



हर कदम, हर डगर  
किसानों का हमसफर  
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

*Agrisearch with a human touch*

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

**YADGIR RF-1 (4D2D6A2b) MICROWATERSHED**

**Gurumitkal Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka**

**Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II**

**SUJALA – III**

**World Bank funded Project**



**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 Inventory. 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 YadgirRf1 Microwatershed, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka” for integrated development was taken up in collaboration with the State Agricultural Universities, IISC, KRSRAC, 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 randomly selected representing landed and landless class of farmers in the microwatershed. 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, agricultural extension personnel, KVK officials, developmental departments and other land users to manage the land resources in a sustainable manner.

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

Nagpur

Date: 09-08-2019

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# **PART-A**

## **LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY**



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*The land resource inventory of Yadgir RFIMicrowatershed 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 643 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 339 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils, 293 ha by forest and 11 ha by others (habitation and water body). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.*

- ❖ The soils belong to 8 soil series and 12 soil phases (management units) and 4 land management units.*
- ❖ The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1<sup>st</sup> week of June to 4<sup>th</sup> week of October.*
- ❖ From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- ❖ Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 320 m grid interval.*
- ❖ Land suitability for growing 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops was assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- ❖ About 53 per cent area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- ❖ About 29 per cent area is very shallow (<25 cm), 20 per cent area is shallow (25-50 cm), <1 per cent area is moderately shallow (50-75 cm) and 4 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are deep to very deep (100->150 cm).*
- ❖ About 10 per cent area in the microwatershed has sandy soils, 4 per cent loamy soils and 38 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- ❖ About 10 per cent area in the microwatershed is gravelly (15-35%) and 42 per cent is non gravelly (<15%).*
- ❖ About 49 per cent is very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and 4 per cent is very high (>200 mm/m).*

- ❖ *About 44 per cent area in the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and 9 per cent has gently sloping (3-5% slope) lands.*
- ❖ *An area of about 3 per cent is slightly eroded (e1), 17 per cent is moderately (e2) eroded and 33 per cent area is severely (e3) eroded.*
- ❖ *An area of about <1 per cent is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) in soil reaction, 51 per cent area is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and 1 per cent is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8).*
- ❖ *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of entire soils of the microwatershed is dominantly <2 dsm<sup>-1</sup> indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- ❖ *About 5 per cent of the soils are medium (0.5-0.75%) in organic carbon content and 47 per cent area is high (>0.75%).*
- ❖ *An area of about 34 per cent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus, 6 per cent is high (>57 kg/ha) and 13 per cent area is low (<23 kg/ha) in the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *About 9 per cent is low (<145 kg/ha) in available potassium, 39 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) and 6 per cent is high (>337 kg/ha) in the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *Available sulphur is medium (10-20 ppm) in 31 per cent area and low (<10 ppm) in 22 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 36 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in 17 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the cultivated soils of the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of 29 per cent and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in 24 per cent of cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- ❖ *The land suitability for 29 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

**Land suitability for various crops in the Microwatershed**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Suitability Area in ha (%)</b>		<b>Crop</b>	<b>Suitability Area in ha (%)</b>	
	<b>Highly suitable (S1)</b>	<b>Moderately suitable (S2)</b>		<b>Highly suitable (S1)</b>	<b>Moderately suitable (S2)</b>
<i>Sorghum</i>	1 (<1)	7 (1)	<i>Guava</i>	-	-
<i>Maize</i>	-	8 (1)	<i>Sapota</i>	-	-
<i>Bajra</i>	-	8 (1)	<i>Pomegranate</i>	-	8 (1)
<i>Groundnut</i>	-	-	<i>Musambi</i>	8(1)	-
<i>Sunflower</i>	1(<1)	7(1)	<i>Lime</i>	8(1)	-
<i>Redgram</i>	-	8 (1)	<i>Amla</i>	-	8(1)
<i>Bengal gram</i>	8(1)	-	<i>Cashew</i>	-	-
<i>Cotton</i>	8(1)	-	<i>Jackfruit</i>	-	-
<i>Chilli</i>	-	1(<1)	<i>Jamun</i>	-	8(1)
<i>Tomato</i>	-	1(<1)	<i>Custard apple</i>	8(1)	-
<i>Brinjal</i>	-	8(1)	<i>Tamarind</i>	-	8(1)
<i>Onion</i>	-	-	<i>Mulberry</i>	-	-
<i>Bhendi</i>	-	8(1)	<i>Marigold</i>	-	8(1)
<i>Drumstick</i>	-	8 (1)	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	-	8(1)
<i>Mango</i>	-	-			

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





## **INTRODUCTION**

Soil being a vital natural resource on whose proper use depends the life supporting systems of a country and the socioeconomic development of its people. Soils provide food, fodder, fibre and fuel for meeting the basic human and animal needs. With the ever increasing growth in human and animal population, the demand on soil for more food and fodder production is on the increase. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the capacity of a soil to produce is limited and the limits to the production are set by its intrinsic characteristics, agro-climatic setting, and, use and management. There is, therefore, tremendous pressure on land and water resources, which is causing decline in soil-health and stagnation in productivity. The soils have been degrading at an estimated rate of one million hectares per year and ground water levels have been receding at an alarming rate resulting in decline in the ground water resource. Further, land degradation has emerged as a serious problem which has already affected about 38 lakh ha of cultivated area in the State. Soil erosion alone has degraded about 35 lakh ha. Almost all the uncultivated areas are facing various degrees of degradation, particularly soil erosion; salinity and alkalinity has emerged as a major problem in more than 3.5 lakh ha in the irrigated areas of the State. Nutrient depletion and declining factor productivity is common in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The degradation is continuing at an alarming rate and there appears to be no systematic effort among the stakeholders to contain this process. In recent times, an aberration of weather due to climate change phenomenon has added another dimension leading to unpredictable situation to be tackled by the farmers.

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

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

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

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

The land resource inventory aims to provide site-specific database for Yadgir RF1 microwatershed in Yadgir Taluk and Yadgir District, Karnataka State for the Karnataka Watershed Development Department. The database was generated by using cadastral map of the village as a base along with high resolution IRS LISS IV and Cartosat-1 merged satellite imagery. Later, an attempt will be made to uplink this LRI data generated at 1:7920 scale under Sujala-III Project to the proposed Landscape Ecological Units (LEUs) map.

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

## GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

### 2.1 Location and Extent

The Yadgir RF1 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Himalapura, Kamalanagara, Boodhura and Chinthanapalli villages. It lies between  $16^{\circ} 49'$  and  $16^{\circ} 51'$  North latitudes and  $77^{\circ} 18'$  and  $77^{\circ} 20'$  East longitudes covering an area of about 643 ha. It is about 30 km southeast of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Himalapura on the north and Boodhura village on the east, Chinthanapalli village on the south and Kamalanagara village on the western side.

