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

YADGIR RF-2 (4D2D6D2b) 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 Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed, Yadgir Taluk & 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
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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The present study covers an area of 752 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 426 ha (57%) ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils, about 66 ha (9%) by rock outcrops, whereas 244 ha (33%) by forest and about 16 ha (2%) by others (Habitation and water body). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 10 soil series and 17 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.*
- *An entire cultivated area of about 57 per cent is suitable for agriculture in the microwatershed.*
- *About 2 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are deep (100- 150 cm), whereas 17 per cent soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), about <1 per cent soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm) and 36 per cent soils are very shallow and shallow (<25-50 cm) in the microwatershed.*
- *About 11 percent soils are sandy, 39 percent soils are loamy and 7 per cent is clayey soils at the surface.*
- *An area of about 18 per cent is non gravelly (<15%) soils, about 25 per cent soils are gravelly (15-35%) and 13 per cent soils are very gravelly (35-60%) in the microwatershed.*

- *About 2 per cent area of the microwatershed is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity. About 12 per cent area of the microwatershed is medium (101-150 mm/m) and about 42 per cent soils are low (51-100 mm/m) and very low (<50mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *An area of about 37 percent is very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands, about 19 percent is gently sloping (3-5% slope) lands and about <1 per cent soils are nearly level (0-1% slope) lands in the microwatershed.*
- *Maximum area of about 46 per cent is moderately (e2) eroded, about 10 per cent is severely (e3) eroded and about <1 per cent are slightly (e1) eroded lands in the microwatershed.*
- *An area of about 29 per cent is slightly acid (pH 6.0- 6.5), about 24 per cent is neutral (6.5-7.3) and about 3 per cent is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) in the microwatershed.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is <2 ds^{m-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *An area of 54 per cent is high (>0.75%) and 3 percent is medium (0.50-0.75%) in organic carbon content.*
- *An area of about 21 percent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and 36 percent soils are high (>57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available sulphur content is medium (10-20 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 13 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in about 44 per cent soils.*
- *Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in 4 per cent area and 52 per cent sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 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	*25(4)*	*128(17)*		*Guava*	-	*144(19)*
Maize	*7(<1)*	*124(17)*		*Sapota*	-	*129(17)*
Bajra	*7(<1)*	*146(19)*		*Pomegranate*	-	*147(20)*
Groundnut	-	*135(18)*		*Musambi*	*3(<1)*	*144(19)*
Sunflower	*3(<1)*	*144(19)*		*Lime*	*3(<1)*	*144(19)*
Redgram	-	*147(20)*		*Amla*	*7(<1)*	*146(19)*
Bengal gram	*25(3)*	*21(3)*		*Cashew*	-	-
Cotton	*18(2)*	*28(4)*		*Jackfruit*	-	*129(17)*
Chilli	-	*138(18)*		*Jamun*	-	*18(2)*
Tomato	*7(<1)*	*131(18)*		*Custard apple*	*73(10)*	*80(11)*
Brinjal	*10(1)*	*143(19)*		*Tamarind*	-	*18(2)*
Onion	*58(8)*	*80(11)*		*Mulberry*	-	*129(17)*
Bhendi	*58(8)*	*95(13)*		*Marigold*	-	*153(20)*
Drumstick	-	*147(20)*		*Chrysanthemum*	-	*153(20)*
Mango	-	*3(<1)*				

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

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Narayanapura ,Najarapura and Borananda Villages. It lies between 16^0 51' and 16^0 49' North latitudes and 76^0 22 and 76^0 24 East longitudes, covering an area of about 752 ha. It is in the northeastern side of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Narayanapura on the north, northeast and northwest, Najarapura on the east and southeast and Borananda on the south and southwestern side of the microwatershed.

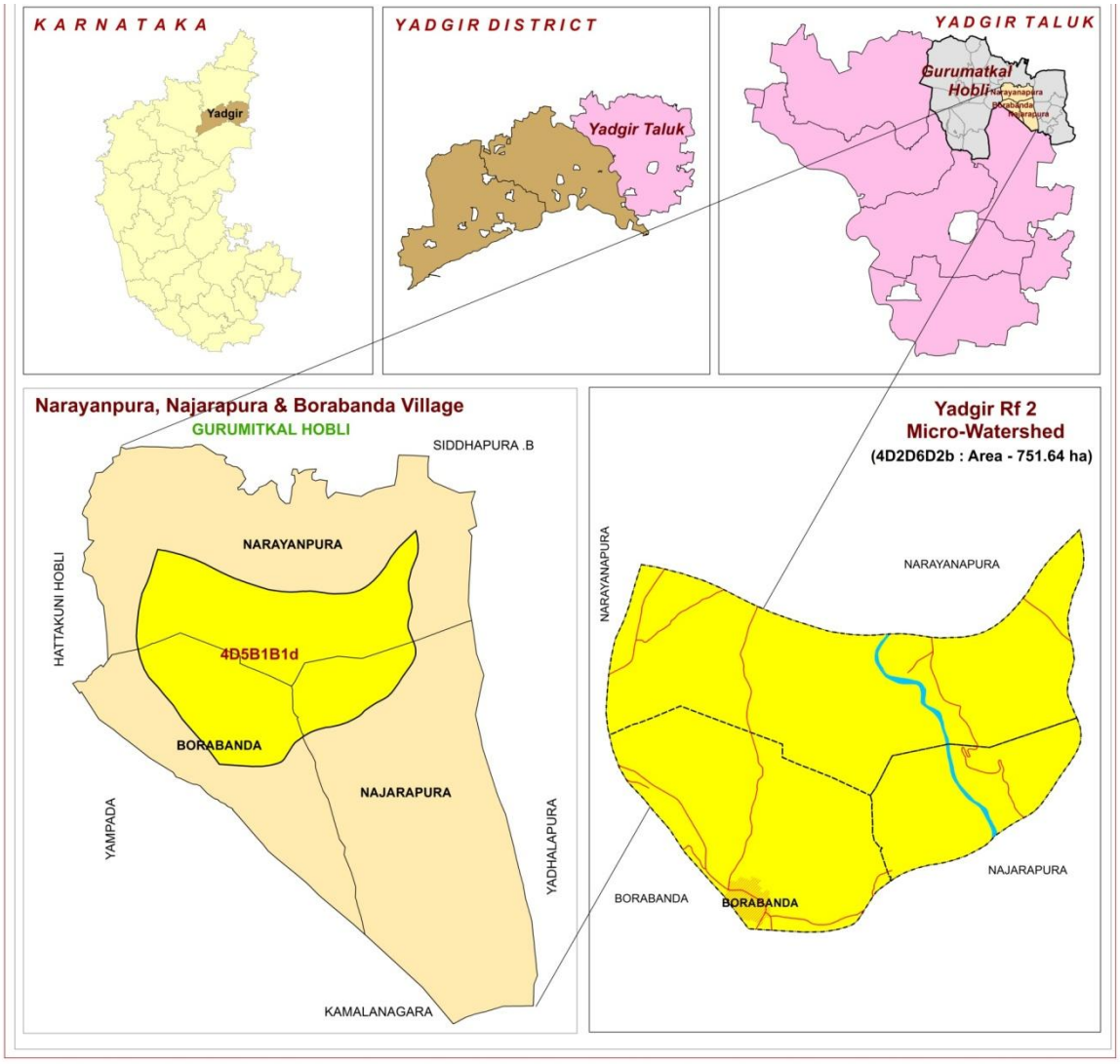

Fig.2.1 Location map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

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

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

Fig.2.2a Granite and granite gneiss rocks

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 546-629 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

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

2.5 Climate

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

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

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

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

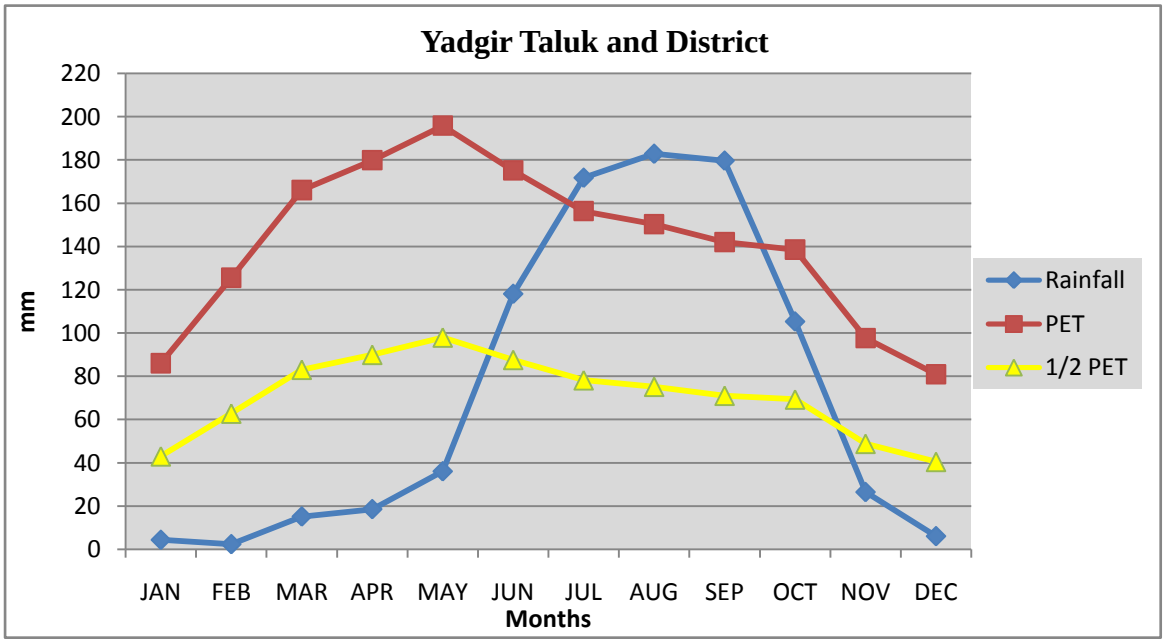

Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

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

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

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

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

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District

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

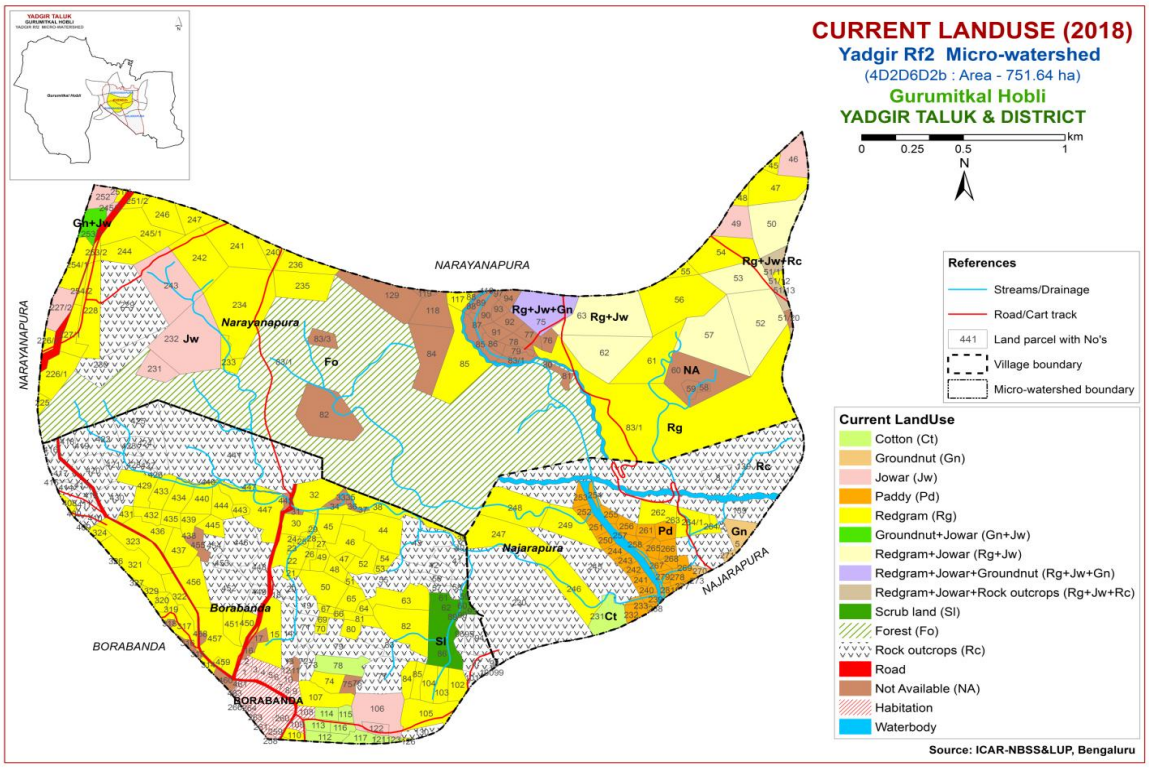

Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

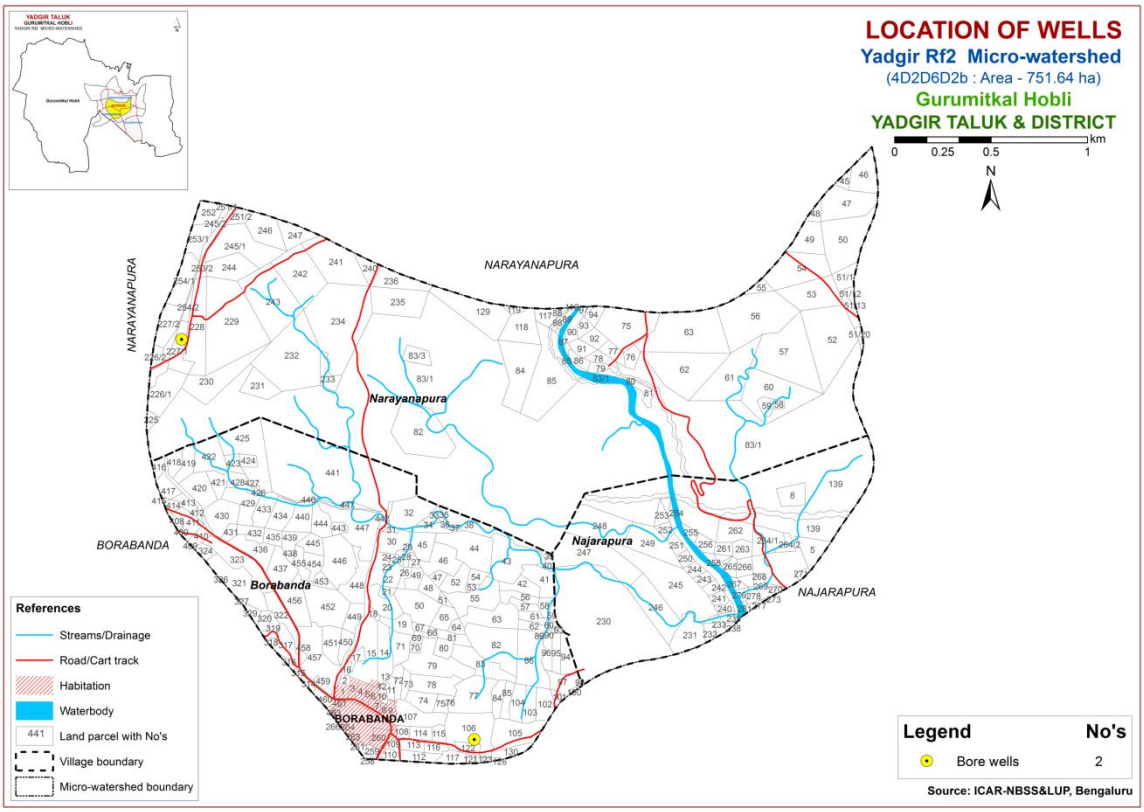

Fig.2.6 Location of wells map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed.

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

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

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 752 ha. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.*, 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

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

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

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

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

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

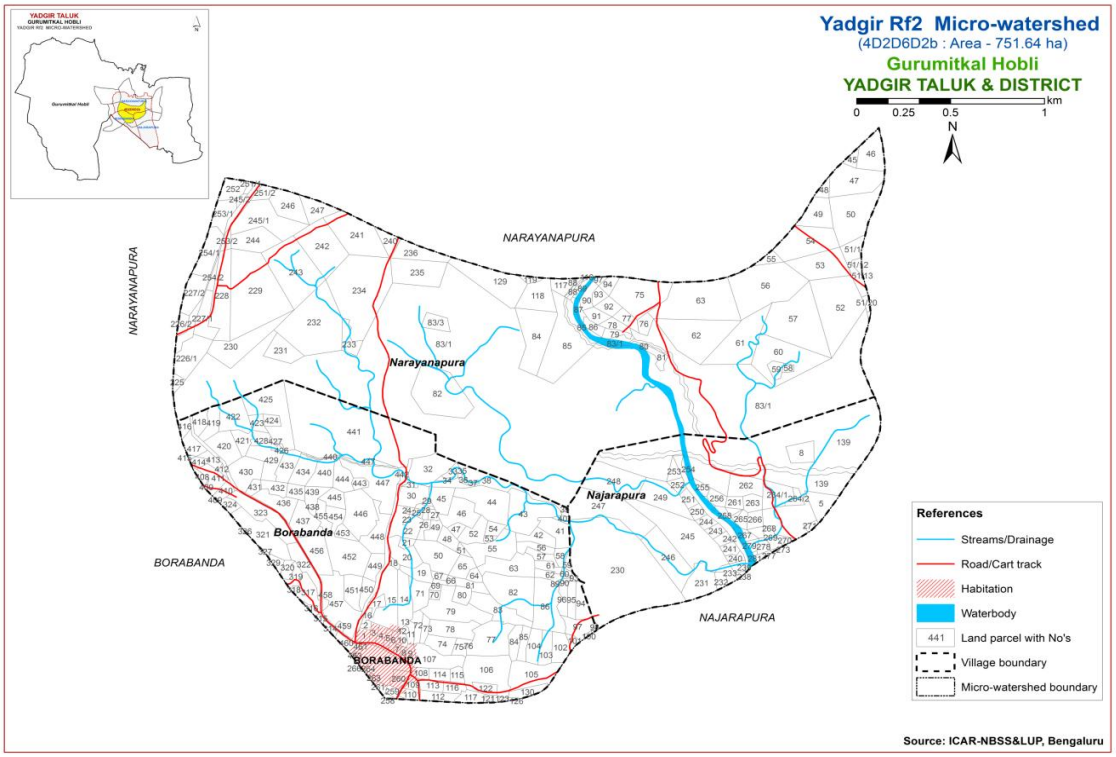

Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

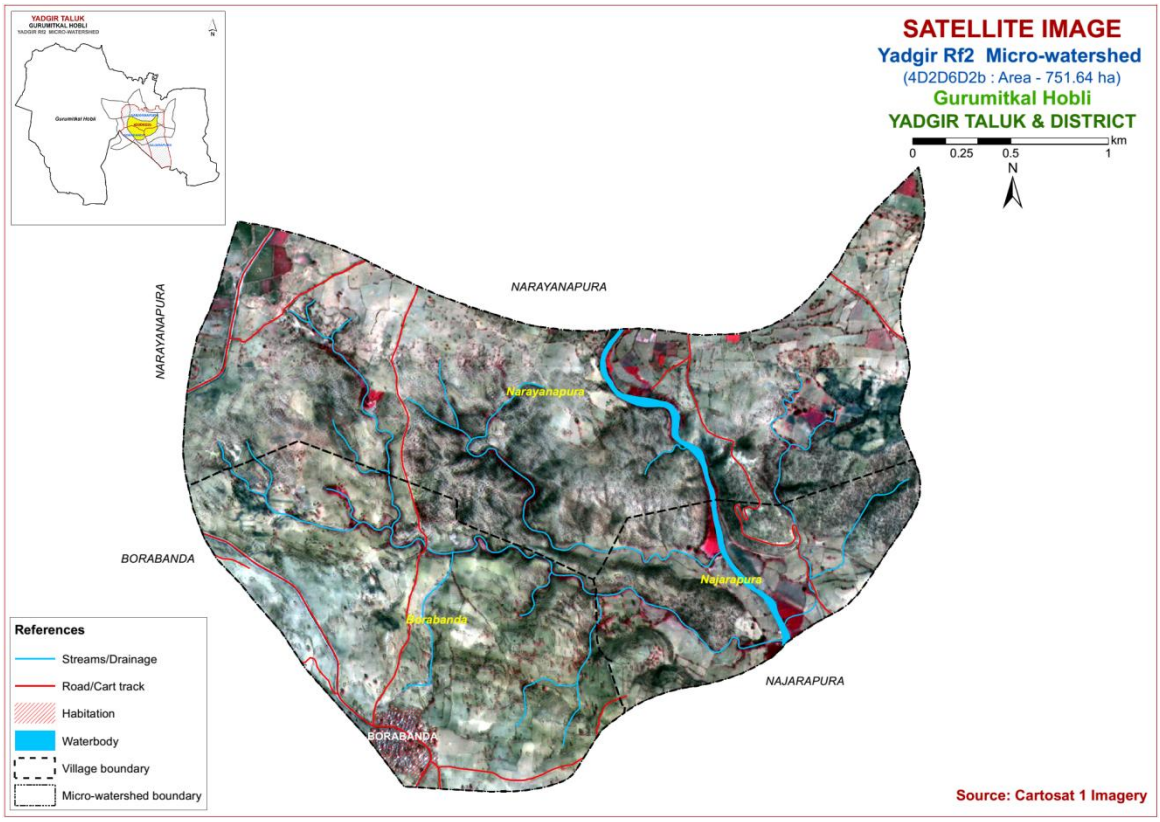

Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

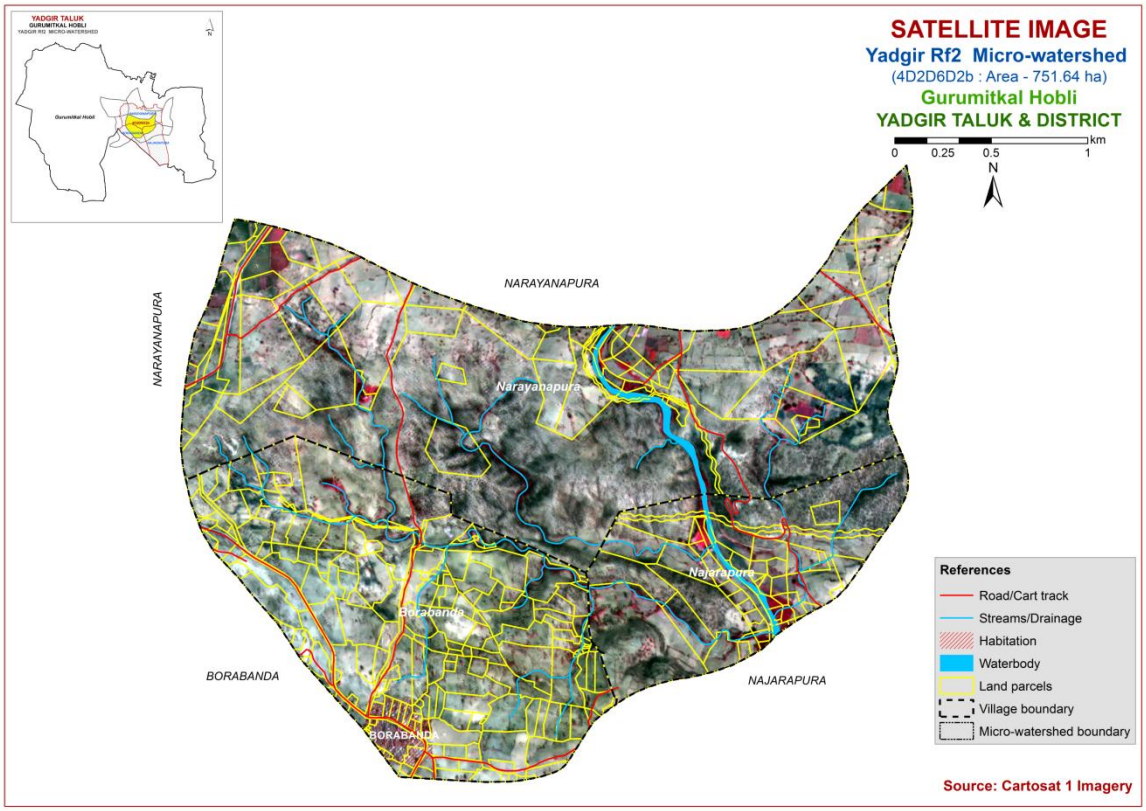

Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

3.3 Field Investigation

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

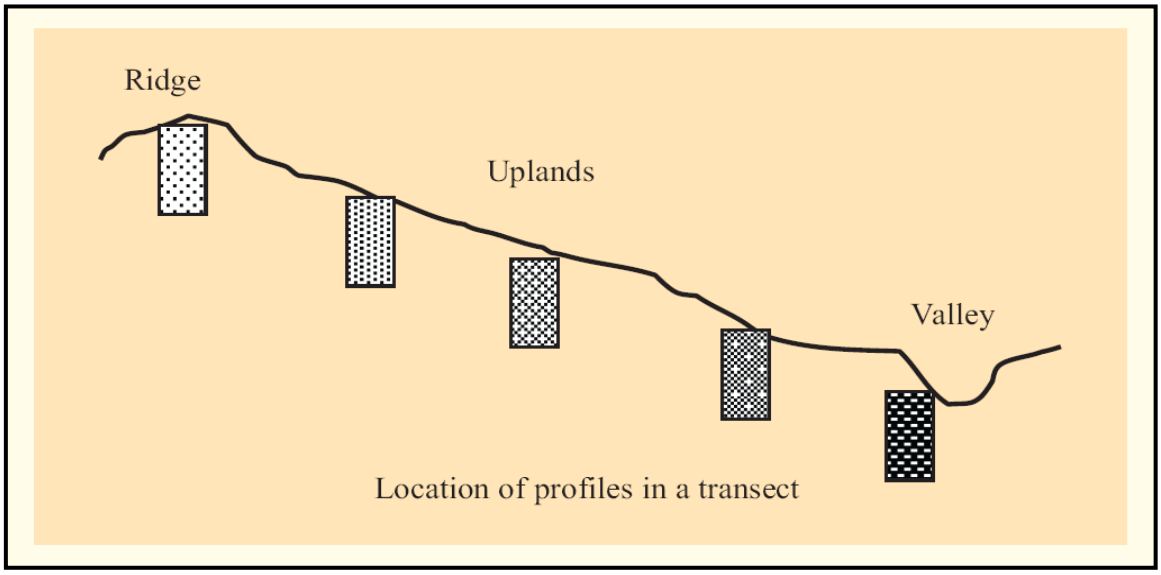

Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for

identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 10 soil series were identified in the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.

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

Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape							
Sl. no	**Soil Series**	**Depth (cm)**	**Colour (moist)**	**Texture**	**Gravel (%)**	**Horizon sequence**	**Calcareous-ness**
1	BDP (Baddeppalli)	<25	7.5YR 3/2,3/4 5YR 3/4	scl	<15	Ap-AC	es
2	KKR (Kakalawar)	<25	7.5YR 4/3 10YR 6/3	sl	10-15	Ap-AC	-
3	HTK (Hattikuni)	25-50	10YR 4/6, 4/4 7.5YR 4/4, 3/3	sl	10-25	Ap-AC	-
4	BDL (Badiyala)	25-50	7.5YR2.5/3,2.5/ 3/3,10YR 3/4,4/3	sl	<15	Ap-Bw	e
5	DSB (Dastharabad)	25-50	7.5YR 3/3	g c	35-60	Ap-Bt-Cr	-
6	Duppali (DPL)	50-75	7.5YR3/3 5YR 3/4	sc	-	Ap-Bt	-
7	HSL (Hosalli)	75-100	10YR 5/4,4/4,4/6	sc	<15	Ap-Bw	e
8	SHT (Shettalli)	75-100	10YR 3/1	gsc	15-35	Ap-Bw	e
9	NGP/NPR (Naglapur)	100-150	10YR 3/2,3/1,2/1	c	<15	Ap-Bss	es
10	MDG (Mundargi)	100-150	10YR 4/4,3/3 7.5YR 4/4	scl	<15	Ap-Bw	-

3.4 Soil Mapping

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

The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 17 mapping units representing 10 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 17 soil phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the

farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Land Management Units

The 17 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land use classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

3.6 Laboratory Characterization

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

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

**Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha(%)
Soils of Granite Gneiss Landscape				
	BDP	Baddeppalli soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown, calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**31 (4.22)**
118		BDPcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	10 (1.38)
119		BDPiB3	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, severe erosion	21 (2.84)
	KKR	Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**19 (2.58)**
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	19 (2.58)
	BDL	Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown and dark yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy loam soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**74 (9.8)**

**Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha(%)
3		BDLbC3	Loamy sand surface, slope 3-5% , severe erosion	11 (1.46)
6		BDLiB3	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, severe erosion	2 (0.22)
174		BDLcB2g2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	61 (8.12)
	DSB	Dastharabad soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown, gravelly clay soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**40 (5.28)**
7		DSBbC3	Loamy sand surface, slope 3-5% , severe erosion	40 (5.28)
	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		**108 (14.34)**
113		HTKcC2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	95 (12.65)
161		HTKbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	13 (1.69)
	DPL	Duppali soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown, sandy clay red soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**6 (0.85)**
25		DPLcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	6 (0.85)
	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		**122 (16.2)**
33		HSLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	15 (2.04)
126		HSLhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	22 (2.91)
160		HSLcB2g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	48 (6.37)
176		HSLcB2g2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	37 (4.88)
	SHT	Shettalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), well drained, have very dark gray slightly calcareous gravelly sandy clay soils		**7 (0.93)**
128		SHTcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	7 (0.93)
	NGP	Nagalapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown, black calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on very		**15 (2.03)**

**Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha(%)
		very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		
146		NGPmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	15 (2.03)
	MDG	Mundargi soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown, sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**3 (0.43)**
171		MDGhA1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	3 (0.43)
900	Forest	Forested area		**244 (32.5)**
999	Rock outcrops	Rock lands, both massive and bouldery		**66 (8.73)**
1000	Others	Habitation and Water body		**16 (2.11)**

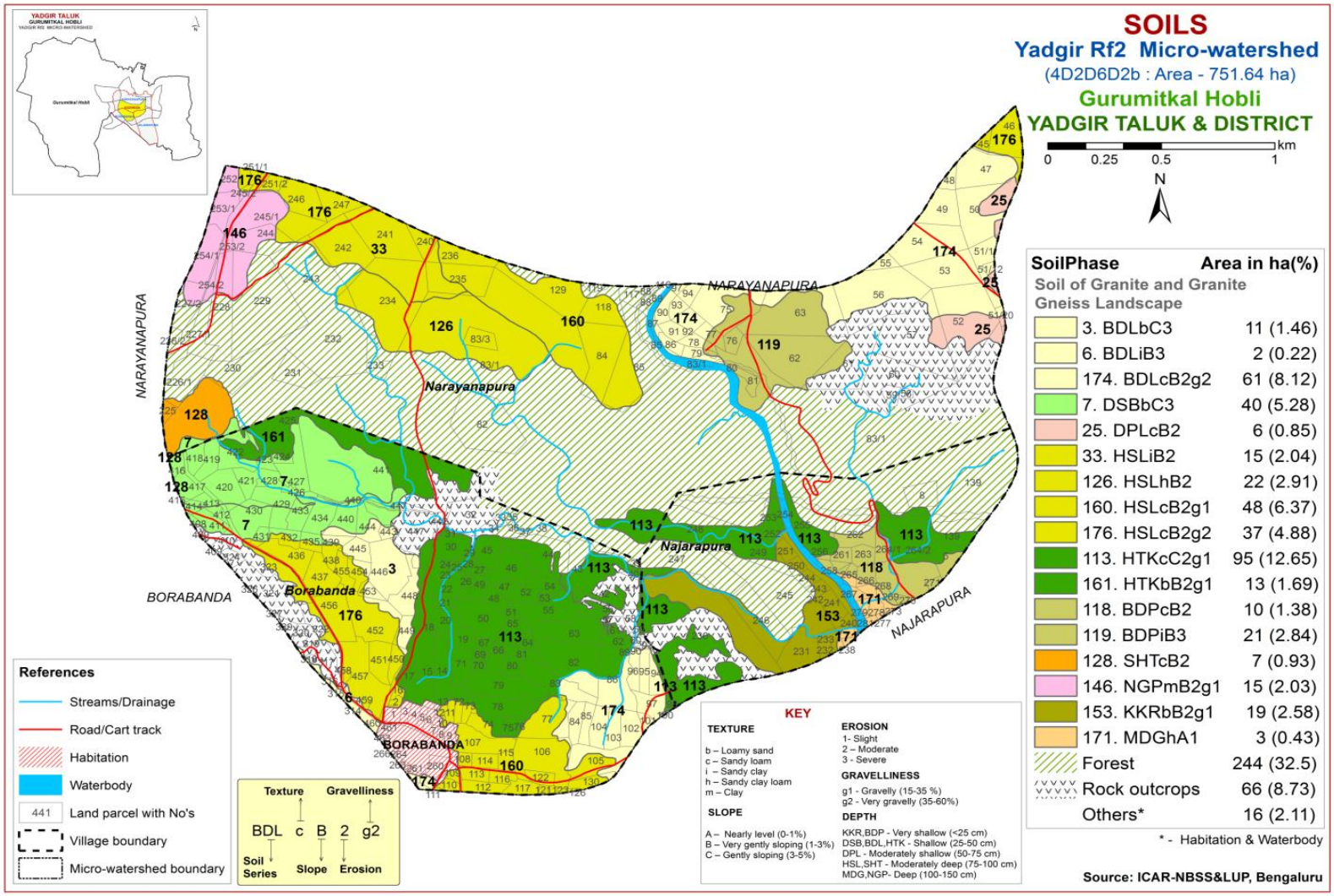

Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 10 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 10 soil series identified followed by 17 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed are given in Table 4.1 along with soil classification. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristic that affect management. The soil phase map can be used for identifying the suitability of areas for growing specific crops or for other alternative uses and also for deciding the type of conservation structures needed. The detailed information on soil and site-characteristics like soil depth, surface soil texture, slope, erosion, gravelliness, AWC, LCC etc, with respect to each of the soil phase identified is given village/survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-I.

