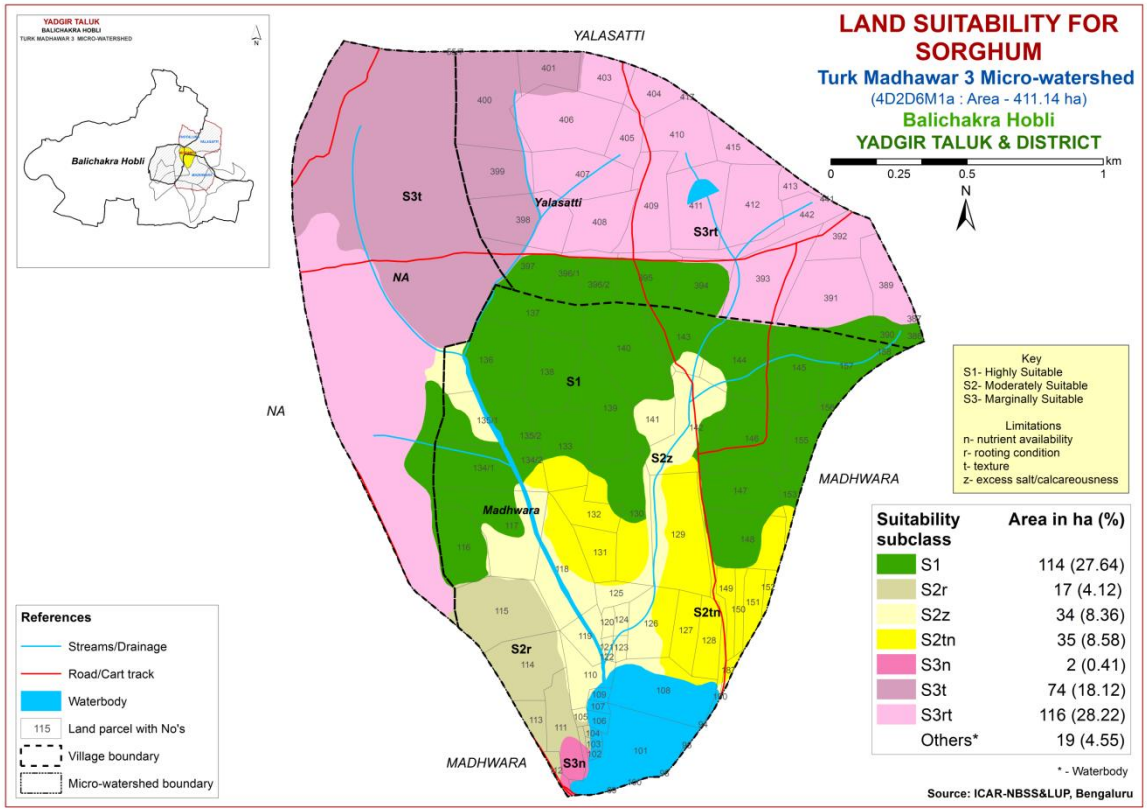


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing maize occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 86 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing maize and are distributed in the southern and central area of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and nutrient availability. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing maize occupy an area of about 192 ha (47%) and are distributed in the northern northeastern, northwestern and western part of the

microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability.

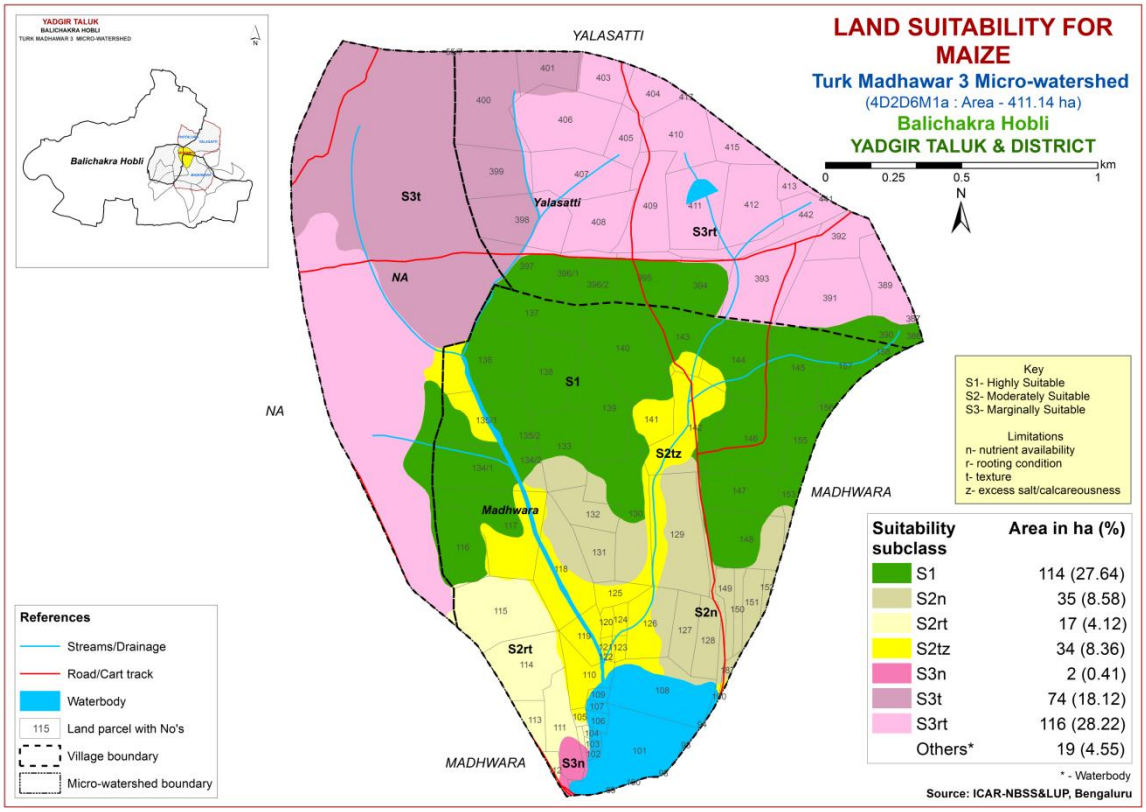


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing bajra occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 86 ha (21%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra and are distributed in the southern and central area of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and nutrient availability. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bajra occupy an area of about 192 ha (47%) and are distributed in the northern northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability.

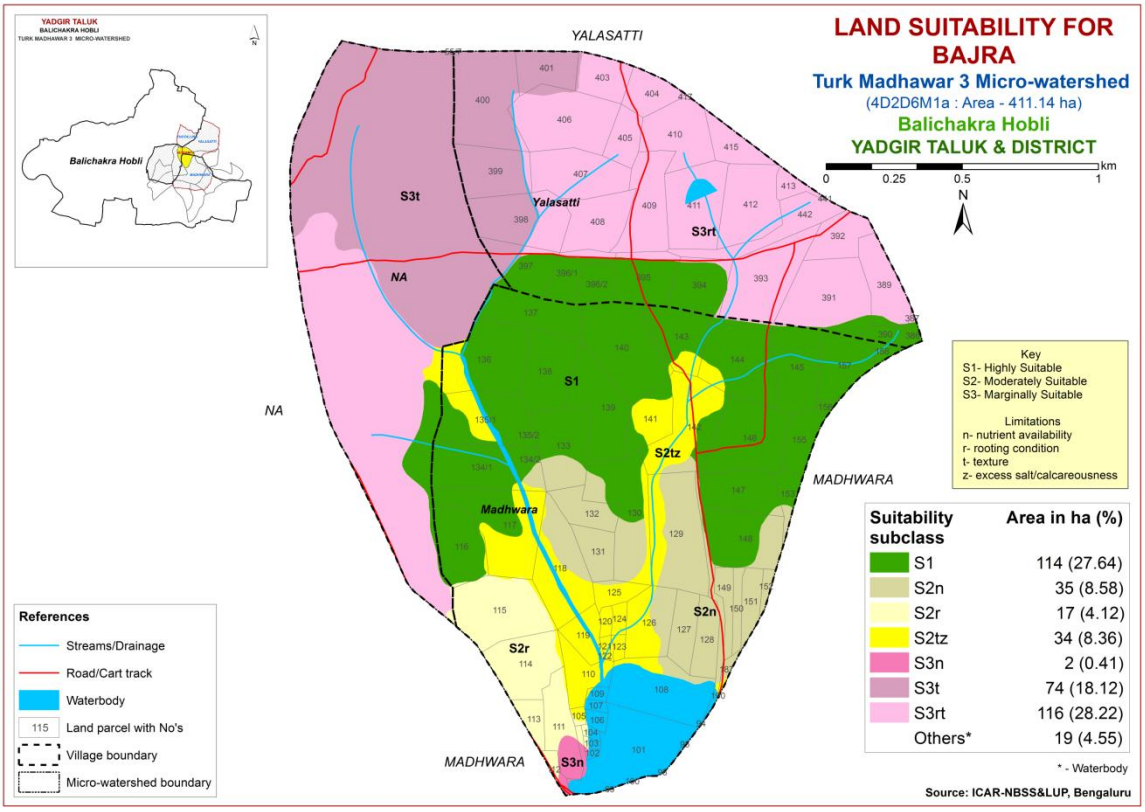


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing groundnut in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy an area of about 276 ha (67%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

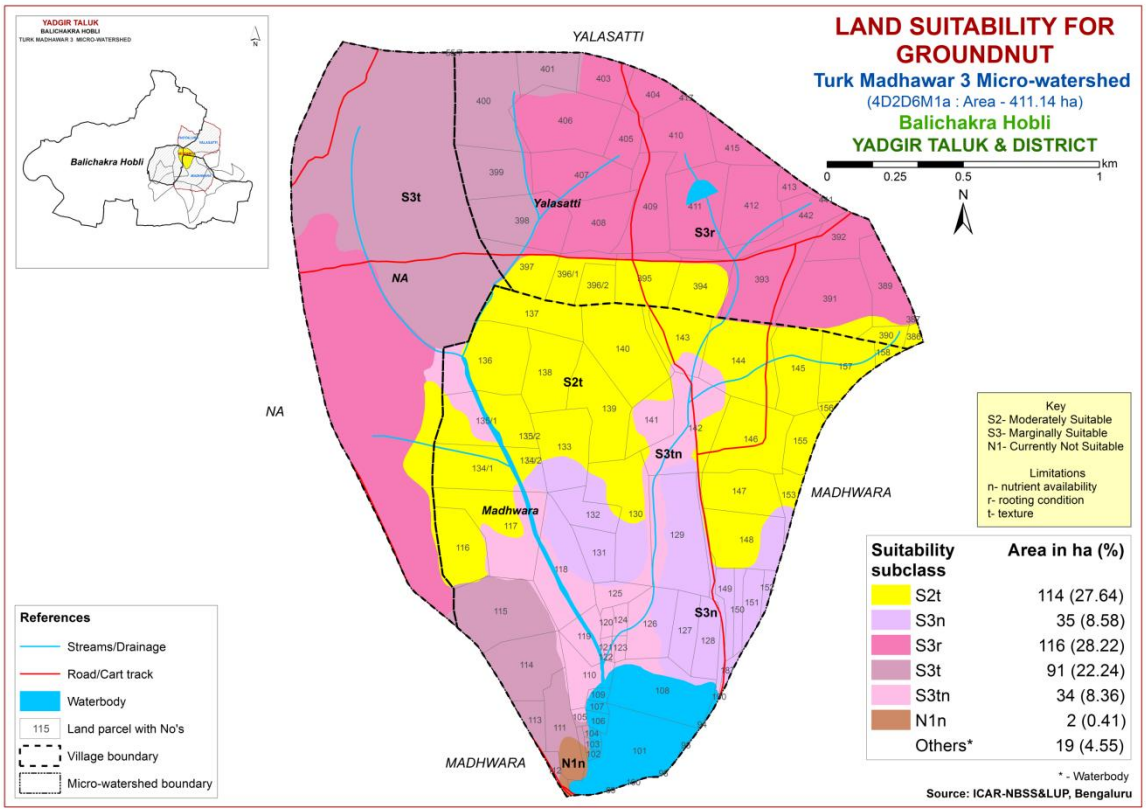


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

Sunflower is one of the most important oilseed crop grown in an area of 4.1 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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing sunflower in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sunflower occupy an area of about 161 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, central, northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 118 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

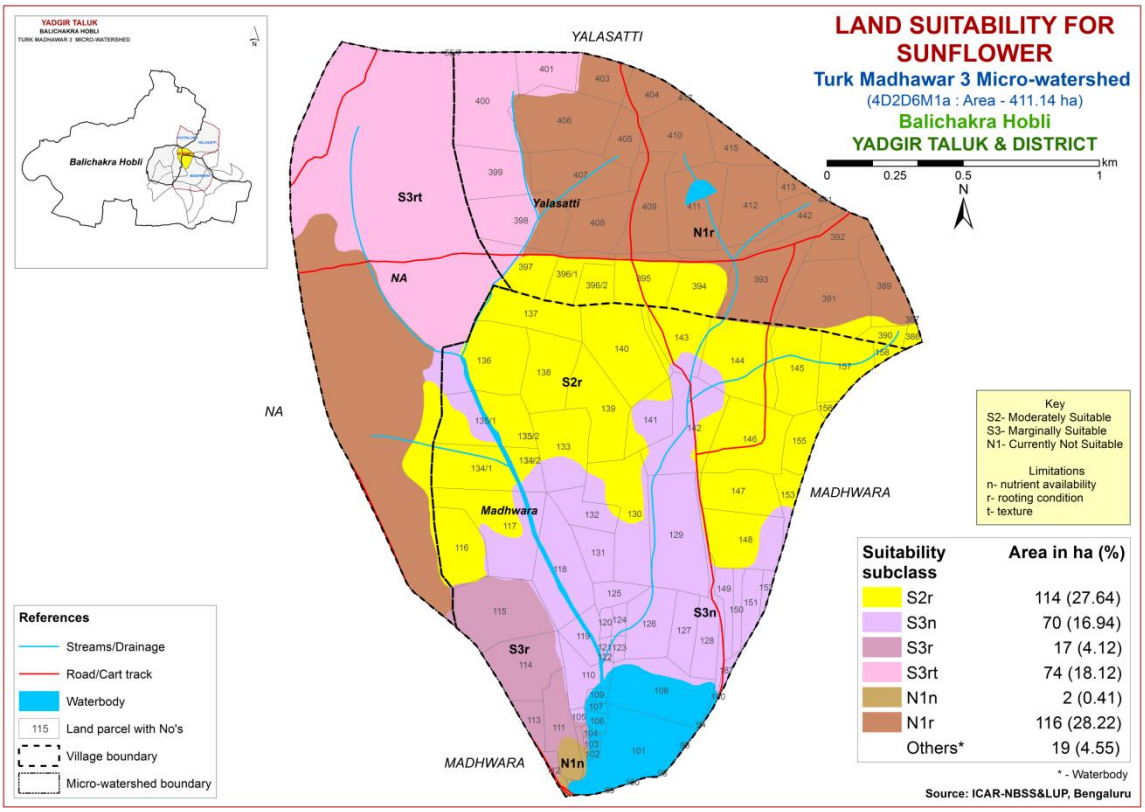


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing red gram in the microwatershed. An area of about 183 ha (45%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing red gram and are distributed in the southern, central and eastern parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing red gram occupy an area of about 93 ha (23%) and are distributed in the northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 116 ha (28%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

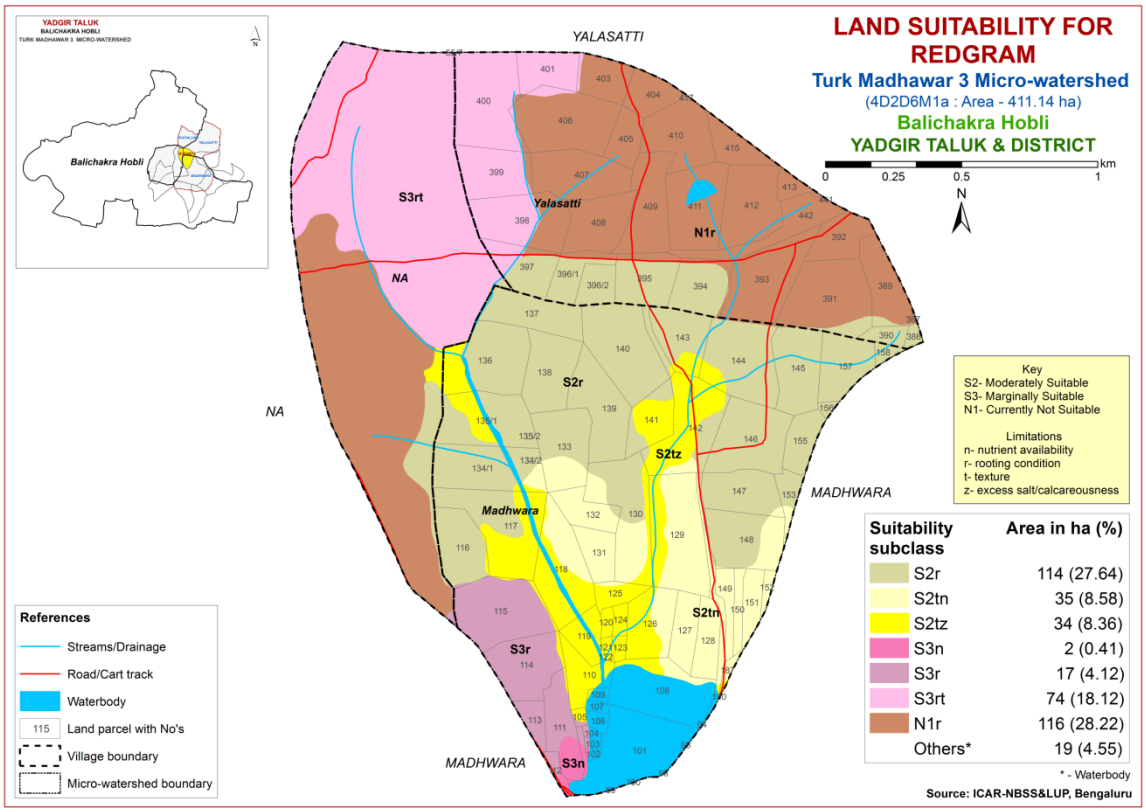


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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 34 ha (8%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for bengal gram and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bengal gram occupy an area of about 168 ha (41%) and are distributed in the eastern, central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 191 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of texture.