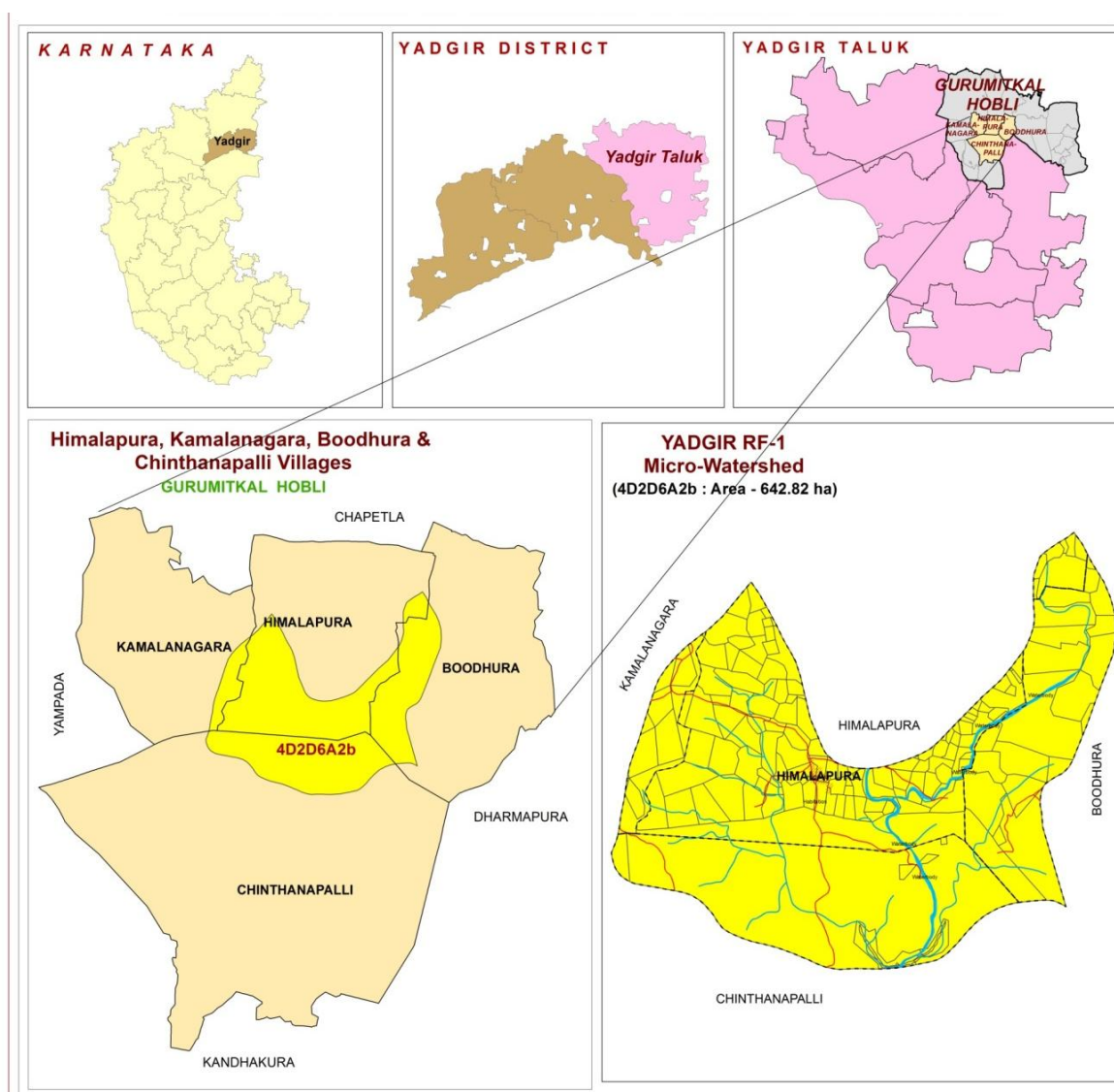


Fig.2.1 Location map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss (Figs.2.2). They are essentially pink to gray and are coarse to medium grained. They consist

primarily of quartz, feldspar, biotite and hornblende. The gray granite gneisses are highly weathered, fractured and fissured upto a depth of about 10 m. Dolerite dykes and quartz veins are common with variable width and found to occur in Yadgir RF1 microwatershed.



Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

### **2.3 Physiography**

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz*; mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 541-629 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.

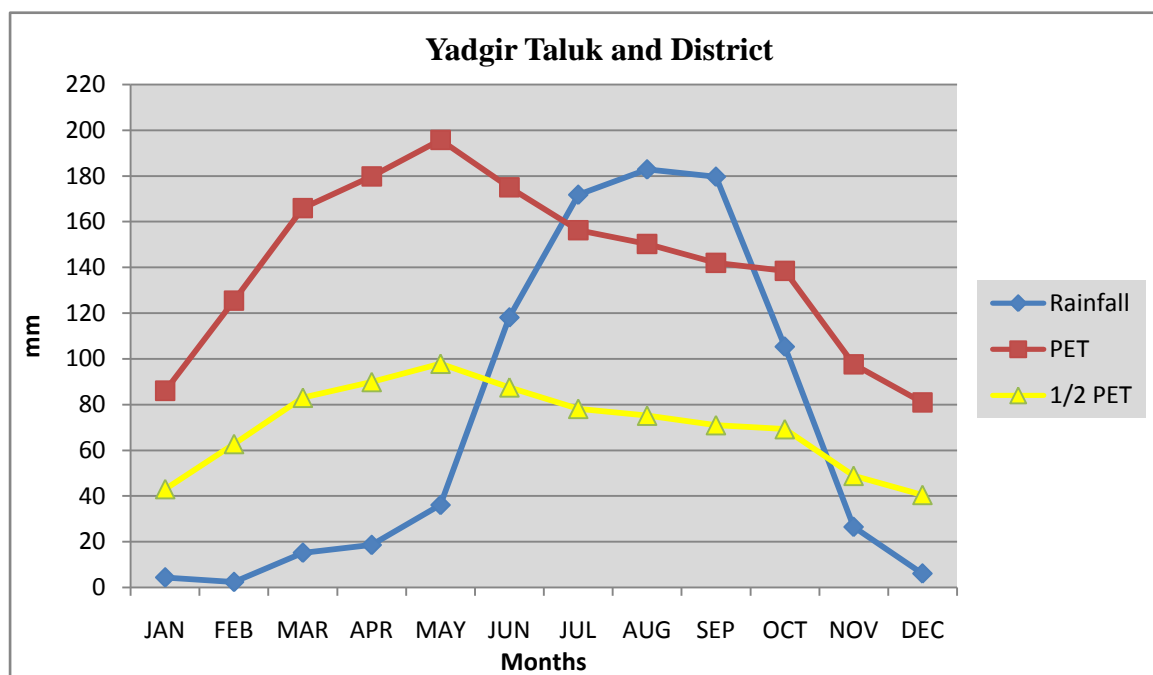
### **2.5 Climate**

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<sup>0</sup>C and 10<sup>0</sup>C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to 45<sup>0</sup>C. Relative humidity varies from 26% in summer to 62% in winter. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapo-Transpiration (PET) is 141 mm and varies from a low of 81 mm in December to 199 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except July, August and September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is 120-150 days and starts from 1<sup>st</sup> week of June to 4<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>		<b>866.3</b>		



**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 RF1 microwatershed

## 2.7 Land Utilization

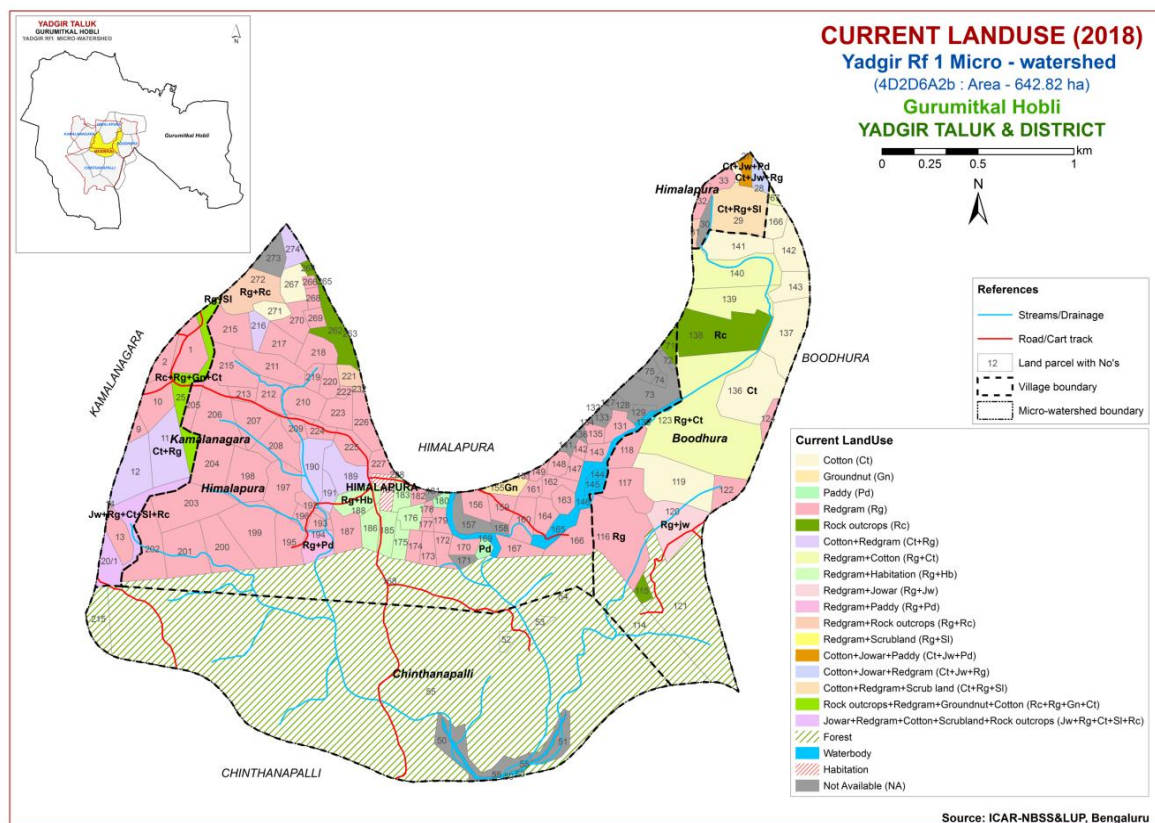
About 72 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Yadgir district is cultivated at present. An area of about 2 per cent is permanently under pasture, 20 per cent under current fallows and 6 per cent under non-agricultural land, and 5 per cent under currently barren. Forests occupy an area of about 7 per cent and 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 and paddy. The cropping intensity is 120 per cent in the taluk. While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is prepared. The current land use map prepared shows the arable and non-arable lands, other land uses and different types of crops grown in the area. The current land use map of Yadgir RF1 microwatershed is presented in



Fig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed is presented in the Figures 2.6. The location of wells in the Yadgir RF1 microwatershed is given in Fig.2.7.