4.1 Soils of granite gneiss landscape

In this landscape, 10 soil series are identified and mapped. HSL series occupies maximum area of 122 ha (16%) followed by HTK 108 ha (14%), BDL 74 ha (10%), DSB 40 ha (5%), BDP 31 ha (4%), KKR 19 ha (3%), NGP 15 ha (2%), SHT 7 ha (<1%), DPL 6 ha (<1%) and MDG 3 ha (<1%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Baddeppalli (BDP) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 28 to 50 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 9 to 14 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value and chroma of 3 to 4. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 28 to 40 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 3 to 4. The texture is sandy clay to clay with 35-60 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). One soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Dastharabad (DSB) Series

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 51-75 cm. Thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 15 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 4 and chroma 3 to 6. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 55 to 65 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture is sandy clay. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). One soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Duppali (DPL) Series

4.1.7 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). Four soil phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hosalli (HSL) Series

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 78 to 100 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 7 to 12 cm. Its colour is in hue 7.5 YR with value and chroma of 3 to 4. Its texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay with 20 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 68 to 92 cm. Its colour is in hue 7.5 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is sandy clay with 15-35 per cent gravel and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). One soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Shettalli (SHT) Series

4.1.9 Naglapur (NGP) Series: Naglapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have black to very dark grayish brown, calcareous cracking clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Naglapur series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 110 to 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 25 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 3. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay and clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 110 to 141 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 2. Texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). One soil phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Naglapur (NGP) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Mundargi (MDG) Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contd…

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

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

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

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

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

Contd…

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

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

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

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

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

Contd…

Soil Series: Dastharabad **(**DSB) **Pedon:** R-17

Location: $16^0$31’ 98.6”N $77^0$22’93.0”E, Duppalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-6	Ap	90.51	4.84	4.64	7.06	8.07	37.24	26.03	12.11	35	s	5.32	1.59
6-17	Bt1	49.11	8.08	42.81	10.67	15.44	10.00	8.44	4.56	20	sc	20.68	13.16
17-43	Bt2	39.54	2.84	57.63	12.89	9.14	7.71	6.83	2.97	50	c	26.69	18.50

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	5.93	-	-	0.04	0.67	0.00	2.00	0.54	0.07	0.01	2.61	3.60	0.78	73	0.14
6-17	7.31	-	-	0.110	0.91	0.91	11.19	3.37	0.12	0.49	15.00	15.20	0.36	100	3.22
17-43	6.64	-	-	0.048	0.76	0.00	18.81	5.57	0.23	0.09	24.70	24.90	0.43	99	0.38

Contd…

Soil Series: Duppali (DPL) **Pedon:** R-4

Location: $16^0$37'45.8"N $77^0$18'93.2"E, Neelahalli village, Balichakra 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
0-7	Ap	85.28	5.38	9.34	13.40	26.09	19.90	20.51	5.38	-	ls	9.30	4.92
7-39	Bt1	48.50	7.08	44.42	16.85	10.41	10.94	6.97	3.33	-	sc	21.31	16.82
39-65	Bt2	50.95	5.29	43.76	23.57	10.36	8.77	5.50	2.75	-	sc	21.99	17.50

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}							%	%
0-7	6.92	-	-	0.122	0.92	0.00	4.73	1.61	0.19	0.01	6.54	7.10	0.76	92	0.09
7-39	7.00	-	-	0.060	0.62	0.00	13.57	4.78	0.12	0.40	18.87	19.30	0.43	98	2.06
39-65	6.87	-	-	0.072	0.41	0.00	13.69	4.57	0.19	0.65	19.10	19.90	0.45	96	3.25

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: Shettalli (SHT) **Pedon:** R-14

Location: $16^0$47'21.1"N $77^0$04'91.1"E, Thumakura 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
0-14	Ap	74.39	10.89	14.73	5.64	8.30	21.00	28.89	10.55	50	sl	12.58	4.51
14-35	Bw1	54.37	14.73	30.90	3.58	5.90	15.38	21.71	7.80	25	scl	20.37	10.92
35-63	Bw2	41.16	20.63	38.21	1.71	1.71	10.61	13.61	13.50	30	cl	24.34	15.03
63-83	Bw3	36.96	21.52	41.51	4.31	5.28	8.94	12.39	6.03	35	c	24.76	16.17

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-14	7.26	-	-	0.199	0.91	0.13	-	-	0.28	0.09	-	10.60	0.72	100	0.86
14-35	7.05	-	-	0.051	0.80	1.17	-	-	0.12	0.09	-	18.20	0.59	100	0.48
35-63	7.67	-	-	0.238	0.70	2.86	-	-	0.14	0.16	-	24.40	0.64	100	0.64
63-83	8.67	-	-	0.142	0.20	12.48	-	-	0.13	0.23	-	27.40	0.66	100	0.84

Contd…

Soil Series: Naglapur (NGP) **Pedon:** R-8

Location: $16^0$52'84.1"N $77^0$22'99.4"E, Gurumitkal village, Gurumitkal hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-10	Ap	7.53	19.88	72.59	1.00	0.78	0.89	2.10	2.77	-	c	44.31	32.79
10-35	Bss1	6.55	18.76	74.68	0.80	0.92	0.80	1.72	2.30	-	c	43.09	31.62
35-60	Bss2	6.58	21.05	72.37	0.69	0.46	1.04	1.50	2.89	-	c	46.52	32.52
60-102	Bss3	7.48	19.74	72.78	1.61	1.38	0.69	1.61	2.19	-	c	51.12	35.62

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	7.42	-	-	0.24	0.84	1.30	-	-	0.84	0.15	-	67.10	0.92	100	0.22
10-35	8.52	-	-	0.291	0.64	2.86	-	-	0.17	0.29	-	65.20	0.87	100	0.45
35-60	7.89	-	-	0.134	0.62	4.55	-	-	0.15	0.20	-	65.00	0.90	100	0.30
60-102	8.68	-	-	0.213	0.54	8.32	-	-	0.17	0.15	-	64.10	0.88	100	0.24

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

Soil Characteristics: Depth, texture, gravelliness, calcareousness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 17 soil map units identified in the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 4 subclasses. An area about 426 ha (57%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture, about 66 ha (9%) covered by rock outcrops, about 244 ha (33%) covered by forest and about 16 ha (2%) covered by others in the microwatershed. (Fig. 5.1).

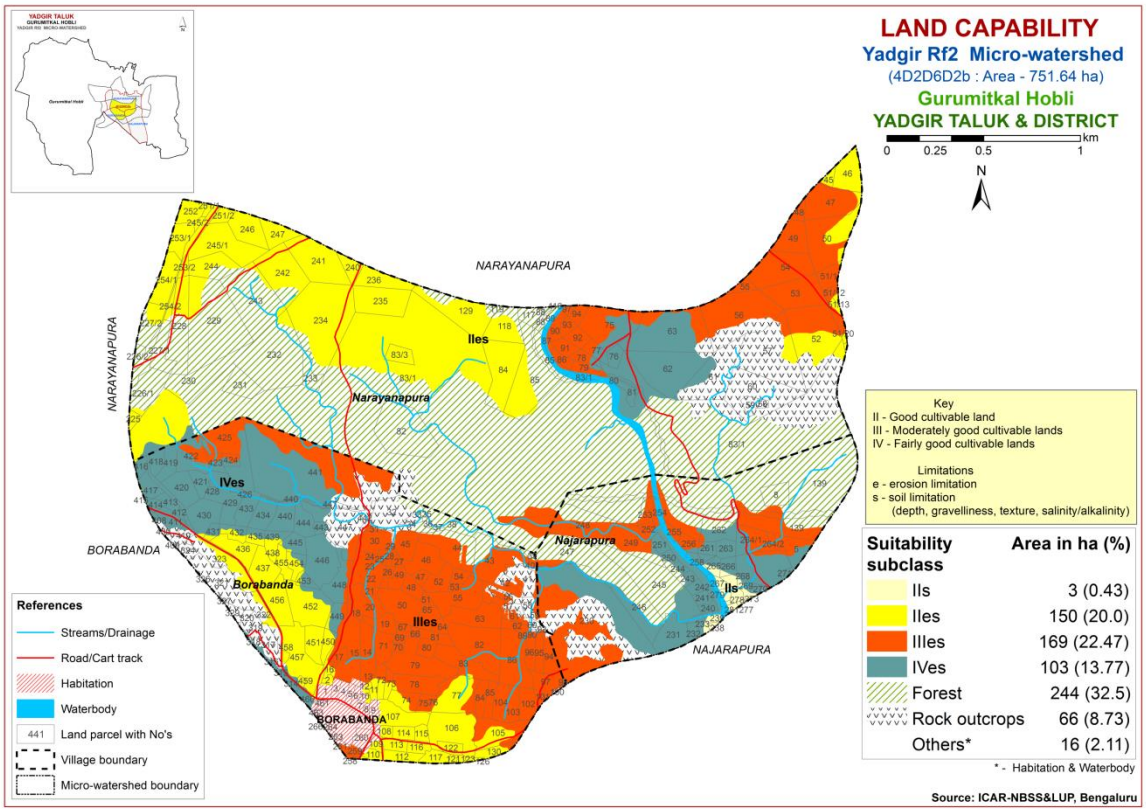

Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Good lands (Class II) cover an area of 153 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of soil and erosion. Moderately good lands (Class III) cover an area of 169 ha (22%) and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area. They have moderate limitations of soil and erosion. Fairly good lands (Class IV) cover an area of about 103 ha (14%) and are distributed in the northern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of soil and erosion.

5.2 Soil Depth

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

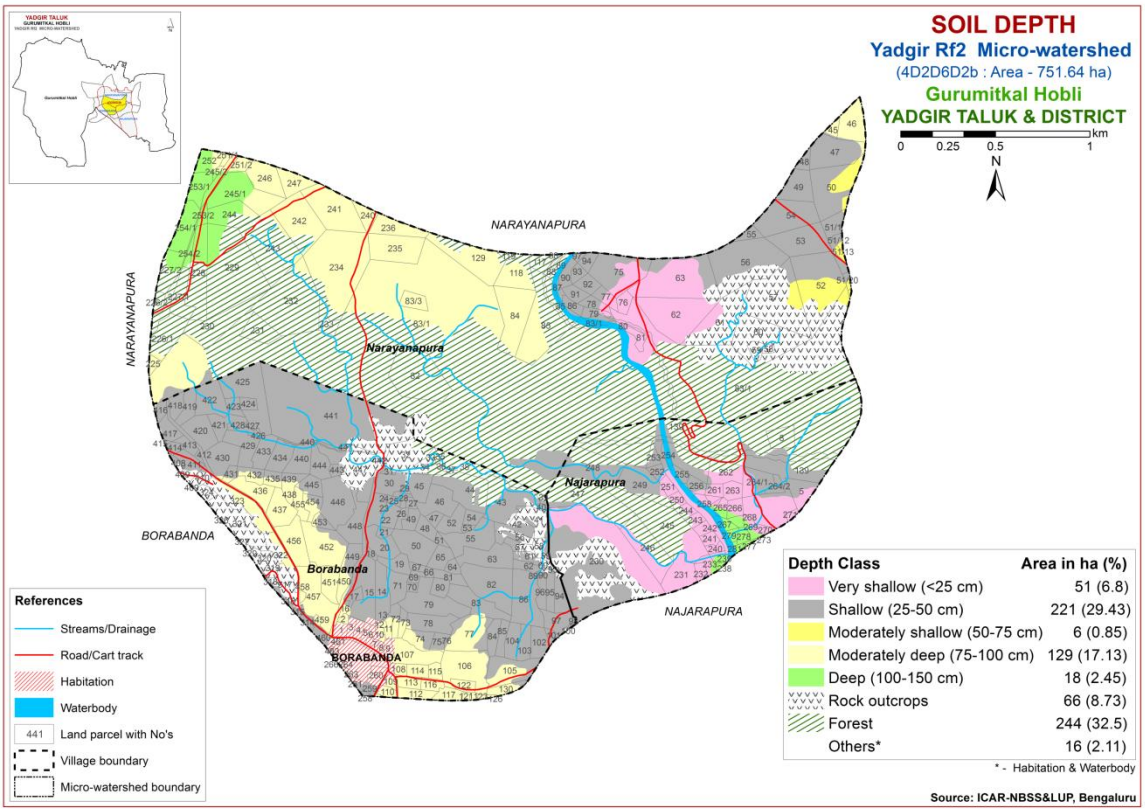

Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Very shallow (<25cm) soils cover an area of 51 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Shallow (25-50 cm) soils cover an area of 221 ha (29%) and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils cover an area of 6 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) soils cover an area of 129 ha (17%) and are distributed in the northern, western, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) soils cover an area of 18 ha (2%) and are distributed in the northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands 18 ha (2%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep (100 - 150 cm) soils. Problem soils cover about 272 ha (36%) area where short duration crops can be grown and probability of crop failure is high.

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

Texture is an expression to indicate the coarseness or fineness of the soil as determined by the relative proportion of primary particles of sand, silt and clay. It has a direct bearing on the structure, porosity, adhesion and consistence. The surface layer of a soil to a depth of about 25 cm is the layer that is most used by crops and plants. The surface soil textural class provides a guide to understanding soil-water retention and availability, nutrient holding capacity, infiltration, workability, drainage, physical and

chemical behaviour, microbial activity and crop suitability. The textural classes used for LRI were used to classify and a surface soil texture map was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.3.

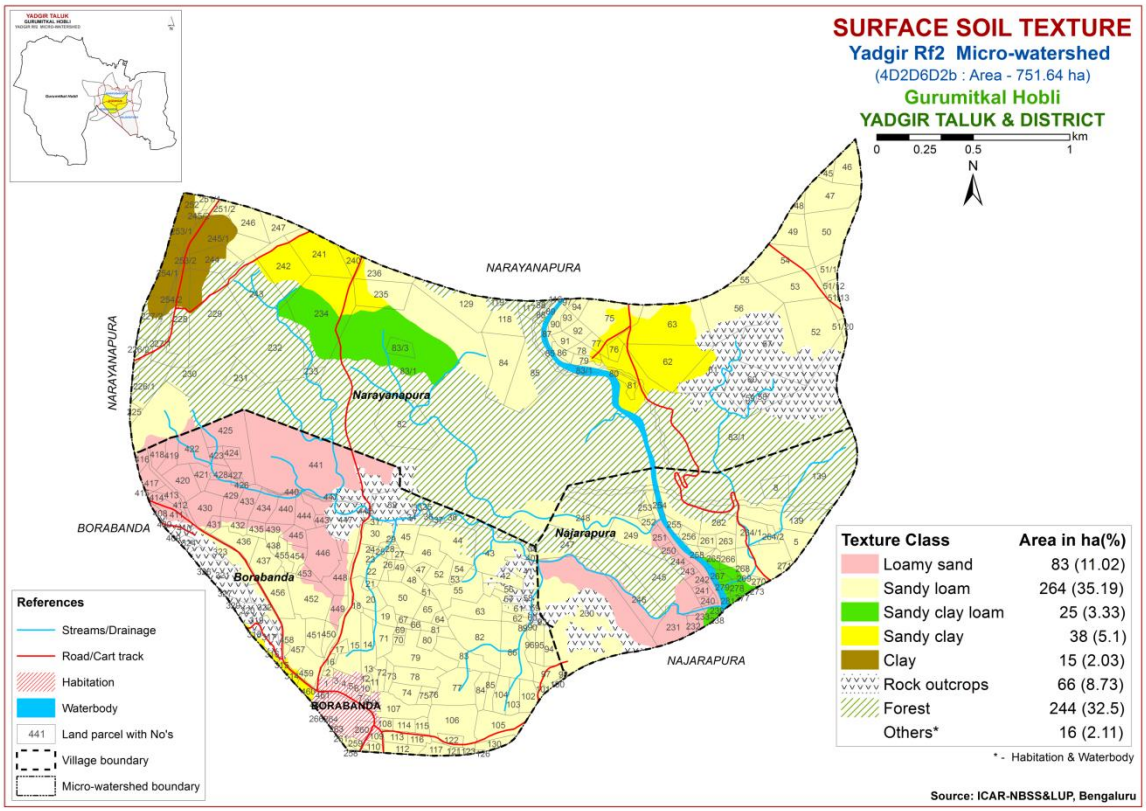

Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

An area of 83 ha (11%) has soils that are sandy at the surface and occur in the southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. An area of 289 ha (39%) has soils that are loamy at the surface and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 53 ha (7%) has soils that are clayey at the surface and occur in the northwestern part of the microwatershed.

An area of 342 ha (46%) in the microwatershed is most productive with respect to surface soil texture. The clayey soils (7%) have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. The other productive lands are loamy soils (39%) which also have high potential for soil-water retention and nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems. The sandy soils (11%) are problematic but productive for root and tuber crops, but these soils have the major limitation of moisture and nutrient retention capacity, hence frequent and shallow irrigation with balanced fertilizer application is to be followed in order to get better crop yields.

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.

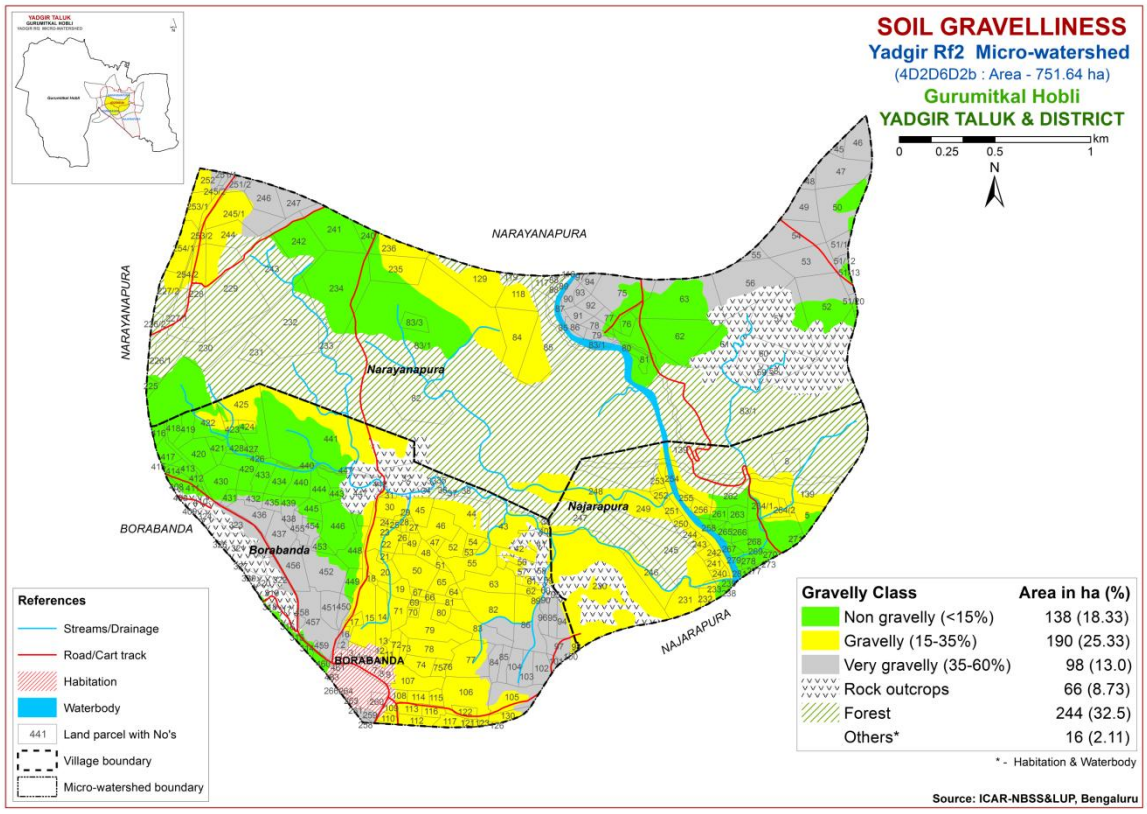

Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

An area of about 138 ha (18%) is non gravelly (<15%), and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. About 190 ha (25%) is gravelly (15-35%) soils, and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area and about 98 ha (13%) is very gravelly (35-60%) soils, and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive soils (18%) that are non gravelly (<15%), where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown. The problem soils covering (13%) area are problematic where only short or medium duration crops can be grown.

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.

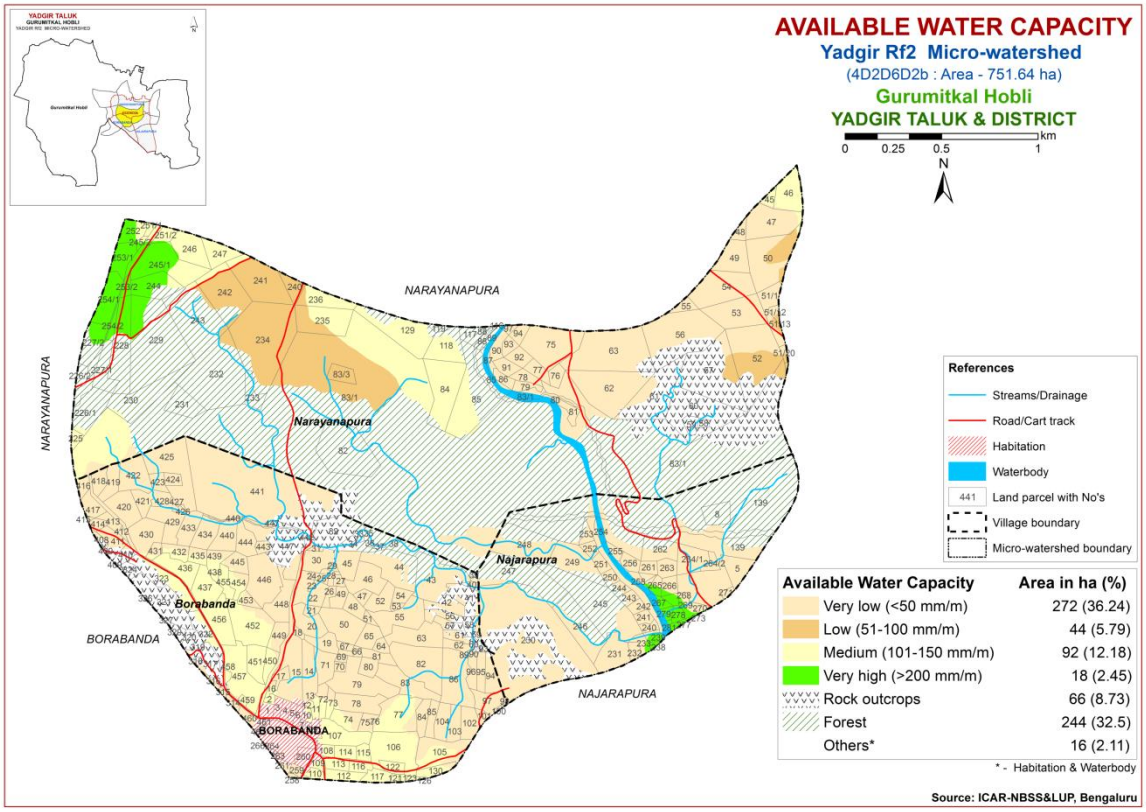

Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

An area of about 44 ha (6%) and 272 ha (36%) that are low (51-100 mm/m) and very low (<50 mm) in available water capacity and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. About 92 ha (12%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern, western and southern part of the microwatershed and about 18 ha (2%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed.

An area of 316 ha (42%) in the microwatershed is problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability

of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. An area of 18 ha (2%) is potential, where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

5.6 Soil Slope

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

Maximum area of about 277 ha (37%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 146 ha (19%) falls under gently sloping (3-5% slope) lands and are distributed in the southern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed and about 3 ha (<1%) falls under nearly level (0-1% slope) lands and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed.

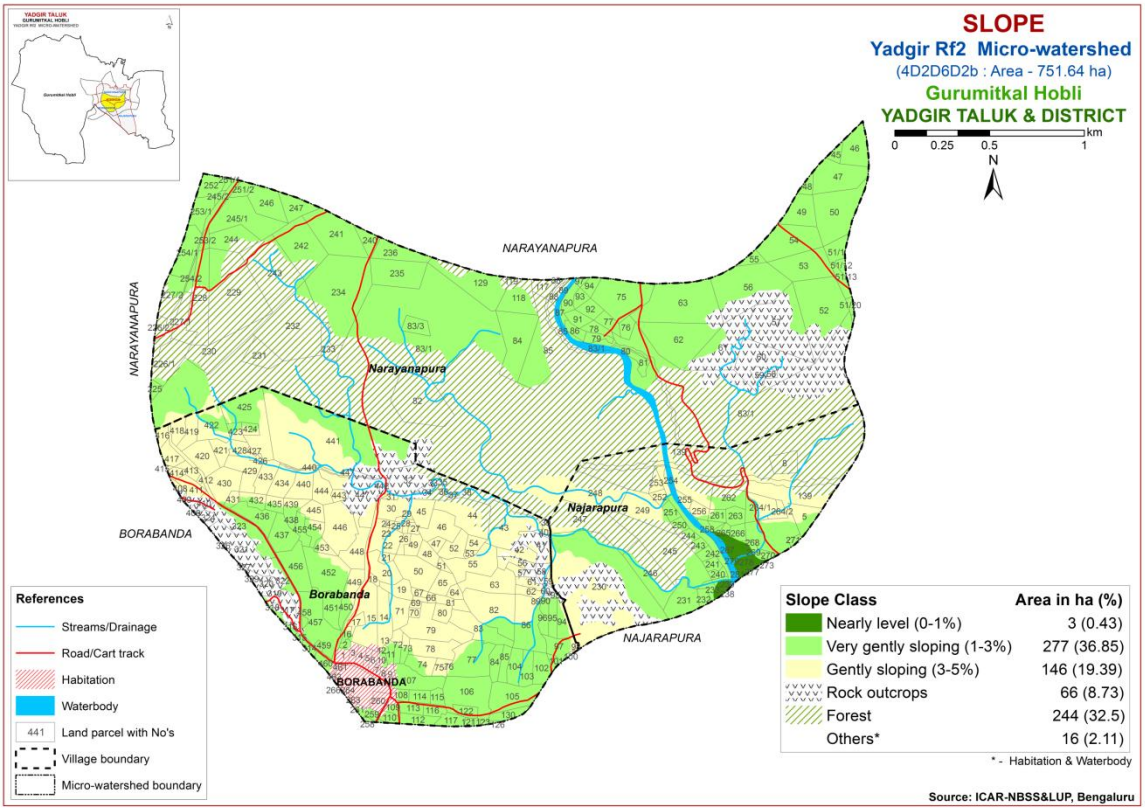

Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

An area of about 280 ha (37%) in the microwatershed has high potential in respect of soil slopes. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) cover an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. Soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) cover a maximum area of 349 ha (46%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and severely eroded (e3 class) cover an area of 74 ha (10%) and are distributed in the northern and western part of the microwatershed.