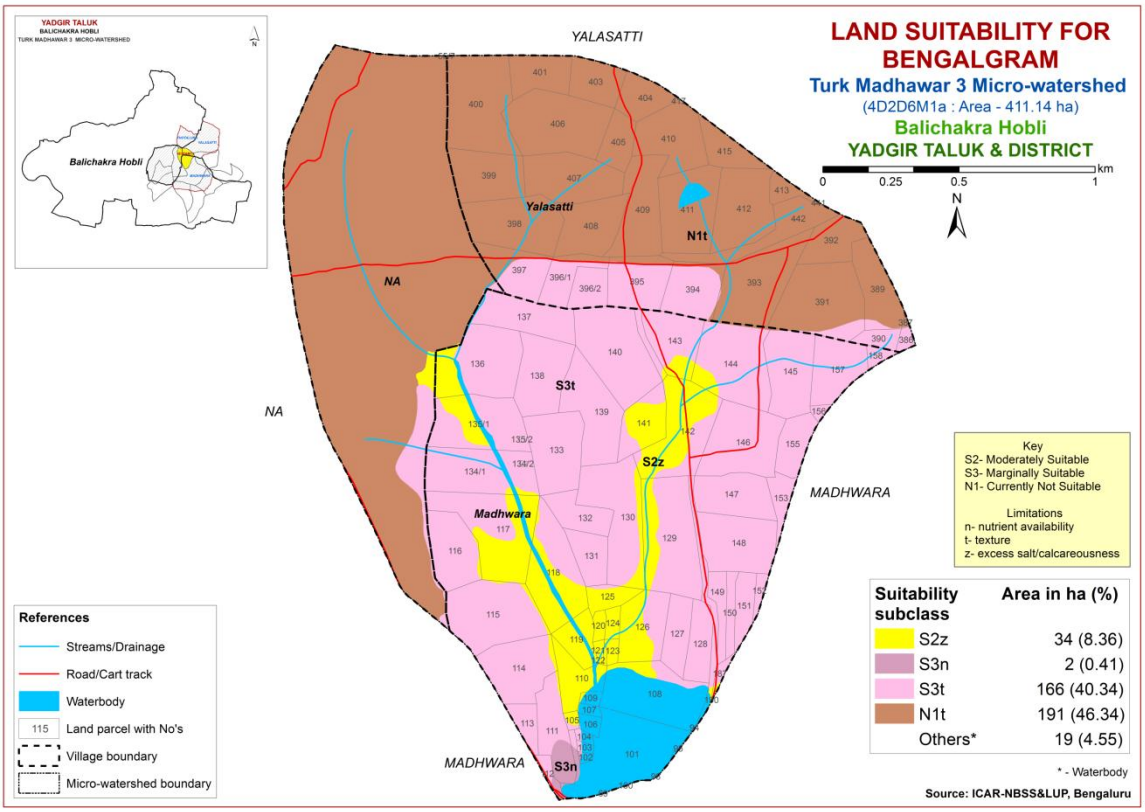


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing cotton in the microwatershed. An area of about 131 ha (32%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for cotton and are distributed in the southern, eastern and central part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing cotton occupy an area of about 71 ha (17%) and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 191 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of texture.

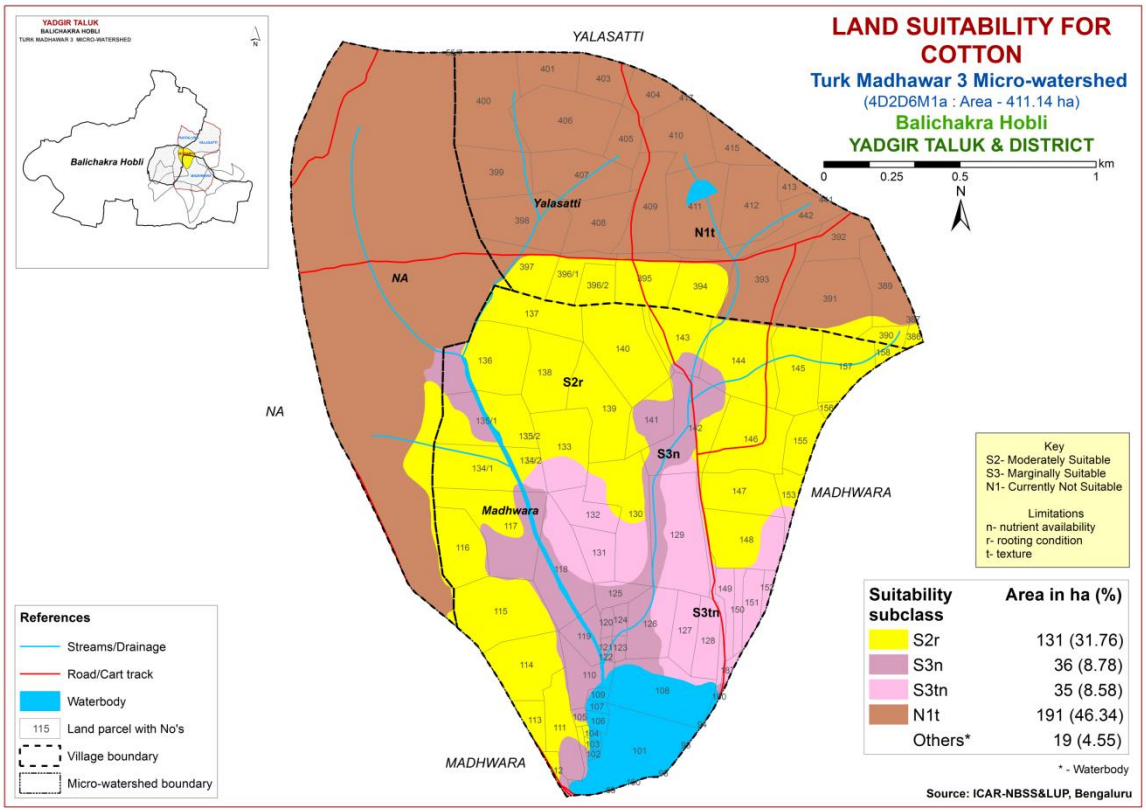


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing chilli occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing chilli occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

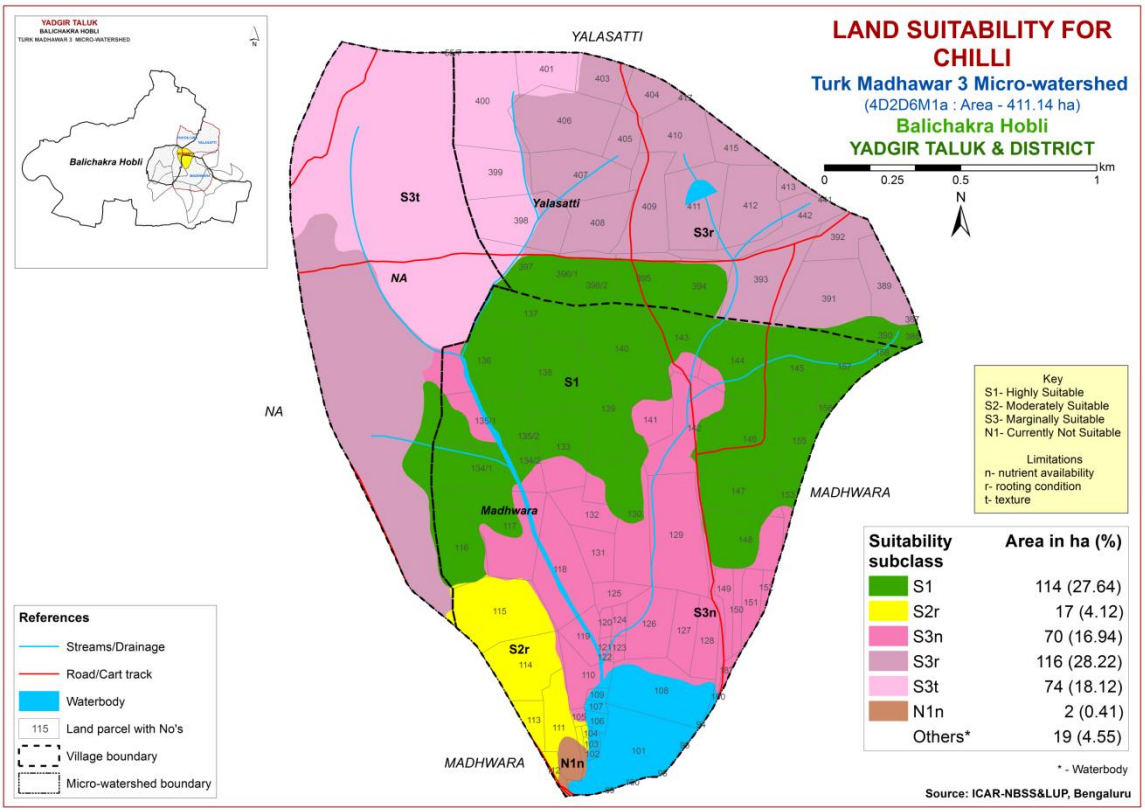


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing tomato occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing tomato occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

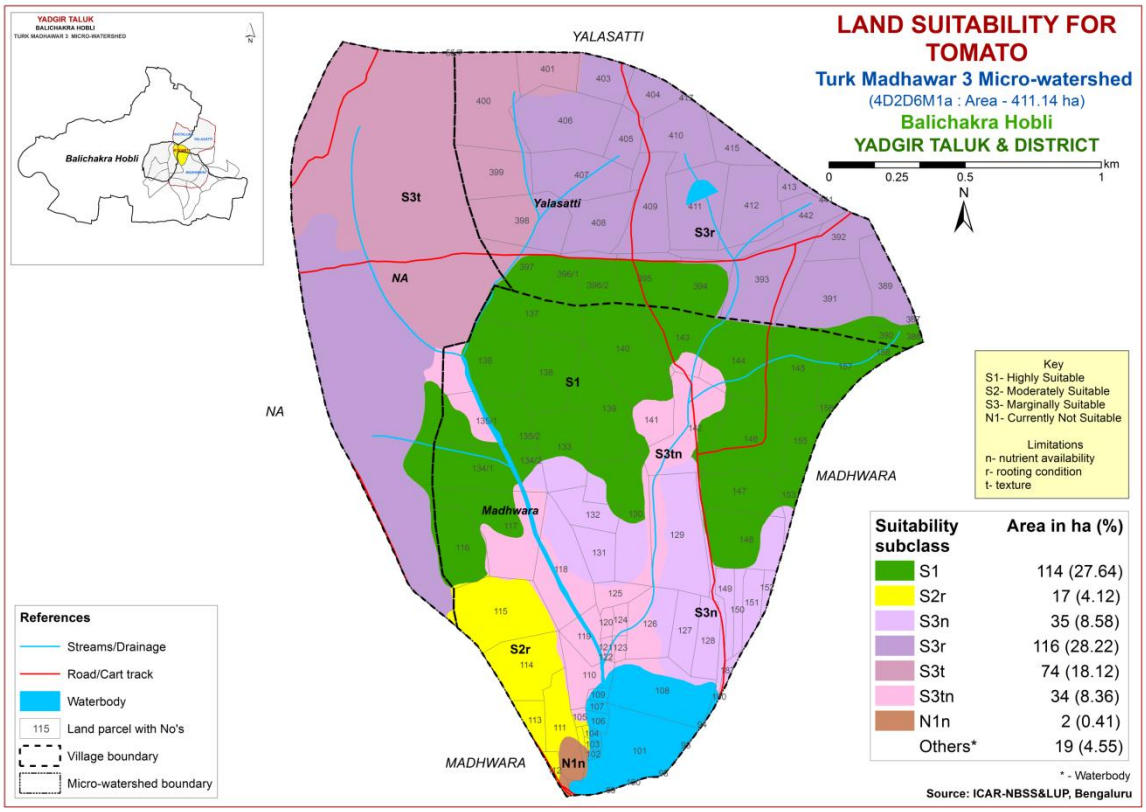


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing brinjal occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing brinjal occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

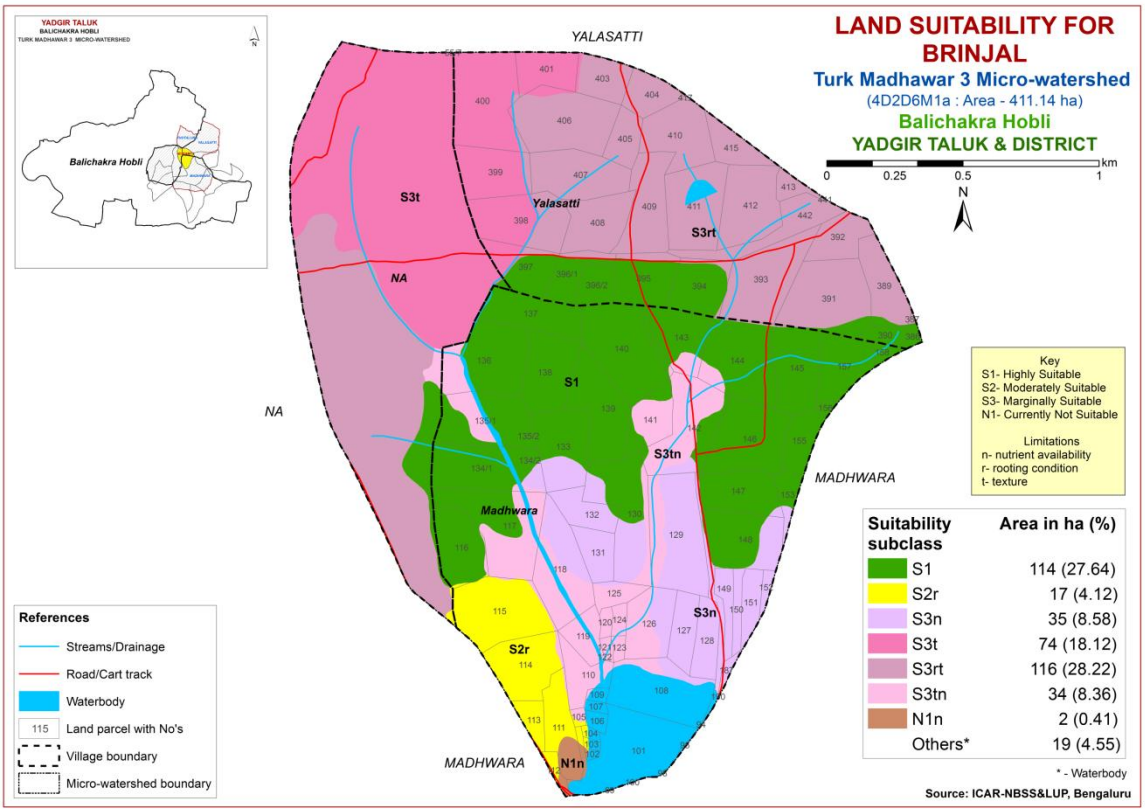


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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 suitable (Class S1) lands for growing onion occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing onion occupy an area of about 190 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 71 ha (17%) and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

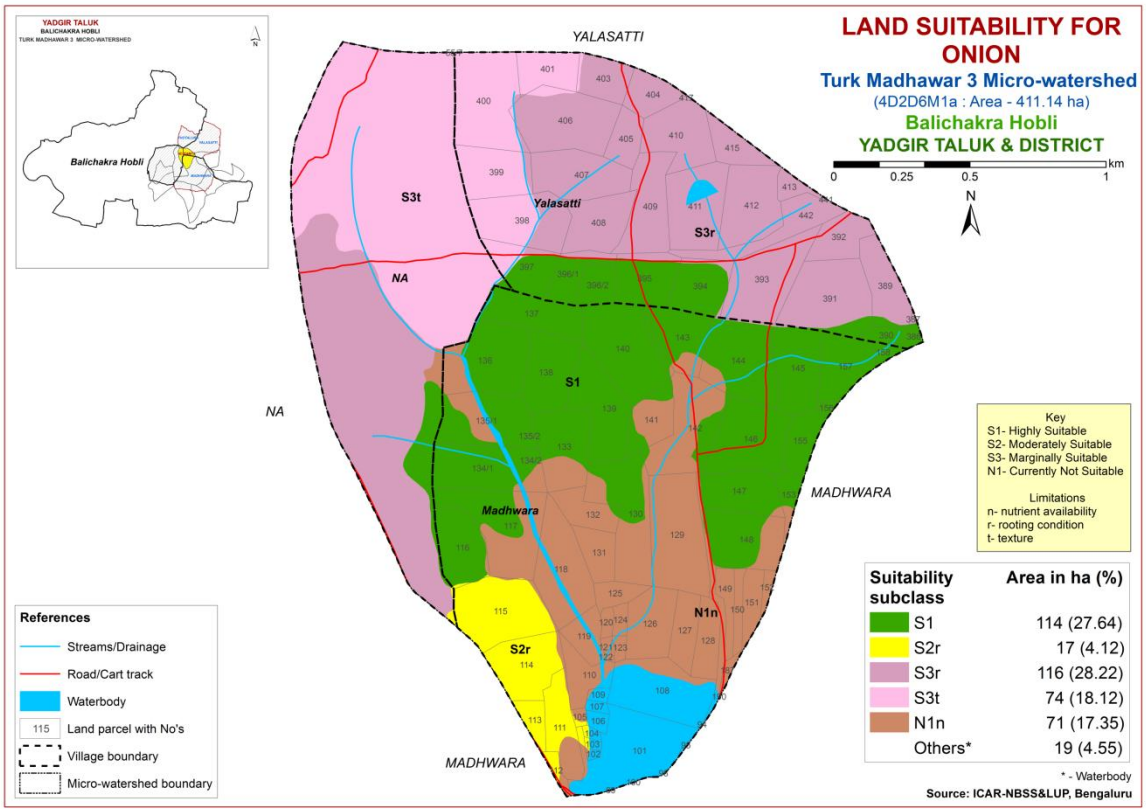


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

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 suitable (Class S1) lands for growing bhendi occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bhendi occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