**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 RF1 Microwatershed**



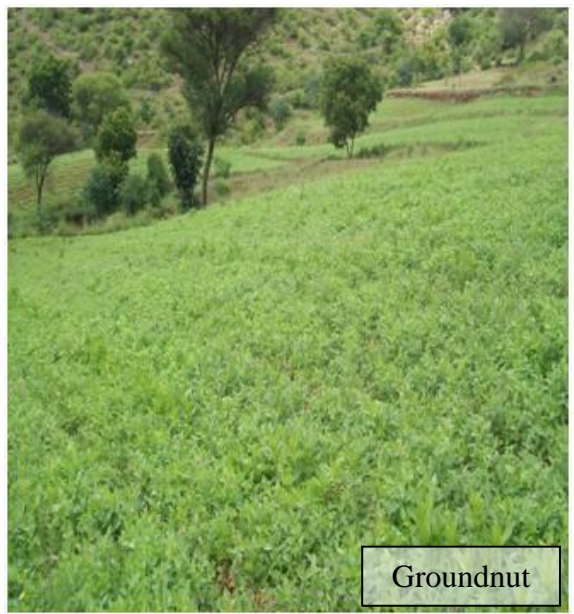


Fig 2.6 Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed



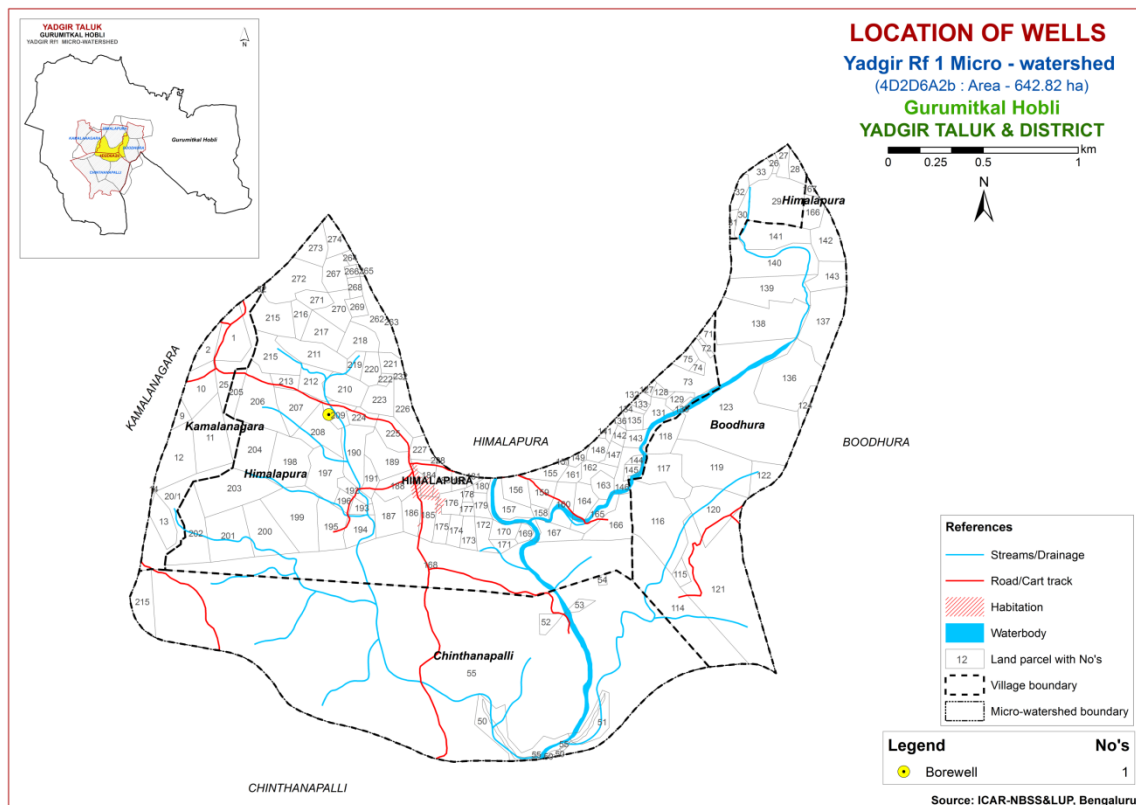


Fig 2.7 Location of wells in Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed



## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly for a given level of management. This was achieved in Yadgir RF1 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 490 ha. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.*, 2015) which is briefly described below.

### 3.1 Base Maps

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

### 3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

False Colour Composites (FCCs) of Cartosat-I and LISS-IV merged satellite data covering microwatershed area was visually interpreted using image interpretation elements and all the available collateral data with local knowledge. The delineated physiographic boundaries were transferred on to a cadastral map overlaid on satellite imagery. Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss 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)
G24	Valleys/ lowlands
G241	Valleys, pink tones
G242	Valleys gray mixed with pink tones