Maximum area of about 423 ha (56%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate and severe erosion. For these areas, taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

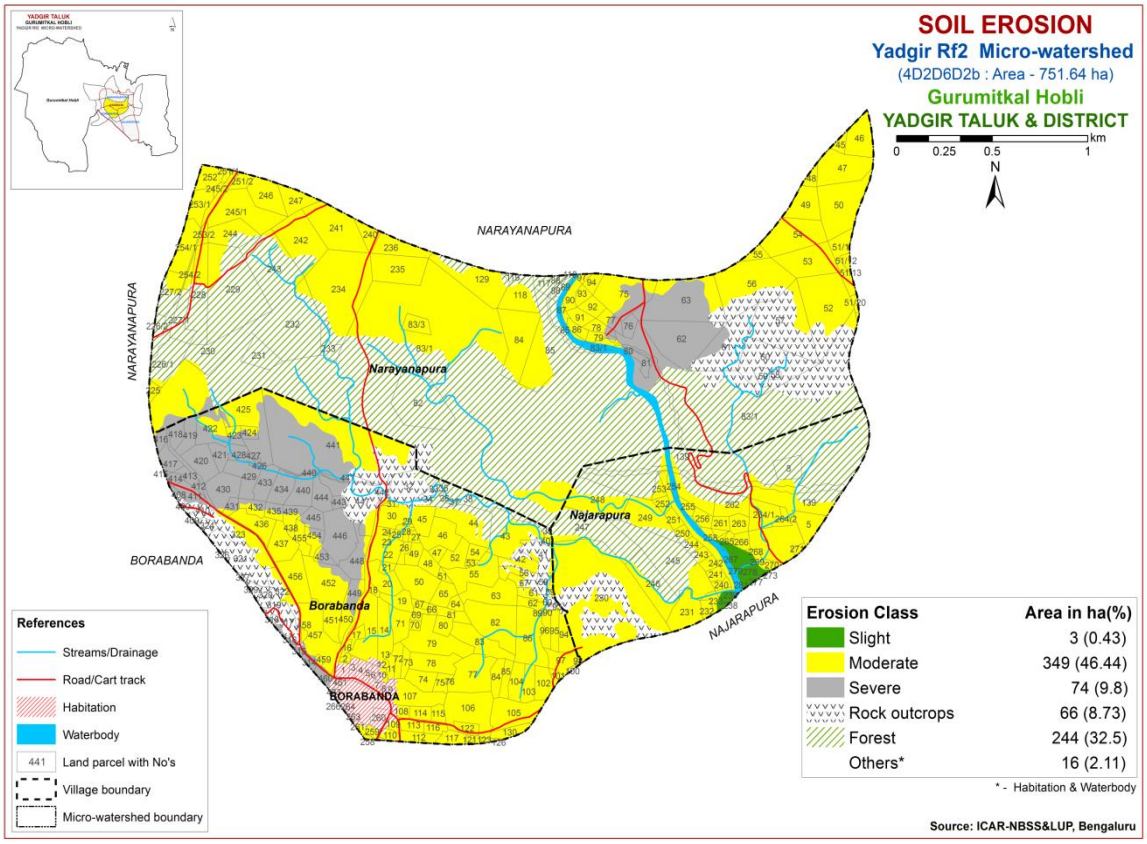

Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

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

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

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of about 221 ha (29%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0- 6.5) and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area. About 182 ha (24%) is neutral (6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 23 ha (3%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed (fig.6.1). In all, major area of about 221 ha is under acidic, 182 ha are neutral and 23 ha are under alkaline soils.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in the soils of the microwatershed is medium (0.5-0.75%) in about 21 ha (3%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed and about 405 ha (54%) is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

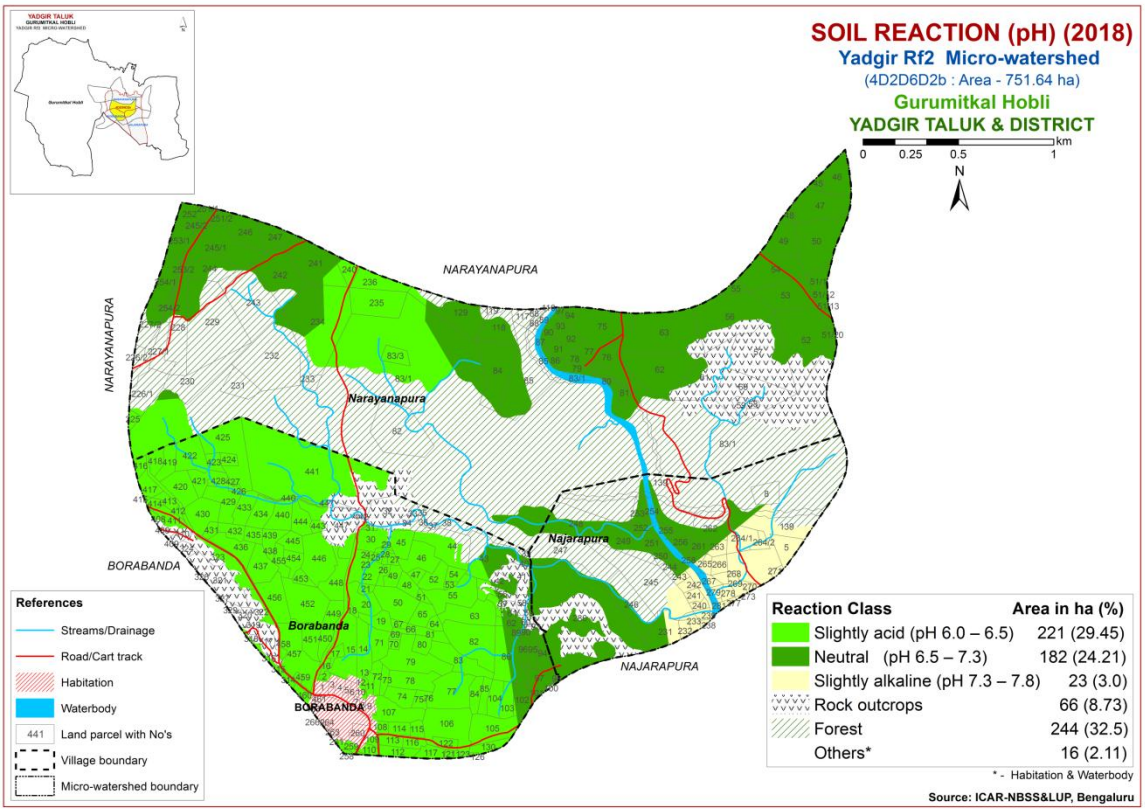

Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

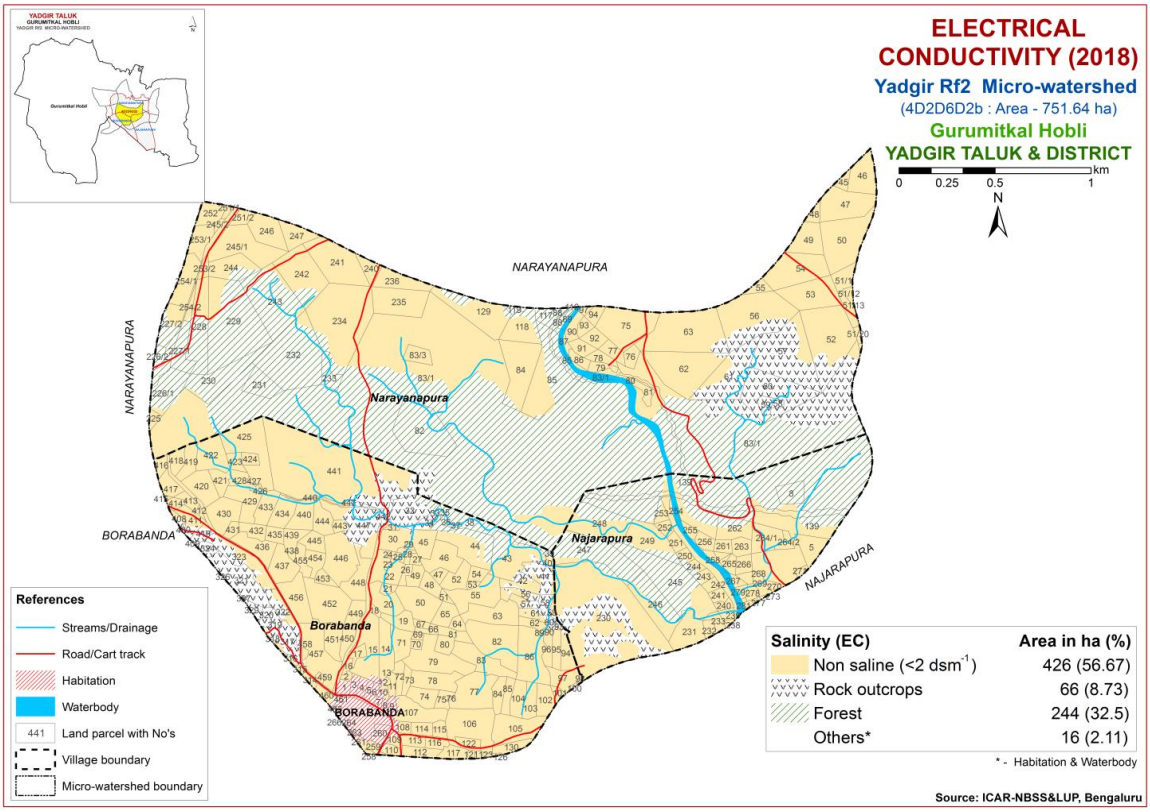

Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

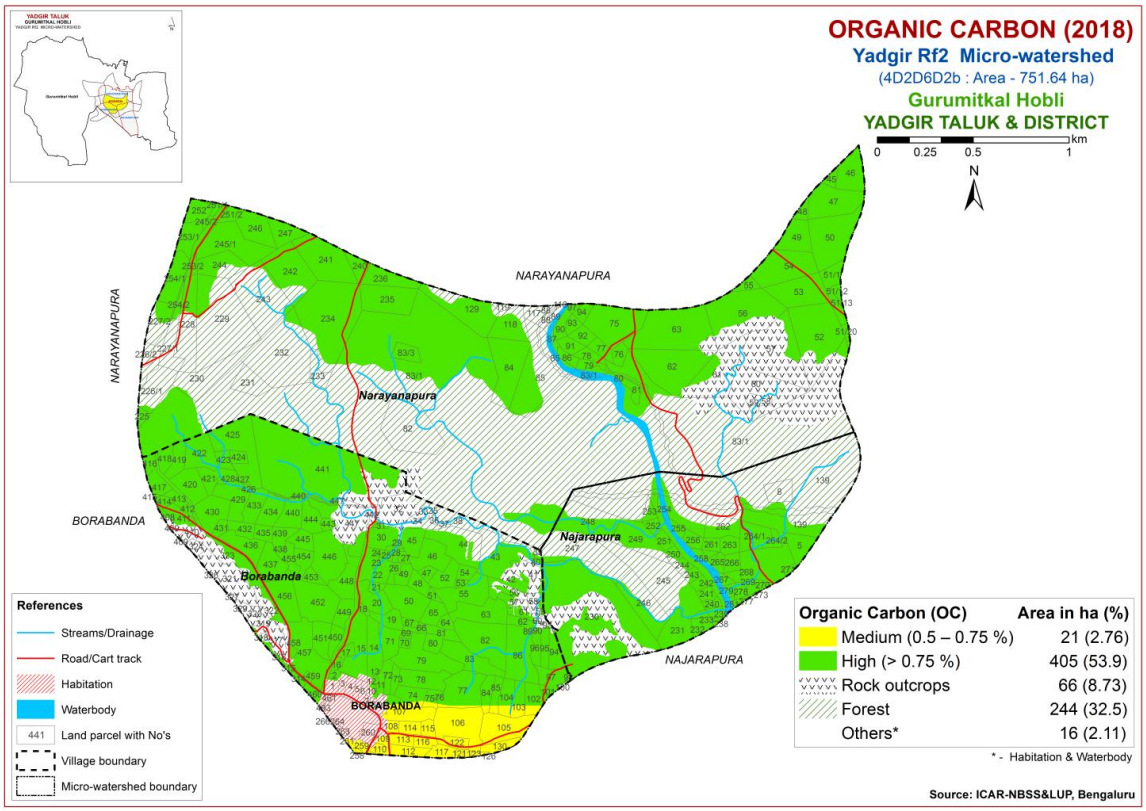

Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is high (>57 kg/ha) covering an area of about 271 ha (36%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed and medium (23-57 kg/ha) in an area of about 155 ha (21%) and occur in the southwestern, southern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig.6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur content is medium (10-20 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) covering an area of 328 ha (44%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and about 97 ha (13%) is low (<0.5 ppm) in available boron and are distributed in the southwestern, southern and northwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

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

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

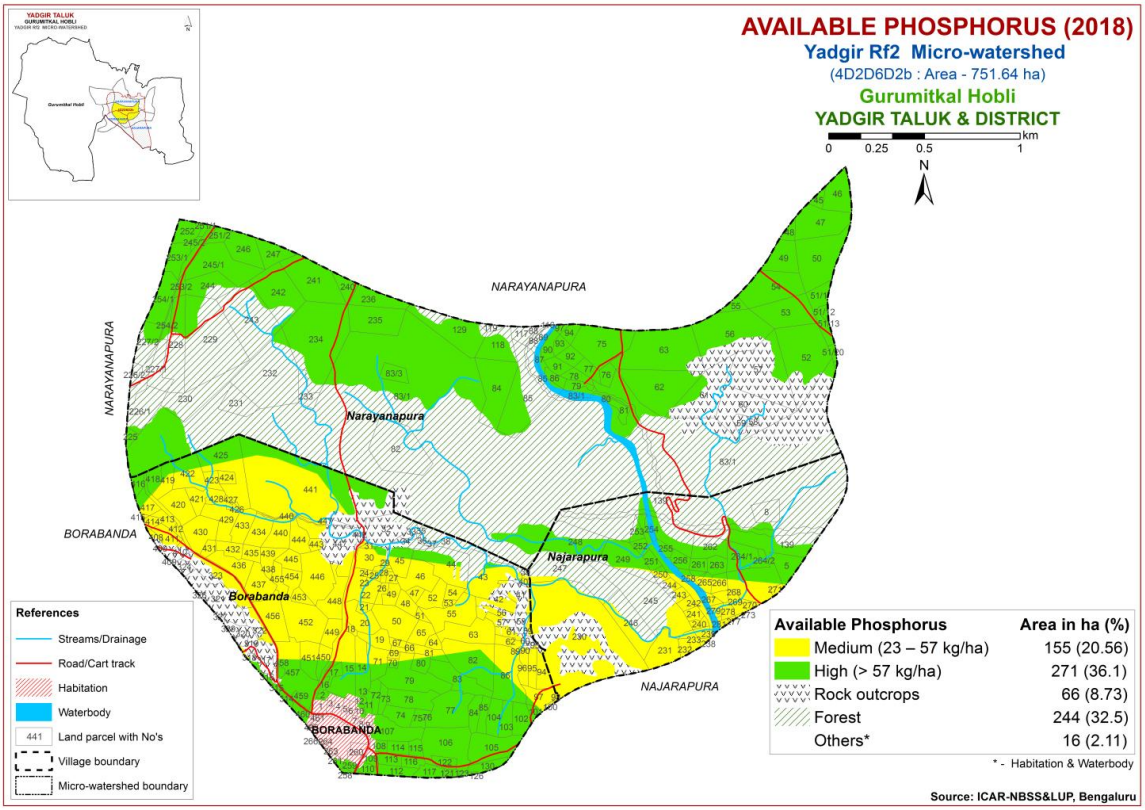

Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

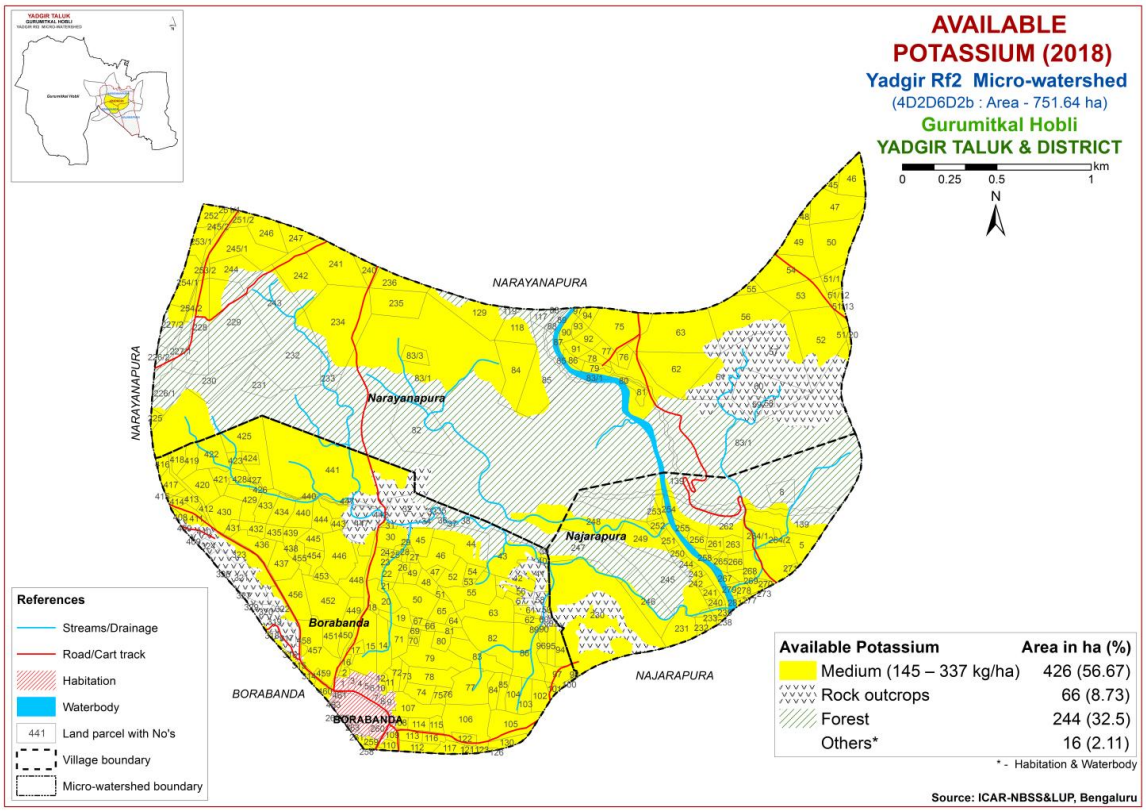

Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

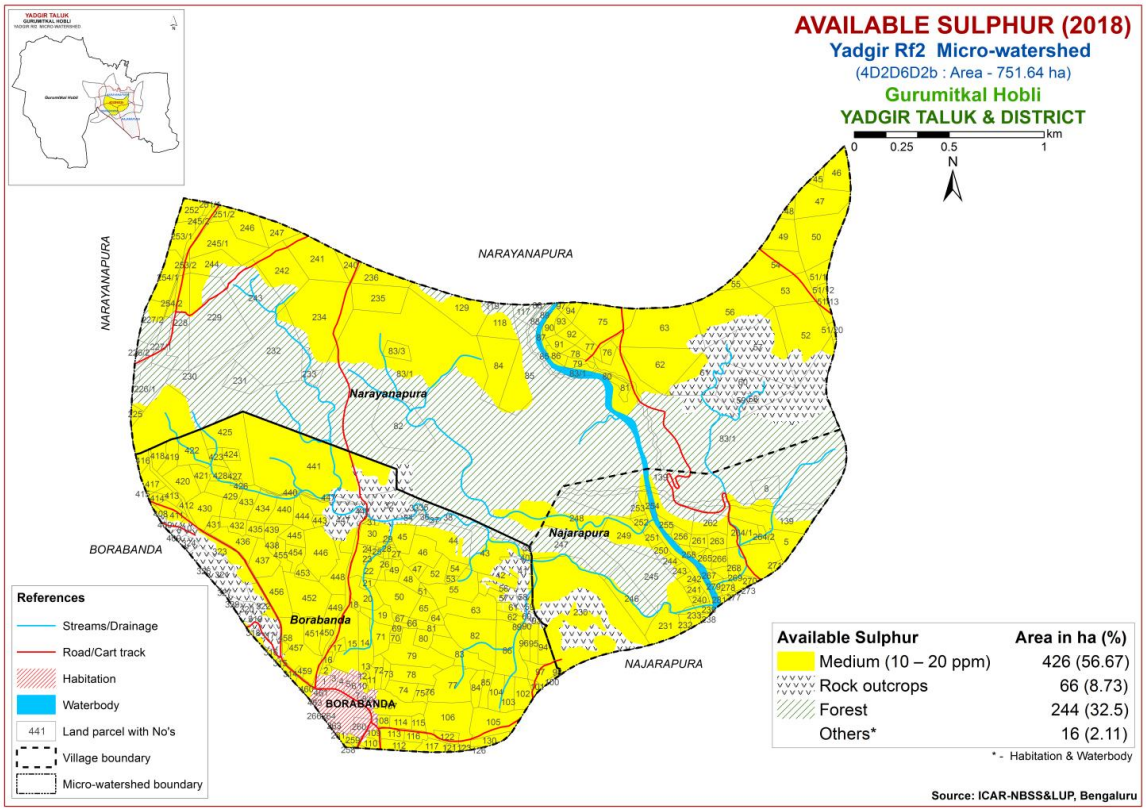

Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

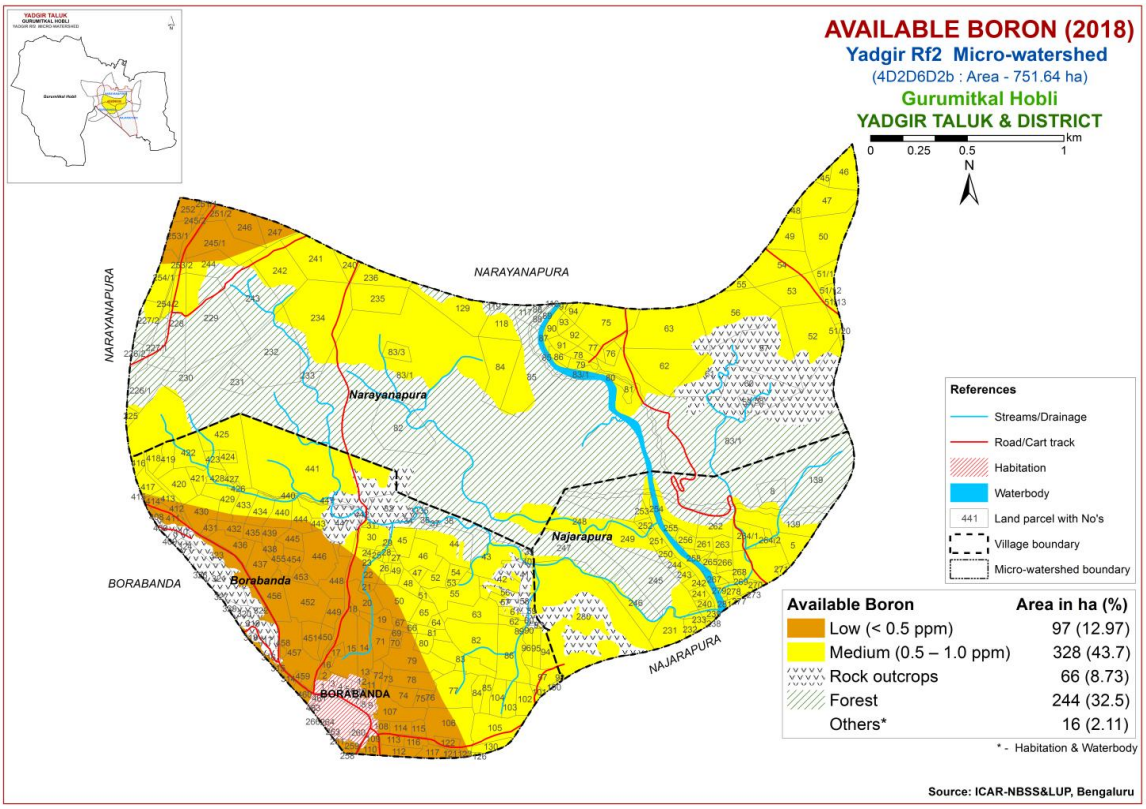

Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

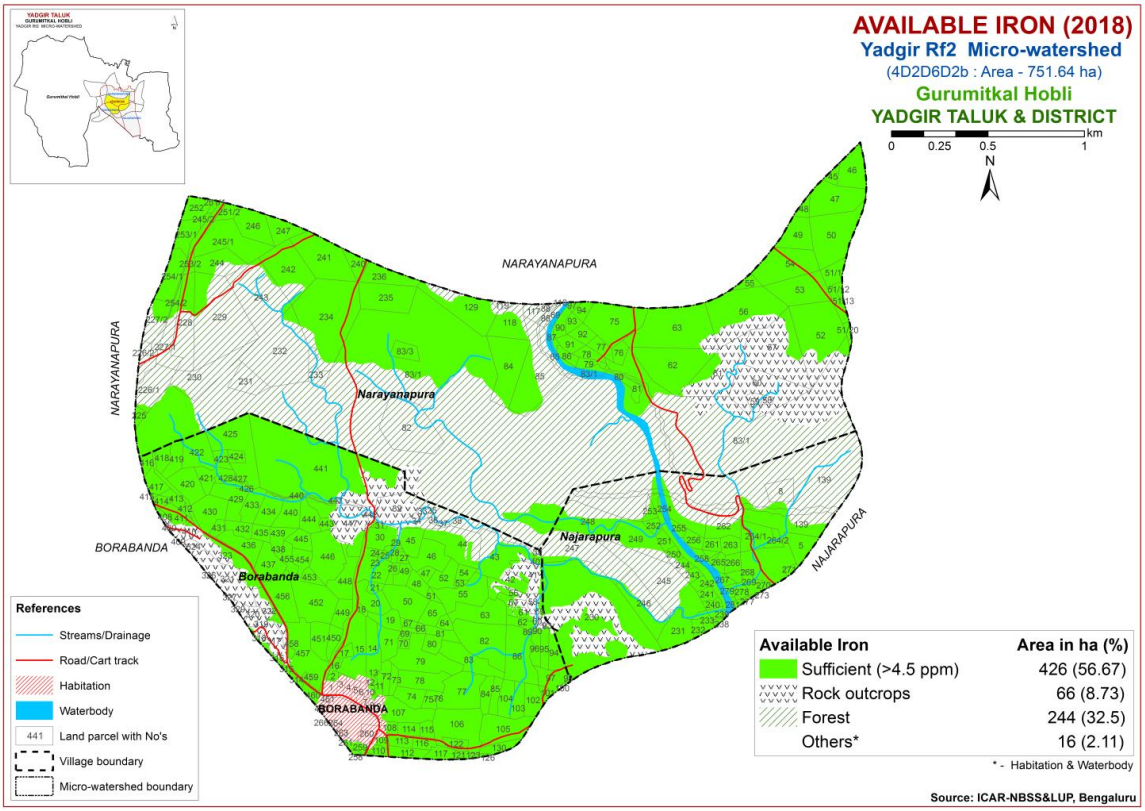

Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

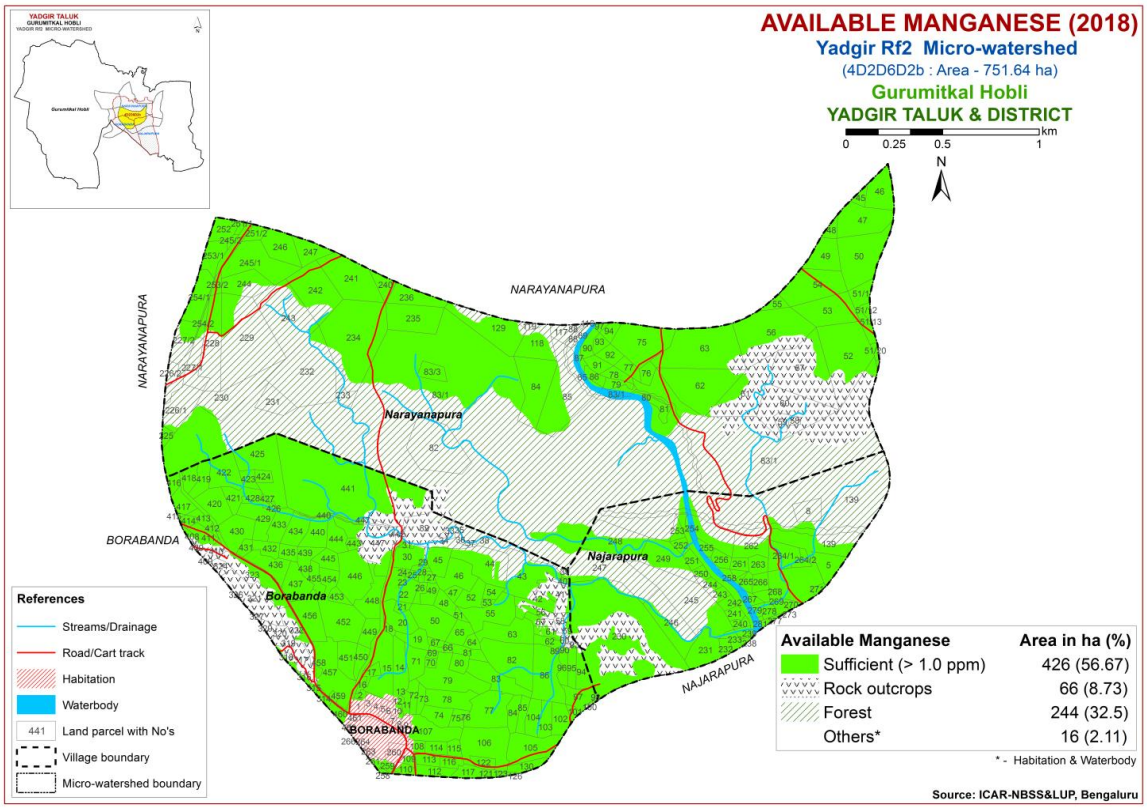

Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

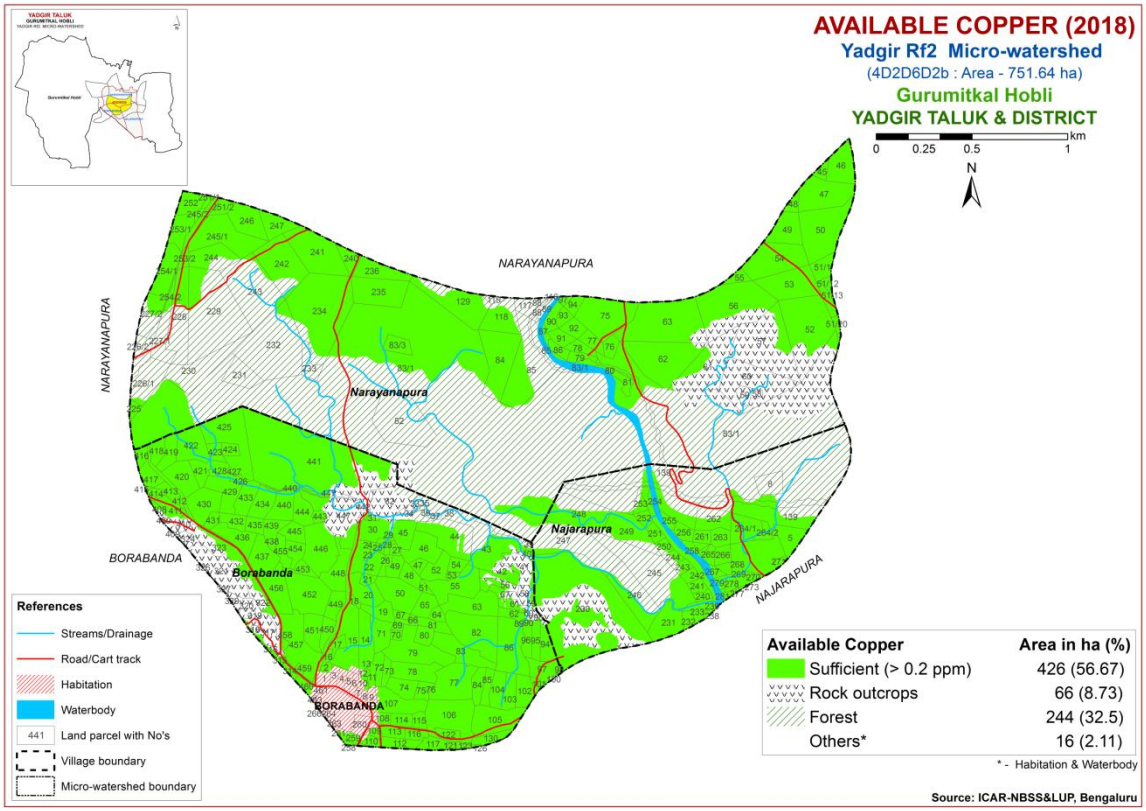

Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) which covers an area of about 33 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in an area of 393 ha (52%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).