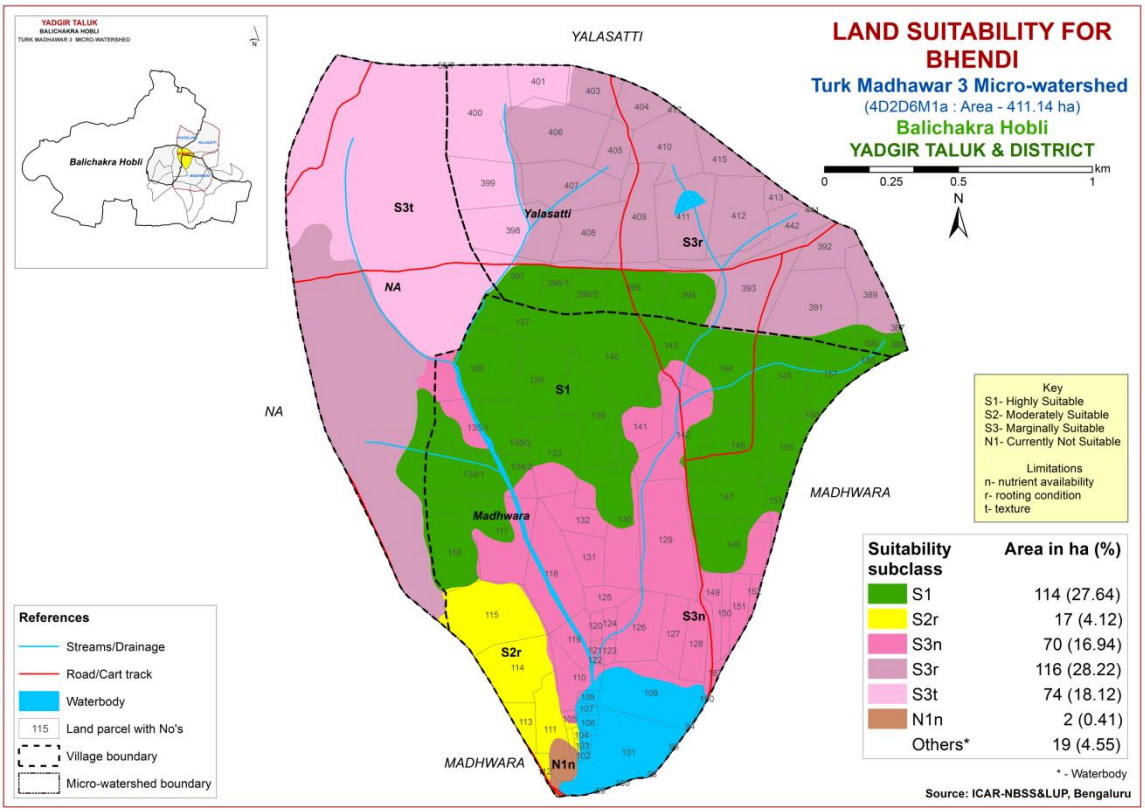


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands available for growing drumstick in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing drumstick occupy an area of about 91 ha (22%) and are distributed in the southern and northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 187 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

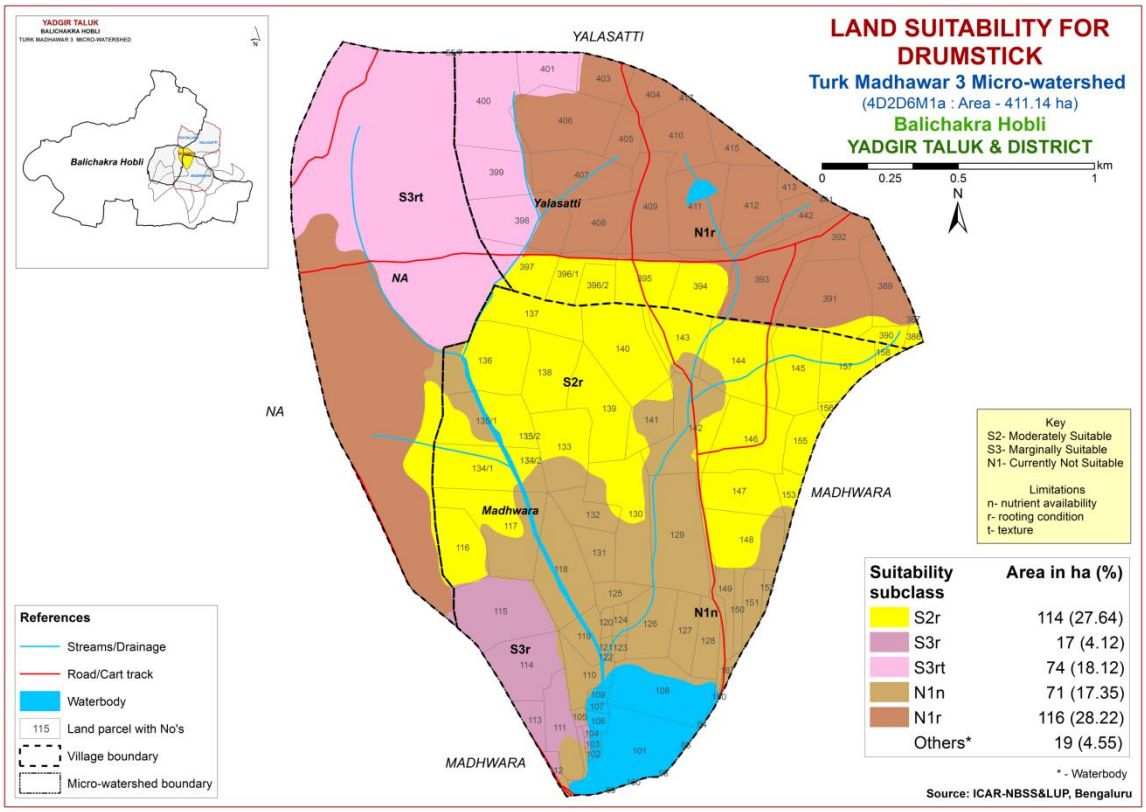


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.15 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

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

There are no highly suitable (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands available for growing mango in the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing mango occupy an area of about 183 ha (45%) and are distributed in the southern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 209 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

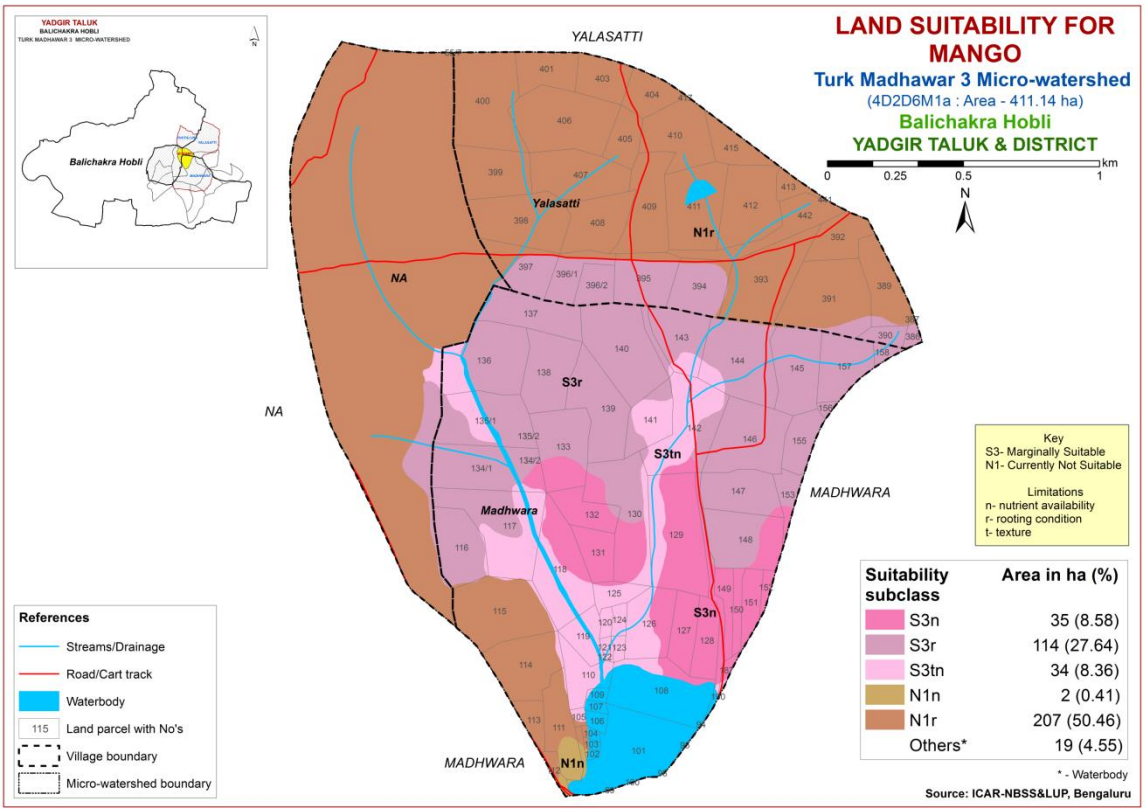


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing guava occupy an area of about 91 ha (22%) and are distributed in the southern and northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 187 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

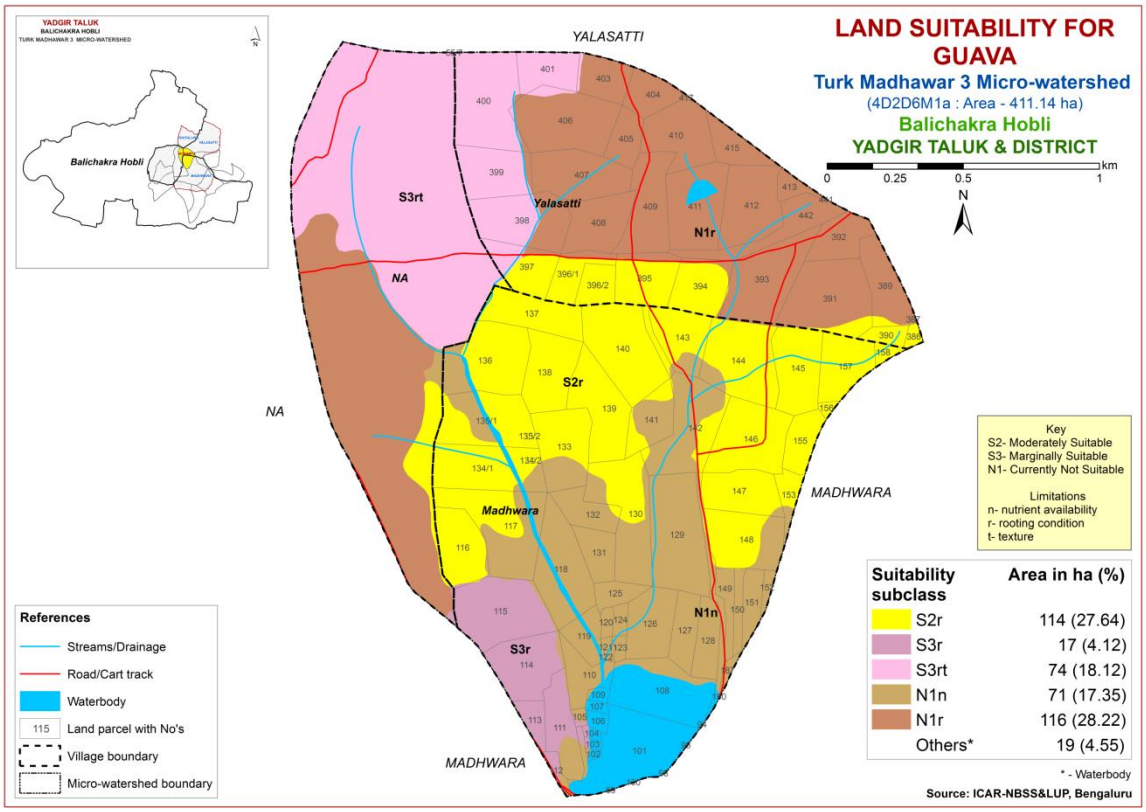


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sapota occupy an area of about 160 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, central, northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 118 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

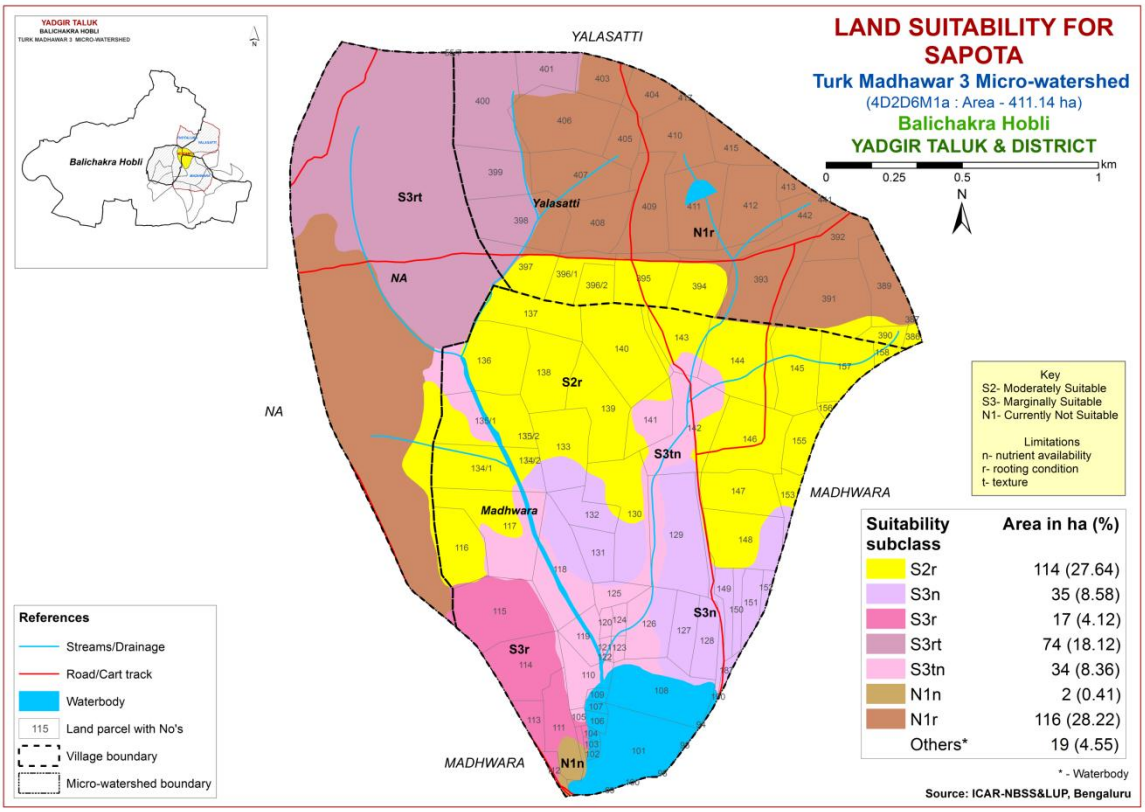


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

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 are given in Figure 7.18.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing pomegranate occupy an area of about 160 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, central, northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 118 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

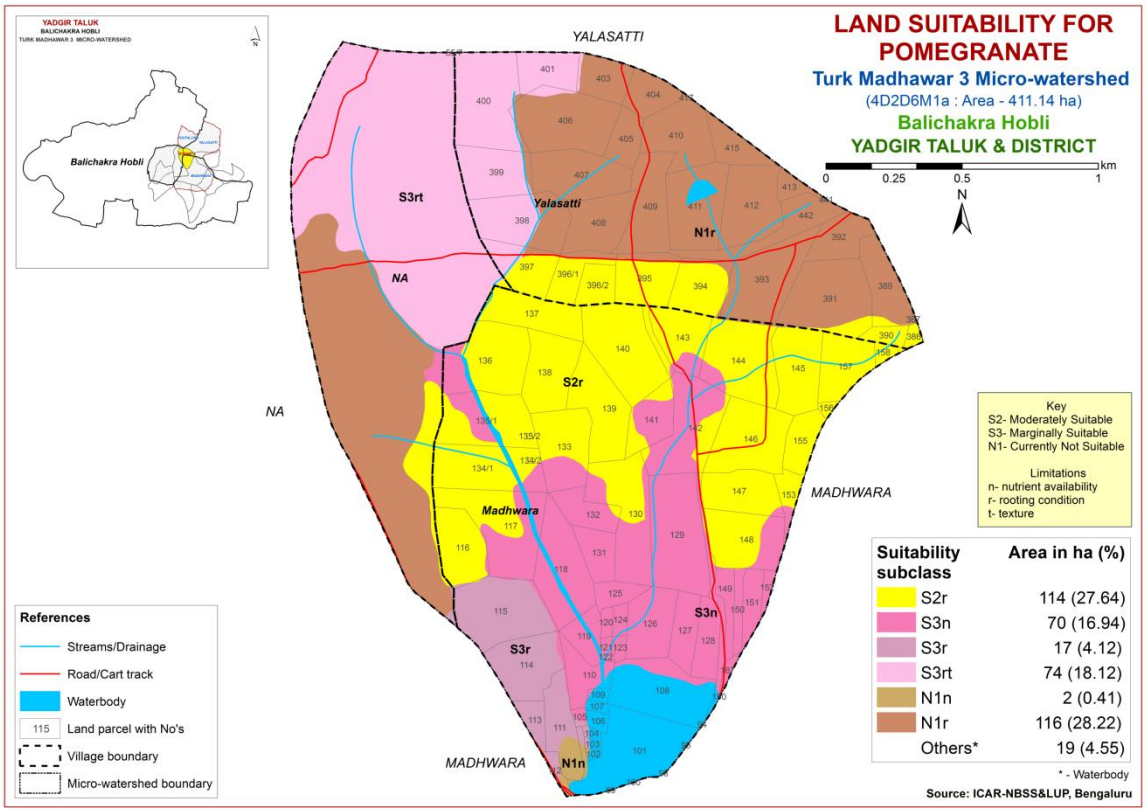


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing musambi occupy an area of about 160 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, central, northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 118 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