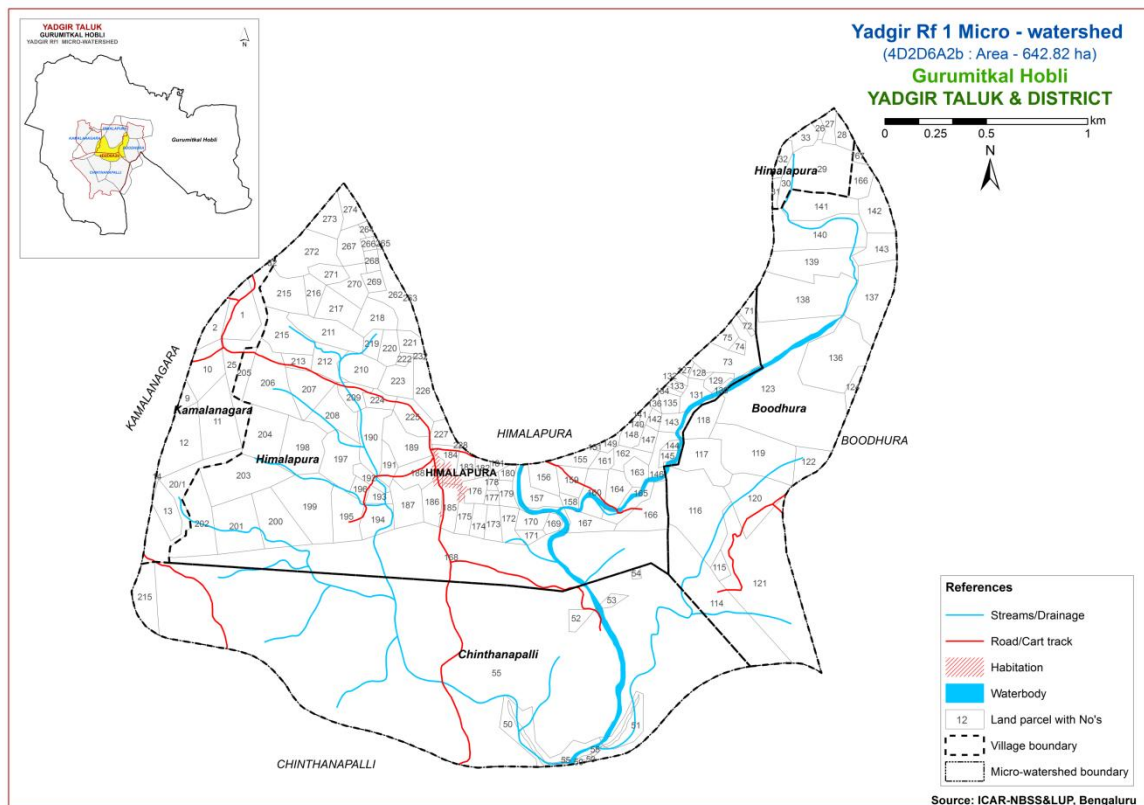


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

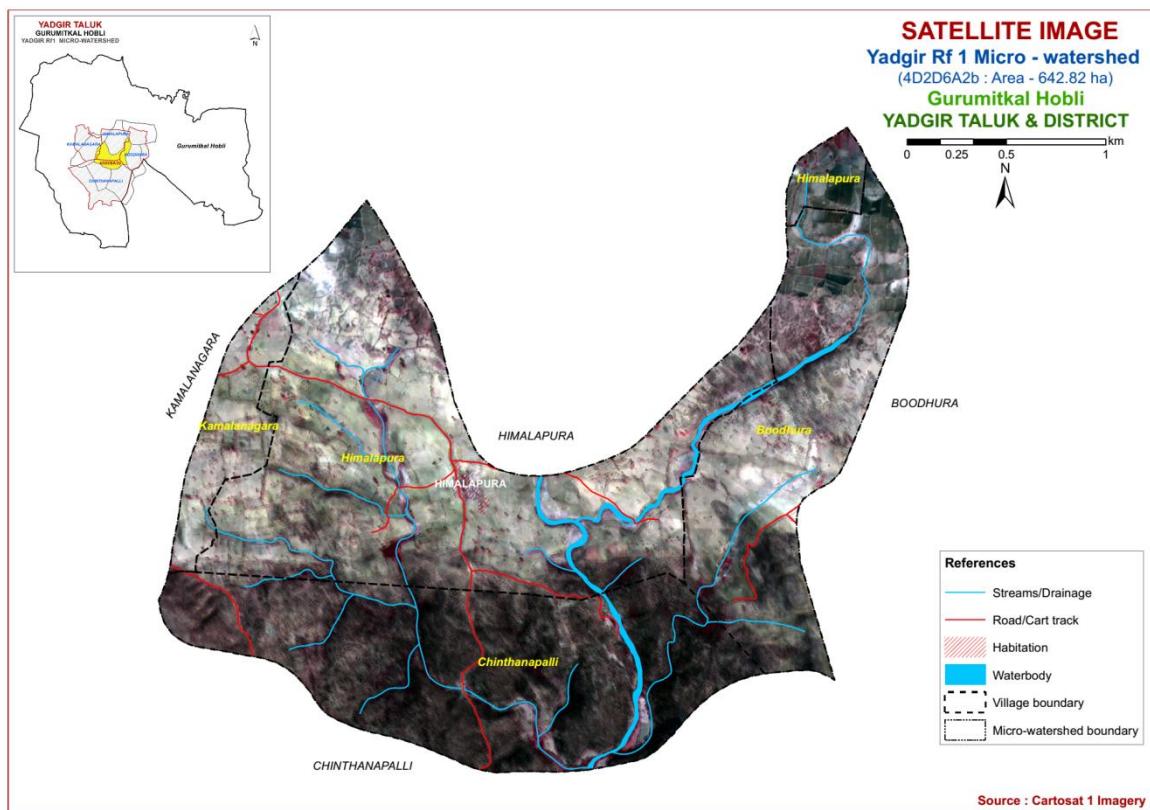


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

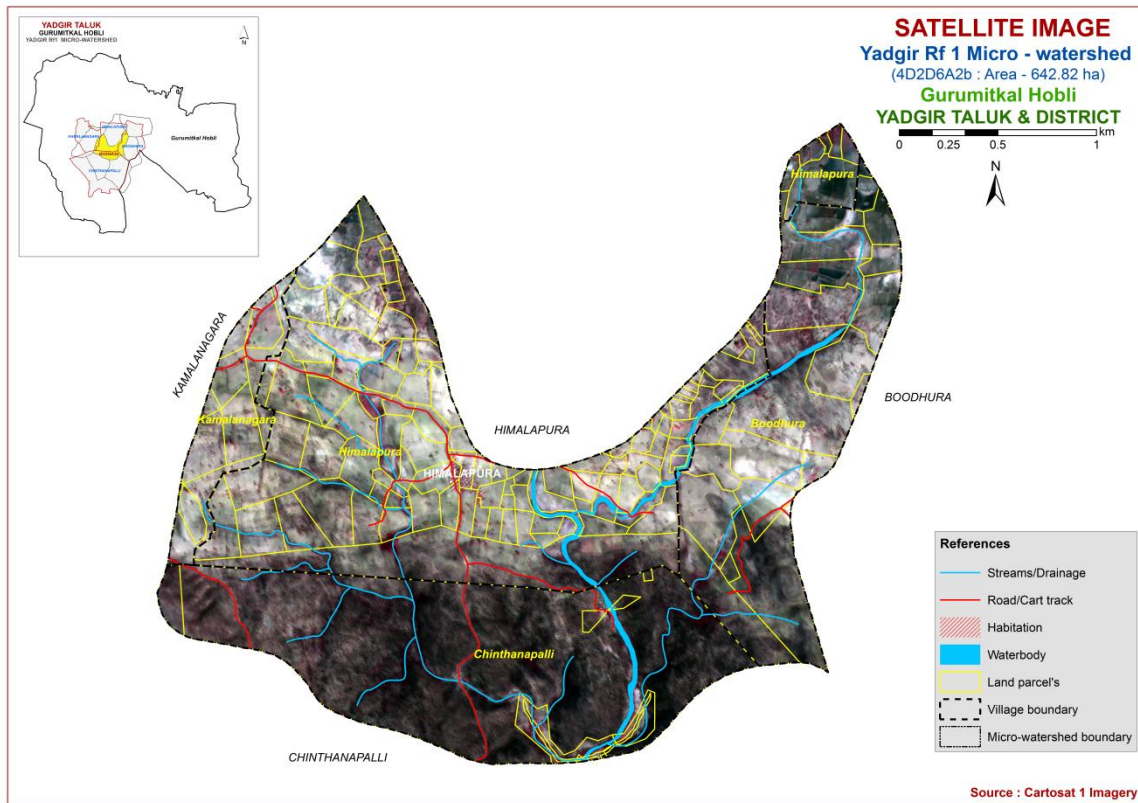


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 3.3 Field Investigation

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

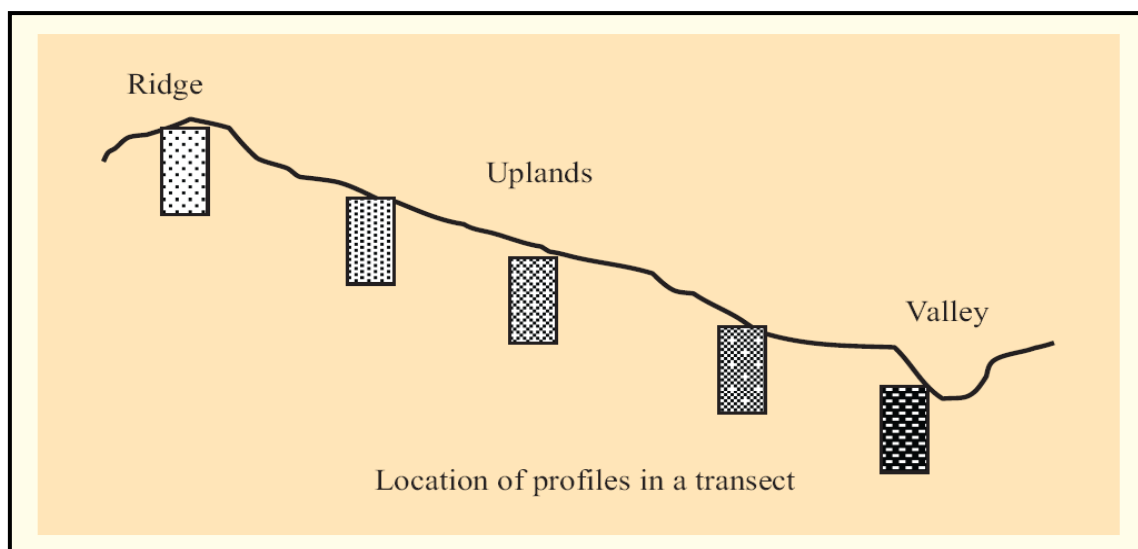


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 8 soil series were identified in the Yadgir RF1 microwatershed.

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

<b>Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape</b>							
<b>Sl. no</b>	<b>Soil Series</b>	<b>Depth (cm)</b>	<b>Colour (moist)</b>	<b>Texture</b>	<b>Gravel (%)</b>	<b>Horizon sequence</b>	<b>Calcareousness</b>
1	BDP (Baddeppalli)	<25	7.5YR 3/2,3/4 5YR 3/4	scl	-	Ap-Ac	es
2	KKR (Kakalwar)	<25	7.5 YR 4/3, 10 YR 6/3	sl	10-15	Ap-AC	-
3	BDL (Badiyala)	25-50	7.5 YR 2.5/3,2.5/2,3/3 10YR 3/4,4/3	sl	-	Ap-Bw	e
4	HTK (Hattikuni)	25-50	10YR4/6,4/4 7.5YR34/4,3/3	sl	10-25	Ap-AC	-
5	SBR (Sambra)	50-75	10YR 7/1 7.5YR 7/4	ls	-	Ap-AC	-
6	NGP (Nagalapur)	100-150	10YR3/2,3/1,2/1	c	-	Ap-Bss	es
7	VKS (Vankasambar)	100-150	10YR5/3, 4/2, 2/1, 2/2, 3/2, 4/3	scl	-	Ap-Bw	es
8	BMN (Bhimanahalli)	>150	10YR 3/1	c	-	Ap-Bss	es

### 3.4 Soil Mapping

The area under each soil series was further separated into soil phases and their boundaries delineated on the cadastral map based on the variations observed in the texture of the surface soil, slope, erosion, presence of gravel, stoniness etc. A soil phase is a subdivision of soil series based mostly on surface features that affect its use and management. The soil mapping units are shown on the map (Fig.3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map. The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 12 mapping units representing 8 soil series occurring in the microwatershed. The soil map unit (soil legend) description is presented in Table 3.2. The soil phase map (management units) shows the distribution of 12 soil phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one soil phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

### 3.5 Land Management Units (LMU's)

The 12 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 4 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based



on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been chosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Yadgir RF1 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

### 3.6 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples for each soil series were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields (61 samples) 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 RF1 Microwatershed**