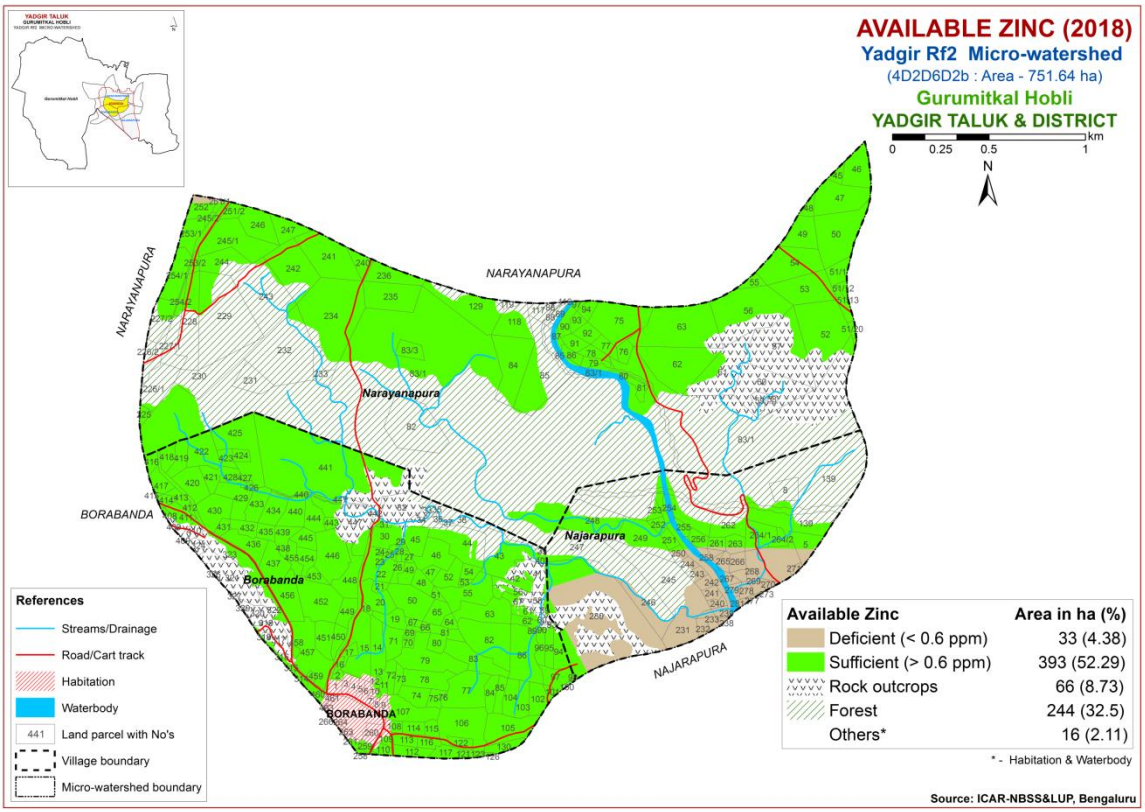

Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

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

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

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing sorghum occur in an area of 25 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 128 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum

and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

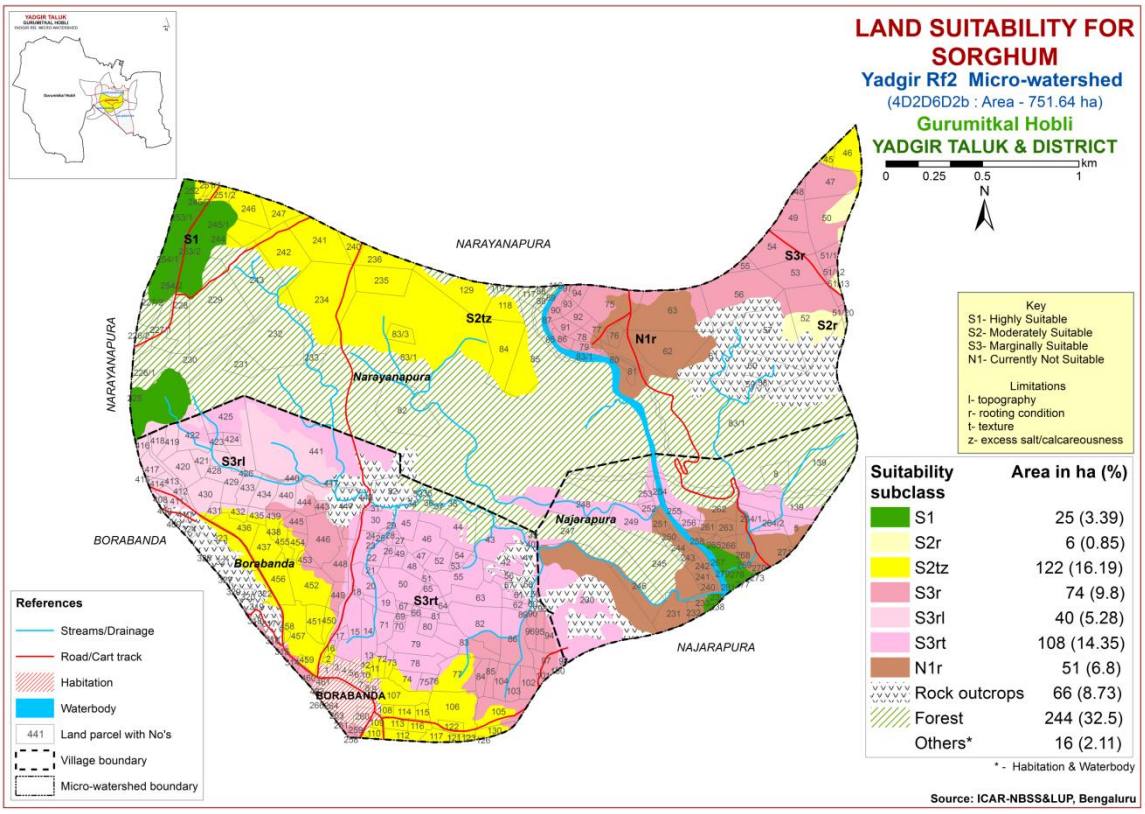

Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing maize occur in an area of 7 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed An area of about 124 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing maize and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern, northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 244 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing maize and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture, topography and calcareousness. About 51

ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing maize and are distributed in the northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

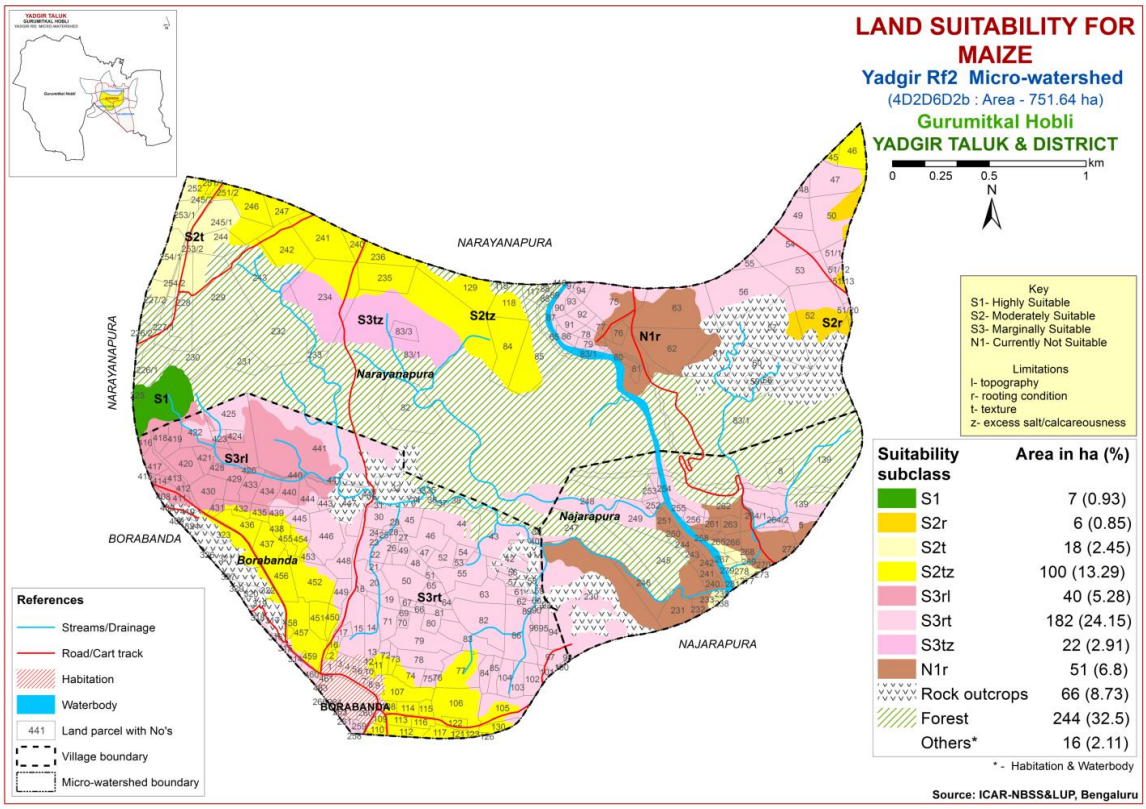

Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum)*

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bajra occur in an area of 7 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 146 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing bajra and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing bajra and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

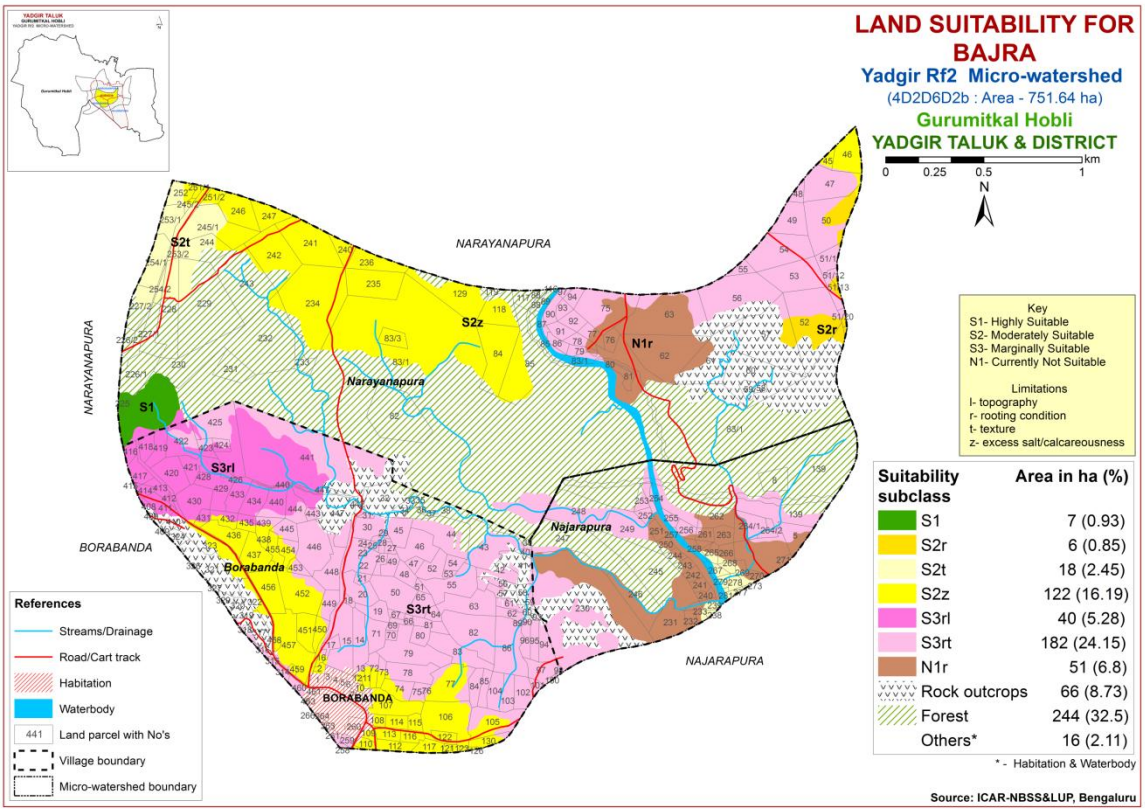

Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

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

An area of about 135 ha (18%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing groundnut and are distributed in the southern, northern, northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. An area of about 239 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing groundnut and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and drainage. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing groundnut and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

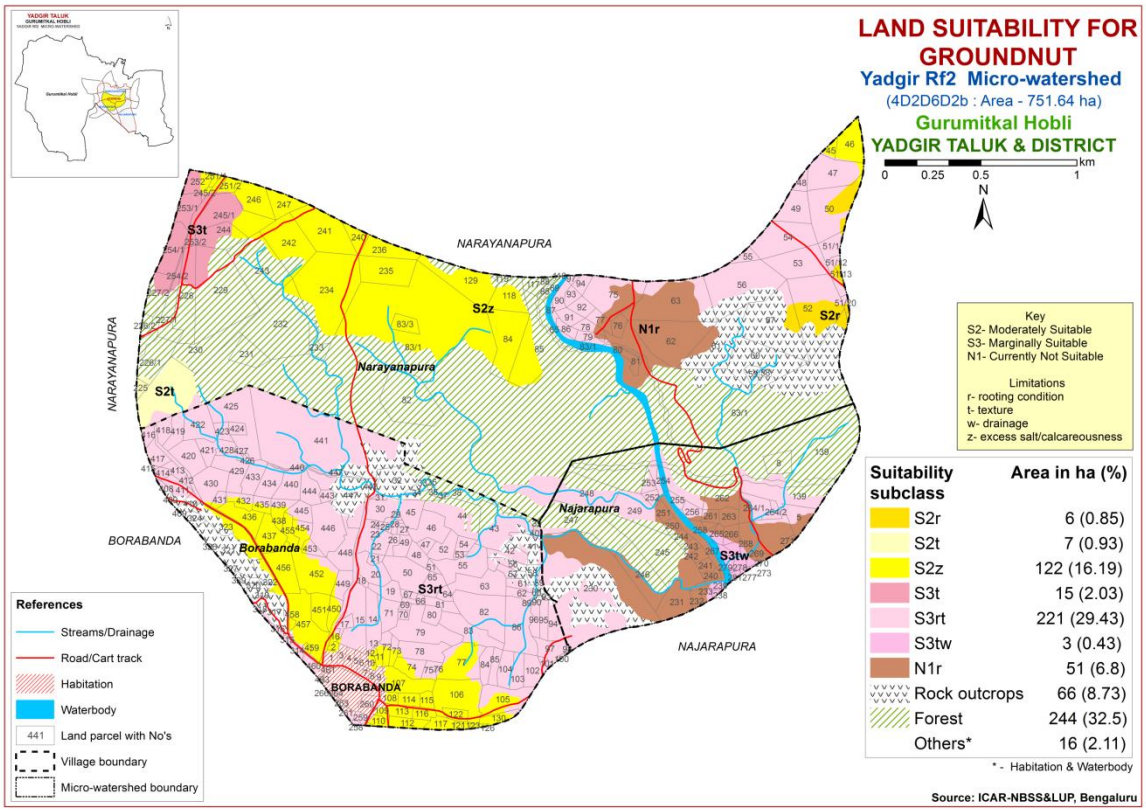

Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing sunflower occur in an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 144 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sunflower and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, drainage and calcareousness. An area of about 6 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sunflower and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. About 273 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sunflower and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of topography and rooting depth.

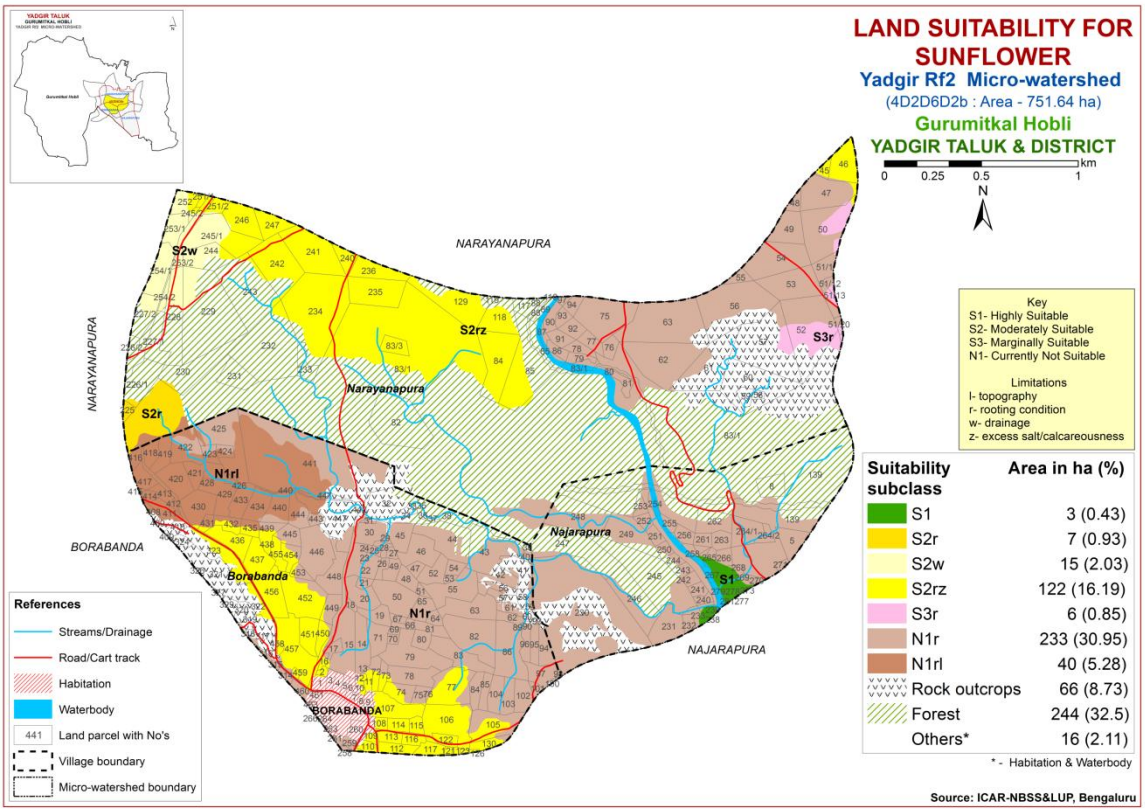

Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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.

An area of about 147 ha (20%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for redgram and are distributed in the northern, southern, northwestern, northeastern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth, calcareousness and drainage. An area of about 120 ha (16%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing redgram and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, topography and texture. About 159 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing redgram and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with severe limitation of rooting depth.

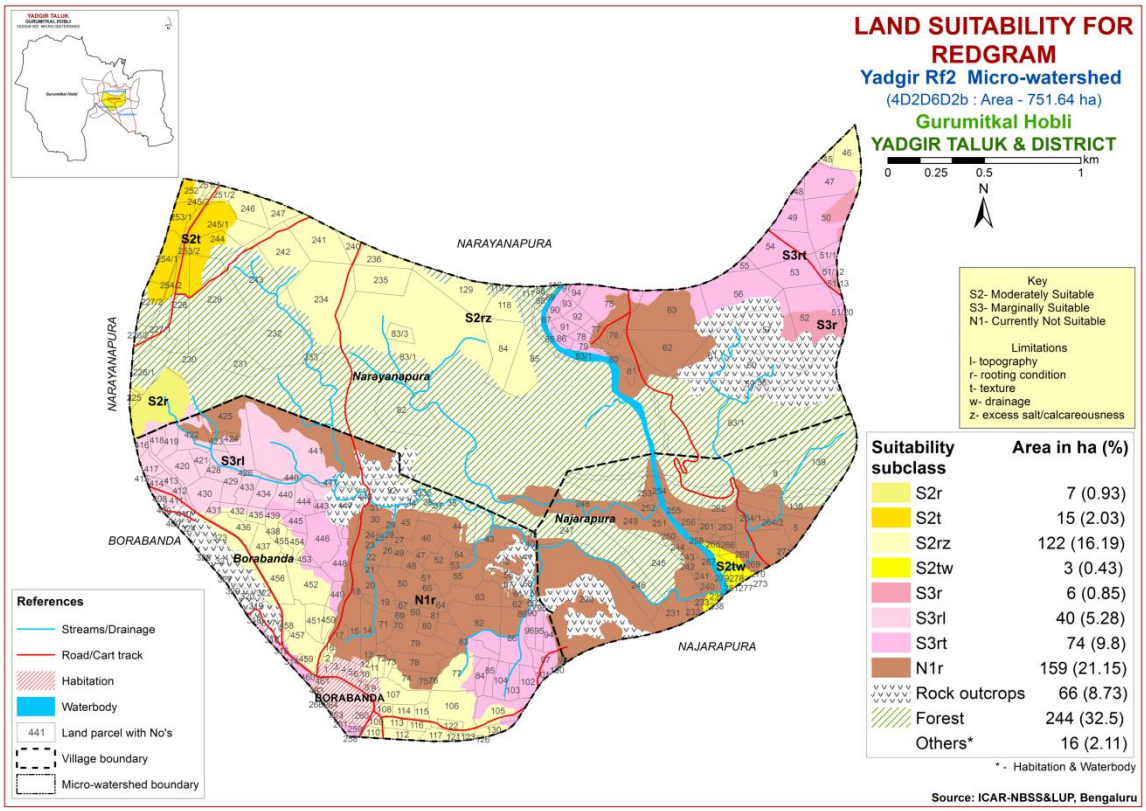

Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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.

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bengalgram occur in an area of 25 ha (3%) and are distributed in the southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 21 ha (3%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the northeastern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 220 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 159 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing bengalgram and are distributed in the southern, northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

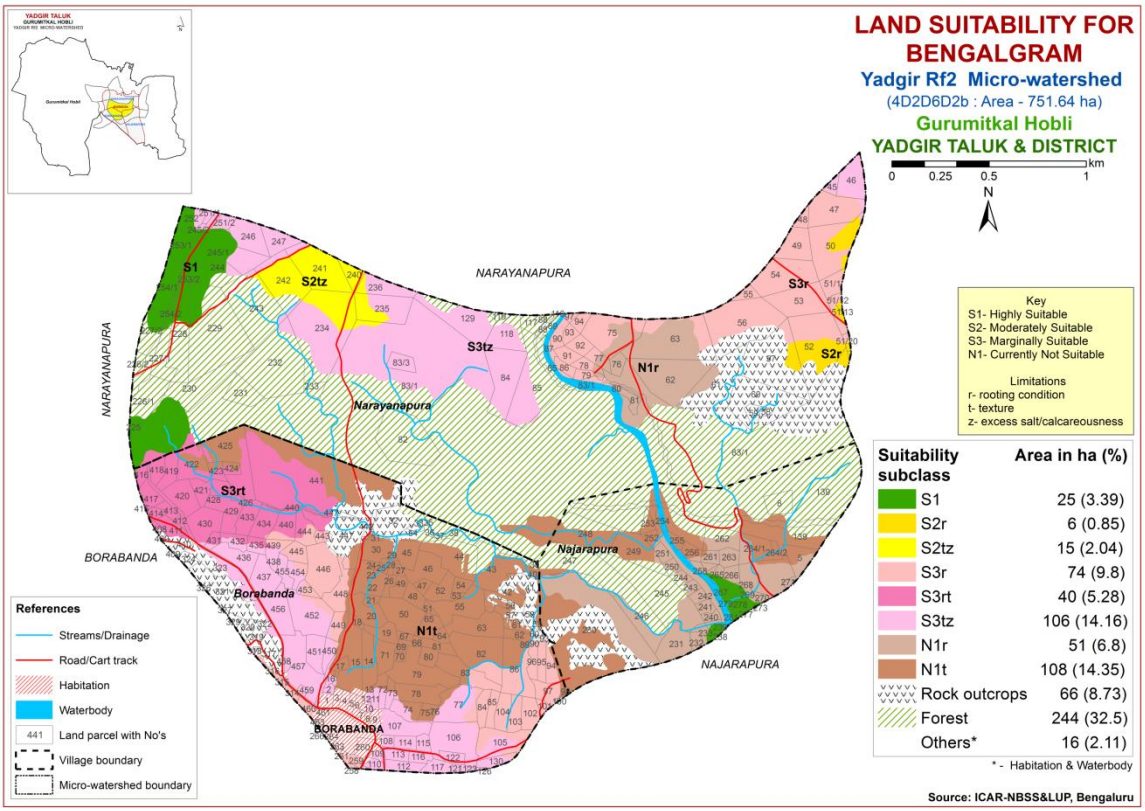

Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram.

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.

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing cotton occur in an area of 18 ha (2%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 28 ha (4%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing cotton and are distributed in the northern, western and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 220 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing cotton and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, topography, texture and calcareousness. About 159 ha (21%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing cotton and are distributed in the southern, northern, western, central and southeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

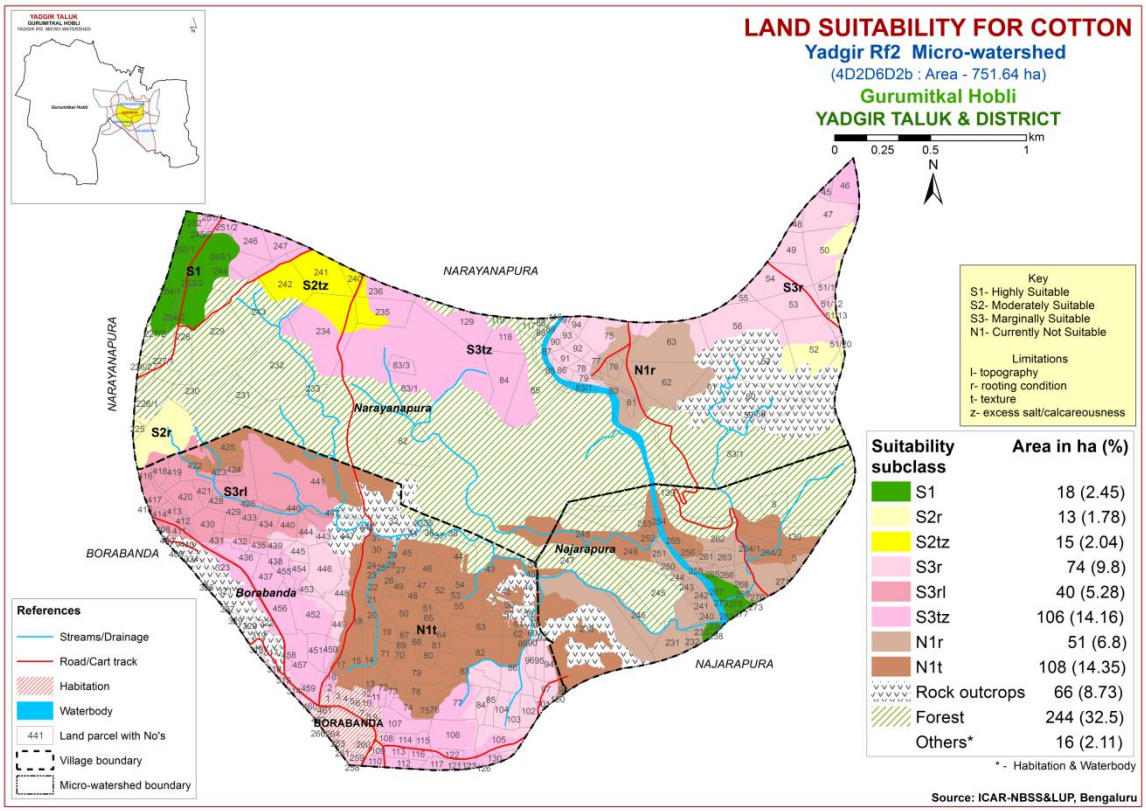

Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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.

An area of about 138 ha (18%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chilli and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southeastern, southern, western and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, drainage and calcareousness. About 237 ha (31%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chilli and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, topography and texture. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing chilli and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

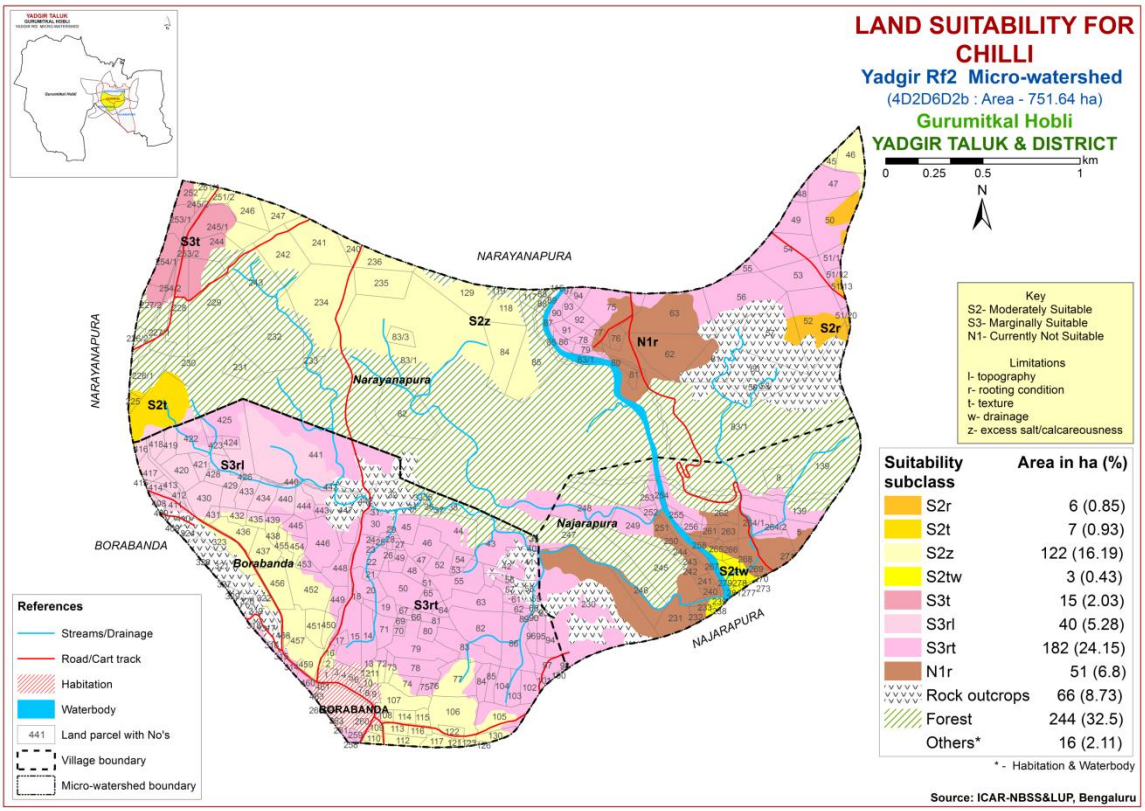

Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing tomato occur in an area of 7 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 131 ha (18%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, drainage and calcareousness. About 237 ha (31%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing tomato and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing tomato and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

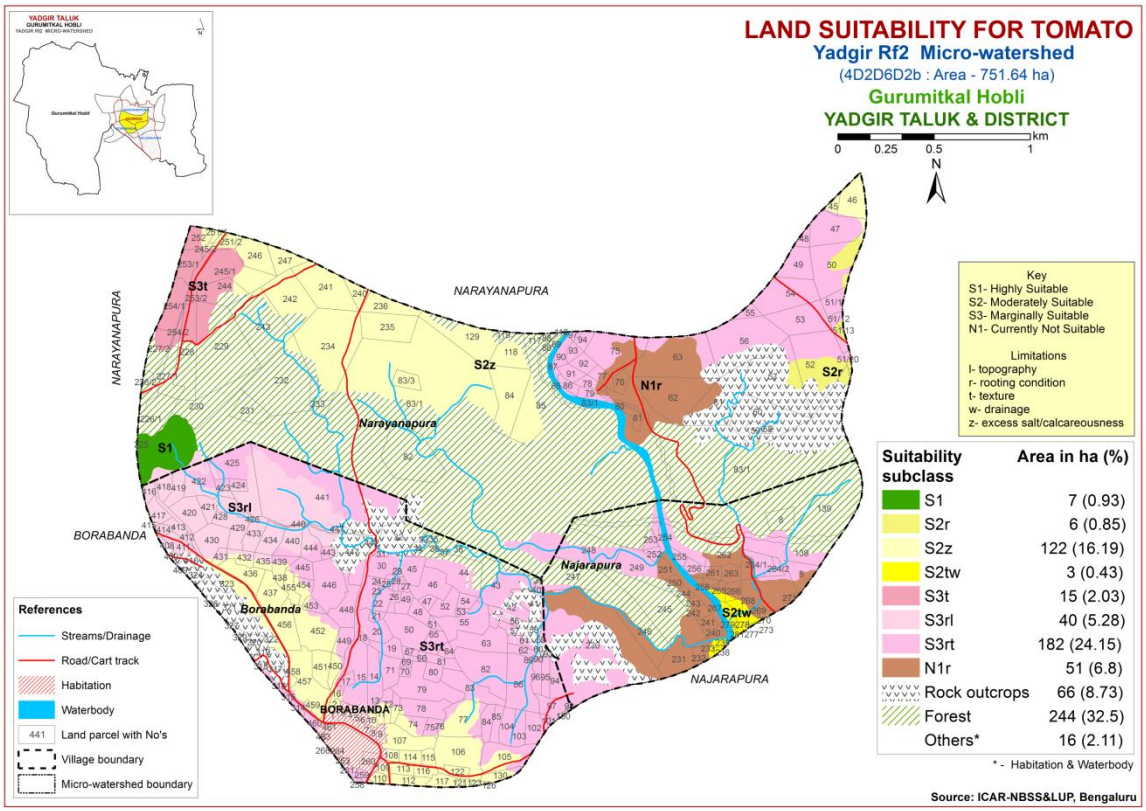

Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing brinjal occur in an area of 10 ha (1%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 143 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and gravelliness. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