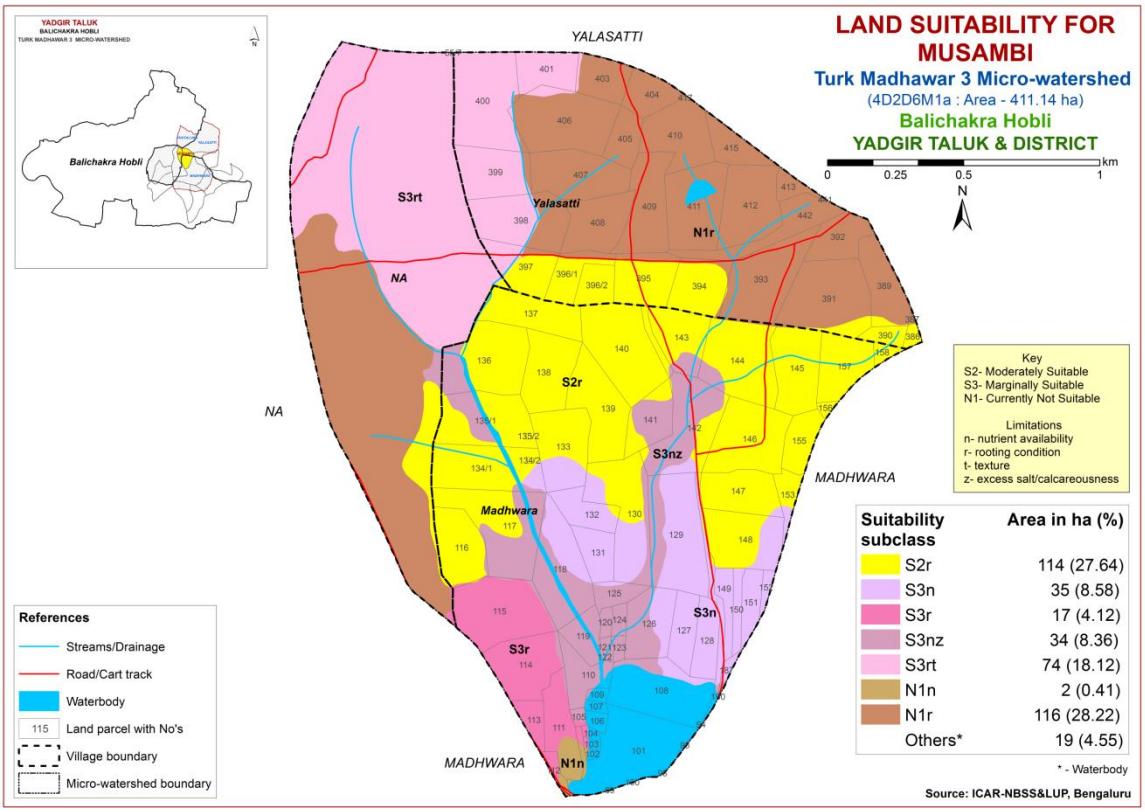


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing lime in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing lime occupy an area of about 160 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, central, northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 118 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

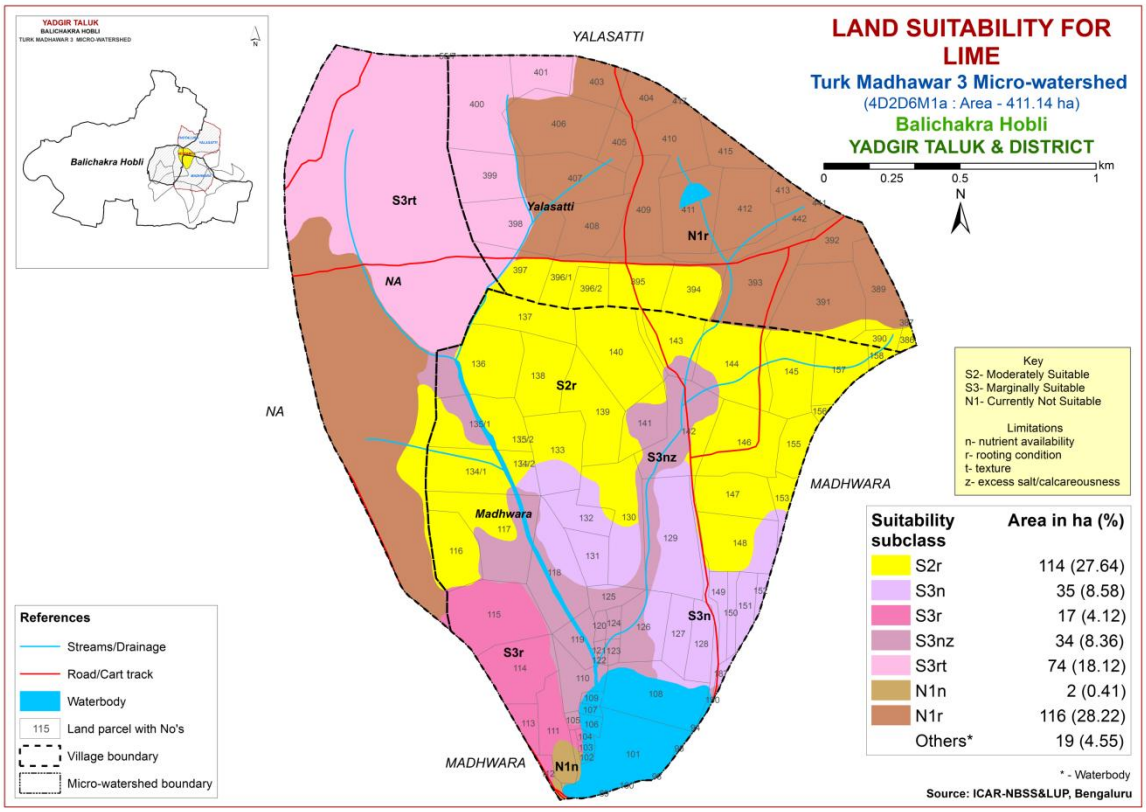


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

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

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing amla occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing amla occupy an area of about 190 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 71 ha (17%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

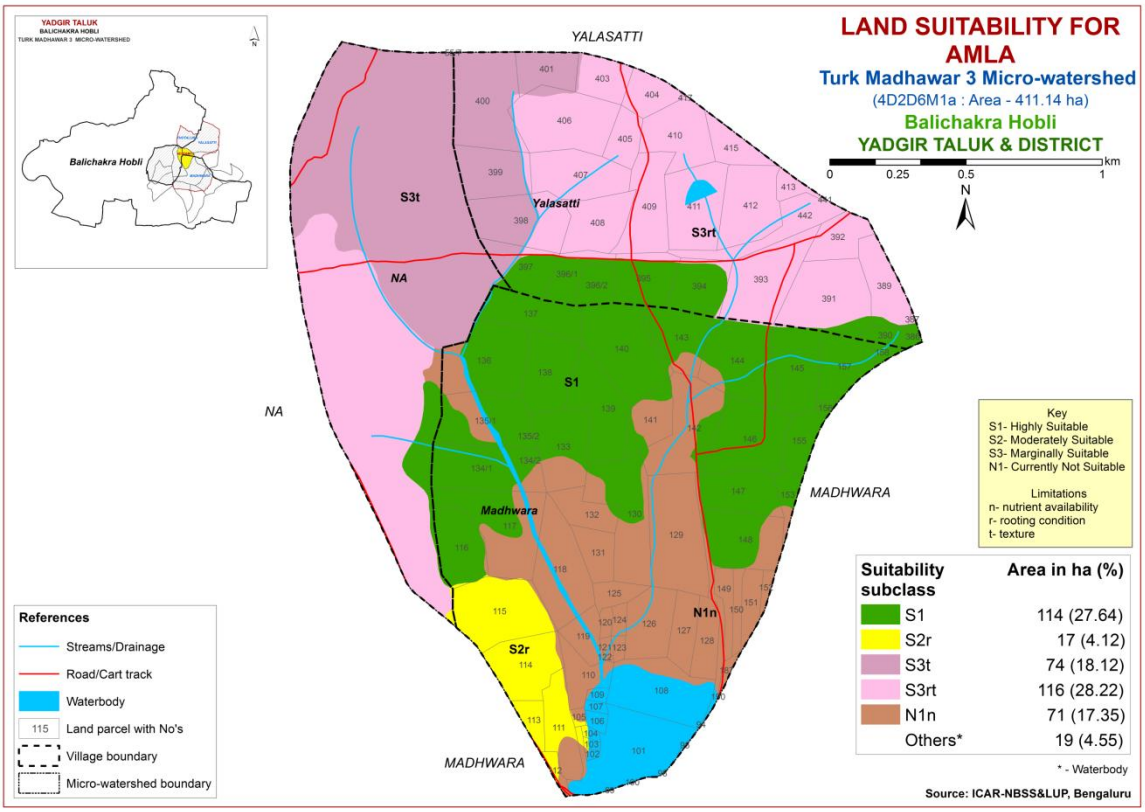


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing cashew occupy an area of about 131 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 262 ha (64%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability, rooting depth, texture and calcareousness.

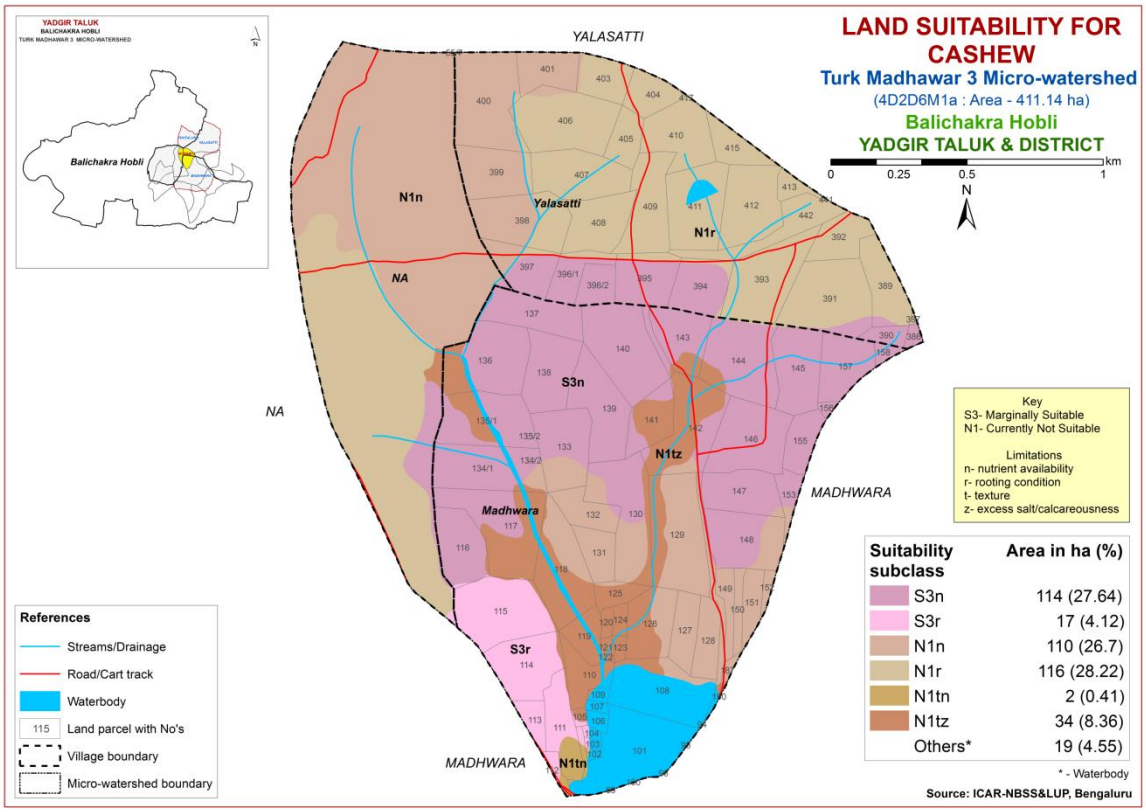


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing jackfruit occupy an area of about 91 ha (22%) and are distributed in the southern and northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 187 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

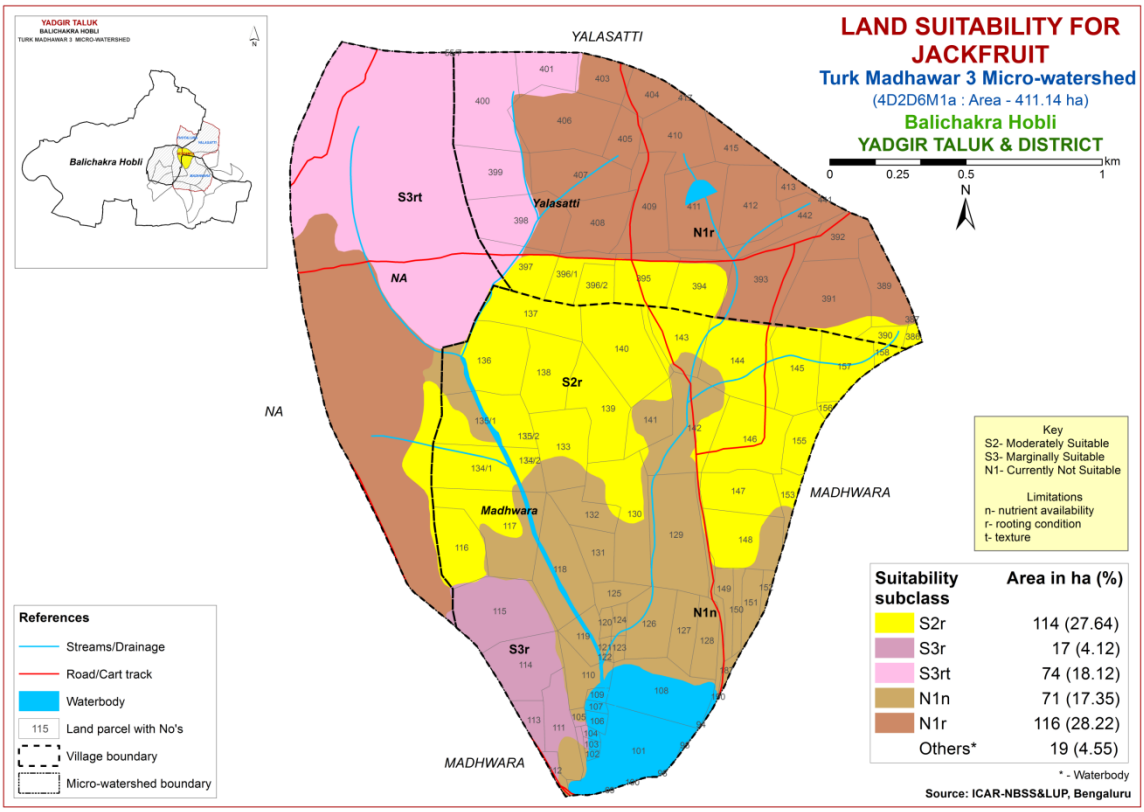


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.24 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

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

There are no highly suitable (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands available for growing jamun in the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing jackfruit occupy an area of about 205 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 187 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, central, western, northeastern and southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

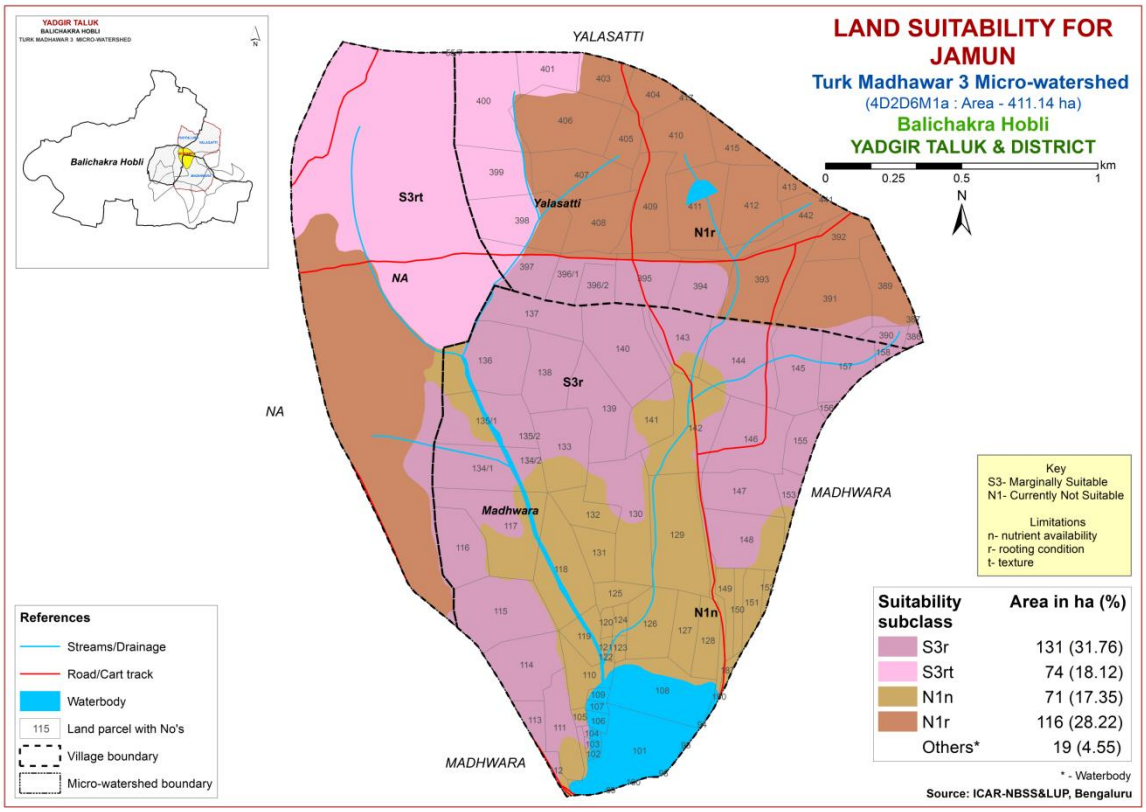


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing custard apple in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing custard apple occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the northern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

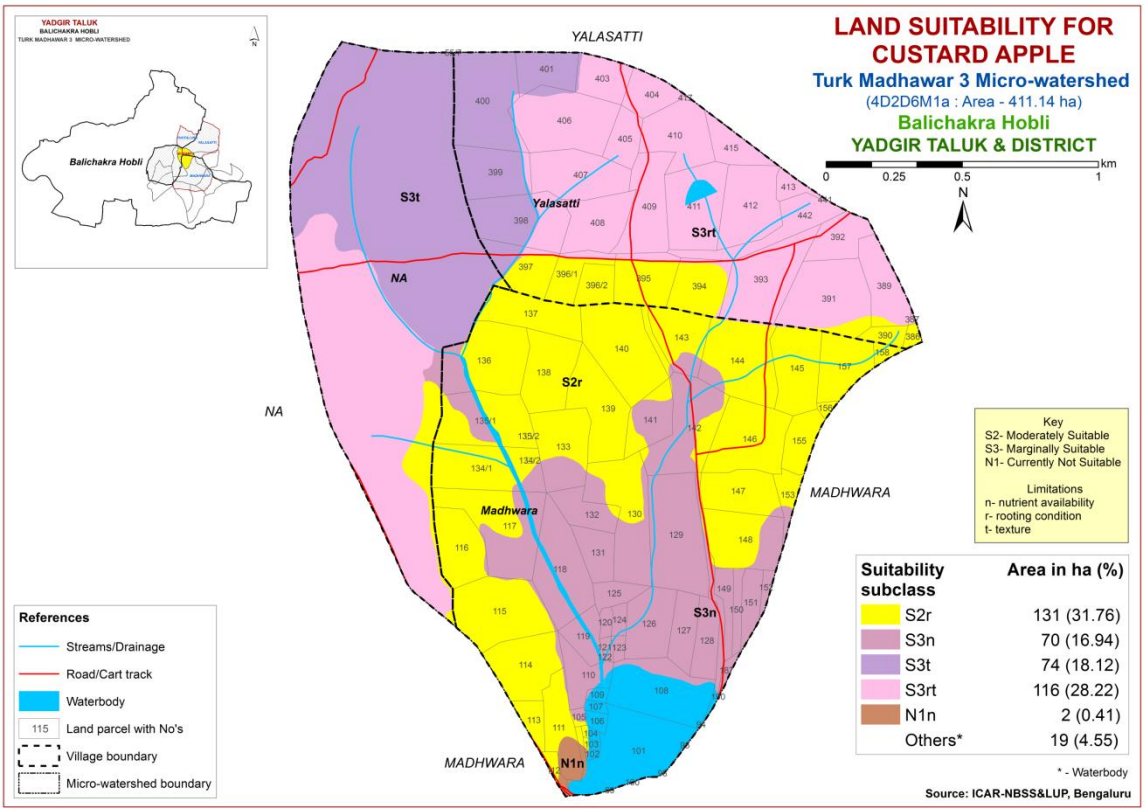


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

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 Figure 7.26.