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
<b>Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape</b>				
	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	<b>181 (28.12)</b>
119		BDPiB3	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, severe erosion	181 (28.12)
	KKR		Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	<b>4 (0.66)</b>
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	4 (0.66)
	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	<b>67 (10.45)</b>
3		BDLbC3	Loamy sand surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion,	27 (4.26)
162		BDLhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	1 (0.08)
5		BDLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	38 (5.9)
6		BDLiB3	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, severe erosion	1 (0.21)
	HTK		Hattikuni soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have	<b>58</b>

		dark yellowish brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	<b>(9.09)</b>
161		HTKbB2g1 Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	33 (5.2)
113		HTKcC2g1 Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	25 (3.89)
	SBR	Sambara soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), somewhat excessively drained, have light gray to pink, loamy sand soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation	<b>3</b> <b>(0.44)</b>
12		SBRcC3g1 Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	3 (0.44)
	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 gently sloping uplands under cultivation	<b>7</b> <b>(1.15)</b>
49		NGPmB2 Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	7 (1.15)
	VKS	Vankasambar soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, very dark brown to brown, sodic calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping lowlands under cultivation	<b>18</b> <b>(2.73)</b>
100		VKSmb1 Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	18 (2.73)
	BMN	Bhimanahalli soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray, calcareous cracking clay black soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	<b>1</b> <b>(0.1)</b>
62		BMNmB2 Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	1 (0.1)
900	Forest		<b>293</b> <b>(45.61)</b>
1000	Others	Water body	<b>11</b> <b>(1.64)</b>

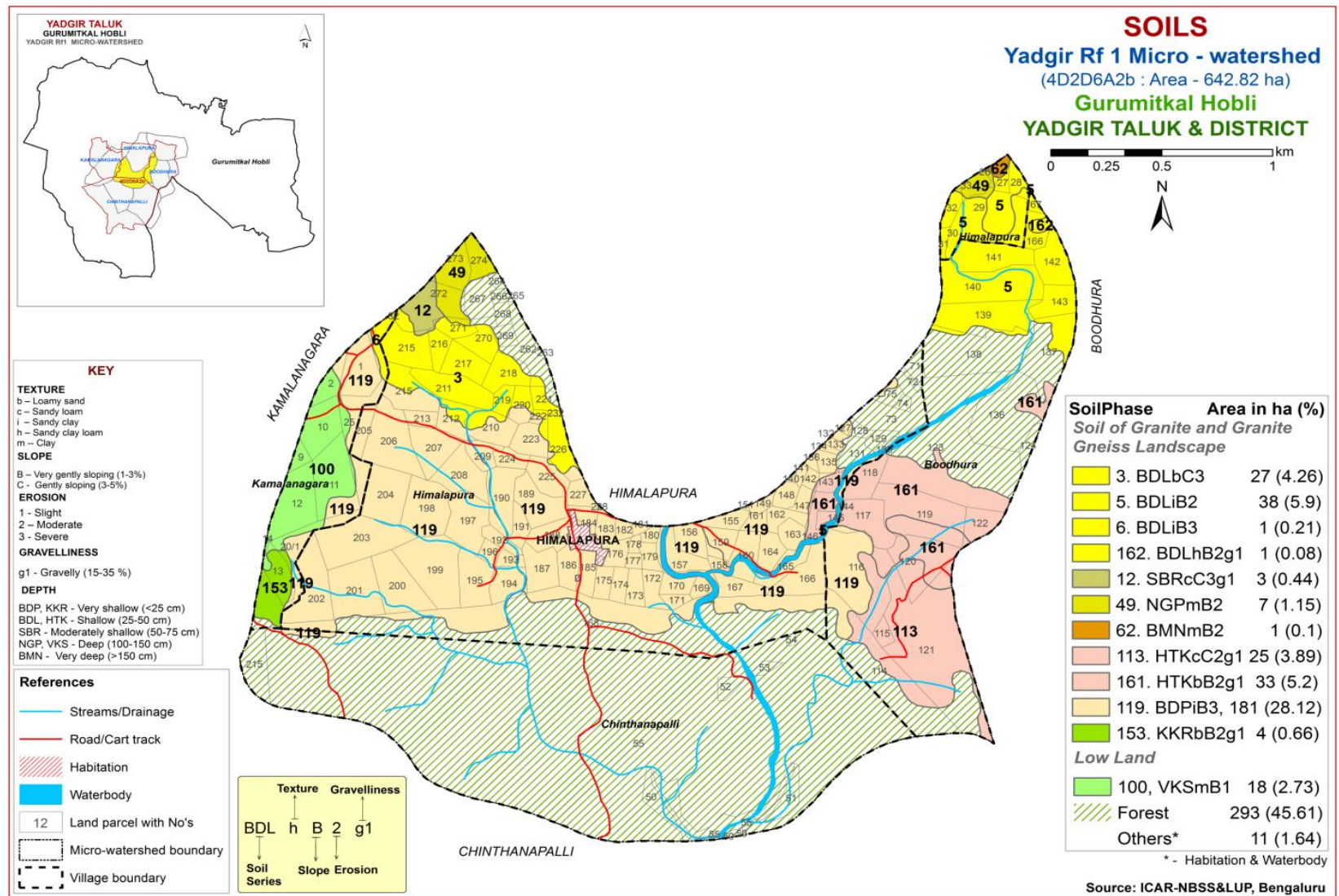


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed



## THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Yadgir RF1 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 8 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 8 soil series identified followed by 12 soil phases (management units) mapped are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Yadgir RF1 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, 8 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, BDP series occupies a maximum area of 181 ha (28%) followed by BDL 67 ha (10%), HTK 58 ha (9%), VKS 18 ha (3%), KKR 4 ha (<1%), SBR 3 ha (<1%), NGP 7 ha (1%), and BMN 1 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 Baddeppalli series has been classified as a member of the loamy, mixed, (calcareous) isohyperthermic family of Lithic Ustorthents.

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





Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Baddeppalli (BDP) Series

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

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



Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

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

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



Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

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

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





Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

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

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



Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Sambara (SBR) Series



**4.1.6 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). Only one phase was identified and mapped.



Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Naglapur (NGP) Series

**4.1.7 Vankasambar (VKS) Series:** Vankasambar soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, very dark brown to brown, sodic, calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping lowlands under cultivation. The Vankasambar series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, (calcareous) isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 120 to 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 9 to 22 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 4 to 5 and chroma 2 to 5. The texture varies from loamy sand, sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 102 to 138 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 5 and chroma 2 to 4. Texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is calcareous sodic soils. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.



Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Vankasambaar (VKS) Series

**4.1.8 Bhimanahalli (BMN) Series:** Bhimanahalli soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, very dark gray, calcareous cracking clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Bhimanahalli series has been classified as a member of the fine, smectitic (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 13 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2 with clay texture. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 163 to 176 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1. Its texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.



Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Bhimanahalli (BMN) Series

**Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Yadgir RF1 microwatershed**

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

**Location:** 16°43'84.4"N 77°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							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
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 <sub>3</sub>	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation	ESP
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
				dS m <sup>-1</sup>	%	%	cmol kg <sup>-1</sup>					%	%		
0-16	8.58	-	-	0.262	1.60	7.67	-	-	0.24	0.06	-	18.10	0.74	100	0.35

*Contd...*

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

**Location:** 16°50'46.5"N 77°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							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
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 <sub>3</sub>	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation	ESP
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
				dS m <sup>-1</sup>	%	%						cmol kg <sup>-1</sup>			
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:** Kakalawar (KKR), Pedon: R-7

**Location:** 16°50'25.9"N 77°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							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
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 <sub>3</sub>	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation	ESP
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
				dS m <sup>-1</sup>	%	%	cmol kg <sup>-1</sup>					%	%		
0-22	5.85	-	-	0.027	0.19	-	0.72	0.21	0.62	0.03	1.58	2.6	0.45	60.90	1.17

*Contd...*

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

**Location:** 16°37'10.0"N 77°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							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
0-12	Ap	87.13	7.04	5.83	10.03	24.32	23.61	23.51	5.67	<15	ls	6.27	2.44
12-28	Bw1	64.63	13.30	22.07	6.74	13.07	22.30	17.01	5.50	<15	scl	16.34	7.83
28-52	BC	73.11	12.02	14.87	3.93	16.03	26.89	18.41	7.86	<15	sl	12.94	5.47

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation	ESP
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl	dS m <sup>-1</sup>	%	%	Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
							cmol kg <sup>-1</sup>								
0-12	6.20	-	-	0.074	1.00	0.00	2.80	0.98	0.14	0.01	3.92	4.20	0.72	93	0.20
12-28	9.04	-	-	0.253	0.80	3.20	-	-	0.16	0.69	-	16.90	0.77	100	4.09
28-52	9.41	-	-	0.364	1.10	3.60	-	-	0.16	1.39	-	11.10	0.75	100	12.52

*Contd...*

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

**Location:** 16°52'84.1"N 77°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							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
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 <sub>3</sub>	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation	ESP			
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				dS m <sup>-1</sup>	%	%	Ca	Mg					K	Na	Total
										cmol kg <sup>-1</sup>								
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			

Contd...



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

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5) dS m <sup>-1</sup>	O.C. %	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation %	ESP %
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
0-9	8.24	-	-	0.145	0.61	0.91	-	-	0.12	0.09	-	7.50	0.76	100	1.15
9-17	8.21	-	-	0.068	0.57	0.39	-	-	0.06	0.12	-	6.70	0.72	100	1.82
17-60	8.47	-	-	0.080	0.38	0.48	-	-	0.03	0.17	-	2.70	0.39	100	6.34
60-78	8.50	-	-	0.081	0.30	0.52	-	-	0.03	0.17	-	2.70	0.46	100	6.43

Contd...