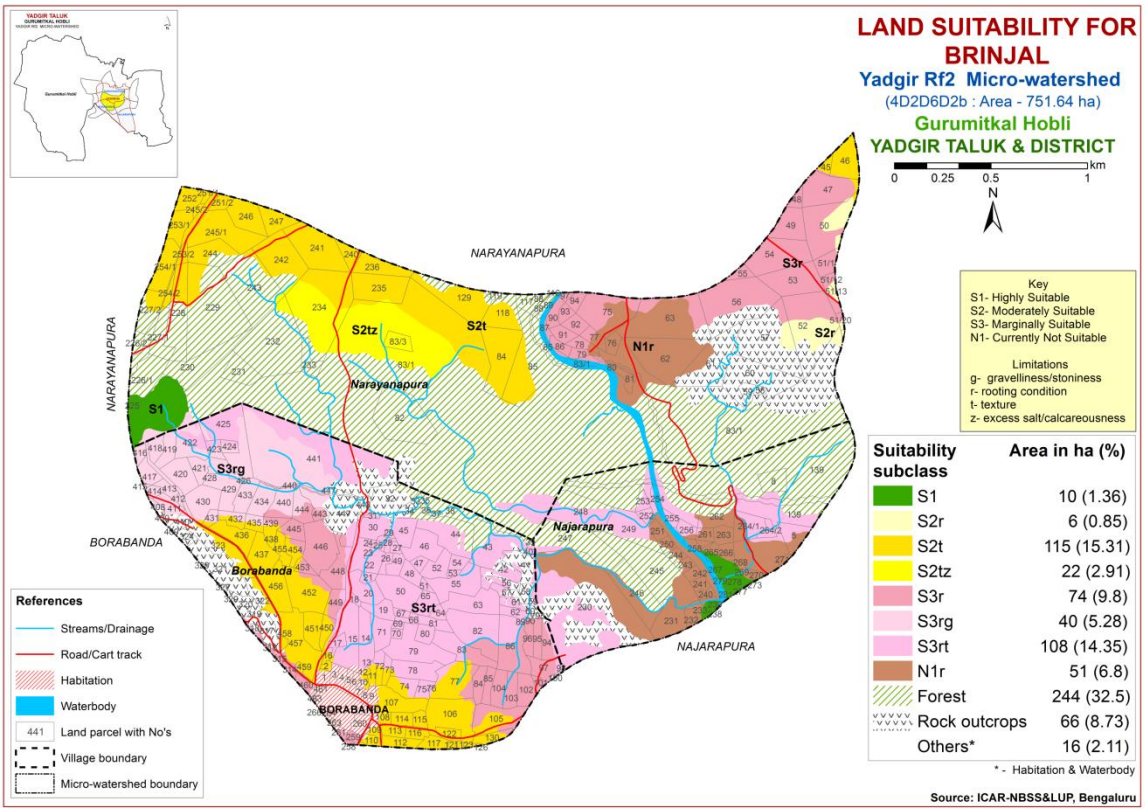

Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing onion occur in an area of 58 ha (8%) and are distributed in the southern, northern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 80 ha (11%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing onion and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, drainage, gravelliness and calcareousness. About 237 ha (31%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing onion and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and gravelliness. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing onion and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

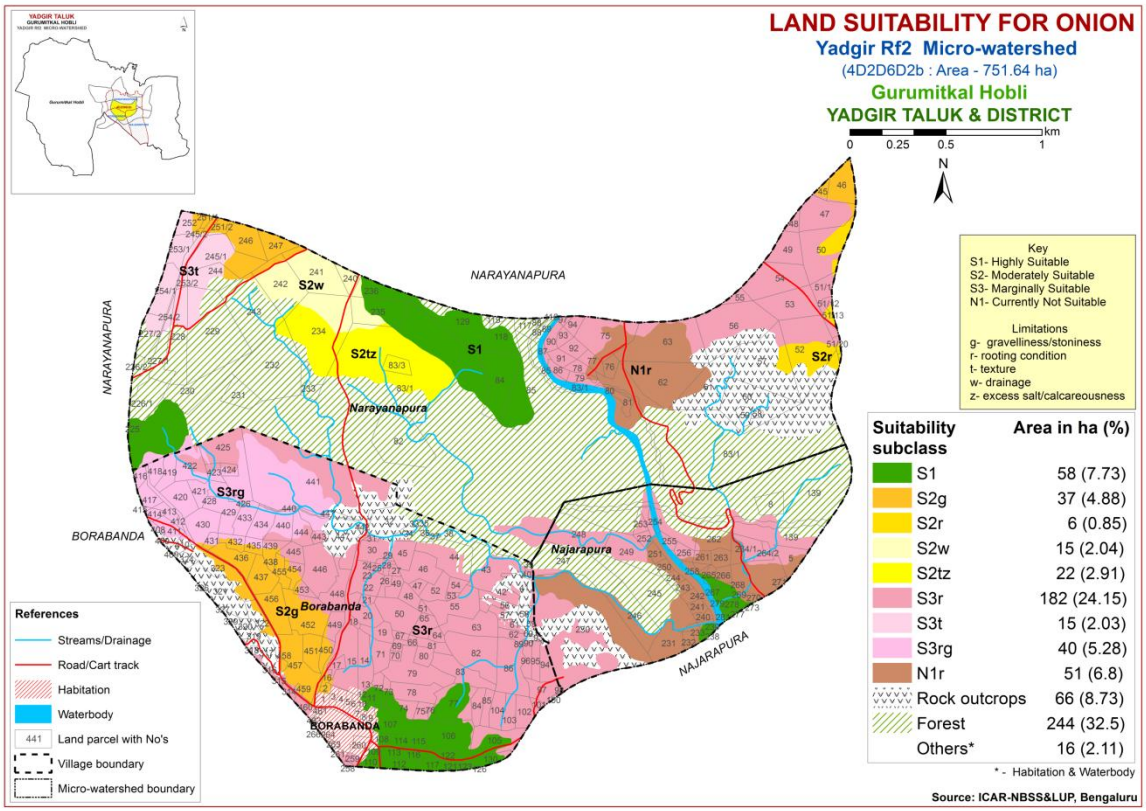

Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bhendi occur in an area of 58 ha (8%) and are distributed in the southern, northern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 95 ha (13%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, drainage, gravelliness and calcareousness. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing onion and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

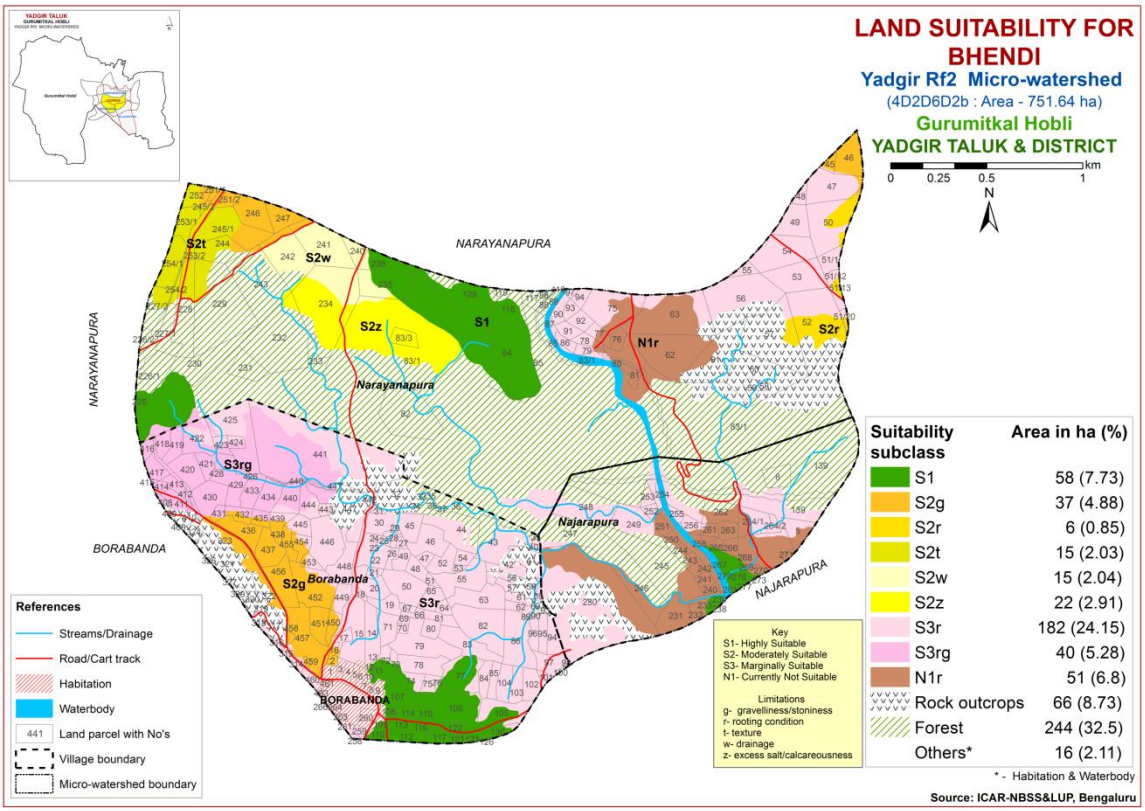

Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

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

An area of about 147 ha (20%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, southeastern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and drainage. About 6 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting depth. About 273 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture, topography and rooting depth.

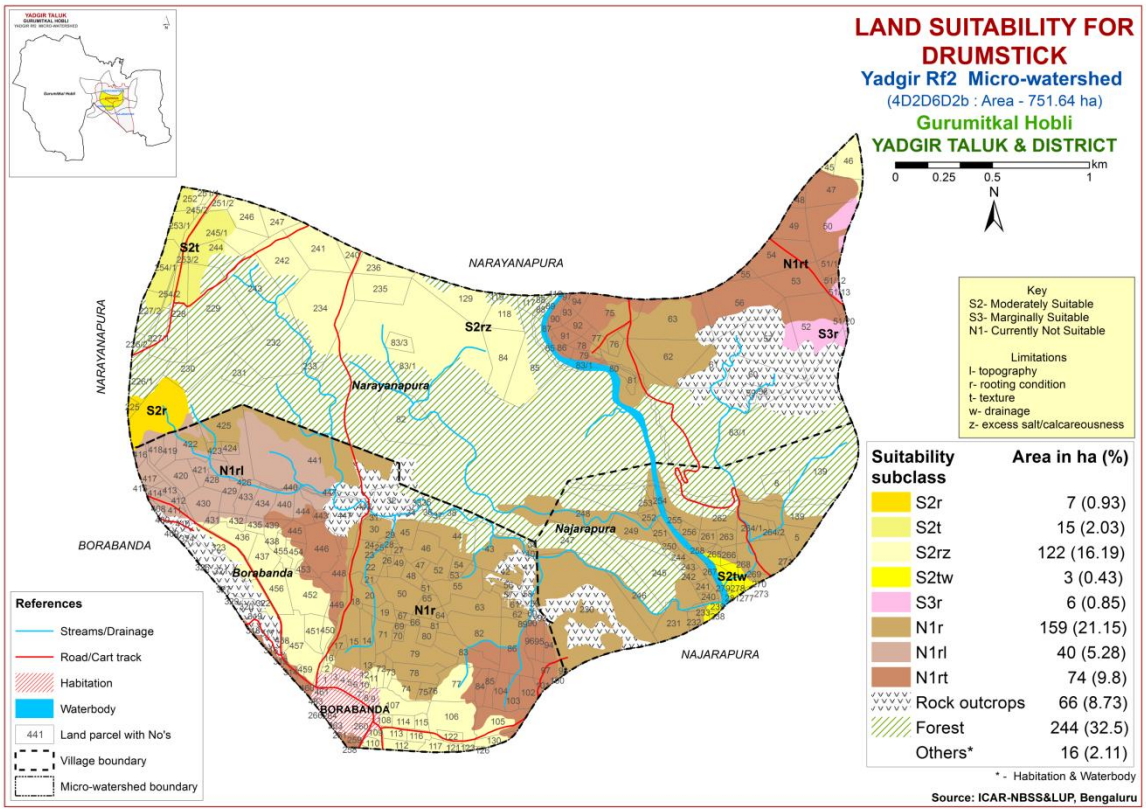

Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

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.

An area of about 3 ha (<1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing mango and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing mango cover an area of about 144 ha (19%) and occur in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, western, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands for growing mango occupy an area about 279 ha (37%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and topography.

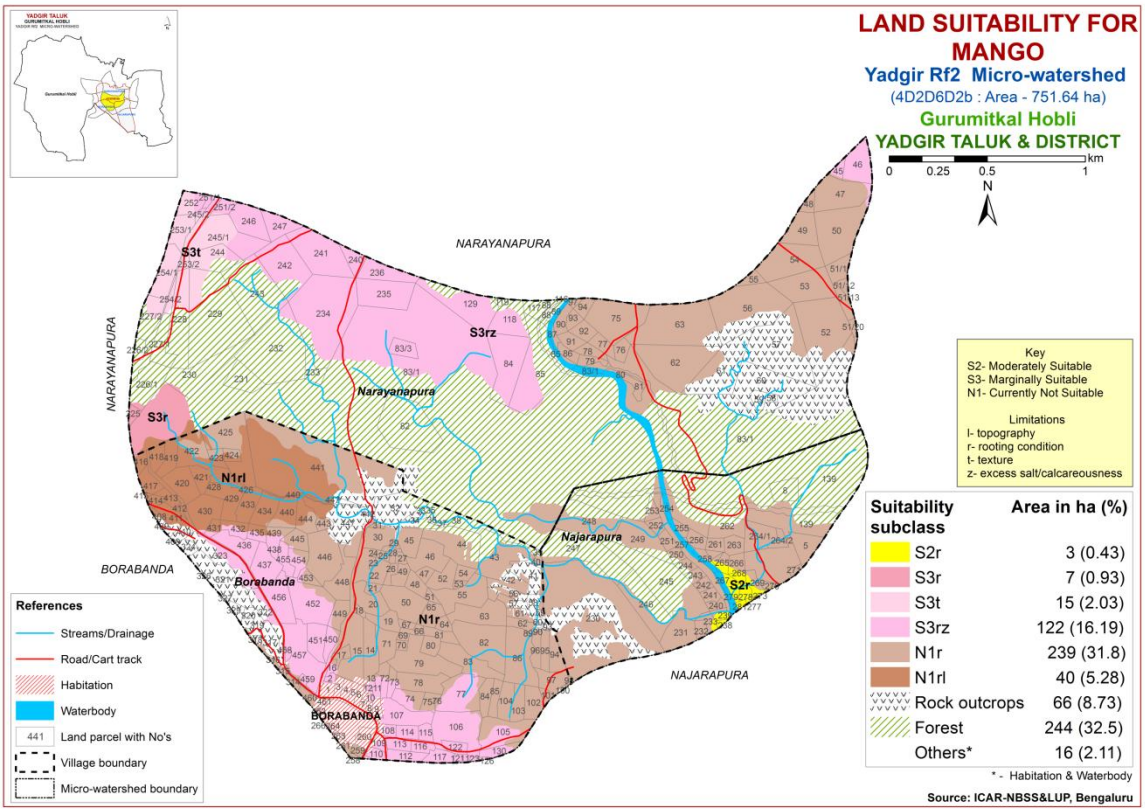

Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

An area of about 144 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing guava and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, southeastern southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 9 ha (1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing guava and is distributed in the northeastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 272 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing guava and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and rooting depth.

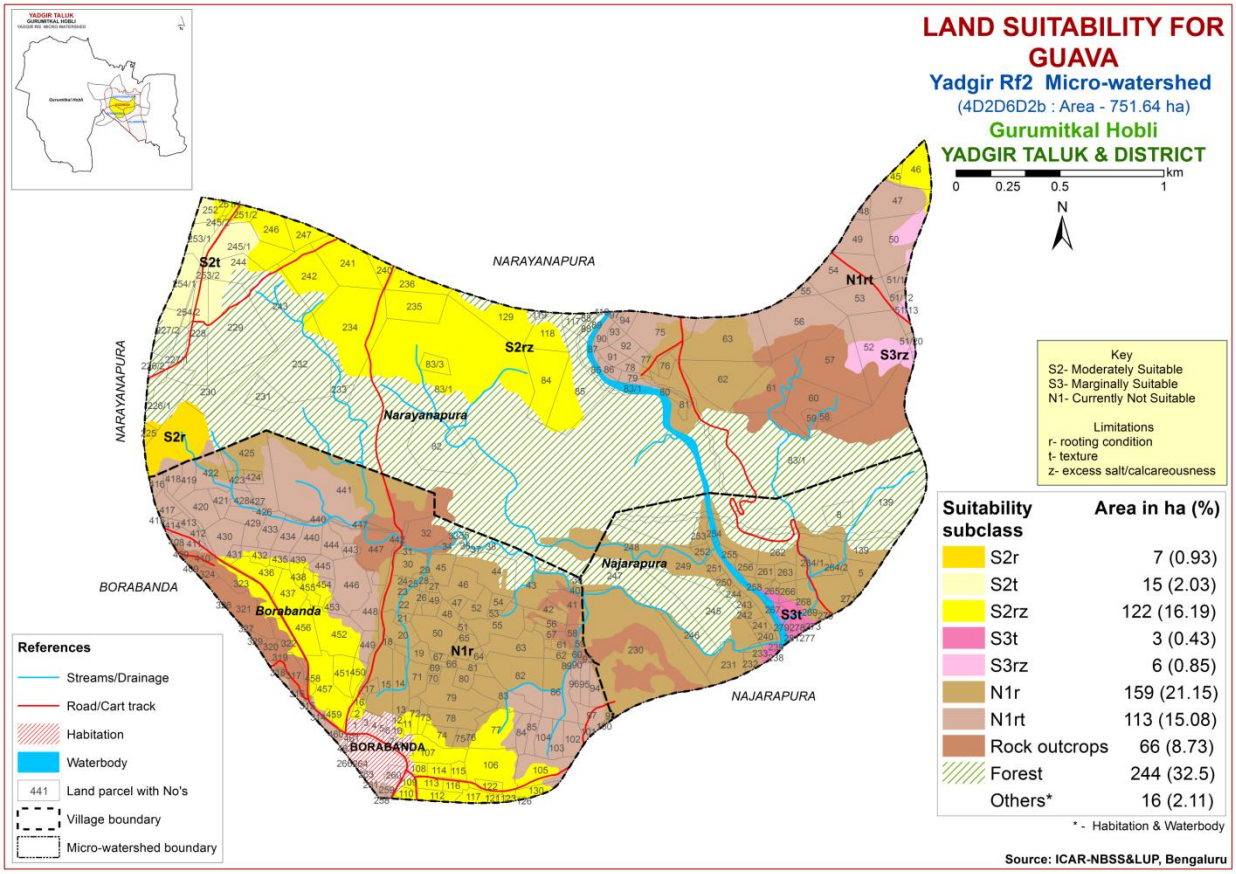

Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

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.

An area of about 129 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sapota and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 24 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sapota and are distributed in the southeastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. About 272 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing sapota and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of topography and rooting depth.

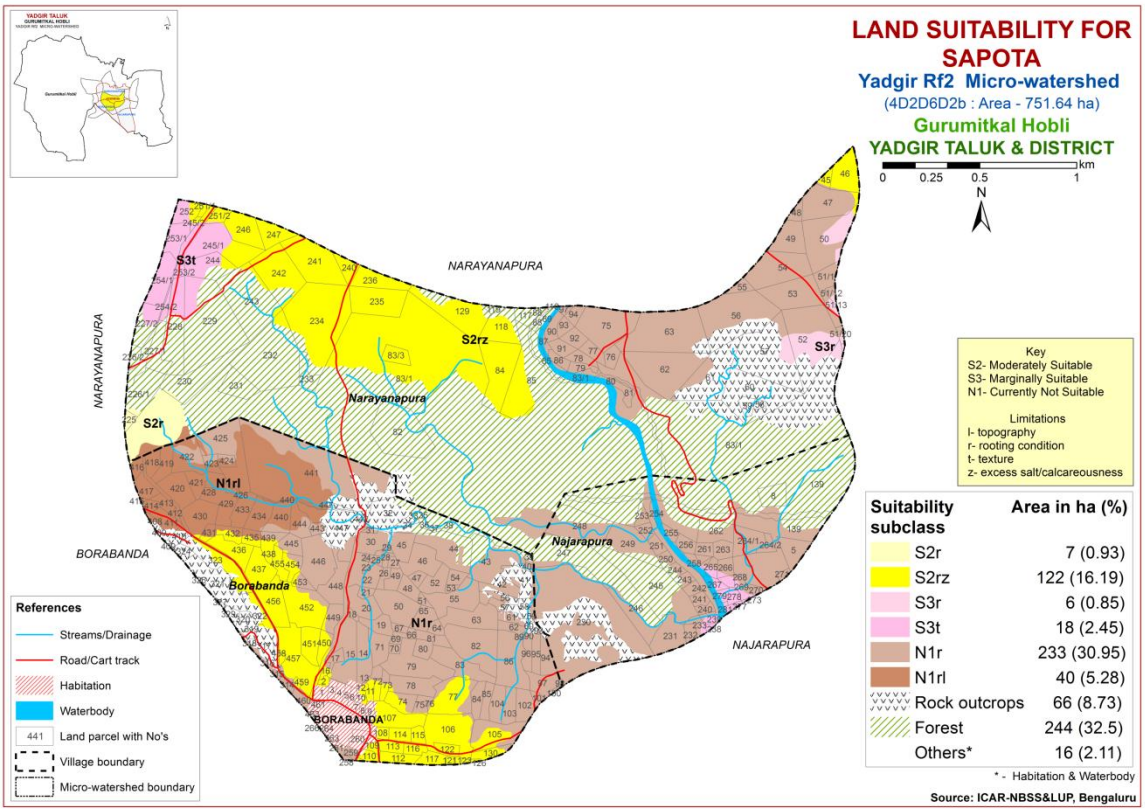

Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

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 is given in Figure 7.18.

An area of about 147 ha (20%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, southeastern southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 6 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting depth. About 273 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of topography and rooting depth.

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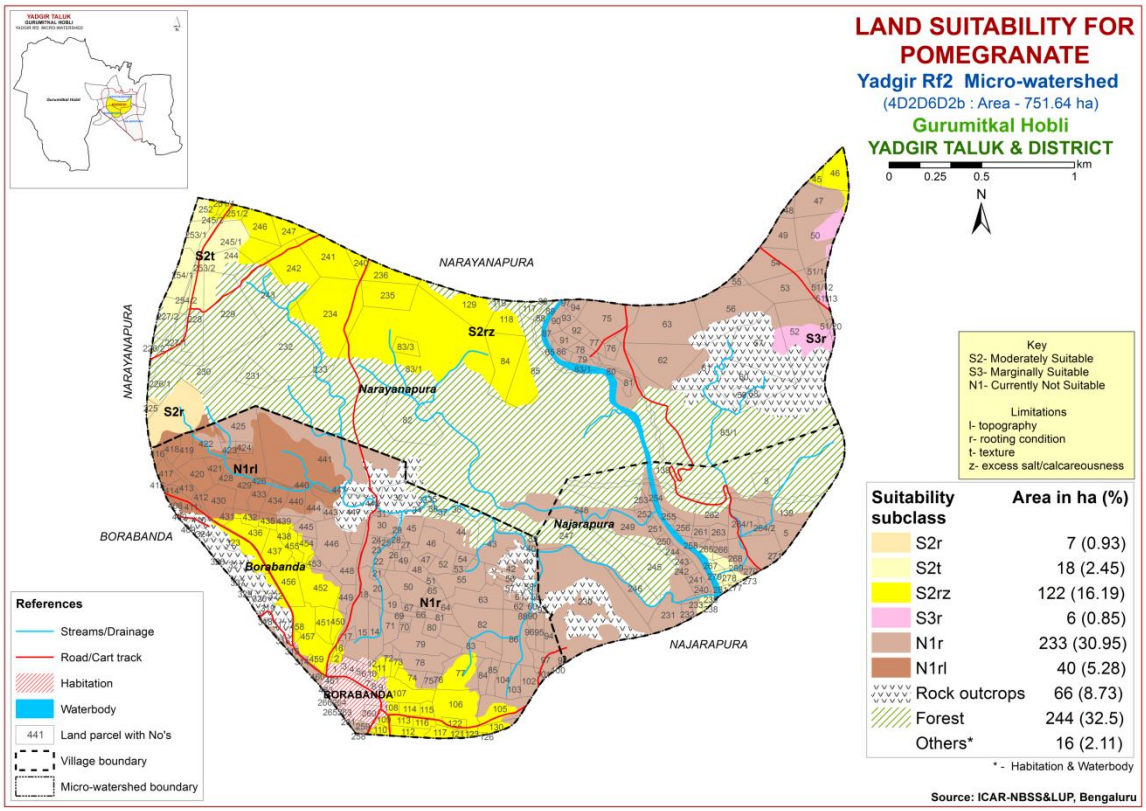


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing musambi occur in an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 144 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing musambi and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. An area of about 6 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing musambi and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. About 272 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing musambi and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

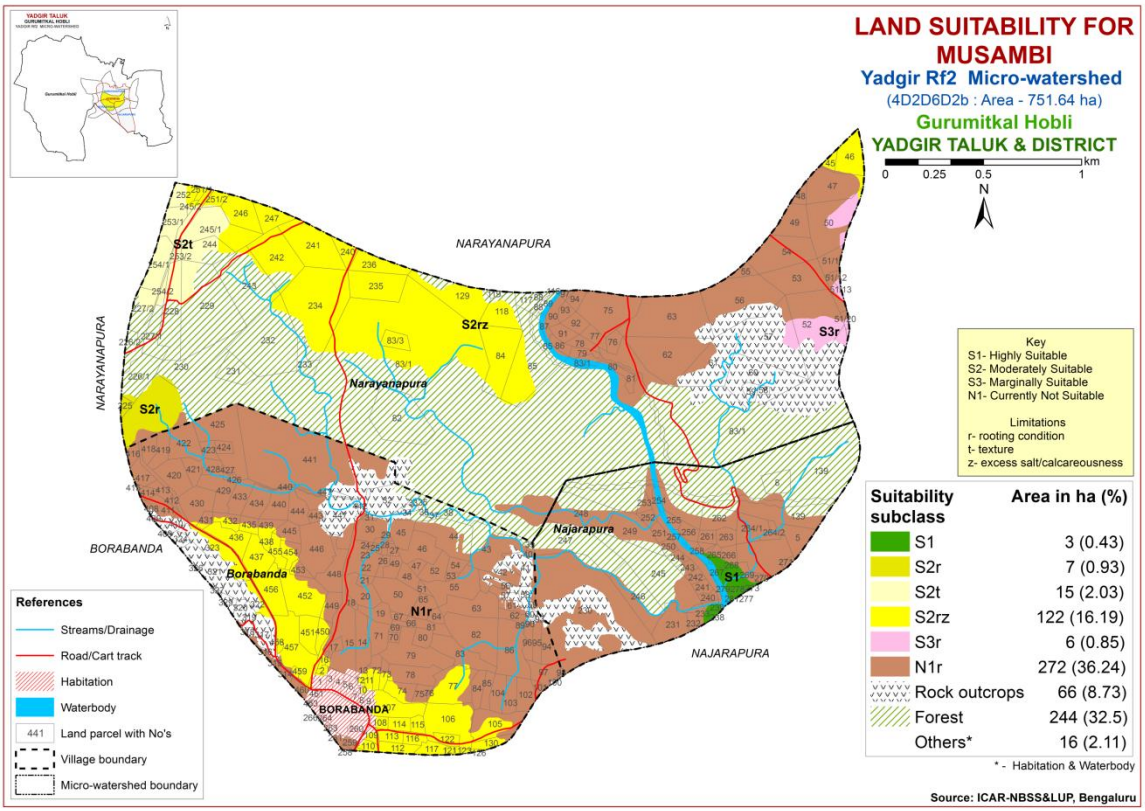


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.20 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing lime occur in an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 144 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing lime and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. An area of about 6 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing lime and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. About 272 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing lime and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

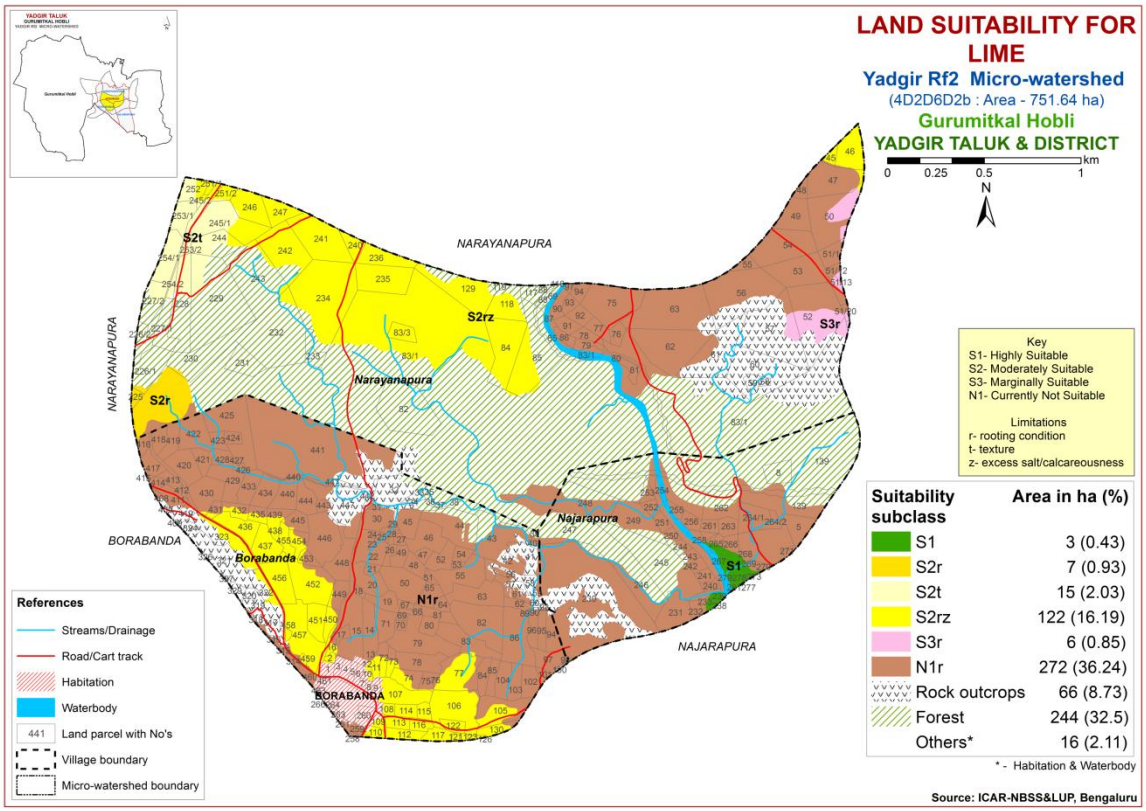


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

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 (Class S1) suitable lands for growing amla occur in an area of 7 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 146 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing amla and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, southern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing amla and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing amla and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

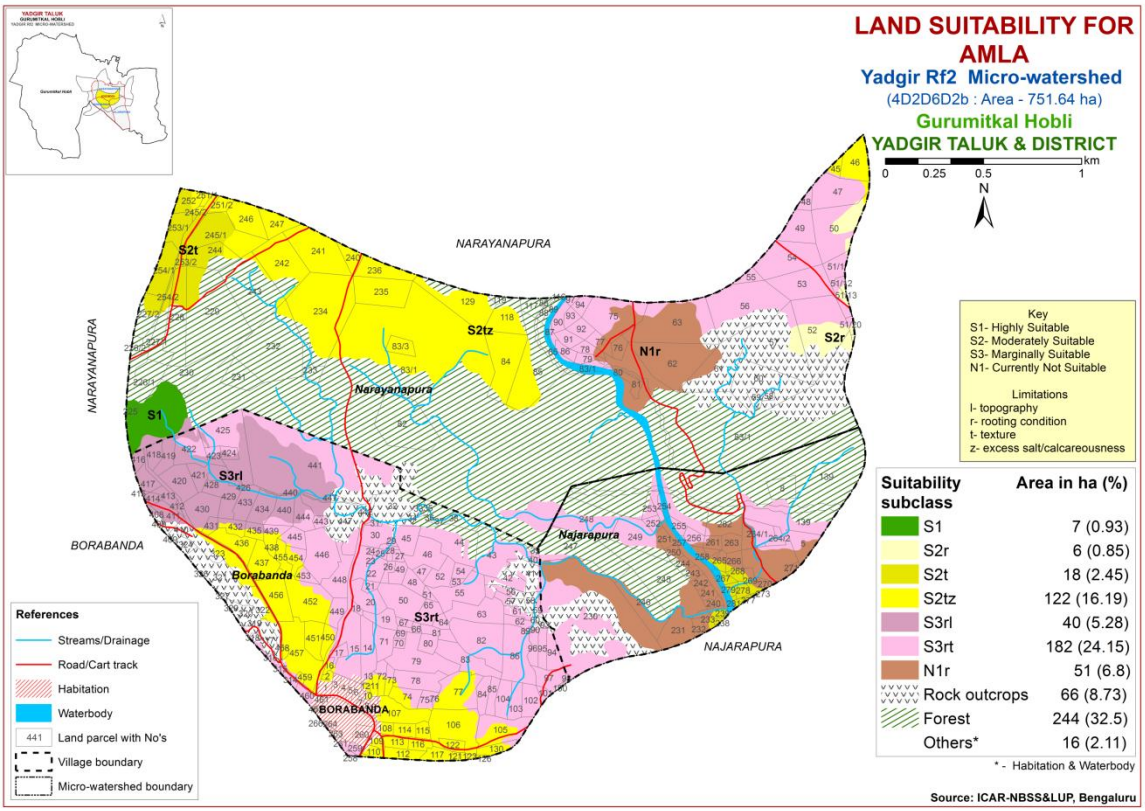


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

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

About 6 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing cashew and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting depth. About 419 ha (56%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing cashew and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness.