There are no highly suitable (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands available for growing tamarind in the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing tamarind occupy an area of about 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the eastern, central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 278 ha (68%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

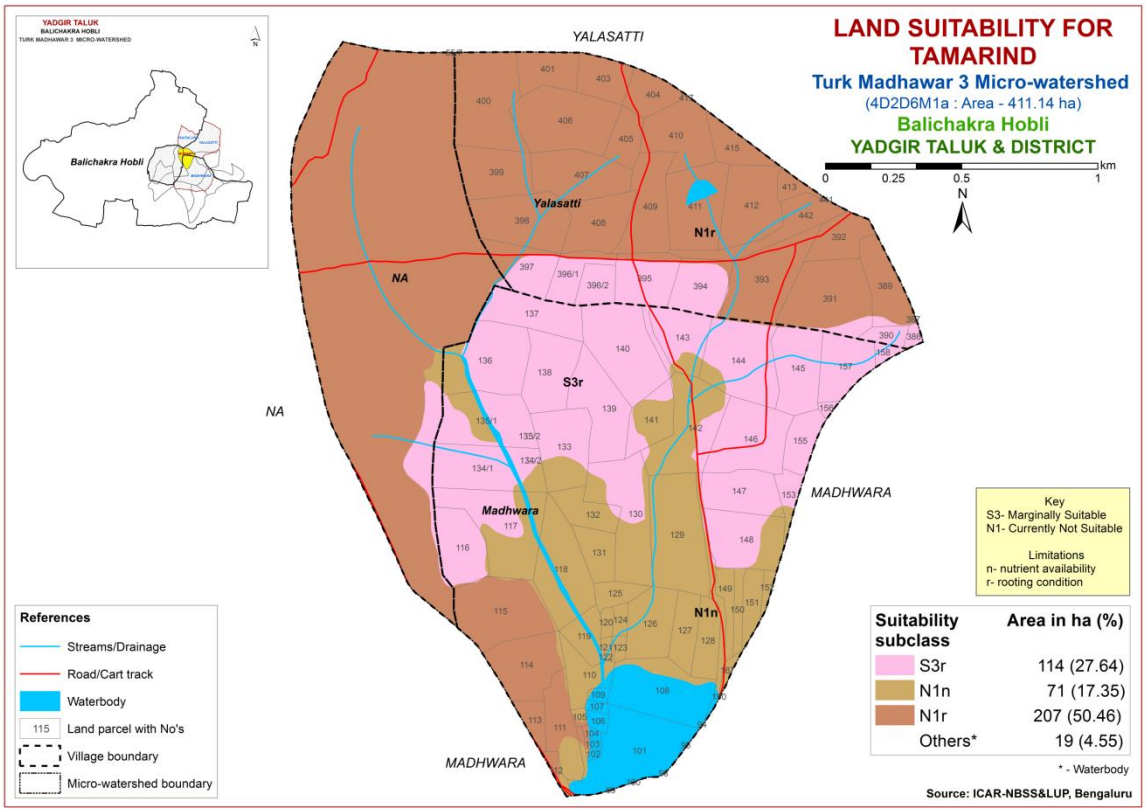


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands available for growing mulberry in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing mulberry occupy an area of about 91 ha (22%) and are distributed in the southern and northern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 187 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, eastern, central and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

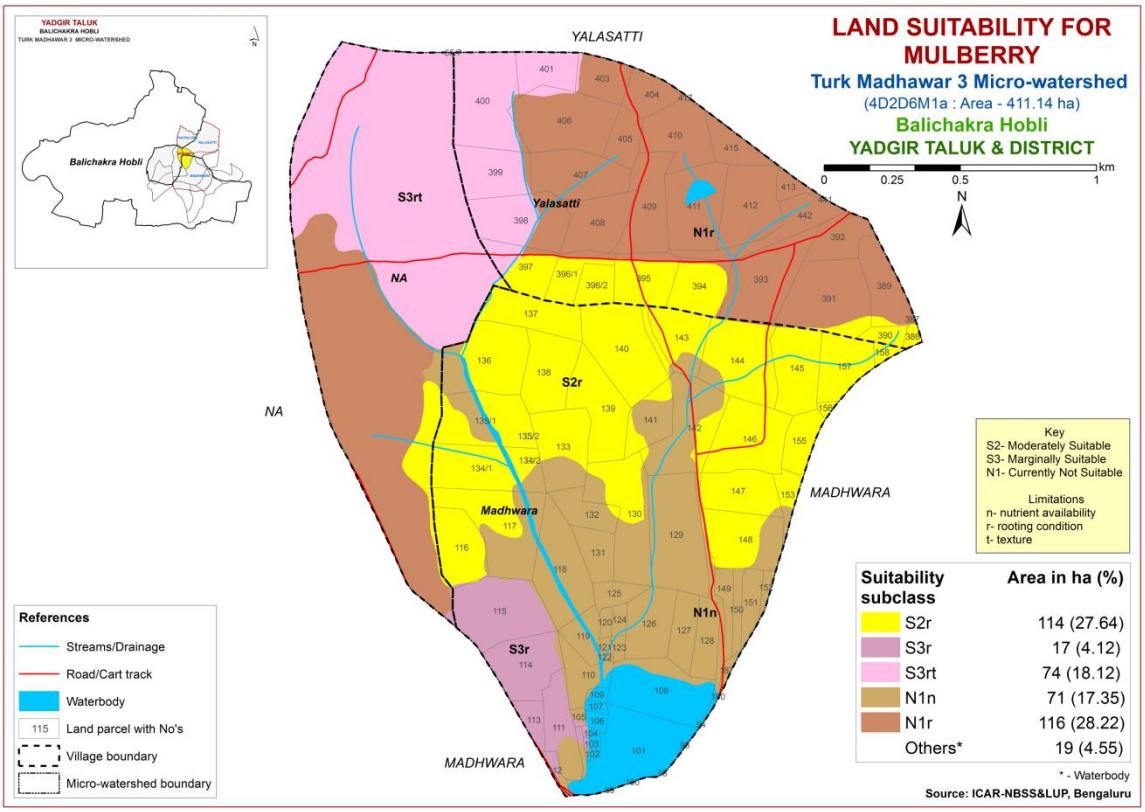


Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing marigold occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing marigold occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

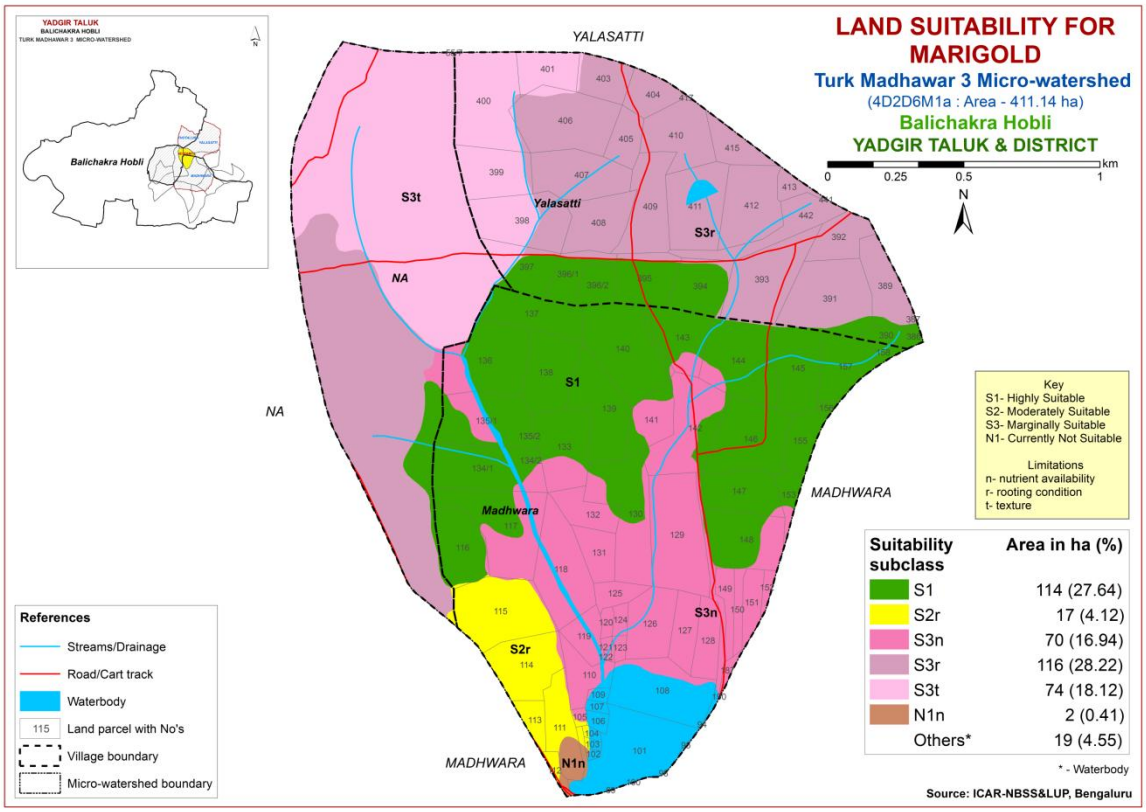


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing chrysanthemum occur in an area of 114 ha (28%) and are distributed in the western, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 17 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing chrysanthemum occupy an area of about 260 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of nutrient availability, rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of nutrient availability.

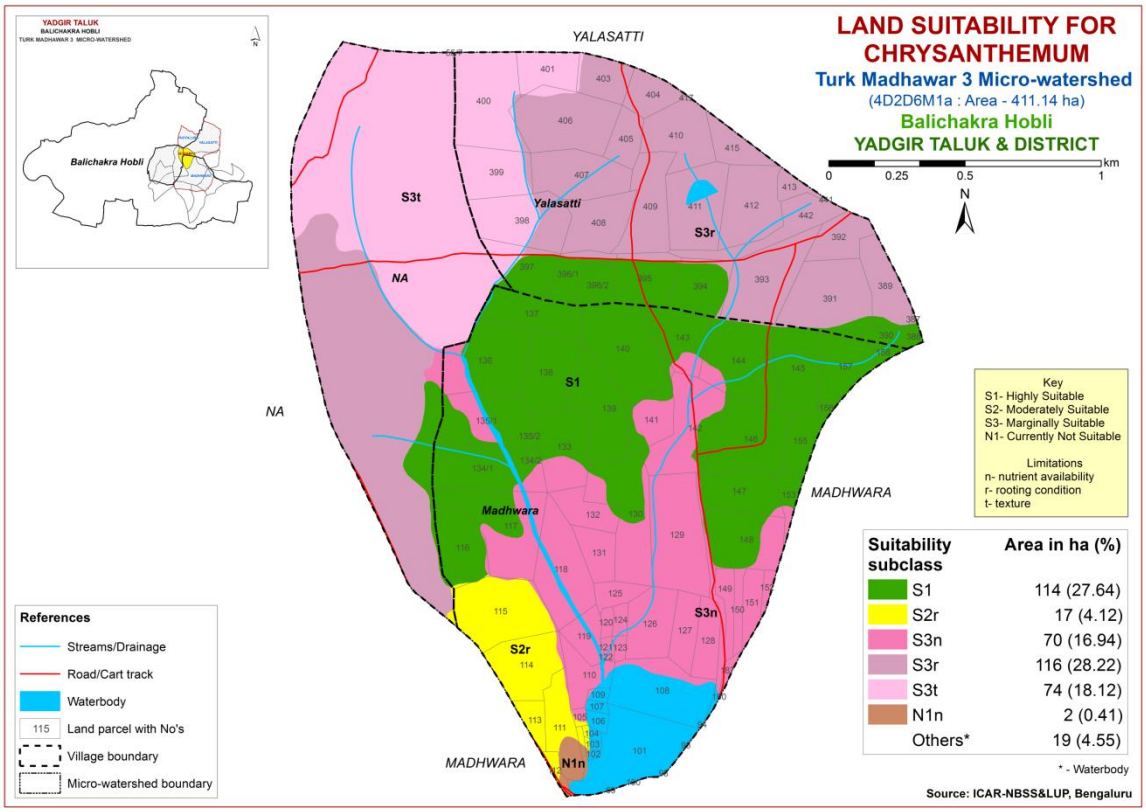


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of 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 (%)								
HTKcB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	<15	10-25	<50	1-3	moderate	6.81	0.062	0.38	3	101
YLRbB2	866	150	W	50-75	ls	c	<15	15-35	51-100	3-5	moderate	6.91	0.069	0.45	6.90	100
SBRcB2	866	150	sed	50-75	sl	ls	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.24	0.145	1.15	7.50	100
HSLcB2	866	150	MW	75-100	sl	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLiB2	866	150	MW	75-100	sc	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
MDRmB2	866	150	WD	>150	c	scl	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.31	0.33	0.90	20.57	100
SGRmB2	866	150	MW	>150	c	c	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.3	6.49	11.61	34.77	100
KDRcB2	866	150	MW	100-150	sl	c	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.34	0.15	0.09	33.20	100
KDRiB2	866	150	MW	100-150	sc	c	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.34	0.15	0.09	33.20	100

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

Table 7.2 Land suitability criteria for Sorghum

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

Table 7.3 Land suitability criteria for Maize

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

Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra

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

Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut

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

Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower

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

Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Redgram

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

Table 7.8 Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram

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

Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton

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

Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli

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

Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato

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

Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal

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

Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion

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

Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi

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

Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick

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

Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango

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

Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava

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

Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota

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

Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate

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

Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi

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

Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime

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

Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla

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

Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew

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

Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit

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

Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun

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

Table 7.26 Land suitability criteria for Custard apple

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

Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind

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

Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry

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

Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold

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

Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum

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

7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 9 soil map units identified in microwatershed have been grouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMU's) 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 9 map units that have been grouped into 6 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMU	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	61.MDRmB2 84.KDRcB2 87.KDRiB2	Deep to very deep (100 to >150 cm), strongly alkaline soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
2	106.SGRmB2	Very deep (100 to >150 cm), lowland sodic clay soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
3	32.HSLcB2 33.HSLiB2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm), black sandy clay soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
4	11.SBRcB2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm), loamy sand soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
5	27.YLRbB2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm), red clay soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
6	165.HTKcB2	Shallow (25-50 cm), sandy loam soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.

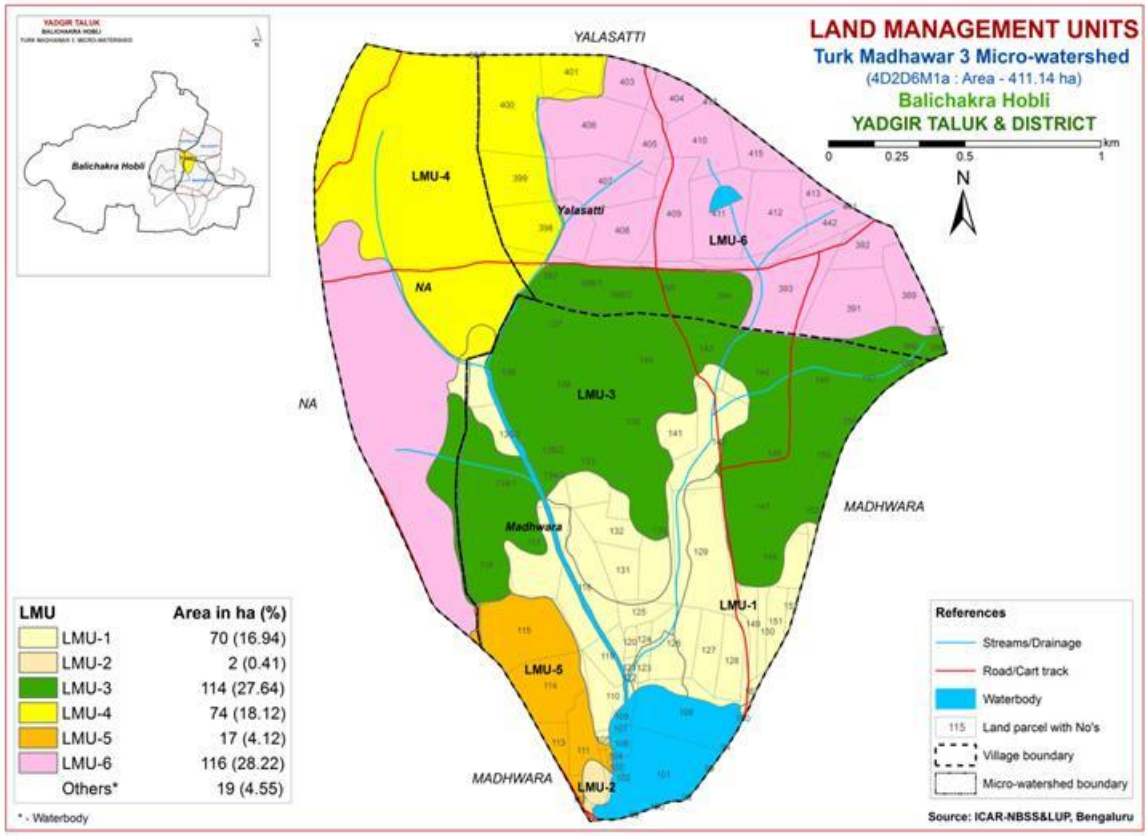


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map- Microwatershed

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Microwatershed

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

Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
1	61.MDRmB2 84.KDRcB2 87.KDRiB2 (Deep to very deep, strongly alkaline soils)	**Madhwara:**105,110,117, 118,119,120,121,122,123, 124, 125,126,127,128,129, 131,132,141,142,149,150, 151,152,187,190	Sorghum, Maize, Bajra	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass, Bermuda grass	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
2	106.SGRmB2 (Very deep, lowland sodic clay soils)	**NA:**	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass, Bermuda grass	Application of gypsum, iron pyrites and elemental sulphur. Addition of farm yard manure, green manure and providing subsurface drainage
3	32.HSLcB2 33.HSLiB2 (Moderately deep, black sandy clay soils)	**Madhwara:**116,130,133, 134/1, 134/2,135/1,135/2, 136,137,138,139,140,143, 144,145,146,147,148,153, 155, 156,157, 158 **Yalasatti :**386,390,394, 395,396/1, 396/2,397	Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Red gram, Bengalgram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Lime, Musambi, Custard apple, Pomegranate **Vegetables:** Chilli, Bhendi **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
4	11.SBRcB2 (Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils)	**Thotalura :**55/7 **Yalasatti :**398,399,400, 401	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
5	27.YLRbB2 (Moderately shallow, red clay soils)	**Madhwara:**111,112,113, 114, 115	Maize, Sorghum, Cotton, Bajra	**Fruit crops: Amla,** Custard apple **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion, Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal	Drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices (Crescent Bunding with Catch

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
				Flowers: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Pit etc)
6	165.HTKcB2 (Shallow, sandy loam soils)	**Yalasatti:**387,389,391,392, 393, 403,404,405,406,407, 408,409,410,411,412,413, 415, 417,441,442	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Custard apple, 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 Microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series HTK series occupies a maximum area of 116 (28%) followed by HSL 114 ha (28), SBR 74 ha (18%), MDR 35 ha (9%), KDR 34 ha (8%), YLR 17 ha (4%) and SGR 2 ha (<1%).
- As per land capability classification entire area of 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 15 ha (4%) is strongly acid (pH 5.0-5.5), 25 ha (6%) is moderately acid (pH 5.5-6.0), 30 ha (7%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5), 116 ha

(6%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3), 95 ha (23%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8), 56 ha (14%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and 55 ha (13%) is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) in the microwatershed

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

Acid soils occur in 70 ha area in the microwatershed.