**Soil Series:** Vankasambar (VKS) **Pedon:** R-11

**Location:** 16°34'49.4"N 77°22'46.5"N, Baddepalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic Fulventic Haplustepts

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
0-14	Ap	61.32	10.31	28.37	7.14	12.07	16.04	19.03	7.05	-	scl	20.65	11.25
14-37	Bw1	62.63	8.72	28.65	9.88	14.50	16.19	15.57	6.49	-	scl	24.37	11.33
37-80	Bw2	61.43	9.14	29.43	4.84	15.45	18.01	16.73	6.40	-	scl	41.96	13.39
80-108	Bw3	55.39	11.75	32.86	4.06	5.99	23.87	15.39	6.08	-	scl	45.20	15.45

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5) dS m <sup>-1</sup>	O.C. %	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation %	ESP %
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
0-14	9.1	-	-	0.586	0.96	5.72	-	-	0.54	1.74	-	17.57	0.62	100	3.97
14-37	10.35	-	-	0.595	0.52	7.80	-	-	0.50	4.24	-	16.65	0.58	100	10.19
37-80	10.39	-	-	2.14	0.28	12.35	-	-	0.64	15.89	-	13.45	0.46	100	47.24
80-108	11.15	-	-	3	0.32	11.70	-	-	0.74	20.69	-	22.58	0.69	100	36.656

Contd...

**Soil Series:** Bhimanahalli (BMN) **Pedon:** R-3

**Location:** 16°31'82.4"N 77°12'70.8"E, Bheemanahalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** 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							1/3 Bar	15 Bar
		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)				
0-8	Ap	20.34	19.94	59.72	2.68	5.03	3.75	5.25	3.64	-	c	50.19	33.49
8-40	Bss1	19.61	22.76	57.62	1.94	2.59	5.28	4.96	4.85	-	c	43.22	29.05
40-70	Bss2	21.25	17.65	61.10	3.02	5.26	3.91	5.48	3.58	-	c	44.30	30.25
70-120	Bss3	19.08	22.29	58.63	1.75	5.04	3.84	5.15	3.29	-	c	43.26	30.31
120-170	Bss4	11.11	20.44	68.45	2.04	1.93	1.70	2.83	2.61	-	c	51.33	33.51

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5) dS m <sup>-1</sup>	O.C. %	CaCO <sub>3</sub> %	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/Clay	Base saturation %	ESP %
	Water	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	M KCl				Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
0-8	8.2	-	-	0.284	0.72	4.94	-	-	1.20	0.34	-	52.70	0.88	100	0.65
8-40	8.44	-	-	0.139	0.40	7.28	-	-	0.30	0.48	-	52.06	0.90	100	0.93
40-70	8.32	-	-	0.202	0.40	6.37	-	-	0.18	0.40	-	52.52	0.86	100	0.77
70-120	9.3	-	-	0.282	0.36	6.89	-	-	0.27	0.38	-	50.97	0.87	100	0.75
120-170	8.47	-	-	0.305	0.37	8.19	-	-	0.28	0.91	-	58.19	0.85	100	1.57

## INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

### 5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

*Soil Characteristics:* Depth, texture, gravelliness, calcareousness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 12 soil map units identified in Yadgir RF1 microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 4 land capability subclasses. An area of 339 ha (53%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture. About 293 ha (46%) area is having forest and about 11 ha (2%) is covered by others (water body & habitation) (Fig. 5.1).

Good lands (Class II) cover an area of about 4 per cent and are distributed in the western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil, wetness and erosion. Moderately good lands (Class III) cover an area of about 15 per cent and are distributed in the northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion. Fairly good lands (Class IV) occur in 34 per cent area of the microwatershed and have severe problems of soil and erosion and distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed.

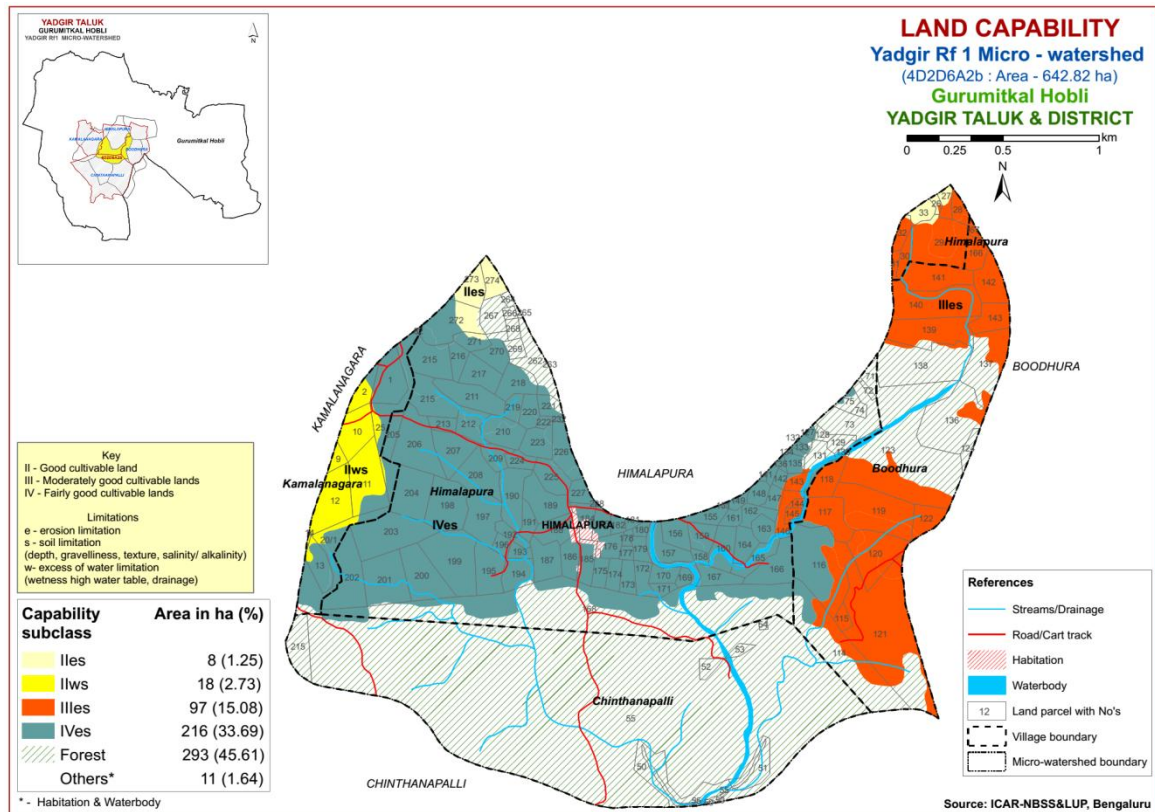


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

## 5.2 Soil Depth

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

Very shallow (<25 cm) soils occur in an area of 185 ha (29%) and are distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed. Shallow (25-50 cm) soils occur in an area of 126 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils occur in an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) soils occur in an area of 25 ha (4%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed. Very deep (>150 cm) soils occur in an area of 1 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed.

The problem soils occupy a maximum area of 311 ha (48%) where only short duration crops can be grown occasionally and the probability of crop failure is very high.