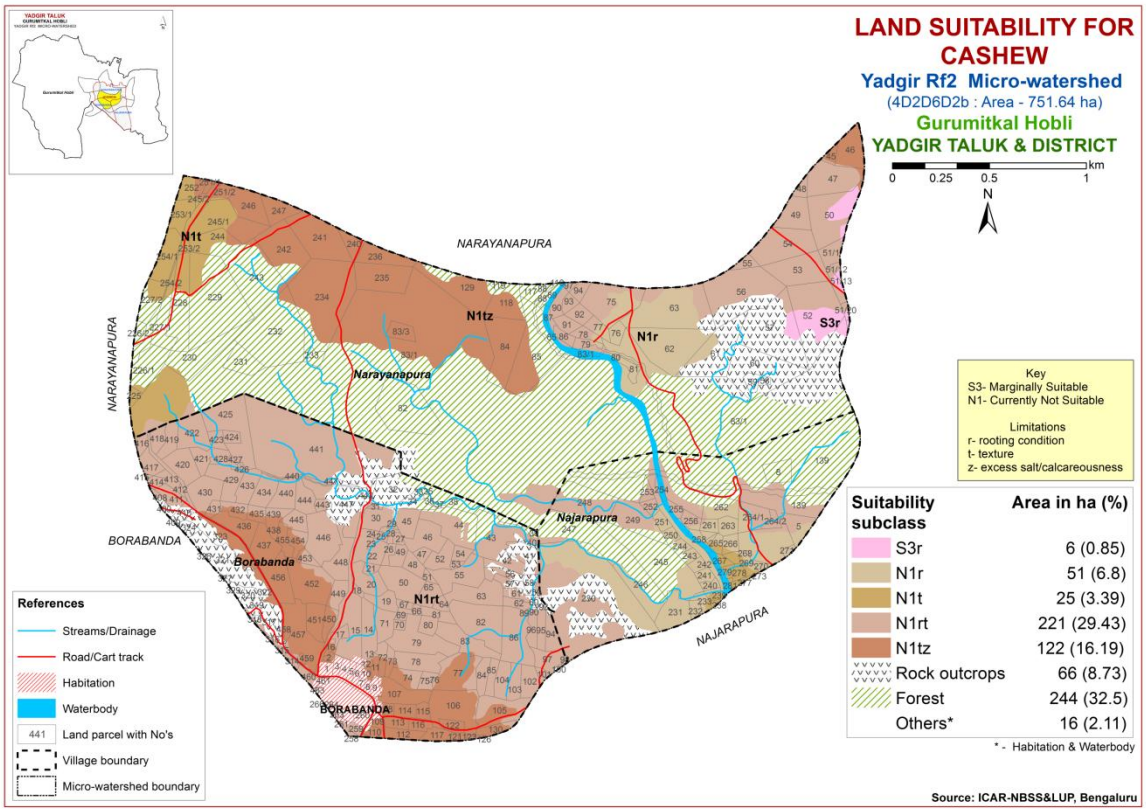


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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.

An area of about 129 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jackfruit and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 24 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing jackfruit and are distributed in the southeastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. About 272 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing jackfruit and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and rooting depth.

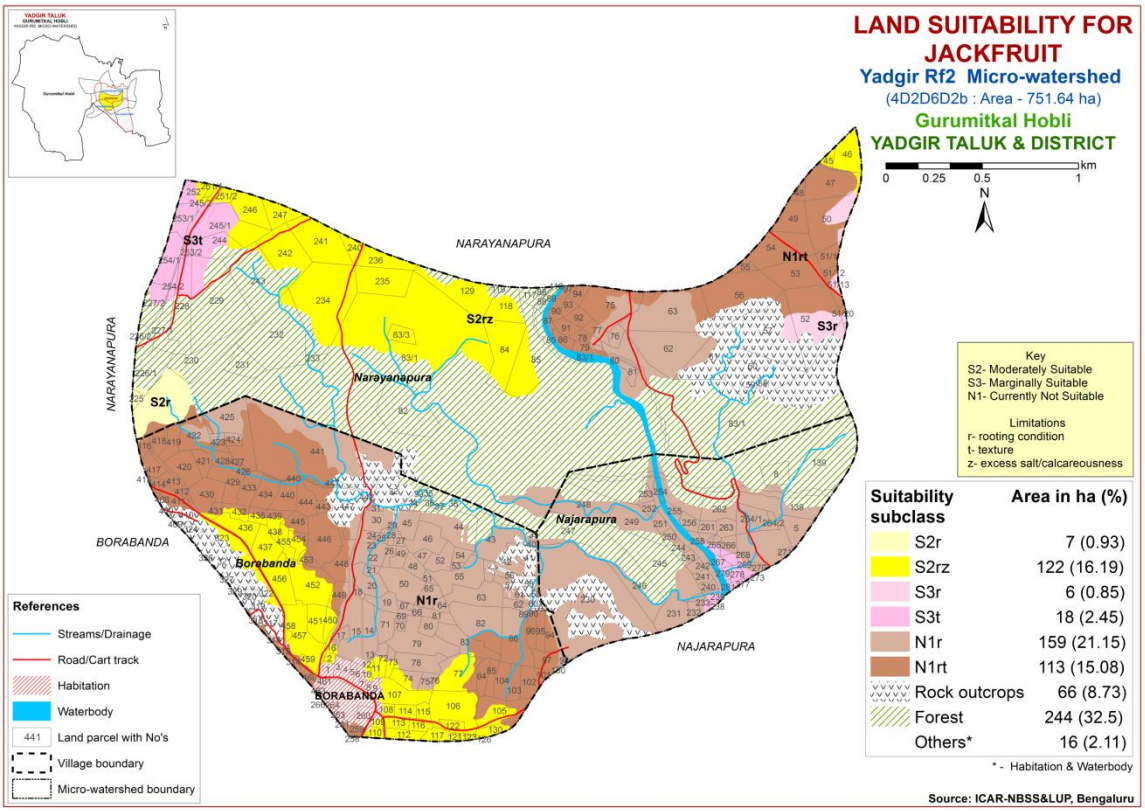


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

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.

An area of about 18 ha (2%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing jamun and are distributed in the southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. An area of about 135 ha (18%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing jamun and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. About 272 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing jamun and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and rooting depth.

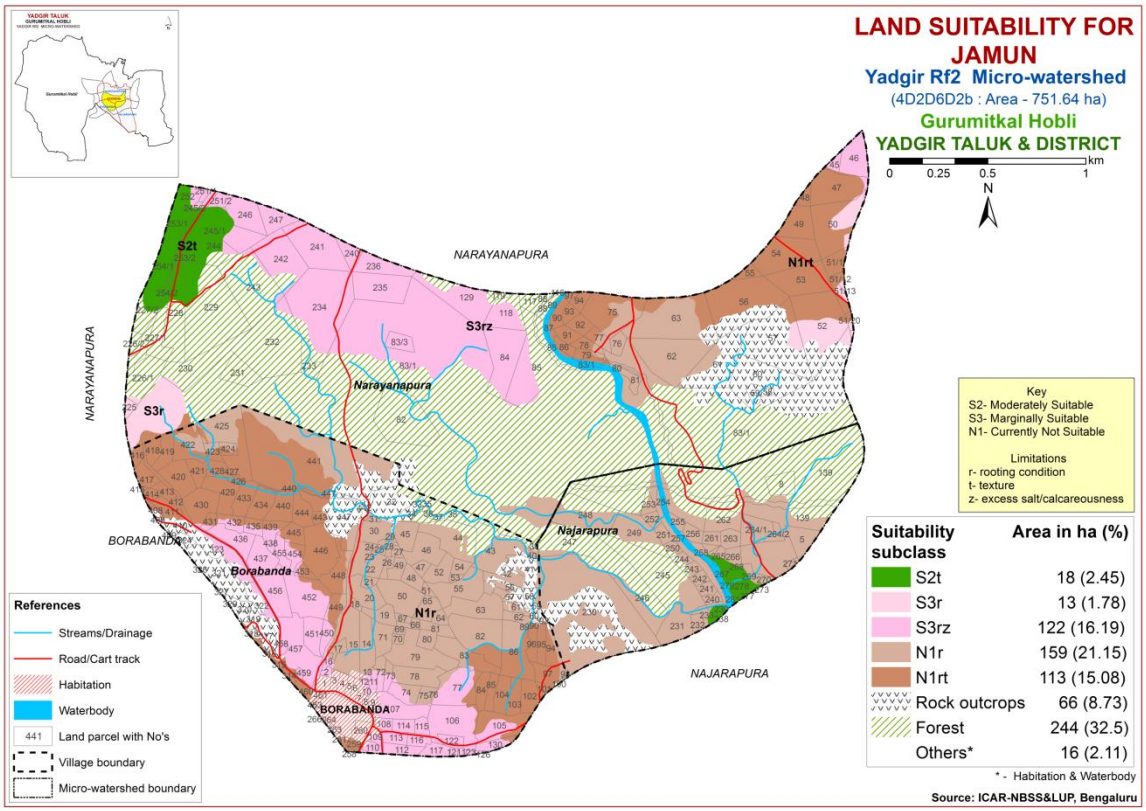


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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.

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing custard apple occur in an area of 73 ha (10%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 80 ha (11%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the southwestern, northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, gravelliness and calcareousness. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

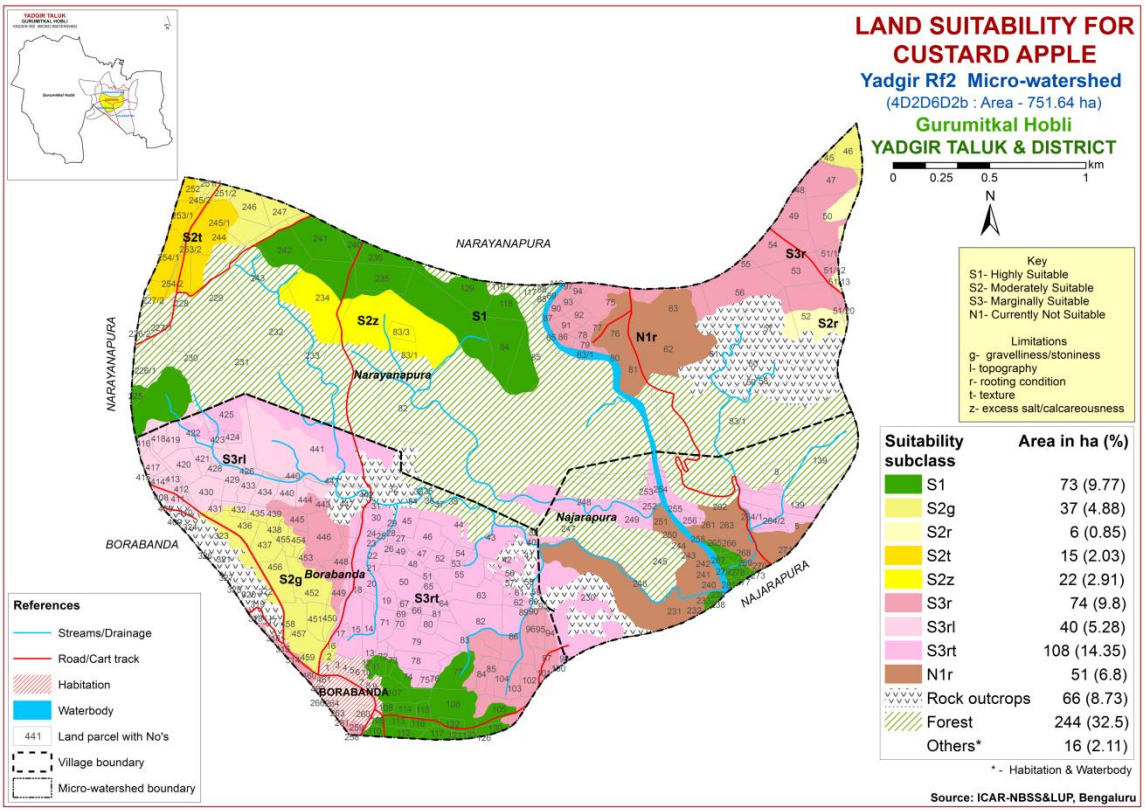


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

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

An area of about 18 ha (2%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tamarind and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. About 129 ha (17%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing tamarind and are distributed in the northern, southern, western, southwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. About 279 ha (37%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing tamarind and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, topography and texture.

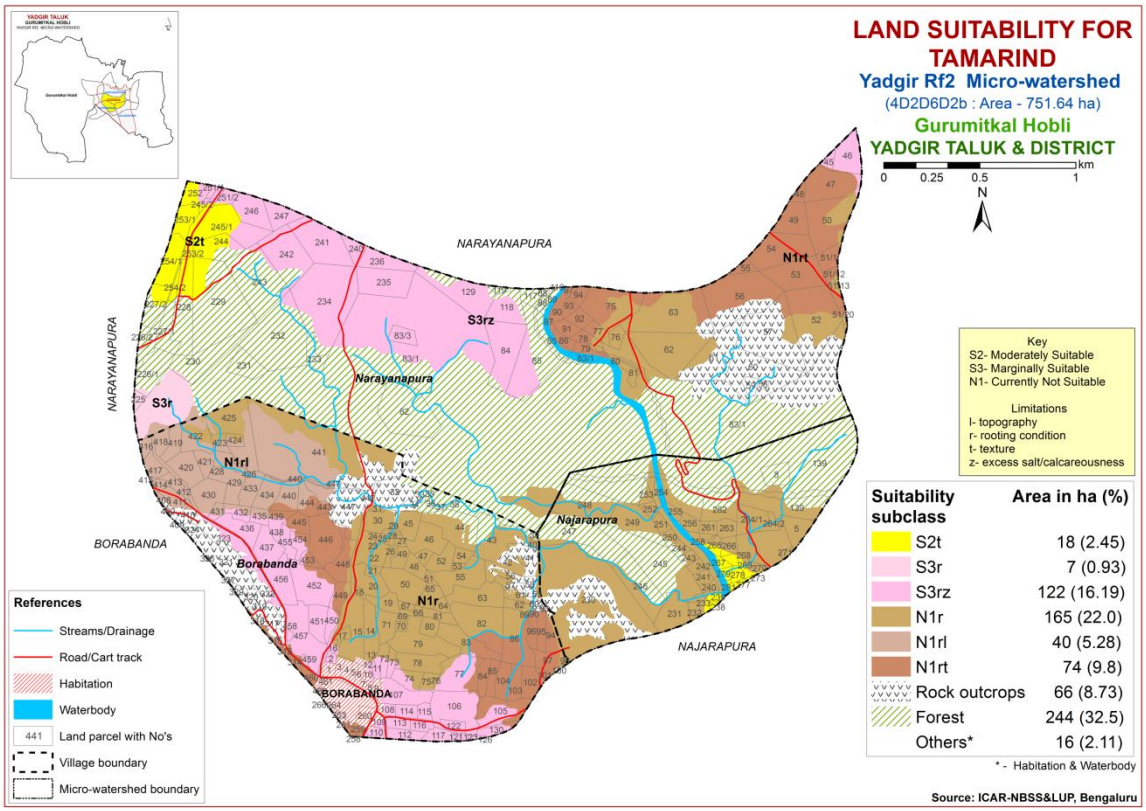


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

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

An area of about 129 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing mulberry and are distributed in the southern, northern, northeastern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 24 ha (3%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing mulberry and are distributed in the southeastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, drainage and texture. About 273 ha (36%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing mulberry and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture, topography and rooting depth.

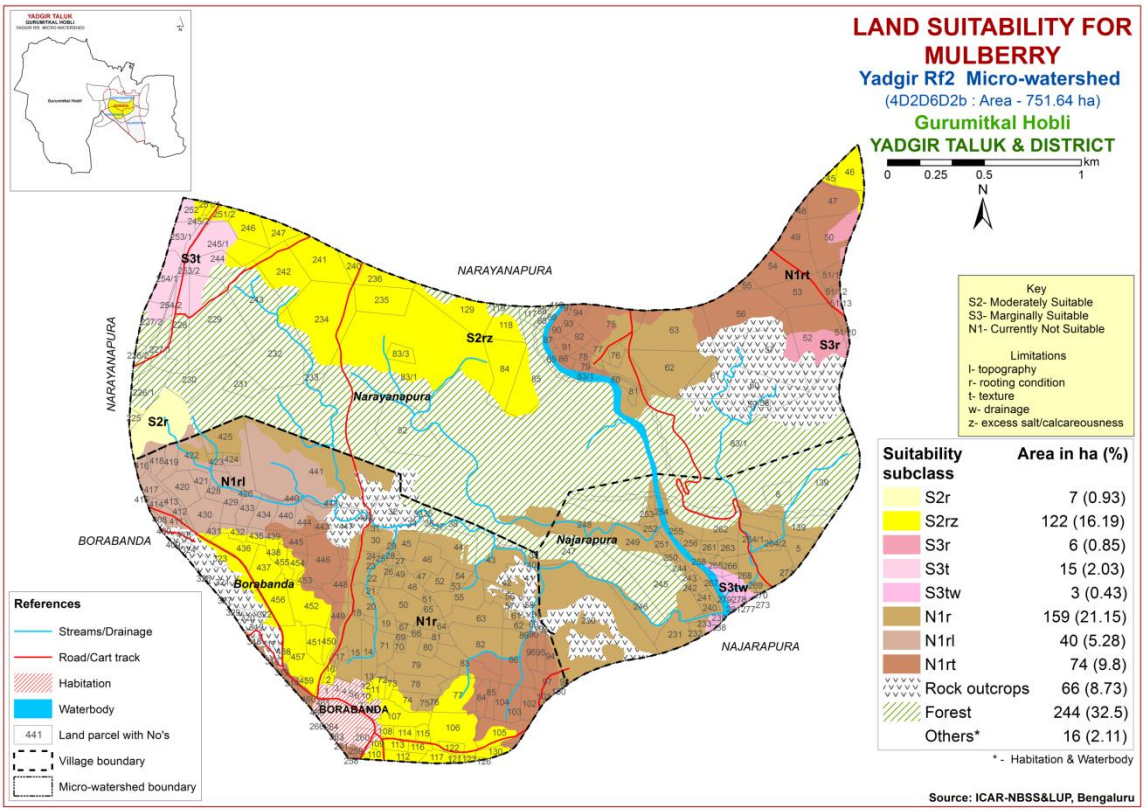


Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

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.

An area of about 153 ha (20%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing marigold and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, northwestern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and drainage. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing marigold and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing marigold and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

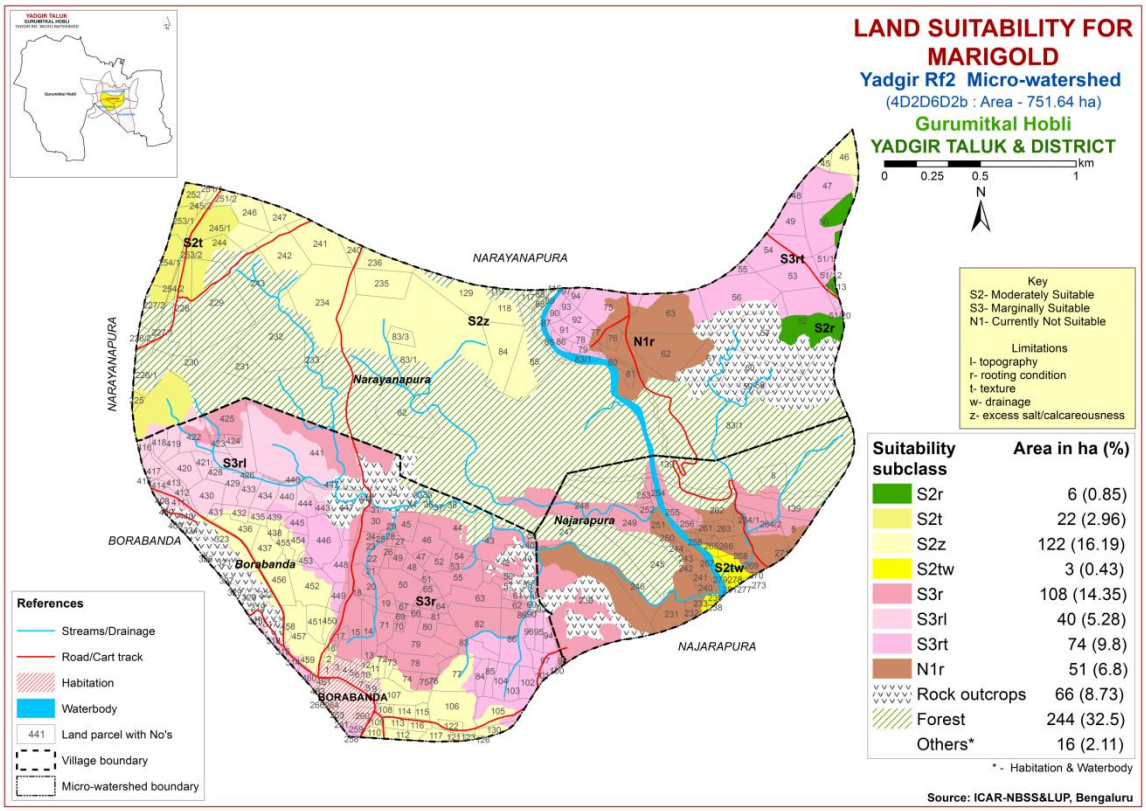


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema grandiflora*)

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

An area of about 153 ha (20%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the northern, southern, northeastern, northwestern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and drainage. About 222 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the major part of the cultivated area with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and topography. About 51 ha (7%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

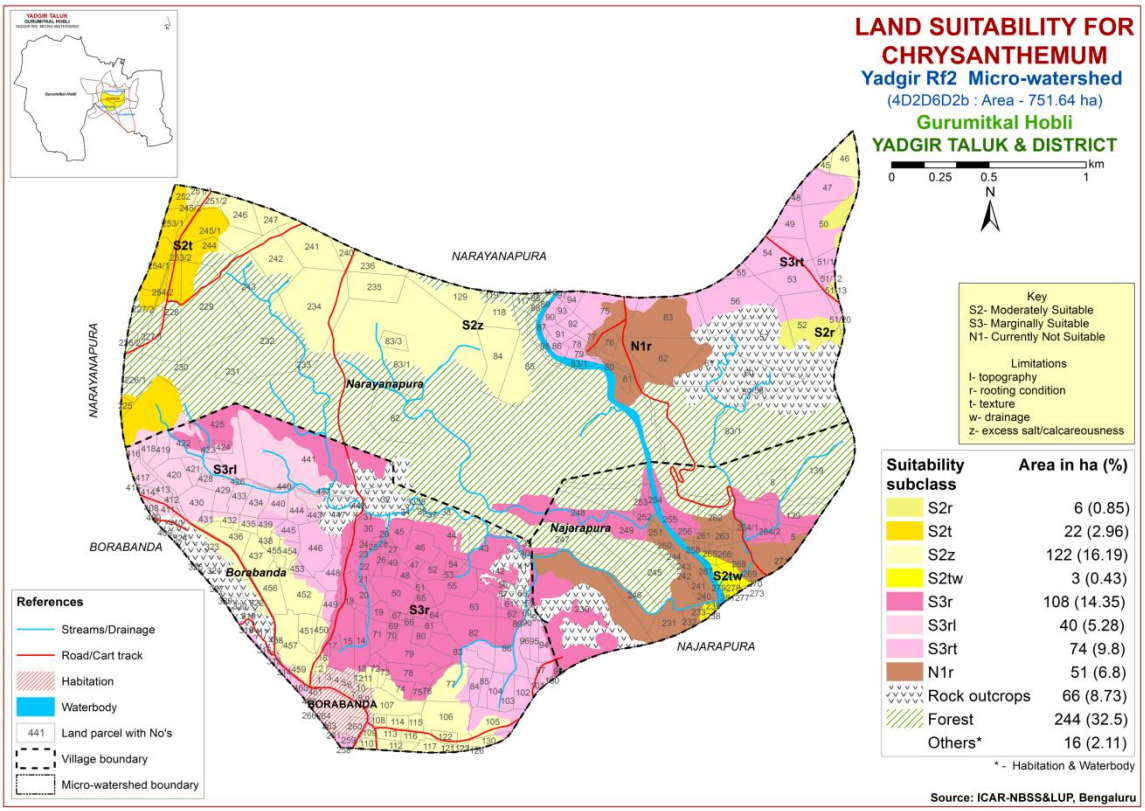


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

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

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drain-age Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC (dSm^{-1})	ESP (%)	CEC [Cmol (p^{+})kg^{-1}]	BS (%)
					Sur-face	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Sub-surface (%)								
BDPcB2	866	150	WD	<25	sl	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
BDPiB3	866	150	WD	<25	sc	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	<25	ls	sl	15-35	10-15	<50	1-3	moderate	5.85	0.027	1.17	2.6	60.90
HTKcC2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	15-35	10-25	<50	3-5	severe	6.81	0.062	0.38	3.0	100
HTKbB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	15-35	10-25	<50	1-3	moderate	6.81	0.062	0.38	3.0	100
BDLbC3	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	<15	<15	<50	3-5	severe	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLiB3	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLcB2g2	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	35-60	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
DSBbC3	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	g c	<15	35-60	<50	3-5	severe	5.93	0.04	0.14	3.60	73
DPLcB2	866	150	WD	50-75	sl	sc	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate	6.92	0.122	0.09	7.10	92
HSLiB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sc	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLhB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	scl	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLcB2g1	866	150	MWD	75-100	sl	sc	15-35	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLcB2g2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sl	sc	35-60	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
SHTcB2	866	150	WD	75-100	sl	scl	<15	15-35	51-100	1-3	moderate	7.26	0.199	0.86	10.60	100
NGPmB2g1	866	150	MWD	100-150	c	c	15-35	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	7.42	0.24	0.22	67.10	100
MDGhA1	866	150	WD	100-150	scl	scl	<15	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	8.20	0.399	3.08	4.90	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 17 soil map units identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMUs) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope, erosion etc. and a Land Management Units map (Fig. 7.30) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

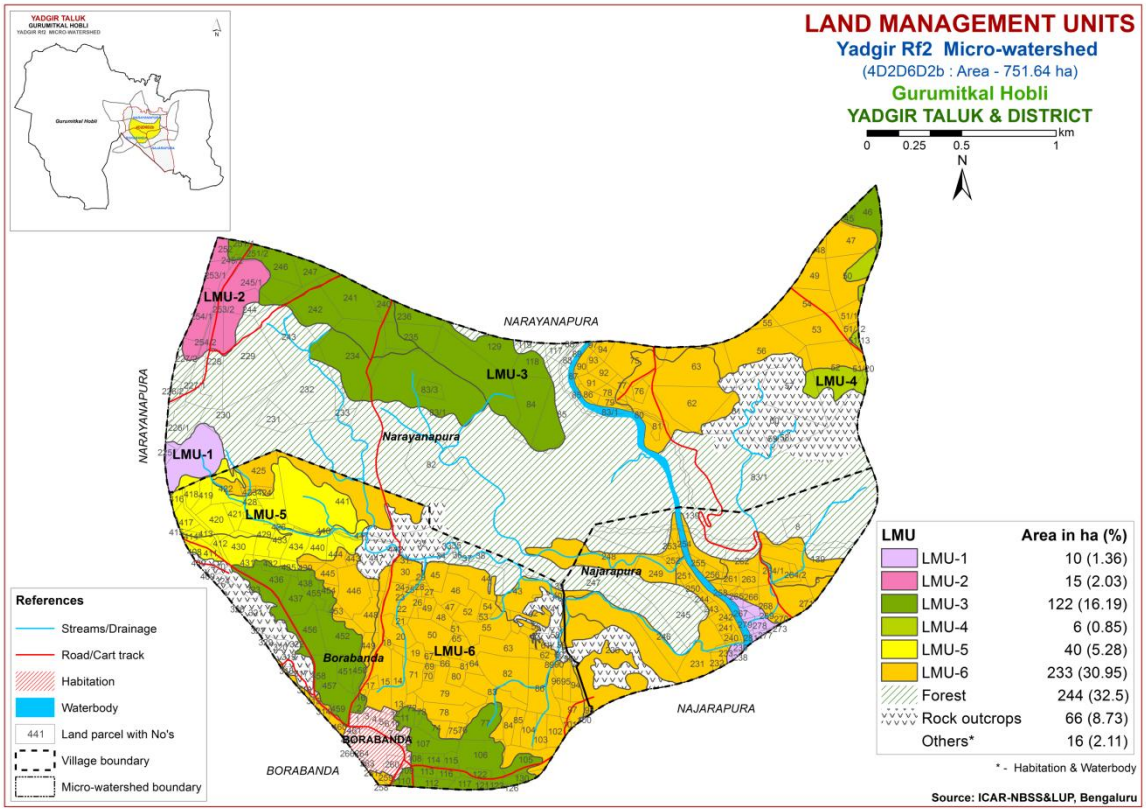


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

The 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	171.MDGhA1 128.SHTcB2	Moderately deep to deep, sandy clay loam soils (75 - 150cm), 0-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), slight to moderate erosion.
2	146.NGPmB2g1	Deep, black calcareous clay soils (100-150 cm), 1-3 % slopes, gravelly (15-35%), and moderate erosion.
3	160.HSLcB2g1 176.HSLcB2g2 126.HSLhB2 33.HSLiB2	Moderately deep black clay soils (75-100 cm), 1- 3% slopes, non- gravelly to very gravelly (<15-60%), moderate erosion.
4	25.DPLcB2	Moderately shallow, sandy clay soils (50-75 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
5	7.DSBbC3	Shallow, red gravelly clay soils (25-50 cm), 3-5 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), severe erosion.
6	3.BDLbC3 174.BDLcB2g2 6.BDLiB3 118.BDPcB2 119.BDPiB3 161.HTKbB2g1 113.HTKcC2g1 153.KKRbB2g1	Very shallow to shallow, sandy loam soils (<25-50 cm), 1-5 % slope, non- gravelly to very gravelly (<15-60%), moderate to severe erosion.