1. Growing of crops suitable for a particular soil pH.
2. Amelioration of 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

Alkaline soils occur in 206 ha 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, Azatobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).
4. Application of $ZnSO_4$ – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5kg/ha (once in three years).

Neutral soils

Neutral soils occur in 116 ha 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 factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 411 ha area in the microwatershed, an entire cultivated area is suffering from moderate erosion. In areas of moderate erosion immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices are required for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

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

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

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

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

erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.

- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is high (>0.75%) in an area of 50 ha (12%). Medium in an area of 192 ha (47%) and low (< 0.5%) in an area of 151 ha (37%) of the microwatershed. The areas that are medium and low in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and crop rotation 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 where OC is low and 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 an area of 392 ha (95%) and low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of 0.08 ha (0.02%) of the microwatershed. In medium and low areas, for all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 391 (95%) and low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of 2 ha (<1%) of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium and low, for all the crops, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. . It is low (<10 ppm) in the entire area of of the microwatershed. Low areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** An area of about 165 ha (40%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron. An area of 5 ha (1%) is high (>1.0 ppm) and low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of 223 ha (54%) in the microwatershed. Application of sodium tetra borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended for medium and low areas.

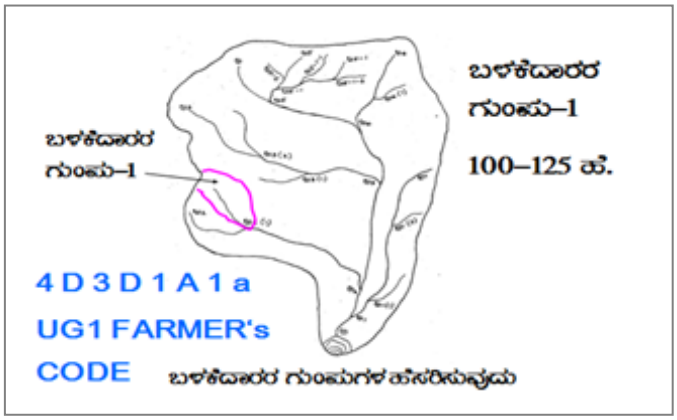
- **Available Iron:** An area of 219 ha (53%) is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in available iron content and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 173 ha (42%) of the microwatershed. Deficient areas need to be applied with iron sulphate @ 25 kg/ha for 2-3 years.
- **Available Manganese:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in available manganese.
- **Available Copper:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>0.2 ppm) in available copper.
- **Available Zinc:** Entire area of the microwatershed is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in available zinc content. Application of zinc sulphate @25 kg/ha is recommended for deficient areas.
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable and not suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase 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 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.

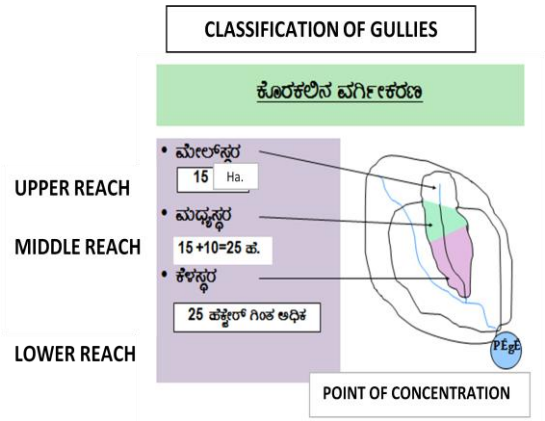
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

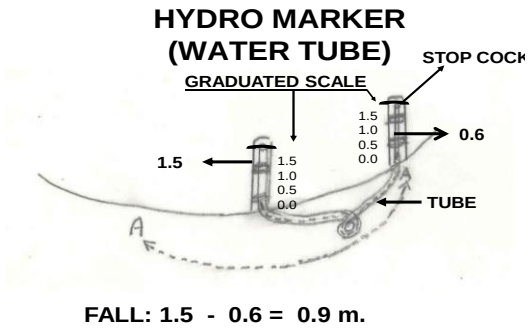
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

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

Measurement of Land Slope

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



FALL: 1.5 - 0.6 = 0.9 m.

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

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

Note: (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

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

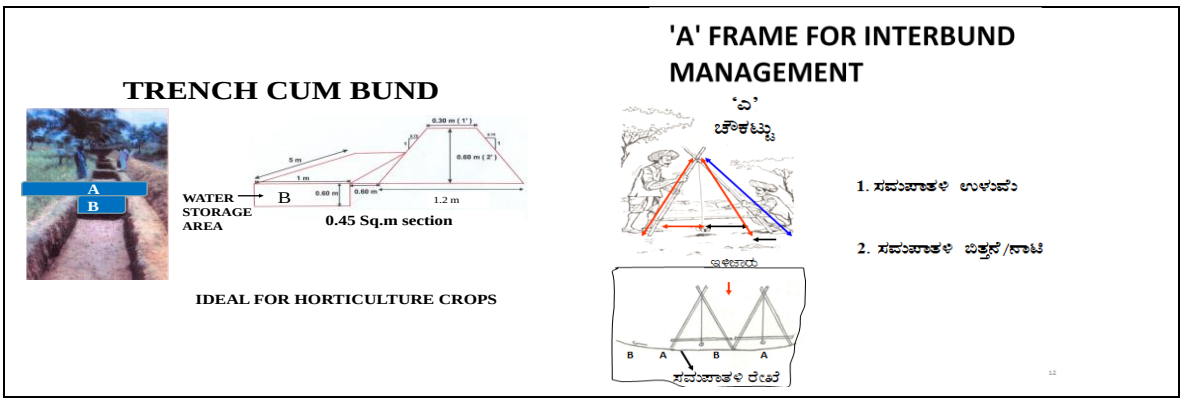
Recommended Bund Section

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 clayey soils	
0.45	2	0.75	01:01	0.92		
0.45	2.4	0.75	1.3:1	1.07	Shallow black clayey soils	
0.6	3.1	0.7	1.78:1	1.29	Medium black clayey soils	
0.5	3	0.85	1.47:1	1.49		

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

Bund section	Bund length	Earth quantity	Pit				Berm (pit to pit)	Soil depth class
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 earthen 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 375 ha (91%) needs Graded Bunding and 17 ha (4%) needs Trench cum bunding in the microwatershed.

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.

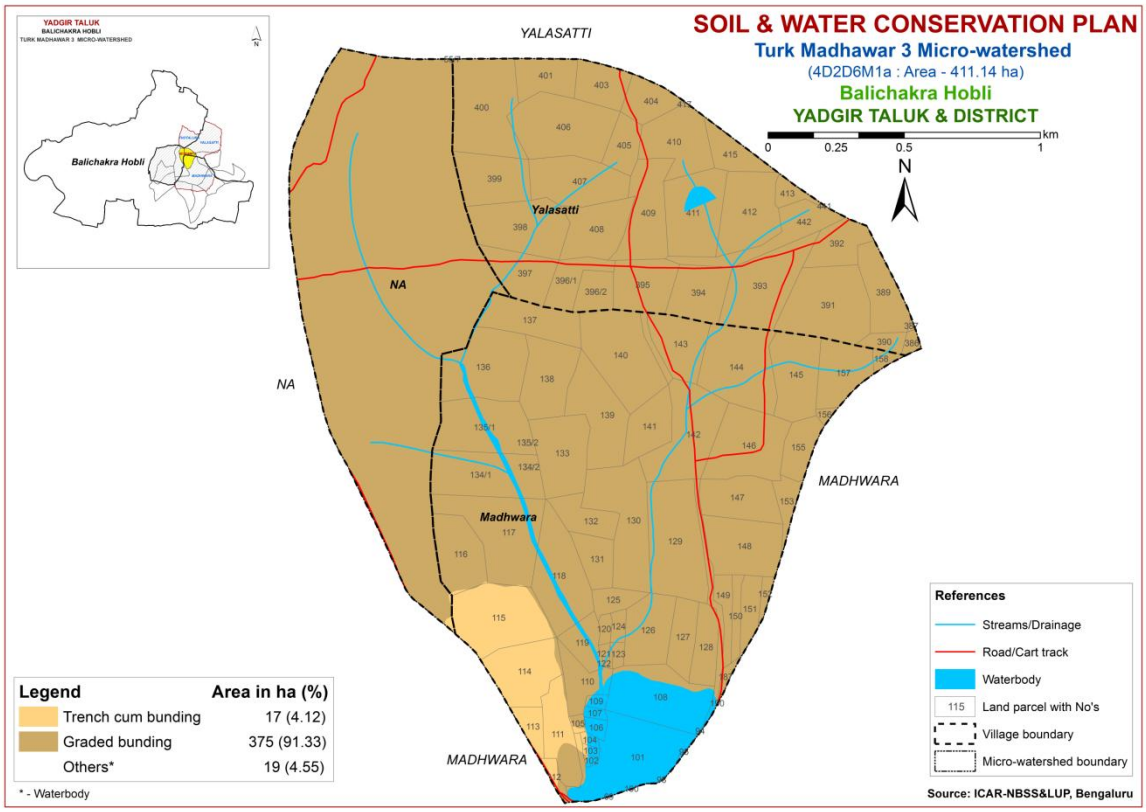


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Microwatershed

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 dugout 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

Turk madhawar-3 (6M1a) 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	Land Capability	Wells	Conservation Plan
NA	NA	95.02	SBRcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut+Cotton+Jowar+Scrubland (Rg+Gn+Ct+Jw+Sl)	IVes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Thotalura	55/7	0.04	SBRcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	IVes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	386	0.42	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	387	0.08	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	389	3.88	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	390	1.01	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	391	7.76	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut+Cotton (Rg+Gn+Ct)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	392	2.94	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	393	6.9	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	394	3.93	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Paddy (Gn+Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	395	4.18	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Paddy (Gn+Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	396/1	2.45	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	396/2	1.93	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	397	3.7	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	398	6.28	SBRcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	IVes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	399	4.63	SBRcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IVes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	400	8.2	SBRcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IVes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	401	3.03	SBRcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IVes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	403	2.84	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	404	2.45	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	405	2.16	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	406	7.61	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	IIIes	Not Available	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	Land Capability	Wells	Conservation Plan
Yalasatti	407	5.56	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	408	4.43	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	409	5.34	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	410	5.04	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	411	6.24	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	412	5.76	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	413	0.98	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	415	2.29	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	417	0.05	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	441	0.01	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Yalasatti	442	3.95	HTKcB2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	69	0.001	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	91	0.001	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	94	0.01	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	95	0.07	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	98	0.01	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	100	0.001	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	101	8.55	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	102	0.18	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Scrubland (Sl)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	103	0.22	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Scrubland (Sl)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	104	0.27	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Scrubland (Sl)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	105	0.32	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	106	0.52	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Scrubland (Sl)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	107	0.33	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Scrubland (Sl)	Others	Not Available	Others

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Land Capability	Wells	Conservation Plan
Madhwara	108	7.09	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	109	0.37	Water body	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Scrubland (Sl)	Others	Not Available	Others
Madhwara	110	2.58	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	111	3.68	YLRbB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Trench cum bunding
Madhwara	112	0.65	YLRbB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Trench cum bunding
Madhwara	113	1.33	YLRbB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Trench cum bunding
Madhwara	114	5.15	YLRbB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Trench cum bunding
Madhwara	115	7.37	YLRbB2	LMU-5	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Trench cum bunding
Madhwara	116	4.41	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	117	8.15	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	118	6.65	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	119	2.12	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	120	0.47	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	121	0.26	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	122	0.08	KDRiB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	123	0.41	KDRiB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	124	0.62	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	125	1.42	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	126	4.15	KDRiB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	No Crop (Nc)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	127	2.49	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	128	2.47	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	129	8.33	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	130	7.44	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	131	2.3	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	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	Land Capability	Wells	Conservation Plan
Madhwara	132	2.53	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	133	5.34	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	134/1	6.5	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	134/2	0.05	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	135/1	6.38	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	135/2	0.05	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	136	7.12	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	137	4.45	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	138	4.92	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	139	5.8	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	140	7.59	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	141	3.2	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	142	6.92	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	143	4.02	HSLcB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	144	7.35	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	145	5.12	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	146	6.5	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	147	4.27	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	148	5.51	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	149	1.44	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	150	1.01	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	151	1.71	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	152	0.5	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	153	1.33	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	IIes	Not Available	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	Land Capability	Wells	Conservation Plan
Madhwara	155	2.37	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	156	0.29	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	157	3.92	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	158	0.55	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	187	0.42	MDRmB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding
Madhwara	190	0.001	KDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	IIes	Not Available	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Turk madhawar-3 (6M1a) 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
NA	NA	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)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Thotalura	55/7	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	386	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	387	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	389	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	390	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	391	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	392	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	393	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	394	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)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	395	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)
Yalasatti	396/1	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	396/2	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	397	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	398	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	399	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	400	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	401	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	403	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)
Yalasatti	404	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	405	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)
Yalasatti	406	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)	Deficient (< 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
Yalasatti	407	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	408	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	409	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)
Yalasatti	410	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	411	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	412	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	413	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	415	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	417	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	441	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)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yalasatti	442	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	69	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	91	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	94	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	95	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	98	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	100	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	101	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	102	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	103	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	104	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	105	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	106	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	107	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	108	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	109	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	110	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 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
Madhwara	111	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	112	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	113	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	114	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	115	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	116	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	117	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	118	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	119	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	120	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	121	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	122	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	123	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	124	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	125	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	126	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	127	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	128	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	129	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	130	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	131	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	132	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	133	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	134/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 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
Madhwara	134/2	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	135/1	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	135/2	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	136	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	137	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	138	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	139	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	140	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)
Madhwara	141	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	142	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	143	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)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	144	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	145	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	146	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	147	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	148	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	149	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	150	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	151	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	152	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	153	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	155	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	156	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	157	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 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
Madhwara	158	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	187	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Madhwara	190	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Turk madhawar-3 (6M1a) 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
NA	NA	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Thotalura	55/7	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Yalasatti	386	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	387	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	389	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	390	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	391	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	392	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	393	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	394	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	395	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	396/1	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	396/2	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	397	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Yalasatti	398	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Yalasatti	399	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Yalasatti	400	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Yalasatti	401	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Yalasatti	403	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	404	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	405	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	406	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	407	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Yalasatti	408	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	409	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	410	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	411	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	412	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	413	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	415	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	417	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	441	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Yalasatti	442	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Madhwara	69	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	91	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	94	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	95	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	98	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	100	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	101	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	102	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	103	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	104	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	105	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	106	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	107	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	108	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	109	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Madhwara	110	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Madhwara	111	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Madhwara	112	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Madhwara	113	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Madhwara	114	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Madhwara	115	N1r	S2rt	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	N1r	S3r	S3t	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r
Madhwara	116	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	117	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	118	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	119	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	120	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	121	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	122	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	123	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	124	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	125	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	126	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	127	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	128	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	129	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	130	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	131	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	132	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	133	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	134/1	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	134/2	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	135/1	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r

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
Madhwara	135/2	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	136	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	137	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	138	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	139	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	140	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	141	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	142	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	143	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	144	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	145	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	146	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	147	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	148	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	149	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	150	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	151	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	152	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	153	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	155	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	156	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	157	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	158	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3t	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3n	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Madhwara	187	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Madhwara	190	S3tn	S2tz	S3tn	S2z	N1n	S3n	N1n	S3nz	S2z	S3n	S2tz	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1tz	N1n	S3nz	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3tn	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2tz	S3tn	S3n	N1n	N1n