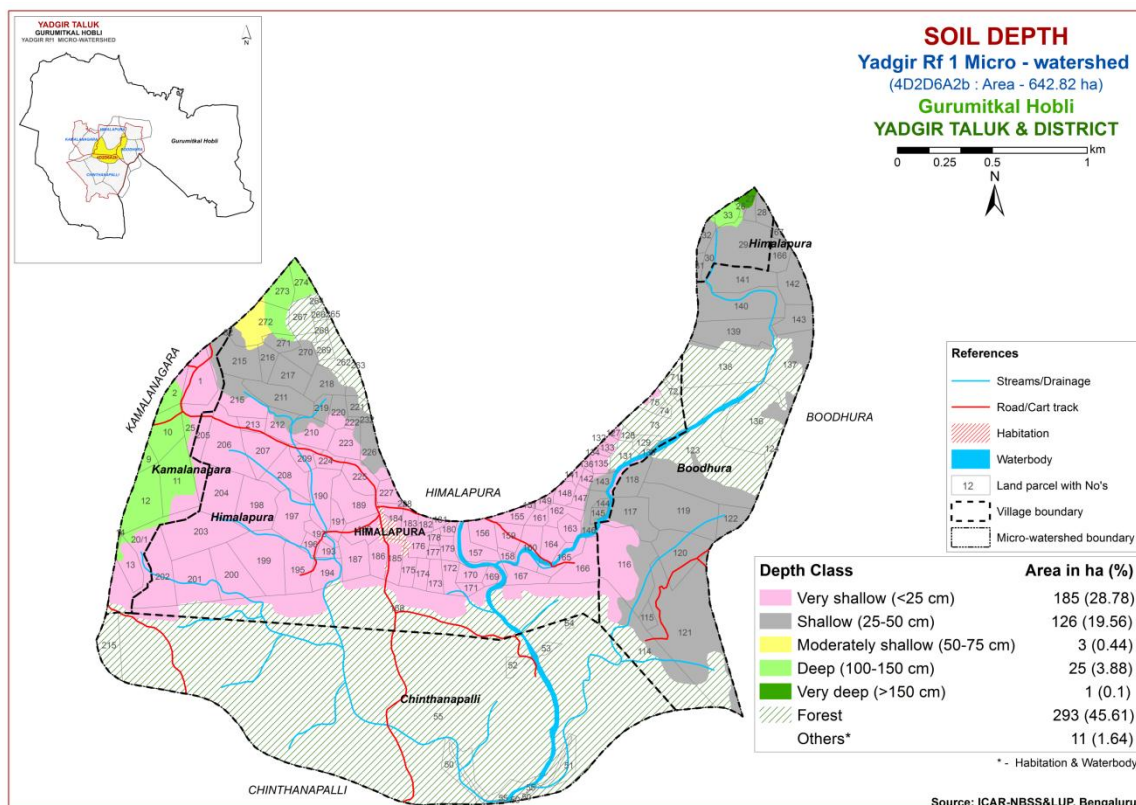


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 5.3 Surface Soil Texture

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

An area of about 65 ha (10%) of the microwatershed has sandy soils at the surface and are distributed in the western, eastern and northwestern part. An area of 29 ha (4%) of the microwatershed has soils that are loamy and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part. An area of 246 ha (38%) of the microwatershed has soils that are clayey and are distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed.

Both clayey and loamy soils have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but clay soils have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. Problem soils cover 65 ha that are sandy. Here only tuber crops can be grown which requires frequent irrigation and addition of manures and fertilizers.



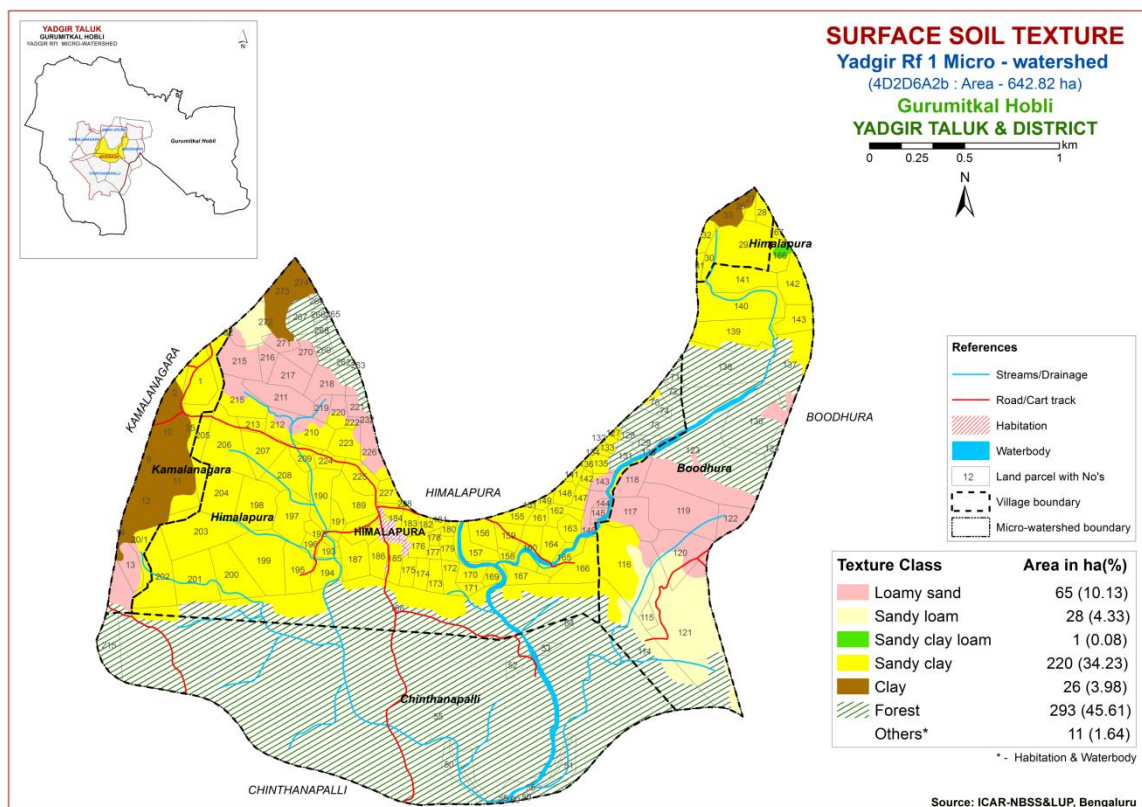


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

#### 5.4 Soil Gravelliness

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

Non gravelly (<15%) soils cover a maximum area of 273 ha (42%) and are distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed. These are the most productive soils, where all climatically adapted short and long duration crops can be grown. Gravelly (15-35%) soils occur in an area of 66 ha (10%) and distributed in the western, eastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed; these lands are low in moisture holding capacity and hence growing of short duration crops is ideal with best management practice.

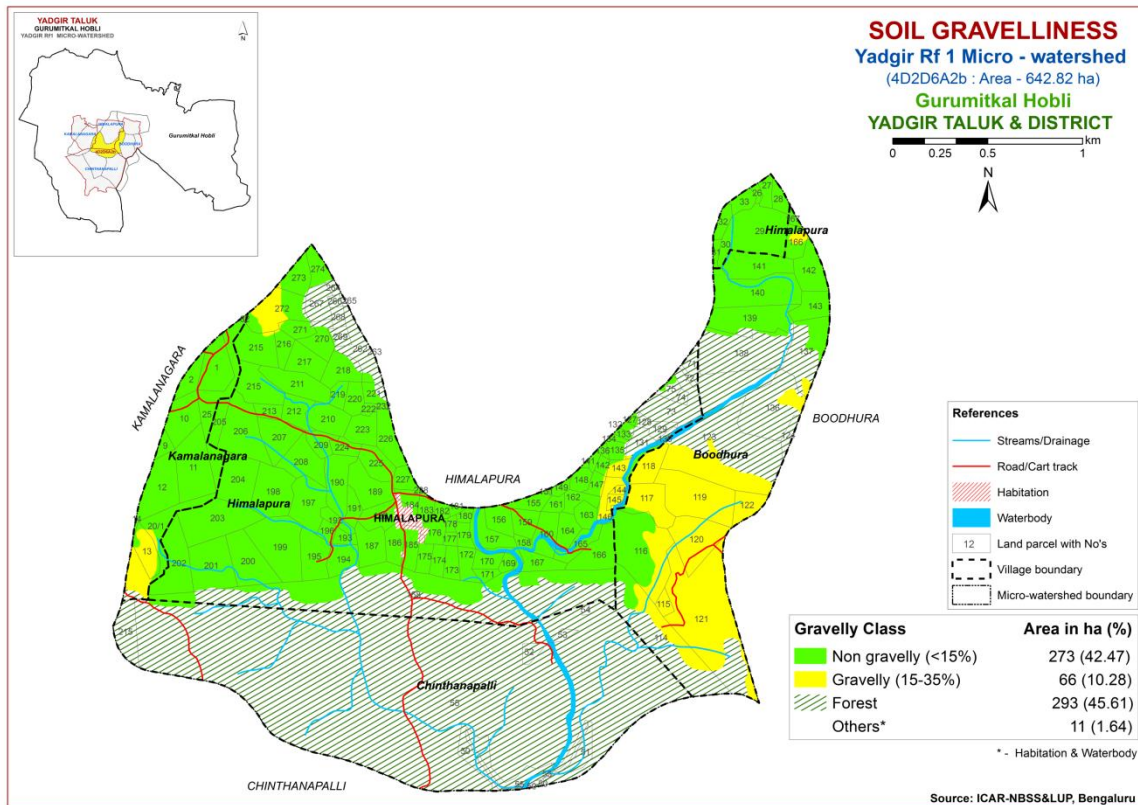


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

Maximum area of about 314 ha (49%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 26 ha (4%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the western, northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 314 ha (49%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and probability of the crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. Potential soils cover about 4% area where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.