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 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 Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Intervention
1	171.MDGhA1 128.SHTcB2	**Najarapura:**238,239,265,267, 268,273,277, 278, 279 **Narayanapura :** 225	Moderately deep to deep, sandy clay loam soils (75 - 150cm), 0-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), slight to moderate erosion.	Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Mango, Musambi, Sapota, Tamarind, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Jamun, Lime **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion, Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
2	146.NGPmB2g1	**Narayanapura:**244,245/1,245/2,252,253/1,253/2, 254/1,254/2	Deep, black calcareous clay soils (100-150 cm), 1-3 % slopes, gravelly (15-35%), and moderate erosion.	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
3	160.HSLcB2g1 176.HSLcB2g2 126.HSLhB2 33.HSLiB2	**Borabanda:**2,11,12,13,16,73,74,77,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,121,122,123,125,126,130,323,432,436,437,438,439,450,451,452,454,455,456, 457,458, 459 **Narayanapura:**45,46,83/3,84,118,129,234,235,236,240,241,242,246,247,251/1,251/2	Moderately deep black clay soils (75-100 cm), 1- 3% slopes, non- gravelly to very gravelly (<15-60%), moderate erosion.	Sorghum, Maize, Sunflower, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra, Bengal gram, Safflower, Linseed	**Fruit crops:** Musambi, Sapota, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Lime **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion, Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
4	25.DPLcB2	**Narayanapura :** 51/13	Moderately shallow, sandy clay soils (50-	Maize, sorghum Groundnut, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Intervention
			75 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.		**Vegetables:** Tomato, Chilli, Brinjal, Bhendi, Onion **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
5	7.DSBbC3	**Borabanda:**408,411,412,413, 414,415,416,417,418,419,420, 421,422,423,424,426,427,428, 429,430,431, 433,434, 435,440,441, 444	Shallow, red gravelly clay soils (25-50 cm), 3-5 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), severe erosion.	-	**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
6	3.BDLbC3 174.BDLcB2g2 6.BDLiB3 118.BDPcB2 119.BDPiB3 161.HTKbB2g1 113.HTKcC2g1 153.KKRbB2g1	**Borabanda:**14,15,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29, 30,31,39,40,42,425,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55, 56,59,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,75,76,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,94, 95,96,97,98,99,101,102,103,104,105,258,259,261,314,315,316,443,445,446,448, 449,453,460 **Najarapura:**5,230,231,232, 233,240,241,242,243,244,248, 249,250,251,252,253,255,256, 259,260,261,262,263,264/1,264/2, 266,269,270,271 **Narayanapura:**47,48,49,50,51/1,51/12,51/20,52,53,54,55,56,62,63,75,76,77,78,79,80,81, 86,90,91,92,93,94,97	Very shallow to shallow, sandy loam soils (<25-50 cm), 1-5 % slope, non-gravelly to very gravelly (<15-60%), moderate to severe erosion.	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

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

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

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

The most important characteristics of a healthy soil are

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

Characteristics of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to different soil series, HSL series occupies maximum area of 122 ha (16%) followed by HTK 108 ha (14%), BDL 74 ha (10%), DSB 40 ha (5%), BDP 31 ha (4%), KKR 19 ha (3%), NGP 15 ha (2%), SHT 7 ha (<1%), DPL 6 ha (<1%) and MDG 3 ha (<1%).
- As per land capability classification an area of 426 ha in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.

- On the basis of soil reaction an area of about 221 ha (29%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5). About 182 ha (24%) is neutral (6.5-7.3) and about 23 ha (3%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) 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

An area of 221 ha is under acid soils

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

Liming materials:

1. $CaCO_3$ (Calcium Carbonate).
2. Dolomite [Ca Mg $(Co_3)_2$]
3. Quick lime (Cao)
4. Slaked lime [Ca $(OH)_2$]

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

Alkaline soils

Slightly alkaline soils cover an area of about 23 ha 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

An area of about 182 ha is under neutral soils.

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 752 ha area in the microwatershed, an area of about 349 ha (46%) is suffering from moderate erosion and 74 ha (10%). These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

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

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

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

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

- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is medium (0.5-0.75%) in about 21 ha (3%) and about 405 ha (54%) is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon. The areas that are medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting Green Manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 21 ha area where OC is medium (0.5-0.75%). For example, a rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus is high (>57 kg/ha) covering an area of about 271 ha (36%) and medium (23-57 kg/ha) in about 155 ha (21%) in the microwatershed. For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is medium.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is medium (10-20 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed. Medium 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:** Available boron content is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) covering an area of 328 ha (44%) and about 97 ha (13%) is low (<0.5 ppm) in the microwatershed. For these low and medium areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.
- **Available Iron:** Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is sufficient in the available manganese content**.**
- **Available Copper:** Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed is sufficient in available copper content.

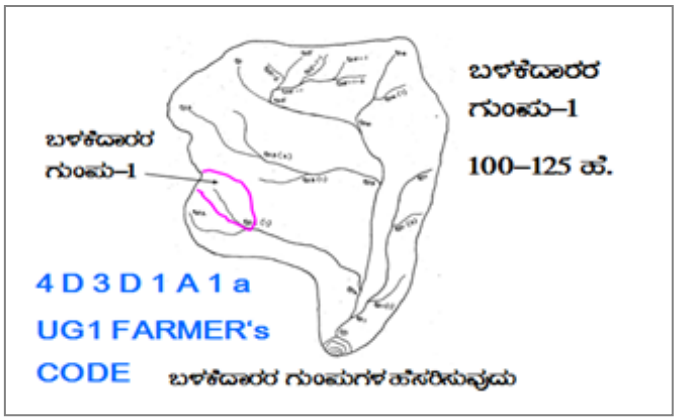
- **Available Zinc:** Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of about 33 ha (4%) and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in about 393 ha (52%) in the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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

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



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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

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

9.1 Treatment Plan

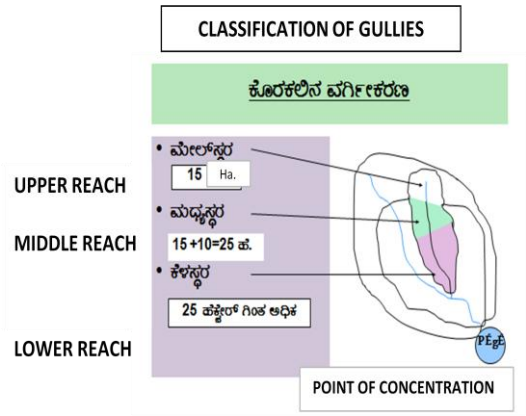
The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

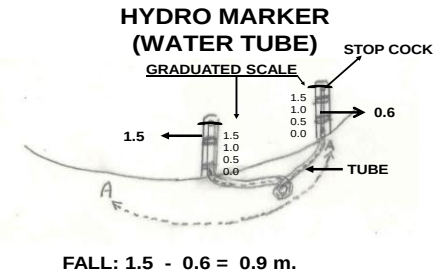
Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan	
• Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale • Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale • Drainage lines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

USER GROUP-1



Measurement of Land Slope

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



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

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

Note: (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

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

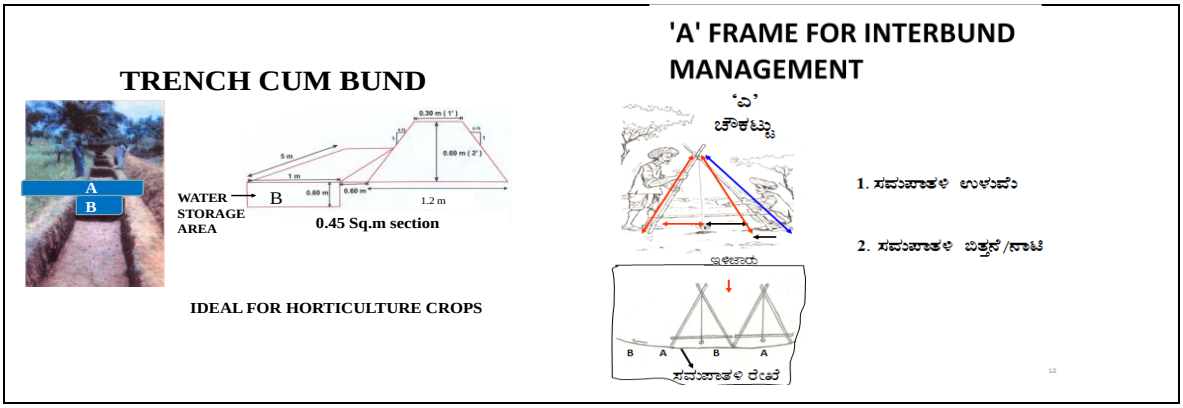
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

B. Water Ways

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

C. Farm Ponds

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

D. Diversion Channel

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

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

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

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 38 ha (5%) requires trench cum bunding, about 385 ha (51%) requires Graded bunding and about 3 ha (<1%) needs strengthening of existing bunds

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

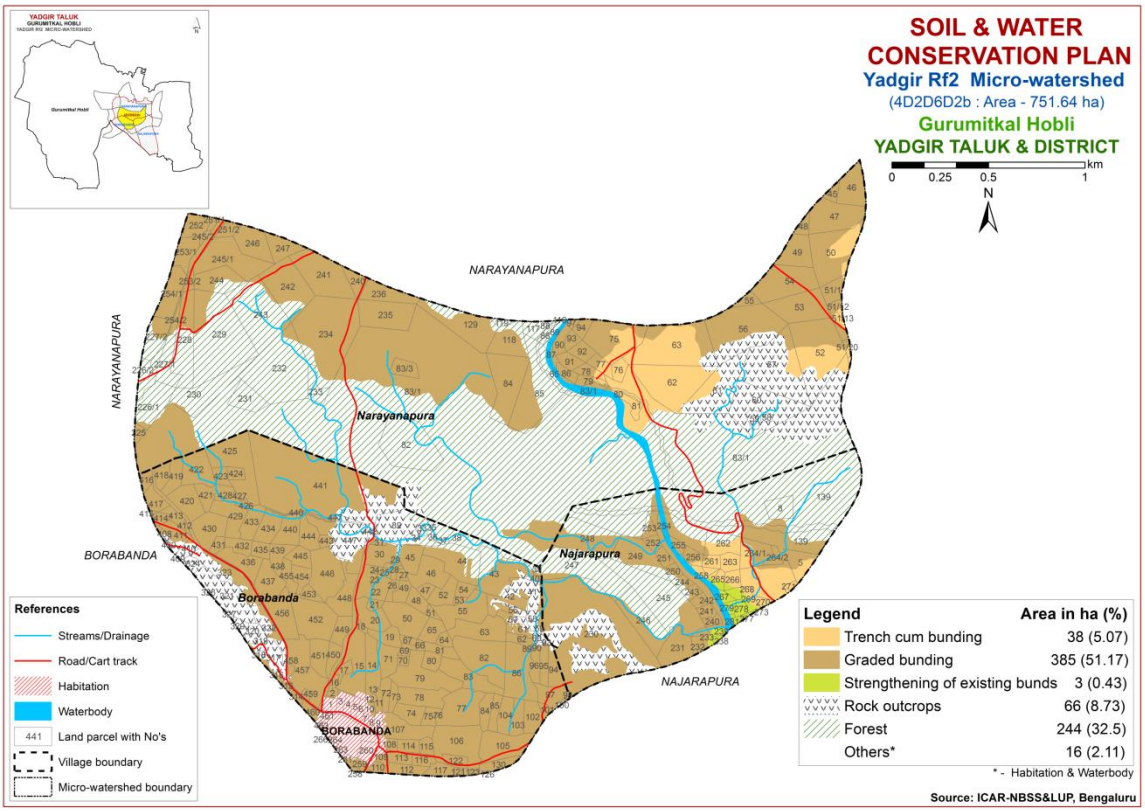


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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Appendix-I

Yadgir Rf-2_(4D2D6D2b) Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	1	0.5	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	2	0.22	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	3	0.43	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	4	0.47	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	5	0.34	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	6	0.36	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	7	0.19	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	8	0.21	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	9	0.44	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	10	0.21	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	11	0.47	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	12	0.18	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	13	0.13	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	14	2.11	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	15	3.47	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	16	0.27	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	17	0.57	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	18	0.25	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	19	1.18	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	20	1.93	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	21	0.41	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	22	2.11	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	23	0.14	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	24	0.15	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	25	0.23	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	26	0.44	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	27	0.3	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	28	0.39	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	29	0.18	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	30	1.61	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	31	0.17	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	32	2.97	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	33	0.44	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	34	0.19	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	35	0.05	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	36	0.16	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	37	0.1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	38	3.37	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	39	0.1	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	40	0.26	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	41	1.83	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	42	1.3	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	43	4.38	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	44	3.92	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	45	1.61	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	46	2.38	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	47	0.48	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	48	0.91	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	49	0.79	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	50	2.94	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	51	0.29	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	52	1.45	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	53	0.24	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	54	0.64	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	55	3.16	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	56	0.92	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	57	0.74	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	58	0.6	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	59	0.29	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	60	0.14	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	61	0.65	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	62	0.74	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	63	2.92	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	64	0.5	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	65	1.2	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	66	0.24	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	67	0.32	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	68	0.19	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	69	0.22	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	70	0.3	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	71	1.55	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	72	0.75	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	73	0.55	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	74	1.34	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	75	0.67	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	76	0.05	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	77	3.72	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	78	2.27	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	79	4	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	80	0.85	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	81	0.85	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	82	4.77	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	83	2.71	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	84	1.04	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	85	0.84	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	86	4.09	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	87	0.04	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	88	0.04	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	89	0.05	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	90	0.07	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	91	0.04	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	92	0.03	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	93	0.15	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Scrub land (Sl)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	94	1.22	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	95	0.88	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	96	0.81	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	97	1.44	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	98	0.08	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	99	0.02	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	100	0.08	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	101	0.35	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	102	1.43	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	103	1.18	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	104	1.32	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	105	3.32	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	106	4.42	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	1 Bore wells	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	107	2.54	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	108	0.53	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	109	0.53	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	110	0.52	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	111	0.05	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	112	1.02	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	113	0.8	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	114	0.77	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	115	0.59	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	116	0.72	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	117	0.89	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	121	0.17	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	122	0.71	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	123	0.16	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	125	0.1	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	126	0.07	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	130	0.89	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	258	0.12	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	259	0.32	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	260	0.77	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	261	0.31	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	262	0	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	263	0.15	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	264	0.06	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	265	0.02	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	266	0.01	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	314	0.27	BDLiB3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	315	0.14	BDLiB3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	316	0.25	BDLiB3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	317	1.58	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	318	0.15	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	319	0.73	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	320	0.56	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	321	3.72	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	322	1.6	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	323	2.94	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	324	0.62	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	326	0	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	327	0.09	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	329	0.45	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	408	0.33	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	409	0.07	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	410	0.67	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	411	1.33	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	412	0.16	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	413	0.58	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	414	0.46	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	415	0.07	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	416	0.57	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	417	1.03	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	418	0.88	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	419	1.24	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	420	2.18	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	421	1.04	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	422	2.55	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	423	0.71	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	424	0.56	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	425	5.13	HTKbB2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	426	0.04	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	427	0.1	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	428	0.97	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	429	2.17	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	430	2.45	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	431	0.51	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	432	0.95	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	433	1.55	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	434	1.52	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	435	0.76	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	436	1.93	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	437	2.14	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	438	0.15	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	439	1.05	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	440	1.98	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	441	21.69	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	442	0.29	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	443	0.49	BDLbC3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	444	1.43	DSBbC3	LMU-5	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	445	1.08	BDLbC3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	446	3.78	BDLbC3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	447	4.87	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	448	2.2	BDLbC3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	449	1.14	BDLbC3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	450	0.86	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	451	1.6	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Borabanda	452	4.09	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	453	0.61	BDLbC3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	454	1	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	455	0.9	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	456	2.7	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	457	4.16	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	458	0.17	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	459	0.2	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	460	0.59	BDLiB3	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Borabanda	461	0.11	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	462	0.02	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	463	0.03	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Borabanda	464	0.03	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Habitation (Hb)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	5	1.62	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	8	1.46	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	139	39.25	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	230	23.21	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	231	2.51	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	232	0.51	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	233	0.59	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	238	0.15	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	239	0.42	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	240	0.43	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	241	0.55	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Najarapura	242	0.49	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	243	0.54	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	244	0.55	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	245	7.74	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	246	4.15	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	247	5.94	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	248	4.66	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	249	3.49	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	250	0.52	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	251	0.59	KKRbB2g1	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	252	0.54	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	253	0.57	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	254	0.37	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	255	0.53	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	256	0.74	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	257	0.15	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	258	0.6	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	259	0.14	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	260	0.22	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	261	0.61	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	262	2.01	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	263	0.9	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	264/1	2.02	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Najarapura	264/2	0.54	HTKcC2g1	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

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Najarapura	265	0.53	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	266	0.77	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	267	0.58	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	268	0.37	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	269	0.76	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	270	0.32	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	271	0.24	BDPcB2	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Najarapura	273	0.05	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	277	0.09	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	278	0.47	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	279	0.46	MDGhA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Najarapura	280	0.13	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Najarapura	281	0.37	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	Others	Others
Narayanapura	45	0.49	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	46	2.49	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	47	3.93	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	48	0.54	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	49	2.36	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	50	5.54	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	51/1	2.05	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar+Ro (Rg+Jw+Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	51/12	0.33	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	51/13	0	DPLcB2	LMU-4	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	51/20	0.26	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	52	7.77	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Narayanapura	53	3.96	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	54	4.61	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	55	0.62	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	56	8.09	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	57	8.19	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	58	0.27	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	59	0.62	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	60	5.68	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	61	5.4	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	62	6.46	BDPiB3	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	63	8.36	BDPiB3	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	75	4.9	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar+ Groundnut (Rg+Jw+Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	76	0.73	BDPiB3	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	77	0.87	BDPiB3	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	78	0.74	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	79	0.59	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	80	0.08	BDPiB3	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	81	0.64	BDPiB3	LMU-6	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Narayanapura	82	6.54	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	83/1	174.62	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest (Fo)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	83/3	1.08	HSLhB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	84	5.01	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	85	7.52	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	86	0.6	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Narayanapura	87	0.49	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Narayanapura	88	0.31	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	89	0.49	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Narayanapura	90	0.83	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	91	0.82	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	92	0.9	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	93	0.57	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	94	0.63	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	97	0.24	BDLcB2g2	LMU-6	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	116	0	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	117	0.93	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	118	2.74	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	119	0.33	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	129	4.75	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	225	0.41	SHTcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	226/1	2.9	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	226/2	0.6	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	227/1	1.89	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	1 Bore wells	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	227/2	2.06	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	228	4.4	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	229	11.05	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	230	4	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Ro (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	231	1.9	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	232	9.14	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	Forest	Forest

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Narayanapura	233	1.2	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	234	10.82	HSLhB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	235	3.88	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	236	2.13	HSLcB2g1	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	240	1.02	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	241	5.06	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	242	5.07	HSLiB2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	243	7.06	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	244	2.67	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	245/1	4.69	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	245/2	0.21	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	246	2.52	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	247	1.69	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	251/1	0.25	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	251/2	0.69	HSLcB2g2	LMU-3	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	252	1.35	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	253/1	1.59	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Jowar (Gn+Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	253/2	0.46	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	254/1	2.39	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Narayanapura	254/2	0.43	NGPmB2g1	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

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Appendix II

Yadgir Rf-2_(4D2D6D2b) 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
Borabanda	1	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	2	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	3	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	4	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	5	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	6	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	7	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	8	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	9	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	10	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	11	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	12	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	13	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	14	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	15	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	16	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	17	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	18	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	19	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	20	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	21	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	22	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	23	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	24	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 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
Borabanda	25	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	26	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	27	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	28	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	29	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	30	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	31	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	32	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	33	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	34	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	35	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	36	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	37	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	38	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	39	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	40	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	41	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	42	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	43	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	44	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	45	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	46	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	47	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	48	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	49	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	50	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 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
Borabanda	51	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	52	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	53	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	54	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	55	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	56	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	57	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	58	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	59	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	60	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	61	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	62	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	63	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	64	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	65	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	66	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	67	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	68	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	69	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	70	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	71	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	72	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	73	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	74	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	75	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Borabanda	76	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	77	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	78	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	79	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	80	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	81	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	82	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	83	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	84	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	85	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	86	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	87	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	88	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	89	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	90	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	91	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	92	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	93	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	94	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	95	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	96	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	97	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	98	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	99	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	100	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Borabanda	101	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	102	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	103	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	104	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	105	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	106	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	107	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	108	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	109	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	110	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	111	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	112	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	113	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	114	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	115	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	116	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	117	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	121	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	122	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	123	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	125	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	126	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	130	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	258	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Borabanda	259	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	260	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	261	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	262	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	263	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	264	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	265	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	266	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	314	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	315	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	316	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	317	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	318	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	319	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	320	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	321	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	322	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	323	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	324	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	326	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	327	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	329	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	408	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	409	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	410	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	411	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	412	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	413	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 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
Borabanda	414	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	415	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	416	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	417	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	418	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	419	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	420	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	421	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	422	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	423	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	424	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	425	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	426	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	427	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	428	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	429	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	430	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	431	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	432	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	433	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	434	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	435	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	436	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	437	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Borabanda	438	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	439	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	440	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	441	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	442	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	443	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	444	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	445	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	446	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	447	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	448	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	449	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	450	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	451	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	452	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	453	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	454	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	455	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	456	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	457	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	458	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	459	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	460	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Borabanda	461	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	462	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Borabanda	463	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	464	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	5	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	8	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	139	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	230	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	231	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	232	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	233	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	238	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	239	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	240	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	241	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	242	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	243	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	244	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	245	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	246	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	247	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	248	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	249	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	250	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	251	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	252	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	253	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	254	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Najarapura	255	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	256	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	257	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	258	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	259	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	260	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	261	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	262	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	263	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	264/1	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	264/2	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	265	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	266	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	267	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	268	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	269	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	270	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	271	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	273	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	277	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	278	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	279	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Najarapura	280	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	281	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Narayanapura	45	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 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
Narayanapura	46	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	47	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	48	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	49	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	50	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	51/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	51/12	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	51/13	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	51/20	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	52	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	53	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	54	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	55	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	56	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	57	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	58	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	59	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	60	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	61	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	62	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	63	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	75	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	76	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	77	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	78	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 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
Narayanapura	79	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	80	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	81	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	82	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	83/1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	83/3	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	84	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	85	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	86	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	87	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Narayanapura	88	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	89	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Narayanapura	90	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	91	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	92	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	93	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	94	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	97	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	116	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	117	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	118	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	119	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	129	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	225	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	226/1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	226/2	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	227/1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Narayanapura	227/2	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	228	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	229	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	230	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	231	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	232	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	233	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	234	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	235	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	236	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	240	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 – 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	241	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	242	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	243	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	244	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	245/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	245/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	246	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	247	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	251/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	251/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	252	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	253/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	253/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	254/1	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Narayanapura	254/2	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Yadgir Rf-2_(4D2D6D2b) 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
Borabanda	1	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	2	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	3	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	4	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	5	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	6	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	7	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	8	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	9	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	10	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	11	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	12	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	13	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	14	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	15	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	16	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	17	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	18	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	19	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	20	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	21	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	22	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	23	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	24	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

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
Borabanda	25	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	26	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	27	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	28	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	29	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	30	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	31	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	32	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	33	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	34	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	35	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	36	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	37	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	38	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Borabanda	39	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	40	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	41	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	42	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	43	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	44	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	45	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	46	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	47	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	48	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	49	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	50	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	51	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

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
Borabanda	52	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	53	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	54	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	55	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	56	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	57	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	58	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	59	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	60	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	61	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	62	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	63	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	64	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	65	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	66	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	67	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	68	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	69	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	70	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	71	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	72	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	73	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	74	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	75	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	76	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	77	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	78	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r

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
Borabanda	79	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	80	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	81	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	82	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	83	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	84	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	85	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	86	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	87	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	88	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	89	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	90	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	91	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	92	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	93	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	94	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	95	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	96	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	97	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	98	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	99	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	100	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	101	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	102	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	103	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	104	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	105	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Borabanda	106	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	107	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	108	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	109	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	110	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	111	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	112	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	113	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	114	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	115	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	116	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	117	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	121	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	122	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	123	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	125	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	126	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	130	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	258	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	259	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	260	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	261	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	262	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	263	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	264	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	265	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Borabanda	266	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	314	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	315	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	316	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	317	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	318	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	319	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	320	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	321	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	322	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	323	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	324	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	326	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	327	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	329	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	408	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	409	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	410	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	411	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	412	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	413	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	414	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	415	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	416	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	417	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	418	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	419	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl

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
Borabanda	420	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	421	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	422	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	423	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	424	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	425	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Borabanda	426	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	427	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	428	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	429	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	430	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	431	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	432	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	433	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	434	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	435	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	436	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	437	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	438	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	439	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	440	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	441	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	442	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	443	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	444	N1rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rl	N1r	S3rt	N1rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rt	S3rl	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	S3rl	N1rl	S3rl	S3rg	S3rg	N1rl	N1rl
Borabanda	445	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	446	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Borabanda	447	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Borabanda	448	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	449	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	450	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	451	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	452	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	453	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	454	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	455	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	456	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	457	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	458	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	459	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Borabanda	460	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Borabanda	461	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	462	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	463	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Borabanda	464	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	5	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	8	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	139	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	230	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	231	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	232	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	233	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Najarapura	238	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	239	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	240	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	241	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	242	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	243	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	244	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	245	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	246	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	247	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Najarapura	248	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	249	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	250	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	251	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	252	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	253	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	254	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	255	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	256	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	257	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	258	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	259	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	260	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	261	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	262	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Najarapura	263	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	264/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	264/2	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1rt	N1r	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	265	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	266	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	267	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	268	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	269	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	270	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	271	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Najarapura	273	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	277	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	278	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	279	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Najarapura	280	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Najarapura	281	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Narayanapura	45	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	46	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	47	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	48	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	49	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	50	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	51/1	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	51/12	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	51/13	N1r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3rz	S2r	N1r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S2r	S2r	S3r	S3r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Narayanapura	51/20	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	52	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	53	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	54	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	55	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	56	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	57	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	58	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	59	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	60	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	61	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro	Ro
Narayanapura	62	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Narayanapura	63	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Narayanapura	75	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	76	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Narayanapura	77	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Narayanapura	78	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	79	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	80	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Narayanapura	81	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Narayanapura	82	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	83/1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	83/3	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	84	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	85	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	86	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	87	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Narayanapura	88	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	89	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Narayanapura	90	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	91	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	92	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	93	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	94	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	97	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Narayanapura	116	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	117	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	118	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	119	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	129	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	225	S3r	S1	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S3r	S2r	S1	S2r	S2r	S1	S2r	S1	N1t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S2r	S1	S1	S1	S2r	S2r
Narayanapura	226/1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	226/2	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	227/1	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	227/2	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	228	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	229	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	230	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	231	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	232	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	233	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	234	S3rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2z	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2rz	S2rz

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
Narayanapura	235	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	236	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	240	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	241	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	242	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	243	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Narayanapura	244	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	245/1	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	245/2	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	246	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	247	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	251/1	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	251/2	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2g	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2g	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2g	S2rz	S2rz
Narayanapura	252	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	253/1	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	253/2	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	254/1	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t
Narayanapura	254/2	S3t	S2t	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S2w	S2t	S2t	S3t	S2t	N1t	S2t	S2t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S2t	S3t

RO-Rock outcrops

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- *The data indicated that there were 77(55.40%) men and 62 (44.60%) women among the sampled households.*
- *The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.2, marginal farmers' was 3.7, small farmers' was 4.3 and semi medium farmers' was 4.5.*
- *The data indicated that, 26 (18.71 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 66 (47.48 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 43 (30.94%) were in 36-60 years of age and 4 (2.88%) were above 61 years of age.*
- *The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-2 had 51.08 per cent illiterates, 20.86 per cent of them had primary school, 1.44 per cent of them had middle school, 12.23 per cent of them had high school education, 5.76 per cent of them had PUC, 0.72 per cent of them had ITI and masters and 2.16 per cent of them had Degree education.*
- *The results indicate that, 85.29 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture and 14.71 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers.*
- *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 21.58 per cent of the household members, 59.71 per cent were agricultural labourers, 15.83 per cent were students and 2.88 per cent were children.*
- *The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.*
- *The results indicate that 17.65 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 76.47 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 5.88 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC.*
- *The results show that 58.82 per cent of the households possess TV, 32.35 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 17.65 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 29.41 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 79.41 per cent of the households possess mobile phones and 2.94 per cent of the households possess computer/ laptop.*
- *The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 4,150, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,000, bicycle was Rs. 7,333, motor cycle was Rs. 36,500, mobile phone was Rs. 1,570 and computer/laptop was Rs.2,000.*
- *About 2.94 per cent of the households possess bullock cart and tractor, 26.47 per cent of them possess plough, 5.88 per cent of them possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill, 11.76 per cent of them possess sparyer and 58.82 per cent of them possess weeder.*
- *The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 20,000, plough was Rs. 2,208, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs. 2,750, tractor was Rs. 3000,000, sprayer was Rs. 2,850, and the average value of weeder was Rs.24.*
- *The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks and 2.94 per cent of the households possess buffalo.*

- *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed and average own labour (women) available was 1.32, average hired labour (men) available was 7.06 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.97.*
- *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed possess 29.26 ha (95.56%) of dry land and 1.36 ha (4.44%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 9.75 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 15.05 ha (91.72%) of dry land and 1.36 ha (8.28%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.45 ha (100%) of dry land.*
- *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 369,013.70 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 882,142.88. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 563,926.94 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 298,790.32 for dry land and Rs. 882,142.88 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 179,636.36 for dry land.*
- *The results indicate that, there were 1de-functioning and 2 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.*
- *The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 5.88 per cent of the farmers.*
- *The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 4.12 meters.*
- *The results indicate that small farmers had an irrigated area of 1.36 ha respectively.*
- *The results indicate that, farmers have grown red gram (18.38 ha), groundnut (4.09 ha), cotton (2.96 ha), Paddy (2.17 ha), green gram (1.3 ha) and sorghum (1.69 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, paddy and sorghum. Small farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, cotton, green gram and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram and groundnut.*
- *The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.*
- *The results indicate that, 67.65 per cent of the households have bank account and savings.*
- *The results indicate that, 67.65 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.*
- *The results indicate that, 4.35 per cent of the households have borrowed from grameena bank and SHGs/CBOs.*
- *The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs, 1,521.74.*
- *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production.*

- *The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from institutional sources.*
- *The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.*
- *The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations.*
- *The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was high rate of interest.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 20406.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44974.58. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 24567.93. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.2.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 32636.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 23156.25. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. -9480.38. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.71.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 33014.07. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42105.09. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 9091.02. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.28.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 33653.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 46257.47. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 12604.28. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.37.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 26876.85. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 26399.54. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -477.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.98.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for Paddy was Rs. 51353.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 70297.25. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 18943.30. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.37.*
- *The results indicate that, 23.53 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 45,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 81,210.71, for small farmers it was Rs. 74,203.85 and semi medium farmers it was Rs. 185,250.*
- *The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,555.47. For landless households it was Rs. 2,000, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,740.99, for small farmers it was Rs. 2,789.40 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 52,125.*
- *The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 4 mango tree in their field.*
- *The results indicate that, households have planted 2 teak, 25 Neem and 4 tamarind trees in their field and also 5 neem and 1 tamarind trees in their backyard.*

- *The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 617.65 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 12,941.18 for irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 323.53 for improved crop production and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 58.82 for improved livestock management.*
- *The results indicated that government subsidy was the source of additional investment for 2.94 per cent each for irrigation facility. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 17.65 per cent each for land development, 8.82 per cent for improved crop production and 2.94 per cent for improved livestock management.*
- *The results indicated that, cotton was sold to the extent of 56.52 per cent, Green gram and sorghum was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Groundnut was sold to the extent of 90.91 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 95 per cent and red gram to the extent of 94.35 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, about 26.47per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 58.82 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated market.*
- *The results indicated that, 85.29 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation.*
- *The results indicated that, 82.35 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.*
- *The results indicated that, 79.41 per cent have shown interest in soil test.*
- *The results indicated that, 88.24 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel and 11.76 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 67.65 per cent of the households in the micro watershed and 32.35 per cent of the households used bore well.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, 58.82 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.*
- *The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards.*
- *The results indicated that, 64.71 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 94.12 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 47.06 per cent of the households, vegetables were adequate for 29.41 per cent, fruits were adequate for 41.18 per cent, Milk were adequate for 17.65 per cent, Eggs were adequate for 20.59 per cent and meat were adequate for 26.47 per cent.*

- *The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 2.94 per cent of the households, pulses were inadequate for 5.88 per cent, oilseeds were inadequate for 50 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 67.65 per cent, fruits and milk were inadequate for 52.94 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 79.41 per cent and meat were inadequate for 67.65 per cent of the households.*
- *The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the was the constraint experienced by 88.84 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (82.35%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (61.76%), Inadequacy of irrigation water (23.53%), High rate of interest on credit (17.65%), High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (38.24%), Low price for the agricultural commodities and lack of marketing facilities in the area and lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (20.59%),*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

Description of the study area

Yadgiri 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. Yadgiri town is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district comprises of 3 taluks namely, Shahapur, Yadgirii 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.