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1

FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

- *The survey was conducted in Turk Madhawar-3 is located at North latitude 16^0 40' 45.259" and 16^0 39' 18.32" and East longitude 77^0 20' 39.786" and 77^0 19' 24.974" covering an area of about 420.22 ha coming unde Madhwara, Yalasatti and Thotalura villages of Yadagiri taluk.*
- *Socio-economic analysis of Turk Madhawar-3 micro watersheds of Turk Madhawar sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 farmers were sampled in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed among households surveyed 11 (31.43%) were marginal, 15 (42.86%) were small, 4 (11.43 %) were semi medium and 3 (8.57 %) were medium farmers. 2 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 110 (55.84%) men and 87 (44.16 %) were women. The average population of landless was 3, marginal farmers were 5.4, small farmers were 6.7, semi medium farmers were 4.3 and medium farmers were 5.*
- *Majority of the respondents (49.75%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 62.94 per cent illiterates, 2.03 percent were functional literates, 37.06 per cent pre university education and 1.02 per cent attained graduation.*
- *About, 100.00 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 75.13 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 80.00 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 14.29 per cent possess pucca house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 88.57 per cent possess TV, 25.71 per cent possess mixer grinder, 100.00 per cent possess mobile phones and 11.43 per cent possess motor cycles.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 28.57 per cent of the households possess plough, and 22.86 per cent possess bullock cart.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households, 5.71 per cent possess local cow and 2.86 per cent possess buffalo.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, women available in the micro watershed was 1.80, hired labour (men) available was 6.57 and hired labour (women) available was 6.57.*
- *Further, 5.71 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.*

- *In the study area, about 0.51 per cent of the respondents migrated from the micro watershed in search of jobs with an average distance of 800.00 kms for about 4.00 months.*
- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 91.34 per cent (52.84 ha) of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 8.66 per cent area is irrigated land.*
- *There were 4.00 live bore wells and 4.00 dry bore wells among the sampled households.*
- *Bore well was the major source of irrigation for 11.43 per cent of the households.*
- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Jowar and cropping intensity was recorded as 94.68 per cent.*
- *Out of the sample households 100.00 percent possessed bank account and 100.00 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 25.71 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.*
- *Among the credit borrowed by households, 50.00 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 137.50 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank.*
- *Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.*
- *Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Jowar was Rs.26712.06, 34854.65, 51940.42, 83049.00 and 36461.10 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.40, 1: 1.20, 1: 2.60, 1: 3.10 and 1:0.80 respectively.*
- *Further, 48.57 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 77585.71 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 60842.86 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown 3 horticulture trees and 112 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.*
- *About 8.57 per cent of the households shown interest to cultivate horticultural crops.*
- *Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 10257.14 for land development.*
- *Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 94.29 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 88.57 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 2.86 per cent have sold in regulated markets.*
- *Further, 31.43 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*

- *Majority of the farmers (97.14%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 94.29 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *About, 57.14 per cent of farmers practicing summer ploughing as soil and water conservation practice.*
- *Fire was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 97.14 per cent of the households and 5.71 per cent households has LPG connection.*
- *Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 88.57 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.*
- *In the study area, 51.43 per cent of the households possess toilet facility.*
- *Regarding possession of PDS card, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.*
- *Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (94.29%), pulses (77.14%) and oilseeds (60.00%) are adequate for consumption.*
- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%) wild animal menace on farm field (77.14%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (88.57%), inadequacy of irrigation water (88.57%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (91.43%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (88.57%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (80.00%), inadequate extension services (57.14%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (71.43%), Less rainfall (80.00%) and Source of Agri-technology information (Newspaper/ TV/Mobile) (40.00%).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

1. Description of the study area

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

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

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

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

The study was conducted in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed (Turk Madhawar sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District) is located at North latitude 16^0 40’ 45.259” and 16^0 39' 18.32" and East longitude 77^0 20’ 39.786" and 77^0 19’ 24.974”covering an area of about 420.22 ha bounded by unde Madhwara, Yalasatti and Thotalura Villages.

3. Selection of the respondents for the study

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

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

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

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

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

5. Development of interview schedule and data collection

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

6. Tools used to analyze the data

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

Abbreviations used in the report

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

Chapter 4

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

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

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed among households surveyed 11 (31.43%) were marginal, 15 (42.86%) were small, 4 (11.43 %) were semi medium and 3 (8.57 %) were medium farmers. 2 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.

Table 1. Households sampled for socio economic survey in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	2	5.71	11	31.4	15	42.9	4	11.4	3	8.57	35	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that, there were 110 (55.84%) men and 87 (44.16%) were women. The average population of landless was 3, marginal farmers were 5.4, small farmers were 6.7, semi medium farmers were 4.3 and medium farmers were 5.

Table 2. Population characteristics in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (59)		SF (100)		SMF (17)		MDF (15)		All (197)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	4	66.7	33	56	54	54	9	52.9	10	66.7	110	55.8
2	Women	2	33.3	26	44	46	46	8	47.1	5	33.3	87	44.2
Total		6	100	59	100	100	100	17	100	15	100	197	100
Average		3.0		5.4		6.7		4.3		5.0		5.6	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 3. The indicated that, 39 (19.80%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 98 (49.75%) were 16-35 years of age, 45(22.84%) were 36-60 years of age and 15 (7.61 %) were above 61 years of age.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (59)		SF (100)		SMF (17)		MDF (15)		All (197)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	2	33.3	18	30.5	14	14	5	29.41	0	0	39	19.8
2	16-35 years of age	3	50	23	39	55	55	8	47.06	9	60	98	49.75
3	36-60 years of age	1	16.7	15	25.4	22	22	3	17.65	4	27	45	22.84
4	> 61 years	0	0	3	5.08	9	9	1	5.88	2	13	15	7.61
Total		6	100	59	100	100	100	17	100	15	100	197	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that, there were 62.94 per cent of illiterates, 2.03 per cent of functional literate, 10.15 per cent of them had primary school education, 12.18 per cent middle school education, 8.63 per cent high school education and 3.05 per cent of them had PUC education.

Table 4. Education level of members of the household in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (59)		SF (100)		SMF (17)		MDF (15)		All (197)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	4	66.7	33	55.9	66	66	10	58.8	11	73.33	124	62.9
2	Functional Literate	1	16.7	2	3.39	0	0	1	5.88	0	0	4	2.03
3	Primary School	0	0	8	13.6	8	8	4	23.5	0	0	20	10.2
4	Middle School	1	16.7	11	18.6	9	9	2	11.8	1	6.67	24	12.2
5	High School	0	0	2	3.39	13	13	0	0	2	13.33	17	8.63
6	PUC	0	0	3	5.08	2	2	0	0	1	6.67	6	3.05
7	Degree	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.02
Total		6	100	59	100	100	100	17	100	15	100	197	100

Occupation of head of households: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent of households heads were practicing agriculture.

Table 5: Occupation of heads of households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100
Total		2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Occupation of the members of the household: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 75.13 per cent of the household members, 22.84 per cent were working in pursuing education and 1.52 per cent was children.

Table 6: Occupation of members of the household in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (59)		SF (100)		SMF (17)		MDF (15)		All (197)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	4	66.7	37	62.7	81	81	13	76.47	13	87	148	75.1
2	Student	1	16.7	20	33.9	19	19	3	17.65	2	13	45	22.8
3	Others	0	0	1	1.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.51
4	Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Children	1	16.7	1	1.69	0	0	1	5.88	0	0	3	1.52
Total		6	100	59	100	100	100	17	100	15	100	197	100

Institutional Participation of household members: The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is

presented in Table 7. The results show that, out of the total family members in the households 1.02 per cent of them were participating in raitha sangha.

Table 7: Institutional Participation of household member in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (59)		SF (100)		SMF (17)		MDF (15)		All (197)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Raitha Sangha	0	0	1	1.69	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.02
2	No Participation	6	100	58	98.3	99	99	17	100	15	100	195	99
Total		6	100	59	100	100	100	17	100	15	100	197	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that, 5.71 percent possess thatched house, 80.00 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 14.29 per cent possess pacca house.

Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0	1	9.1	1	6.67	0	0	0	0	2	5.71
2	Katcha	1	50	9	82	12	80	4	100	2	67	28	80
3	Pucca/RCC	1	50	1	9.1	2	13.33	0	0	1	33	5	14.29
Total		2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Durable assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that, 88.57 per cent possess TV, 25.71 per cent possess mixer grinder, 11.43 per cent possess motor cycle and 100.00 per cent possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable assets owned by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	2	100	10	91	13	86.7	4	100	2	66.7	31	88.57
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	0	3	27	3	20	1	25	2	66.7	9	25.71
3	Motor Cycle	0	0	1	9.1	1	6.67	0	0	2	66.7	4	11.43
4	Mobile Phone	2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 10. The result shows that, the average value of television was Rs.5129.00, mixer grinder was Rs.1166.00, motor cycle was Rs. 45000.00 and mobile phone was Rs.2331.00.

Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed **Average Value (Rs.)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
1	Television	3500	5400	5384	3750	6500	5129
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	1000	1266	1000	1350	1166
3	Motor Cycle	0	40000	40000	0	50000	45000
4	Mobile Phone	2500	2280	2259	2571	2428	2331

Farm implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 11. About 22.86 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 28.57 per cent possess plough and 42.86 per cent possess Weeder.

Table 11. Farm implements owned in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	4	36.4	3	20	1	25	0	0	8	22.86
2	Plough	0	0	3	27.3	5	33.33	1	25	1	33.3	10	28.57
3	Weeder	0	0	5	45.5	6	40	2	50	2	66.7	15	42.86
4	Thresher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	1	2.86
5	Blank	2	100	6	54.6	9	60	2	50	1	33.3	20	57.14

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of plough was Rs.2000.00, bullock Cart was Rs.19625.00 and sprayer and weeder was Rs.279.00.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
1	Bullock Cart	0	20000	19000	20000	0	19625
2	Plough	0	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3	Weeder	0	100	480	50	50	279
4	Thresher	0	0	0	0	100	100

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 13. The indicate that, 34.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 5.71 per cent possess local cow, 2.86 per cent possess buffalo, 2.86 per cent possess crossbred cow.

Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	4	36	6	40	1	25	1	33.3	12	34.29
2	Local cow	0	0	1	9.1	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	2	5.71
3	Crossbred cow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	1	2.86
4	Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
5	blank	2	100	6	55	9	60	3	75	1	33.3	21	60

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 14. The indicated that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, women available in the micro watershed was 1.80, hired labour (men) available was 6.57 and hired labour (women) available was 6.57.

Table 14. Average labour availability in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	0	6.36	7.4	6.75	7.33	6.57
2	Own Labour Female	1	1.45	2.4	1.25	1.33	1.8
3	Own labour Male	1	1.82	2.47	1.5	2	2.03
4	Hired labour Male	0	5.91	7.73	6.75	7.33	6.57

Adequacy of hired labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 94.29 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate, 5.71 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was Inadequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of hired labour in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	33	94.3
2	Inadequate	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.71

Migration among the households: The data regarding the migration (Table 16) indicate that, 0.51 percent of the population was being migrated from the micro watershed.

Table 16. Migration among the households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (6)		MF (59)		SF (100)		SMF (17)		MDF (15)		All (197)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Migration	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.51

Average distance and duration of migration: The data regarding the average distance and duration of migration (Table 17) indicate that, people migrated to a distance of 800 kms on an average for 4 months.

Table 17. Average distance and duration of migration in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (0)	SF (1)	SMF (0)	MDF (0)	All (1)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Avg. Distance (kms)	0	0	800	0	0	800
2	Avg. Duration (months)	0	0	4	0	0	4

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

Table 18. Purpose of migration by members of households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

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

Positive consequence of migration: The data regarding the positive consequence of migration (Table 19) indicate that, percent of the migrants opined that due to their migration from the village it was helped for them to construction of house (100.00 %).

Table 19. Positive consequence of migration in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (0)		SF (1)		SMF (0)		MDF (0)		All (1)
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
1	Construction of house	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	100

Negative consequence of migration: The information pertaining to the negative impact on migration of family members on the family are depicted in the table 20. The result revealed that, it was affected the higher workload for other members (100.00 %).

Table 20. Negative consequences of migration in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	SF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Workload for other members of the family increased	1	100	1	100

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, 48.26 ha (91.34%) of dry land and 4.57 ha (8.66 %) of irrigated land.

Table 21. Distribution of land (ha) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dry	0	0	7.52	94.41	21.15	95.96	6.53	84.32	13.07	86.6	48.26	91.34
2	Irrigated	0	0	0.45	5.59	0.89	4.04	1.21	15.68	2.02	13.4	4.57	8.66
Total		0	100	7.96	100	22.04	100	7.74	100	15.09	100	52.84	100

Average value of land (ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 22. The results show that the average value of dry land was Rs.308594.67, and the average value of irrigated land was Rs.306017.70.

Table 22. Average value of land (ha) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	518739.9	420566.3	183757	68844.84	308594.7
2	Irrigated	0	673636.4	449090.9	247000	197600	306017.7

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, there were 4 De-functioning bore wells and 4 functioning bore wells among the sampled households in micro watershed.

Table 23. Status of bore wells in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	De-functioning	0	1	1	1	1	4
2	Functioning	0	1	1	1	1	4

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 24. The results that bore well were major source of irrigation for 11.43 per cent of the households.

Table 24. Source of irrigation in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	1	9.09	1	6.67	1	25	1	33.33	4	11.43

Depth of water (Avg. In meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 25. The results revealed that, the depth of bore well was 11.32 meter.

Table 25. Depth of water (Avg. In meters) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Bore Well	0	8.31	6.1	22.86	40.64	11.32

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, the availability of irrigation water was used for kharif crops was 3.77 ha.

Table 26. Irrigated Area (ha) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
1	Kharif	0	0.45	0.89	1.21	1.21	3.77
Total		0	0.45	0.89	1.21	1.21	3.77

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, farmers have grown Cotton (29.13 ha), Red gram (13.85 ha), Groundnut (2.11 ha), Jowar (2.11 ha) Sugarcane (1.66 ha) and Bajra (1.62 ha).

Table 27. Cropping pattern in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
1	Kharif - Cotton	0	3.87	10.11	2.08	13.07	29.13
2	Kharif - Red gram (togari)	0	2.43	8.99	2.43	0	13.85
3	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0	0.89	0	1.21	2.11
4	Kharif - Jowar	0	0.49	1.62	0	0	2.11
5	Kharif - Sugarcane	0	0.45	0	1.21	0	1.66
6	Kharif - Bajra	0	1.62	0	0	0	1.62
Total		0	8.85	21.61	5.72	14.29	50.47

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity was 94.68 per cent.

Table 28. Cropping intensity (%) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
1	Cropping Intensity	0	100	100	73.86	94.64	94.68

Possession of bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, 100.00 cent of the households posses bank account and 100.00 per cent of them have savings.

Table 29. Possession of Bank account and savings in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100
2	Savings	2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, 25.71 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

Table 30. Borrowing status in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	1	50	1	9.09	4	26.7	2	50	1	33	9	25.71

Source of credit: The data regarding the source of credit availed by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed is presented in Table 31. The result shows that, 50.00 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 12.50 per cent have borrowed loan from Friends/Relatives and 137.50 per cent have borrowed loan from Grameena Bank.

Table 31. Source of credit borrowed by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (1)		SF (4)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (8)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Commercial Bank	2	200	1	25	0	0	1	100	4	50
2	Friends/Relatives	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12.5
3	Grameena Bank	1	100	7	175	2	100	1	100	11	137.5

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed is presented in Table 32. The results show that, farmers have borrowed Avg. Credit of Rs.109062.50 from different sources.

Table 32. Avg. Credit amount in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (1)	SF (4)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (8)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Average Credit	0	164500	114500	40000	170000	109063

Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture.

Table 33. Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source) by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (3)		SF (8)		SMF (2)		MDF (2)		All (15)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	3	100	8	100	2	100	2	100	15	100

Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed – Private Source in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed is presented in Table

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

Table 34. Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source) by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (1)		SF (0)		SMF (0)		MDF (0)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

Repayment status of household (institutional Source):. The results (Table 35) indicate that, 100.00 per cent have unpaid.

Table 35. Repayment status of household (institutional Source) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (3)		SF (8)		SMF (2)		MDF (2)		All (15)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	0	0	3	100	8	100	2	100	2	100	15	100

Repayment status of household (Private Source): The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from private sources by households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that, 100 per cent has unpaid.

Table 36. Repayment status of household (Private Source) in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (1)		SF (0)		SMF (0)		MDF (0)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

Table 37. Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (8)		SMF (2)		MDF (2)		All (15)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	3	100	8	100	2	100	2	100	15	100

Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit:. The results (Table 38)indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations, 0.00 per cent easy accessibility of credit.

Table 38. Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

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

Cost of Cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Red gram in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 39.a. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Red gram was Rs. 26712.06. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 36278.42. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs.9566.35, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.40.

Table 39(a). Cost of Cultivation of Red gram in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	32.16	7138.89	26.73
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.94	529.87	1.98
3	Tractor	Hours	2.63	1782.52	6.67
4	Machinery	Hours	0.12	74.1	0.28
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	9.86	908.61	3.4
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	5.23	4720.35	17.67
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs/liters	0.82	1906.6	7.14
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	8.95	0.03
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	24.7	0.09
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			904.27	3.39
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			17998.85	67.38
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			2733.33	10.23
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			20732.19	77.61
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		13.42	3551.51	13.3
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			24283.7	90.91
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			24283.7	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			2428.37	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			26712.06	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	8.25	36278.42	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		4400	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			36278.42	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			9566.35	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			3239.75	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.4	

Cost of Cultivation of Cotton: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Cotton in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 39.b. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Cotton was Rs. 34854.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 40951.55. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs.6096.90, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.20.

Table 39(b). Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	32.22	7260.5	20.83
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.86	474.67	1.36
3	Tractor		Hours	2.89	3858.45	11.07
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	4.57	5699.47	16.35
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	5.94	5137.58	14.74
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.83	1097.61	3.15
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	125.47	0.36
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	23.05	0.07
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1432.16	4.11
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				25108.95	72.04
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				2644.44	7.59
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				27753.4	79.63
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			14.87	3932.65	11.28
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				31686.05	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				31686.05	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3168.6	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				34854.65	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		8.63	40951.55	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4746.67	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				40951.55	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				6096.9	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				4039.98	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.2	

Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Groundnut in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 39.c. The results indicate, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Groundnut was Rs.51940.42. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 132790.57. The net income from Groundnut cultivation was Rs. 80850.15, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.60.

Table 39(c). Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	47.15	10602.29	20.41
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.97	542.65	1.04
3	Tractor		Hours	3.33	2331.53	4.49
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	174.02	14539.32	27.99
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.81	5916.77	11.39
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.97	1336.05	2.57
13	Depreciation charges			0	202.91	0.39
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	12.35	0.02
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2615.06	5.03
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				38098.93	73.35
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				4000	7.7
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				42098.93	81.05
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			19.2	5119.64	9.86
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				47218.56	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				47218.56	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4721.86	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				51940.42	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		16.17	129338.18	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			8000	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		4.6	3452.39	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			750	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				132790.57	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				80850.15	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3212.69	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.6	

Cost of Cultivation of Sugarcane: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Sugarcane in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 39.d. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Sugarcane was Rs. 83049.00. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs.258564.09. The net income from Sugarcane cultivation was Rs. 175515.09, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.10.