Yadgiri 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 Yadgiri 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%. Yadgiri has a sex ratio of 984 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 52.36%.

Description of the micro watershed

Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed in Gurmatkal sub-watershed (Yadgiri taluk and district) is located in between $16^0$51’28.478’’ to 16^0 49’46.658’’ North latitudes and 77^0 24’24.64’’ to $77^0$22’11.414’’ East longitudes, covering an area of about 751.22 ha, bounded by Narayanapura, Najarapura and Borabanda villages.

Methodology followed in assessing socio-economic status of households

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

Chapter 4

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 34 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed among them 5 (14.71%) were landless, 14 (41.18%) were marginal farmers, 13 (38.24%) were small farmers and 2 (5.88%) were semi medium farmers.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.71	14	41.18	13	38.24	2	5.88	34	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 77(55.40%) men and 62 (44.60%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.2, marginal farmers' was 3.7, small farmers' was 4.3 and semi medium farmers' was 4.5.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (21)		MF (53)		SF (56)		SMF (9)		All (139)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	12	57.14	32	60.38	28	50	5	55.56	77	55.40
2	Women	9	42.86	21	39.62	28	50	4	44.44	62	44.60
Total		21	100	53	100	56	100	9	100	139	100
Average		4.2		3.7		4.3		4.5		4.08	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 26 (18.71 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 66 (47.48 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 43 (30.94%) were in 36-60 years of age and 4 (2.88%) were above 61 years of age.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (21)		MF (53)		SF (56)		SMF (9)		All (139)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	9	42.86	8	15.09	8	14.29	1	11.11	26	18.71
2	16-35 years of age	9	42.86	23	43.40	28	50	6	66.67	66	47.48
3	36-60 years of age	2	9.52	21	39.62	18	32.14	2	22.22	43	30.94
4	> 61 years	1	4.76	1	1.89	2	3.57	0	0	4	2.88
Total		21	100	53	100	56	100	9	100	139	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-2 had 51.08 per cent illiterates, 20.86 per cent of them had primary school, 1.44 per cent of them had middle school, 12.23 per cent of them had high school education, 5.76

per cent of them had PUC, 0.72 per cent of them had ITI and masters and 2.16 per cent of them had Degree education.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (21)		MF (53)		SF (56)		SMF (9)		All (139)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	9	42.86	21	39.62	34	60.71	7	77.78	71	51.08
2	Primary School	7	33.33	13	24.53	8	14.29	1	11.11	29	20.86
3	Middle School	1	4.76	0	0	1	1.79	0	0	2	1.44
4	High School	0	0	6	11.32	10	17.86	1	11.11	17	12.23
5	PUC	1	4.76	7	13.21	0	0	0	0	8	5.76
6	ITI	0	0	1	1.89	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
7	Degree	1	4.76	1	1.89	1	1.79	0	0	3	2.16
8	Masters	0	0	1	1.89	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
9	Others	2	9.52	3	5.66	2	3.57	0	0	7	5.04
Total		21	100	53	100	56	100	9	100	139	100

Occupation of household heads: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 85.29 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture and 14.71 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	40	13	92.86	12	92.31	2	100	29	85.29
2	Agricultural Labour	3	60	1	7.14	1	7.69	0	0	5	14.71
Total		5	100	14	100	13	100	2	100	34	100

Occupation of the household members: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 21.58 per cent of the household members, 59.71 per cent were agricultural labourers, 15.83 per cent were students and 2.88 per cent were children.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (21)		MF (53)		SF (56)		SMF (9)		All (139)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	9.52	13	24.53	12	21.43	3	33.33	30	21.58
2	Agricultural Labour	11	52.38	30	56.60	37	66.07	5	55.56	83	59.71
3	Student	6	28.57	10	18.87	5	8.93	1	11.11	22	15.83
4	Children	2	9.52	0	0	2	3.57	0	0	4	2.88
Total		21	100	53	100	56	100	9	100	139	100

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (21)		MF (53)		SF (56)		SMF (9)		All (139)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	21	100	53	100	56	100	9	100	139	100
Total		21	100	53	100	56	100	9	100	139	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 17.65 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 76.47 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 5.88 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (21)		MF (53)		SF (56)		SMF (9)		All (139)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0	3	21.43	3	23.08	0	0	6	17.65
2	Katcha	5	100	10	71.43	9	69.23	2	100	26	76.47
3	Pucca/RCC	0	0	1	7.14	1	7.69	0	0	2	5.88
Total		5	100	14	100	13	100	2	100	34	100

Durable Assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 58.82 per cent of the households possess TV, 32.35 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 17.65 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 29.41 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 79.41 per cent of the households possess mobile phones and 2.94 per cent of the households possess computer/ laptop.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	1	20	8	57.14	9	69.23	2	100	20	58.82
2	Mixer/Grinder	1	20	5	35.71	4	30.77	1	50	11	32.35
3	Bicycle	0	0	4	28.57	2	15.38	0	0	6	17.65
4	Motor Cycle	0	0	4	28.57	5	38.46	1	50	10	29.41
5	Mobile Phone	2	40	12	85.71	11	84.62	2	100	27	79.41
6	Computer/Laptop	0	0	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	1	2.94
7	Blank	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.88

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Television	2,000	4,000	4,444	4,500	4,150
2	Mixer/Grinder	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3	Bicycle	0	8,250	5,500	0	7,333
4	Motor Cycle	0	33,750	40,000	30,000	36,500
5	Mobile Phone	1,050	1,305	1,821	2,333	1,570
6	Computer/Laptop	0	0	2,000	0	2,000

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 4,150, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,000, bicycle was Rs. 7,333, motor cycle was Rs. 36,500, mobile phone was Rs. 1,570 and computer/laptop was Rs.2,000.

Farm Implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About 2.94 per cent of the households possess bullock cart and tractor, 26.47 per cent of them possess plough, 5.88 per cent of them possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill, 11.76 per cent of them possess sparyer and 58.82 per cent of them possess weeder.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
2	Plough	0	0	4	28.57	4	30.77	1	50	9	26.47
3	Seed/Fertilizer Drill	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	1	50	2	5.88
4	Tractor	0	0	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	1	2.94
5	Sprayer	0	0	0	0	3	23.08	1	50	4	11.76
6	Weeder	3	60	8	57.14	8	61.54	1	50	20	58.82
7	Blank	2	40	5	35.71	3	23.08	0	0	10	29.41

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 20,000, plough was Rs. 2,208, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs. 2,750, tractor was Rs. 3000,000, sprayer was Rs. 2,850, and the average value of weeder was Rs.24.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed **Average Value (Rs.)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Bullock Cart	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
2	Plough	0	1,357	3,250	4,000	2,208
3	Seed/Fertilizer Drill	0	2,500	0	3,000	2,750
4	Tractor	0	0	300,000	0	300,000
5	Sprayer	0	0	2,866	2,800	2,850
6	Weeder	24	22	26	16	24

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	4	28.57	7	53.85	1	50	12	35.29
2	Buffalo	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
3	blank	5	100	9	64.29	6	46.15	1	50	21	61.76

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

indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks and 2.94 per cent of the households possess buffalo.

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed and average own labour (women) available was 1.32, average hired labour (men) available was 7.06 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.97.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Hired labour Female	0	7.07	10.46	15.50	7.97
2	Own Labour Female	0	1.36	1.54	2.50	1.32
3	Own labour Male	0	1.43	1.54	2	1.32
4	Hired labour Male	0	6.50	9.08	13	7.06

Adequacy of Hired Labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Inadequate	5	100	14	100	13	100	2	100	34	100

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed possess 29.26 ha (95.56%) of dry land and 1.36 ha (4.44%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 9.75 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 15.05 ha (91.72%) of dry land and 1.36 ha (8.28%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.45 ha (100%) of dry land.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
1	Dry	0	0	9.75	100	15.05	91.72	4.45	100	29.26	95.56
2	Irrigated	0	0	0	0	1.36	8.28	0	0	1.36	4.44
Total		0	100	9.75	100	16.41	100	4.45	100	30.62	100

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Dry	0	563,926.94	298,790.32	179,636.36	369,013.70
2	Irrigated	0	0	882,142.88	0	882,142.88

Average land value (Rs./ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 369,013.70 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 882,142.88. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 563,926.94

for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 298,790.32 for dry land and Rs. 882,142.88 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 179,636.36 for dry land.

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

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	De-functioning	0	0	1	0	1
2	Functioning	0	0	2	0	2

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 5.88 per cent of the farmers.

Table 19. Source of irrigation in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	0	0	2	15.38	0	0	2	5.88

Depth of water (Avg in meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 4.12 meters.

Table 20. Depth of water (Avg in meters) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Bore Well	0	0	10.79	0	4.12

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that small farmers had an irrigated area of 1.36 ha respectively.

Table 21. Irrigated Area (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Kharif	0	0	1.36	0	1.36

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Kharif - Red gram	0	6.4	9.55	2.43	18.38
2	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0.81	1.26	2.02	4.09
3	Kharif - Cotton	0	0	2.96	0	2.96
4	Kharif - Paddy	0	0.81	1.36	0	2.17
5	Kharif - Sorghum	0	1.69	0	0	1.69
6	Kharif - Greengram	0	0	1.3	0	1.3
Total		0	9.71	16.42	4.45	30.59

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown red gram (18.38 ha), groundnut (4.09 ha), cotton (2.96 ha), Paddy (2.17 ha), green gram (1.3

ha) and sorghum (1.69 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, paddy and sorghum. Small farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, cotton, green gram and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram and groundnut.

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.

Table 23. Cropping intensity (%) in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Cropping Intensity	0	100	100	100	100

Possession of Bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 67.65 per cent of the households have bank account and savings.

Table 24. Possession of bank account and savings in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0	13	92.86	8	61.54	2	100	23	67.65
2	Savings	0	0	13	92.86	8	61.54	2	100	23	67.65

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 67.65 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

Table 25. Borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0	13	92.86	8	61.54	2	100	23	67.65

Source of credit availed by households: The data regarding the borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, 4.35 per cent of the households have borrowed from grameena bank and SHGs/CBOs.

Table 26. Source of credit availed by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (13)		SF (8)		SMF (2)		All (23)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Grameena Bank	0	0	1	12.50	0	0	1	4.35
2	SHGs/CBOs	0	0	1	12.50	0	0	1	4.35

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs, 1,521.74.

Table 27. Avg. credit amount by household in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (13)	SF (8)	SMF (2)	All (23)
1	Average Credit	0	4,375	0	1,521.74

Purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit: The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in

Table 28. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production.

Table 28. Purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit by household in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	SF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	1	100	1	100

Repayment status of households – Institutional: The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from institutional sources by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from institutional sources.

Table 29. Repayment status of households – Institutional Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

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

Repayment status of households – Private: The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from private sources by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.

Table 30. Repayment status of households – private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

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

Opinion on institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

Table 31. Opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed

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

Opinion on non-institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on non-institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was high rate of interest.

Table 32. Opinion on non- institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro watershed

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

Cost of cultivation of Cotton: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 20406.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44974.58. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 24567.93. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.2.

Table 33. Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

\	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	23.45	4993.33	24.47
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.37	205.83	1.01
3	Tractor	Hours	1.50	1122.73	5.50
4	Machinery	Hours	1.24	741	3.63
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	1.98	830.82	4.07
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	2.73	1912.38	9.37
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	0.99	1646.67	8.07
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	2276.50	11.16
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			527.98	2.59
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			14257.24	69.87
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			166.67	0.82
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			14423.90	70.68
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		15.84	4117.60	20.18
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			18541.50	90.86
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.05
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			18551.50	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			1855.15	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			20406.65	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	7.82	44974.58	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		5750	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			44974.58	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			24567.93	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			2608.99	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:2.2	

Cost of Cultivation of Green gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 32636.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 23156.25. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. -9480.38. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.71.

Table 34. Cost of Cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	55.57	12890.31	39.50
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.32	1273.59	3.90
3	Tractor		Hours	1.54	1157.81	3.55
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	23.16	2084.06	6.39
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	15.44	3087.50	9.46
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	3.09	2161.25	6.62
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.54	1698.12	5.20
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	41.68	0.13
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1084.91	3.32
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				25479.25	78.07
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.51
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				25645.92	78.58
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			16.98	4013.75	12.30
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				29659.67	90.88
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.03
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				29669.67	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2966.97	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				32636.63	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		4.63	23156.25	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			5000	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				23156.25	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-9480.38	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				7047.05	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.71	

Cost of cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 33014.07. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42105.09. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 9091.02. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.28.

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

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	25.21	5445.15	16.49
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0	0	0
3	Tractor		Hours	2.44	1832.58	5.55
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	122.17	13027.26	39.46
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	3.37	2357.39	7.14
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.52	1707.75	5.17
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	17.85	0.05
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2052.29	6.22
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				26440.27	80.09
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.50
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				26606.94	80.59
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			13.83	3395.85	10.29
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				30002.79	90.88
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.03
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				30012.79	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3001.28	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				33014.07	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		8.71	42105.09	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4833.33	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				42105.09	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				9091.02	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3789.76	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.28	

Cost of cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Red gram in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 33653.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 46257.47. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 12604.28. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.37.

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

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	36.94	8350.98	24.81
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.88	1582.46	4.70
3	Tractor		Hours	2.80	2098.50	6.24
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	13.16	1505.59	4.47
7	FYM		Quintal	20.19	4038.58	12
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	3.83	3504.64	10.41
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.05	2029.46	6.03
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	82.40	0.24
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1330.59	3.95
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				24523.20	72.87
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.50
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				24689.87	73.37
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			22.86	5893.94	17.51
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				30583.81	90.88
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.03
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				30593.81	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3059.38	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				33653.19	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		9.39	46007.11	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4897.22	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		7.51	250.36	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			33.33	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				46257.47	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				12604.28	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3582.21	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.37	

Cost of cultivation of Sorghum: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Sorghum in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 26876.85. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 26399.54. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -477.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.98.

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

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	33.21	7697.22	28.64
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.32	1274.37	4.74
3	Tractor		Hours	1.24	926.25	3.45
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	12.97	1420.82	5.29
7	FYM		Quintal	12.35	2470	9.19
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	3.50	2944.74	10.96
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.37	2604.83	9.69
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	0.81	0
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1134.05	4.22
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				20473.09	76.17
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.62
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				20639.76	76.79
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			14.77	3783.75	14.08
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				24423.50	90.87
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.04
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				24433.50	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2443.35	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				26876.85	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		12.97	24649.01	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1900	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		17.51	1750.53	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			100	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				26399.54	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-477.31	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2071.73	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.98	

Cost of Cultivation of Paddy: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Paddy in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Paddy was Rs. 51353.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 70297.25. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 18943.30. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.37.

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

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	63.81	14516.26	28.27
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.10	1153.76	2.25
3	Tractor		Hours	3.85	2886.15	5.62
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	132.63	7546.18	14.69
7	FYM		Quintal	19.76	3952	7.70
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.67	4665.84	9.09
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.92	2999.12	5.84
10	Irrigation		Number	5.85	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	78.30	0.15
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2300.42	4.48
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				40098.04	78.08
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				55.56	0.11
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				40153.60	78.19
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			25.01	6524.82	12.71
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				46678.42	90.90
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				7	0.01
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				46685.42	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4668.54	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				51353.96	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		51.64	67129.18	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1300	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		31.68	3168.08	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			100	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				70297.25	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				18943.30	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				994.50	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.37	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicate that, 23.53 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate

Table 39. Adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	4	28.57	4	30.77	0	0	8	23.53

Annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 45,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 81,210.71, for small farmers it was Rs. 74,203.85 and semi medium farmers it was Rs. 185,250.

Table 40. Annual gross income in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed (Avg. value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Service/salary	0	12,500	0	0	5,147.06
2	Wage	45,000	30,928.57	22,615.38	105,000	34,176.47
3	Agriculture	0	37,782.14	51,588.46	80,250	40,002.94
Income(Rs.)		45,000	81,210.71	74,203.85	185,250	79,326.47

Average annual expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,555.47. For landless households it was Rs. 2,000, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,740.99, for small farmers it was Rs. 2,789.40 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 52,125.

Table 41. Average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Service/salary	0	2,500	0	0	147.06
2	Wage	10,000	16,516.67	12,954.55	60,000	15,020.59
3	Agriculture	0	19,357.14	23,307.69	44,250	19,485.29
Total		10,000	38,373.81	36,262.24	104,250	188,886.05
Average		2,000	2,740.99	2,789.40	52,125	5,555.47

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 4 mango tree in their field.

Table 42. Horticulture species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Mango	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicate that, households have planted 2

teak, 25 Neem and 4 tamarind trees in their field and also 5 neem and 1 tamarind trees in their backyard.

Table 43: Forest species grown in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Teak	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
2	Neem	0	1	9	4	16	0	0	0	25	5
3	Tamarind	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	1

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

Average Additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 617.65 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 12,941.18 for irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 323.53 for improved crop production and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 58.82 for improved livestock management.

Table 44: Source of funds for additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (13)	SMF (2)	All (34)
1	Land development	0	214.29	1,384.62	0	617.65
2	Irrigation facility	0	7,142.86	0	0	2,941.18
3	Improved crop production	0	285.71	538.46	0	323.53
4	Improved livestock management	0	0	153.85	0	58.82

Source of additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that government subsidy was the source of additional investment for 2.94 per cent each for irrigation facility. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 17.65 per cent each for land development, 8.82 per cent for improved crop production and 2.94 per cent for improved livestock management.

Table 45: Source of funds for additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro – watershed

Sl. No	Item	Land development		Irrigation facility		Improved crop production		Improved livestock management	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Government subsidy	0	0.0	1	2.94	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Soft loan	6	17.65	0	0.0	3	8.82	1	2.94

Marketing of the agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, cotton was sold to the extent of 56.52 per cent, Green gram and sorghum was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Groundnut was sold to the extent of 90.91

per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 95 per cent and red gram to the extent of 94.35 per cent.

Table 46. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Cotton	23.0	10.0	13.0	56.52	5750.0
2	Greengram	6.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	5000.0
3	Groundnut	33.0	3.0	30.0	90.91	4833.33
4	Paddy	100.0	5.0	95.0	95.0	1300.0
5	Redgram	168.0	9.5	158.5	94.35	4897.22
6	Sorghum	22.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	1900.0

Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, about 26.47per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 58.82 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated market.

Table 47. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	5	35.71	4	30.77	0	0	9	26.47
2	Regulated Market	0	0	9	64.29	9	69.23	2	100	20	58.82

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, 85.29 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation.

Table 48. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	0	0	14	100	13	100	2	100	29	85.29

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, 82.35 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.

Table 49. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL(5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF(2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	14	100	12	92.31	2	100	28	82.35

Interest shown towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicated that, 79.41 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

Table 50. Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	12	85.71	13	100	2	100	27	79.41

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, 88.24 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel and 11.76 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.

Table 51. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	5	100	12	85.71	11	84.62	2	100	30	88.24
2	LPG	0	0	2	14.29	2	15.38	0	0	4	11.76

Source of drinking water: The data regarding source of drinking water in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 67.65 per cent of the households in the micro watershed and 32.35 per cent of the households used bore well.

Table 52. Source of drinking water in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	3	60	11	78.57	7	53.85	2	100	23	67.65
2	Bore Well	2	40	3	21.43	6	46.15	0	0	11	32.35

Source of light: The data regarding source of light in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Table 53. Source of light in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	5	100	14	100	13	100	2	100	34	100

Existence of Sanitary toilet facility: The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, 58.82 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.

Table 54. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	1	20	14	100	3	23.08	2	100	20	58.82

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 55. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards.

Table 55. Possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	100	14	100	13	100	2	100	34	100

Participation in NREGA program: The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 56. The results indicated that, 64.71 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

Table 56. Participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	2	40	7	50	12	92.31	1	50	22	64.71

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 57. The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 94.12 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 47.06 per cent of the households, vegetables were adequate for 29.41 per cent, fruits were adequate for 41.18 per cent, Milk were adequate for 17.65 per cent, Eggs were adequate for 20.59 per cent and meat were adequate for 26.47 per cent.

Table 57. Adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	4	80	13	92.86	13	100	2	100	32	94.12
2	Pulses	4	80	13	92.86	13	100	2	100	32	94.12
3	Oilseed	4	80	4	28.57	7	53.85	1	50	16	47.06
4	Vegetables	1	20	3	21.43	4	30.77	2	100	10	29.41
5	Fruits	1	20	7	50	5	38.46	1	50	14	41.18
6	Milk	1	20	3	21.43	2	15.38	0	0	6	17.65
7	Egg	0	0	3	21.43	4	30.77	0	0	7	20.59
8	Meat	0	0	5	35.71	4	30.77	0	0	9	26.47

Table 58. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
2	Pulses	1	20	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	2	5.88
3	Oilseed	1	20	9	64.29	6	46.15	1	50	17	50
4	Vegetables	5	100	9	64.29	9	69.23	0	0	23	67.65
5	Fruits	4	80	5	35.71	8	61.54	1	50	18	52.94
6	Milk	3	60	8	57.14	6	46.15	1	50	18	52.94
7	Egg	5	100	10	71.43	10	76.92	2	100	27	79.41
8	Meat	5	100	8	57.14	8	61.54	2	100	23	67.65

Response on Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 58. The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 2.94 per cent of the households, pulses were inadequate for 5.88 per cent, oilseeds were inadequate for 50 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 67.65 per cent, fruits and milk were inadequate for 52.94 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 79.41 per cent and meat were inadequate for 67.65 per cent of the households.

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 59. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the was the constraint experienced by 88.84 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (82.35%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (61.76%), Inadequacy of irrigation water (23.53%), High rate of interest on credit (17.65%), High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (38.24%), Low price for the agricultural commodities and lack of marketing facilities in the area and lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (20.59%), inadequate extension services (11.76%), less rainfall (35.29%) and Source of Agri-technology information (41.18%).

Table 59. Farming constraints Experienced in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL(5)		MF (14)		SF (13)		SMF(2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	1	20	14	100	13	100	2	100	30	88.24
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	0	0	14	100	12	92.31	2	100	28	82.35
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	1	20	10	71.43	9	69.23	1	50	21	61.76
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	0	0	3	21.43	5	38.46	0	0	8	23.53
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	0	0	6	42.86	6	46.15	1	50	13	38.24
6	High rate of interest on credit	0	0	3	21.43	2	15.38	1	50	6	17.65
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	0	0	3	21.43	4	30.77	0	0	7	20.59
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	0	0	4	28.57	2	15.38	1	50	7	20.59
9	Inadequate extension services	0	0	1	7.14	3	23.08	0	0	4	11.76
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	0	0	4	28.57	3	23.08	0	0	7	20.59
11	Less rainfall	0	0	6	42.86	6	46.15	0	0	12	35.29
12	Source of Agri-technology information	1	20	9	64.29	3	23.08	1	50	14	41.18

Chapter 5

SUMMARY

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

The data indicated that there were 77(55.40%) men and 62 (44.60%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.2, marginal farmers' was 3.7, small farmers' was 4.3 and semi medium farmers' was 4.5. The data indicated that, 26 (18.71 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 66 (47.48 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 43 (30.94%) were in 36-60 years of age and 4 (2.88%) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-2 had 51.08 per cent illiterates, 20.86 per cent of them had primary school, 1.44 per cent of them had middle school, 12.23 per cent of them had high school education, 5.76 per cent of them had PUC, 0.72 per cent of them had ITI and masters and 2.16 per cent of them had Degree education.

The results indicate that, 85.29 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture and 14.71 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 21.58 per cent of the household members, 59.71 per cent were agricultural labourers, 15.83 per cent were students and 2.88 per cent were children.

The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions. The results indicate that 17.65 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 76.47 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 5.88 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC.

The results show that 58.82 per cent of the households possess TV, 32.35 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 17.65 per cent of the households possess bicycle, 29.41 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 79.41 per cent of the households possess mobile phones and 2.94 per cent of the households possess computer/ laptop. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 4,150, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,000, bicycle was Rs. 7,333, motor cycle was Rs. 36,500, mobile phone was Rs. 1,570 and computer/laptop was Rs.2,000.

About 2.94 per cent of the households possess bullock cart and tractor, 26.47 per cent of them possess plough, 5.88 per cent of them possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill, 11.76 per

cent of them possess sparyer and 58.82 per cent of them possess weeder. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 20,000, plough was Rs. 2,208, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs. 2,750, tractor was Rs. 3000,000, sprayer was Rs. 2,850, and the average value of weeder was Rs.24.

The results indicate that, 35.29 per cent of the households possess bullocks and 2.94 per cent of the households possess buffalo.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed and average own labour (women) available was 1.32, average hired labour (men) available was 7.06 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.97. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed possess 29.26 ha (95.56%) of dry land and 1.36 ha (4.44%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 9.75 ha (100%) of dry land. Small farmers possess 15.05 ha (91.72%) of dry land and 1.36 ha (8.28%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.45 ha (100%) of dry land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 369,013.70 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 882,142.88. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 563,926.94 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 298,790.32 for dry land and Rs. 882,142.88 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 179,636.36 for dry land.

The results indicate that, there were 1de-functioning and 2 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 5.88 per cent of the farmers. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 4.12 meters.

The results indicate that small farmers had an irrigated area of 1.36 ha respectively. The results indicate that, farmers have grown red gram (18.38 ha), groundnut (4.09 ha), cotton (2.96 ha), Paddy (2.17 ha), green gram (1.3 ha) and sorghum (1.69 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, paddy and sorghum. Small farmers have grown red gram, groundnut, cotton, green gram and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram and groundnut. . The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-2 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.

The results indicate that, 67.65 per cent of the households have bank account and savings. The results indicate that, 67.65 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources. The results indicate that, 4.35 per cent of the households have borrowed from grameena bank and SHGs/CBOs. The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs, 1,521.74. The results

indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from institutional sources. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was high rate of interest.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 20406.65. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 44974.58. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 24567.93. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.2. The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 32636.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 23156.25. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. -9480.38. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.71. The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 33014.07. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42105.09. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 9091.02. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.28. The total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 33653.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 46257.47. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 12604.28. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.37. The total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 26876.85. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 26399.54. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -477.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:0.98. The total cost of cultivation for Paddy was Rs. 51353.96. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 70297.25. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 18943.30. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.37.

The results indicate that, 23.53 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 45,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 81,210.71, for small farmers it was Rs. 74,203.85 and semi medium farmers it was Rs. 185,250. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,555.47. For landless households it was Rs. 2,000, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 2,740.99, for small farmers it was Rs. 2,789.40 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 52,125.

The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 4 mango tree in their field. The results indicate that, households have planted 2 teak, 25 Neem and 4 tamarind trees in their field and also 5 neem and 1 tamarind trees in their backyard.

The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 617.65 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 12,941.18 for irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs.

323.53 for improved crop production and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 58.82 for improved livestock management.

The results indicated that government subsidy was the source of additional investment for 2.94 per cent each for irrigation facility. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 17.65 per cent each for land development, 8.82 per cent for improved crop production and 2.94 per cent for improved livestock management.

The results indicated that, cotton was sold to the extent of 56.52 per cent, Green gram and sorghum was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Groundnut was sold to the extent of 90.91 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 95 per cent and red gram to the extent of 94.35 per cent.

The results indicated that, about 26.47per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 58.82 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated market. The results indicated that, 85.29 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation.

The results indicated that, 82.35 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm. The results indicated that, 79.41 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

The results indicated that, 88.24 per cent of the households used firewood as a source of fuel and 11.76 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 67.65 per cent of the households in the micro watershed and 32.35 per cent of the households used bore well.

Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed. The results indicated that, 58.82 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards. The results indicated that, 64.71 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 94.12 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 47.06 per cent of the households, vegetables were adequate for 29.41 per cent, fruits were adequate for 41.18 per cent, Milk were adequate for 17.65 per cent, Eggs were adequate for 20.59 per cent and meat were adequate for 26.47 per cent.

The results indicated that, cereals were inadequate for 2.94 per cent of the households, pulses were inadequate for 5.88 per cent, oilseeds were inadequate for 50 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 67.65 per cent, fruits and milk were inadequate for

52.94 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 79.41 per cent and meat were inadequate for 67.65 per cent of the households.

The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the was the constraint experienced by 88.84 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (82.35%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (61.76%), Inadequacy of irrigation water (23.53%), High rate of interest on credit (17.65%), High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (38.24%), Low price for the agricultural commodities and lack of marketing facilities in the area and lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (20.59%), inadequate extension services (11.76%), less rainfall (35.29%) and Source of Agri-technology information (41.18%).