Table 39(d). Cost of Cultivation of Sugarcane in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	58.12	13596.23	16.37
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.41	247	0.3
3	Tractor	Hours	4.6	3345.73	4.03
4	Machinery	Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	943.09	23083.27	27.79
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	15.34	15052.03	18.12
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	1.95	2919.09	3.51
10	Irrigation	Number	8.98	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	411.74	0.5
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	24.7	0.03
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			4926.53	5.93
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			63606.32	76.59
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			4000	4.82
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			67606.32	81.41
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		28.22	7892.77	9.5
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			75499.09	90.91
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			75499.09	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			7549.91	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			83049	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	105.54	258564.09	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		2450	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			258564.09	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			175515.09	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			786.92	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:3.1	

Cost of Cultivation of Jowar: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Jowar in Turk Madhawar-3 micro watershed is presented in Table 39.e. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Jowar was Rs.36461.10. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29495.92. The net income from Jowar cultivation was Rs. -6965.18, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.80.

Table 39(e). Cost of Cultivation of Jowar in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	47.14	10322.54	28.31
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.34	802.75	2.2
3	Tractor		Hours	3.29	2305.33	6.32
4	Machinery		Hours	1.03	720.42	1.98
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	14.41	885.08	2.43
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	8.03	7718.75	21.17
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0.31	463.13	1.27
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	447.58	1.23
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	20.58	0.06
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1088.03	2.98
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				24774.2	67.95
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				3000	8.23
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				27774.2	76.17
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			20.58	5372.25	14.73
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				33146.45	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				33146.45	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3314.65	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				36461.1	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		10.91	27272.92	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			2500	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		3.7	2223	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			600	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				29495.92	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-6965.18	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3342.24	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.8	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicate that, 48.57 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

Table 40. Adequacy of fodder in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	6	54.55	7	46.67	2	50	2	66.7	17	48.57

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross income of Rs. 77585.71 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 60842.86 is from agriculture itself.

Table 41. Average annual gross income in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wage	32500	11272.7	20666.7	13250	10000	16628.6
2	Agriculture	0	31045.5	50933.3	120500	180667	60842.9
3	Dairy Farm	0	0	266.67	0	0	114.29
Income(Rs.)		32500	42318.2	71866.7	133750	190667	77585.7

Average annual Expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross expenditure of Rs. 237521.43 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 26514.29 is from agriculture itself.

Table 42. Average annual Expenditure in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wage	25000	11714.3	25857.1	10000	20000	10657.1
2	Agriculture	0	20000	24866.7	43750	53333.3	26514.3
3	Dairy Farm	0	0	3000	0	0	85.71
Total		25000	31714.3	53723.8	53750	73333.3	237521

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicate that, the total number of horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were Mango (3).

Table 43. Horticulture species grown in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Mango	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicate that, households have planted 5 teak trees, 92 neem trees, 8 tamarind trees and 7 acacia trees together in both field and backyard.

Table 44. Forest species grown in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Teak	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
2	Neem	0	0	25	0	33	0	14	0	20	0	92	0
3	Tamarind	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
4	Acacia	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0

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

Average additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicate that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 10257.14 for land development, Rs.2442.86 for adoption of improved livestock breeds, Rs.457.14 for adoption of improved crop production activities.

Table 45. Average additional investment capacity of households in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)	MF (11)	SF (15)	SMF (4)	MDF (3)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	0	7727.27	8866.67	9750	34000	10257.1
2	Improved crop production	0	2500	1933.33	1000	8333.33	2442.86
3	Improved livestock management	0	727.27	533.33	0	0	457.14

Source of funds for additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicate that, the sources of finance raised from bank as a loan and from own a source for land development was 94.29.

Table 46. Source of funds for additional investment in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Land development		Improved crop production		Improved livestock management	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Own funds	33	94.29	18	51.43	2	5.71

Marketing of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, 100.00 per cent of output of Bajra was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 2000.00; 100.00 per cent of output of Cotton was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4746.67; 68.75 per cent of output of Groundnut was sold in the

market with average price of Rs. 8000.00 and 100.00 percent of output of Jowar was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 2500.00.

Table 47. Marketing of agricultural produce in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Bajra	12	0	12	100	2000
2	Cotton	240	0	240	100	4747
3	Groundnut	32	10	22	69	8000
4	Jowar	19	0	19	100	2500
5	Red gram	109	6	103	95	4400
6	Sugarcane	170	0	170	100	2450

Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, 88.57 cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, 2.86 per per cent have sold to Agent/Traders and 2.86 per cent of regulated market.

Table 48. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agent/Traders	0	0	1	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
2	Local/village Merchant	0	0	10	91	14	93.3	4	100	3	100	31	88.57
3	Regulated Market	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, 31.43 cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Table 49. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	0	0	3	27	6	40	2	50	0	0	11	31.43
2	Truck	0	0	8	73	9	60	2	50	3	100	22	62.86

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicate that, 97.14 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Table 50. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	11	100	15	100	5	125	3	100	34	97.14

Interest towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, 94.29 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Table 51. Interest regarding soil testing in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	33	94.29

Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted: The data regarding soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that 100 per cent of farmers practicing summer ploughing as soil and water conservation practice.

Table 52. Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Field Bunding	0	0	0	0	1	6.7	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
2	Bore Well Recharge Pit	0	0	1	9.1	1	6.7	1	25	0	0	3	8.57
3	Summer Ploughing	0	0	8	73	9	60	1	25	2	66.7	20	57.14

Status of soil and water conservation structures: The data regarding status soil and water conservation structures adopted in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, the households have adopted field bunding as a soil and water conservation structures out of which 66.67 per cent was in good condition, 33.33 per cent was slightly damaged.

Table 53. Status of soil and water conservation structures in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Good		Slightly Damaged	
		N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well Recharge Pit	2	66.67	1	33.33

Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures: The data regarding Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures adopted in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, 65.71 per cent of the households have adopted by their own, 2.86 per cent were done by Govt.

Table 54. Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Own	0	0	9	82	10	66.67	2	50	2	66.7	23	65.71
2	Govt.	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 55. The results indicated that, firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 97.14 per cent of the households followed by LPG (5.71%), Dung cake (2.86 %).

Table 55. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dung Cake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	1	2.86
2	Fire Wood	2	100	11	100	14	93.3	5	125	2	66.7	34	97.14
3	LPG	0	0	0	0	2	13.3	0	0	0	0	2	5.71

Source of drinking water: The data on source of drinking water in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 56. The results indicated that, piped waters supply was the major source for drinking water for 88.57 per cent of the households followed by bore well water (8.57%).

Table 56. Source of drinking water in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	1	50	10	90.9	13	86.67	4	100	3	100	31	88.57
2	Bore Well	1	50	0	0	2	13.33	0	0	0	0	3	8.57

Source of light: The data on source of light in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 57. The results indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.

Table 57. Source of light in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Existence of sanitary toilet facility: The data on availability of toilet facility in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 58. The results indicated that, 51.43 per cent of the households possess toilets.

Table 58. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	2	100	7	64	3	20	4	100	2	66.7	18	51.4

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 59. The results indicated that, 100.00per cent of the households possessed BPL card.

Table 59. Possession of PDS card in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	2	100	11	100	15	100	4	100	3	100	35	100

Participation in NREGA programme: The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 60. The results indicated that, only 28.57 per cent of the households have participated in NREGA programme.

Table 60. Participation in NREGA programme in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	0	0	4	36.4	2	13.3	3	75	1	33	10	28.6

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 61. The results indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 94.29, 77.14, 60.00, 80.00 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (85.71%), milk (57.14%), Egg (80.00%), and Meat (71.43%).

Table 61. Adequacy of food items in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	2	100	10	90.9	14	93.33	4	100	3	100	33	94.29
2	Pulses	1	50	8	72.7	13	86.67	4	100	1	33.33	27	77.14
3	Oilseed	1	50	7	63.6	9	60	3	75	1	33.33	21	60
4	Vegetables	1	50	10	90.9	12	80	2	50	3	100	28	80
5	Fruits	1	50	10	90.9	14	93.33	4	100	1	33.33	30	85.71
6	Milk	0	0	7	63.6	9	60	2	50	2	66.67	20	57.14
7	Egg	1	50	10	90.9	14	93.33	3	75	0	0	28	80
8	Meat	1	50	9	81.8	13	86.67	2	50	0	0	25	71.43

Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding in adequacy of food items in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 62. The results indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 5.71, 22.86, 37.14, 17.14 and 20.00 per cent respectively, similarly for fruits (11.43%), milk (37.14%), egg (17.14%) and meat (20.00%).

Table 62. Inadequacy of food items in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	0	0	1	9.09	1	6.67	0	0	0	0	2	5.71
2	Pulses	1	50	3	27.3	2	13.33	0	0	2	66.67	8	22.86
3	Oilseed	0	0	4	36.4	6	40	1	25	2	66.67	13	37.14
4	Vegetables	0	0	1	9.09	3	20	2	50	0	0	6	17.14
5	Fruits	0	0	1	9.09	1	6.67	0	0	2	66.67	4	11.43
6	Milk	1	50	4	36.4	5	33.33	2	50	1	33.33	13	37.14
7	Egg	0	0	1	9.09	1	6.67	1	25	3	100	6	17.14
8	Meat	0	0	2	18.2	2	13.33	0	0	3	100	7	20

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Turk Madhawar-3 Micro watershed is presented in Table 63. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (77.14%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (88.57%), inadequacy of irrigation water (88.57%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (91.43%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (88.57 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (80.00%), inadequate extension services (57.14 %), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (71.43%), less rainfall (80.00%), source of agri-technology information (Newspaper/Tv/Mobile) (40.00%).

Table 63. Farming constraints experienced in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	LL (2)		MF (11)		SF (15)		SMF (4)		MDF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	0	0	10	90.91	14	93.33	4	100	3	100	31	88.57
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	0	0	10	90.91	12	80	2	50	3	100	27	77.14
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	0	0	11	100	13	86.67	4	100	3	100	31	88.57
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	0	0	10	90.91	14	93.33	4	100	3	100	31	88.57
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	0	0	11	100	14	93.33	4	100	3	100	32	91.43
6	High rate of interest on credit	0	0	9	81.82	14	93.33	4	100	3	100	30	85.71
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	0	0	9	81.82	15	100	4	100	3	100	31	88.57
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	0	0	9	81.82	13	86.67	3	75	3	100	28	80
9	Inadequate extension services	0	0	7	63.64	6	40	4	100	3	100	20	57.14
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	0	0	7	63.64	12	80	4	100	2	66.67	25	71.43
11	Less rainfall	0	0	8	72.73	15	100	2	50	3	100	28	80
12	Source of Agri-technology information	0	0	4	36.36	7	46.67	3	75	0	0	14	40

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed 35 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey. The study was conducted in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed (Turk Madhawar sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District) is located at North latitude 16^0 40' 45.259" and 16^0 39' 18.32" and East longitude 77^0 20' 39.786" and 77^0 19' 24.974"covering an area of about 420.22 ha bounded by unde Madhwara, Yalasatti and Thotalura Villages.

Socio-economic analysis of Turk Madhawar-3 micro watersheds of Turk Madhawar sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 farmers were sampled in Turk Madhawar-3 micro-watershed among households surveyed 11 (31.43%) were marginal, 15 (42.86%) were small, 4 (11.43 %) were semi medium and 3 (8.57 %) were medium farmers. 2 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 110 (55.84%) men and 87 (44.16 %) were women. The average population of landless was 3, marginal farmers were 5.4, small farmers were 6.7, semi medium farmers were 4.3 and medium farmers were 5. Majority of the respondents (49.75%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.

Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 62.94 per cent illiterates, 2.03 percent were functional literates, 37.06 per cent pre university education and 1.02 per cent attained graduation. About, 100.00 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture. Agriculture was the major occupation for 75.13 per cent of the household members.

In the study area, 80.00 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 14.29 per cent possess pucca house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 88.57 per cent possess TV, 25.71 per cent possess mixer grinder, 100.00 per cent possess mobile phones and 11.43 per cent possess motor cycles. Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 28.57 per cent of the households possess plough, 0.00 per cent possess tractor, 22.86 per cent possess bullock cart and 0.00 per cent possess sprayer.

Regarding livestock possession by the households, 5.71 per cent possess local cow and 2.86 per cent possess buffalo. The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, women available in the micro watershed was 1.80, hired labour (men) available was 6.57 and hired labour (women) available was 6.57.

Further, 5.71 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season. In the study area, about 0.51 per cent of the respondents migrated from the micro watershed in search of jobs with an average distance of 800.00 kms for about 4.00 months.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 91.34 per cent (52.84 ha) of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 8.66 per cent area is irrigated land. There were 4.00 live bore wells and 4.00 dry bore wells among the sampled households. Bore well was the major source of irrigation for 11.43 per cent of the households. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Jowar and cropping intensity was recorded as 94.68 per cent.

Out of the sample households 100.00 percent possessed bank account and 100.00 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 25.71 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 50.00 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 137.50 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank. Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.

Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations. The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Jowar was Rs.26712.06, 34854.65, 51940.42, 83049.00 and 36461.10 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.40, 1: 1.20, 1: 2.60, 1: 3.10 and 1:0.80 respectively. Further, 48.57 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 77585.71 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 60842.86 comes from agriculture. Sampled households have grown 3 horticulture trees and 112 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards. About 8.57 per cent of the households shown interest to cultivate horticultural crops.

Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 10257.14 for land development. Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 94.29 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities. Regarding marketing channels, 88.57 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 2.86 per cent have sold in regulated markets.

Further, 31.43 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity. Majority of the farmers (97.14%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 94.29 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing. About, 57.14 per cent of farmers practicing summer ploughing as soil and water conservation practice.

Fire was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 97.14 per cent of the households and 5.71 per cent households has LPG connection. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 88.57 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.

In the study area, 51.43 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL

card. Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (94.29%), pulses (77.14%) and oilseeds (60.00%) are adequate for consumption.

Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%) wild animal menace on farm field (77.14%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (88.57%), inadequacy of irrigation water (88.57%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (91.43%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (88.57%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (80.00%), inadequate extension services (57.14%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (71.43%), Less rainfall (80.00%) and Source of Agri-technology information (Newspaper/ TV/Mobile) (40.00%).

Implications of the survey

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 62.94 per cent were illiterate hence, extension methodologies such as demonstration, street play, drama, video shows will be effective in dissemination of the technologies in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The data indicate that, 80.00 per cent of the households possess katcha house. Hence, the development department while implementing the watershed plan should focus on agriculture to enhance the productivity of major crops in the area to increase the income of the farmers.
- ✓ Results indicated that the local institutional participation of the household members in the micro watershed is minimal hence, activities like membership campaign, awareness creation about the benefits of membership in local institutions and strengths of organized groups must be conveyed.
- ✓ Majority of the households in the watershed have experience in use of mobile phones, and television hence, these mass media can be effectively utilized for transfer of technology as well as for information dissemination.
- ✓ The farm machinery/implement possession in the micro watershed was found to be minimum the reasons may lack of knowledge or lack of financial ability which can be addressed through training on use of different farm implements, providing information on different sources of finance for purchase of farm implements.
- ✓ The possession of livestock such as crossbred cow found is less hence, farmers must be made aware of the benefits of crossbred cow in increased milk production.
- ✓ The possession of livestock such as sheep, goat and poultry was found to be low hence, farmers may be informed the role of subsidiary enterprises in enhancing the income and information on financial support for subsidiary activities.
- ✓ The data indicate that, job/work was the reason for all the migrants hence, farmers may be trained on profitable agriculture or self employment such has animal husbandry, plate making, sheep rearing, goat rearing, rabbit rearing with suitable information on sources of financial support.

- ✓ The results indicate that there was a change in quality of life due to migration hence, the developmental departments should take actions to arrest migration and to improve the quality of the life in rural areas.
- ✓ Households possess 48.26ha (91.34 %) of dry land and 4.57ha (8.66 %) of irrigated land hence, the availability of the dryland agricultural technologies such as short duration crops, high yielding drought resistance crop varieties, drip irrigation technology and subsidy information will be helpful for the farmers to enhance the productivity of land and as well as farmers income.
- ✓ Few of the bore well in micro watershed found non functional hence, farmers may be trained on possibility of bore well rejuvenation.
- ✓ Bore well was major source of irrigation for 11.43 per cent of the households. hence, in order to increase the area under irrigation as well as to increase the water use efficiency farmers may trained on drip irrigation and provide the information on subsidy for drip irrigation equipment's along with the information on different agencies which provides the financial assistance for drip irrigation.
- ✓ The cropping intensity in the micro watershed was found to be (94.68 %) hence, care must be taken by the implementing agency to bring uncultivated land into cultivation through suitable measures.
- ✓ Many of the household members have borrowed loan from cooperative banks which has higher rate of interest hence, farmers may be sensitized on the different sources of credit with lesser interest rate such SHGs etc.
- ✓ The results indicated the non availability of both green and dry fodder throughout the year hence, fodder development activities can be taken up in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The average annual gross income of the households Rs.60842.86 from agriculture and Rs. 16628.57 from wages. Agriculture was found to be the major source of income for households hence; the development activities should focus on productivity enhancement, marketing arrangements and agricultural technology dissemination to have a direct impact on the farmers.
- ✓ The cultivation of forest species is found minimal hence, information and production technology related to agro-forestry and integrated farming system.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems. Hence, those farmers who reported the soil and water erosion problems may be given attention while implementation of the watershed development plan.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 94.29 per cent of the households have interest in soil testing hence, farmers must be provided with the information on various institutions which are involved in soil testing for the benefit of the farmers.
- ✓ Except summer ploughing the adoption of other soil and water conservation structures is minimum hence, the farmers in the micro watershed should be sensitized on the use of different conservation structures for soil water conservation.

- ✓ Cereals and pulses found be adequate for per cent of the households respectively hence, farm households and the farm women must be trained on importance of balanced nutrition and role of vegetable, milk, egg, meat in balanced diet.
- ✓ Lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%), wild animal menace on farm field (77.14%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (88.57%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (91.43%), high rate of interest on credit (85.71%), low price for the agricultural commodities (88.57%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (80.00%), inadequate extension services (57.14%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (71.43%) were the major farming constraints experienced hence, these constraints must be addressed immediately for the welfare of the farmers. Awareness to be created among the farmers to approach nearest KVKs/RSKs and other developmental departments for technical and for subsidized inputs and utilize the well established regulated markets, approaching the contract firms, direct markets to avoid the involvement of middlemen.