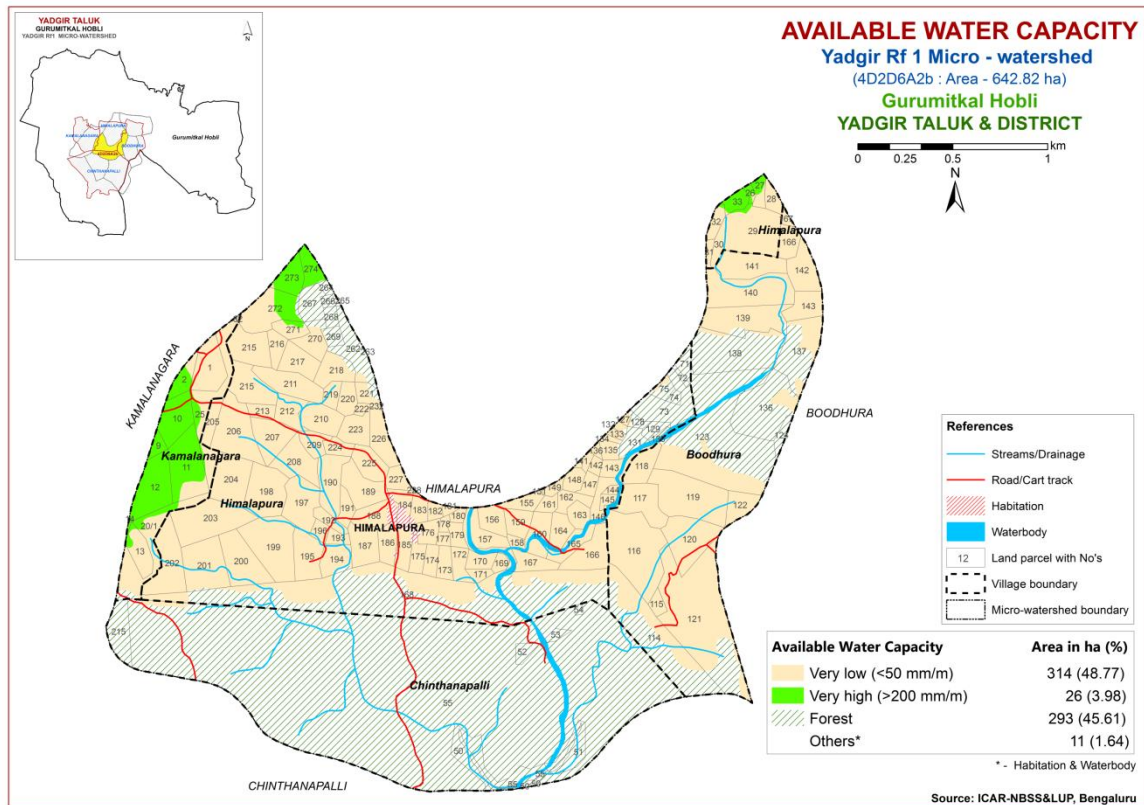


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 5.6 Soil Slope

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

An area of about 284 ha (44%) of the microwatershed falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands, thus these areas have high potential in respect of soil slopes. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures. Gently sloping (3-5%) lands occur in 55 ha (9%) and are distributed in the eastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. In these areas the soil and water conservation measures should be adopted in order to increase the productivity of soils.

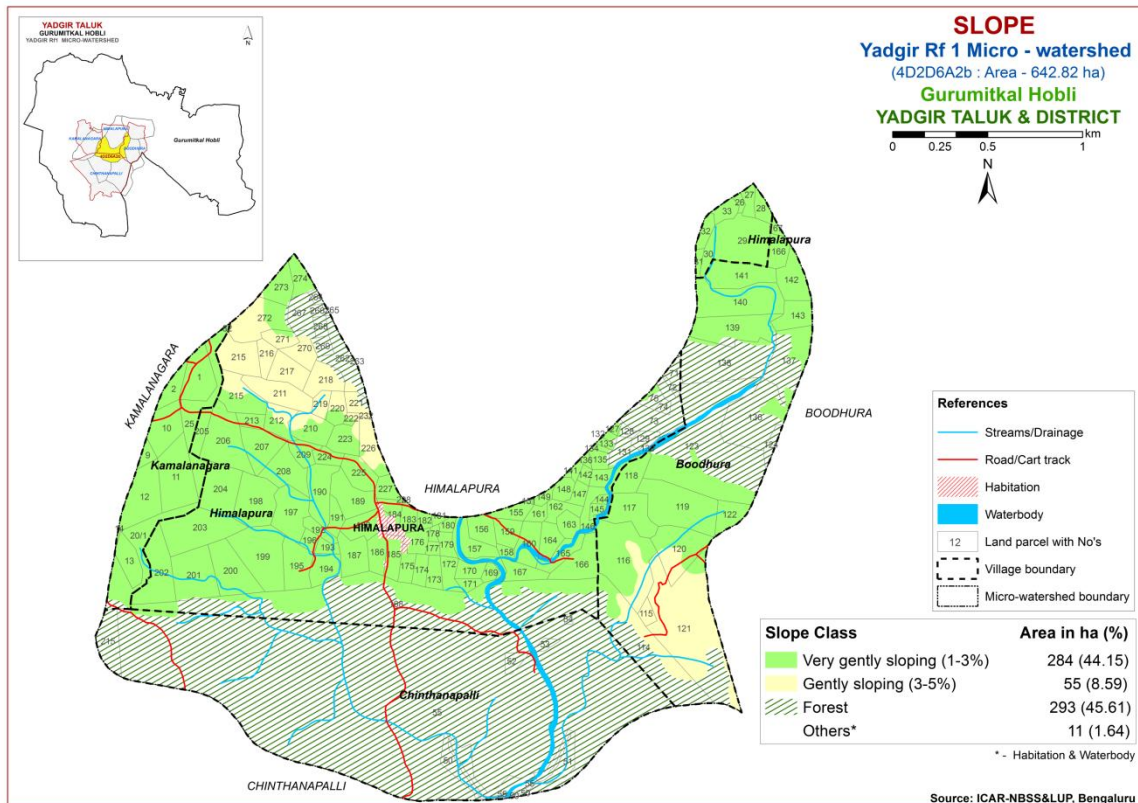


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

## 5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) cover an area of 18 ha (3%) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. Moderately eroded soils (e2 class) cover an area of 109 ha (17%) and are distributed in the eastern, western, northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. Severely eroded soils (e3 class) cover an area of 212 ha (33%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed.

Maximum area of 321 ha (50%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate and severe erosion. For these areas, taking up of soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

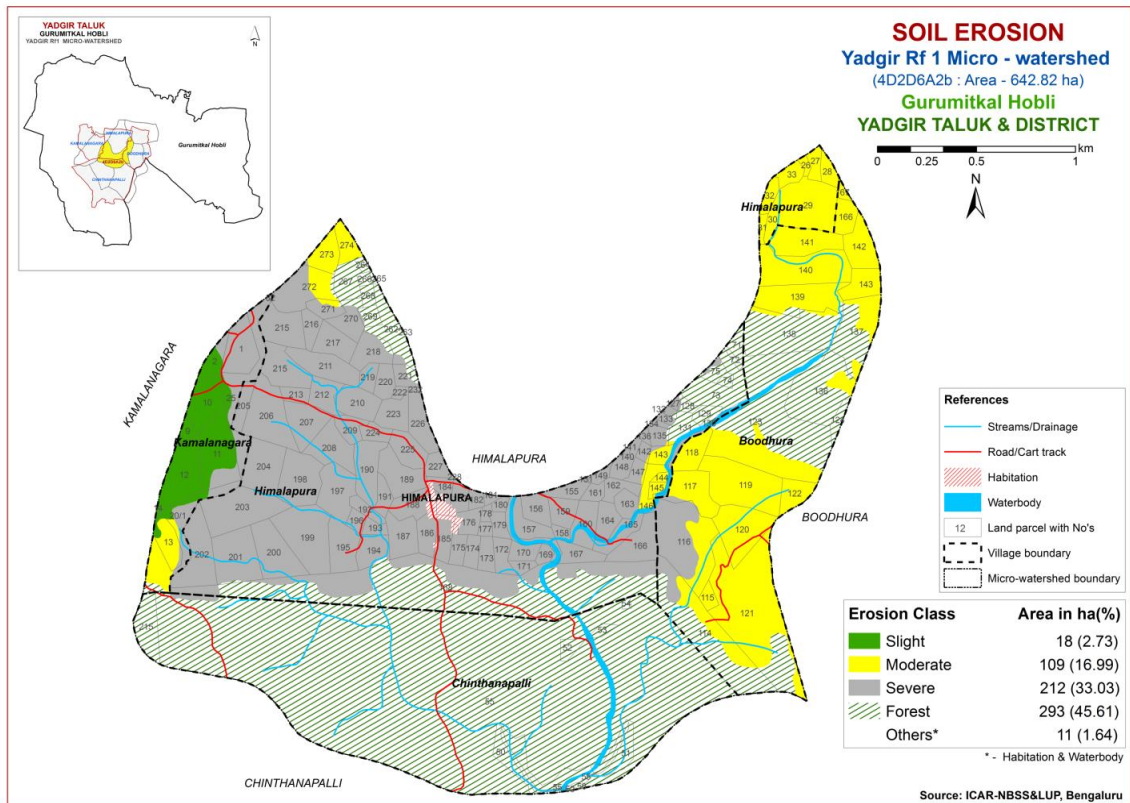


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed



## **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 RF1 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of 4 ha (<1%) is slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.5) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of 329 ha (51%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 6 ha (1%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and is distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.1). Thus, major soils are neutral in reaction in the microwatershed.

### **6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)**

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

### **6.3 Organic Carbon**

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in the soils of the microwatershed is high (>0.75 %) in 305 ha (47%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-0.75%) in about 34 ha (5%) and are distributed in the western and eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).



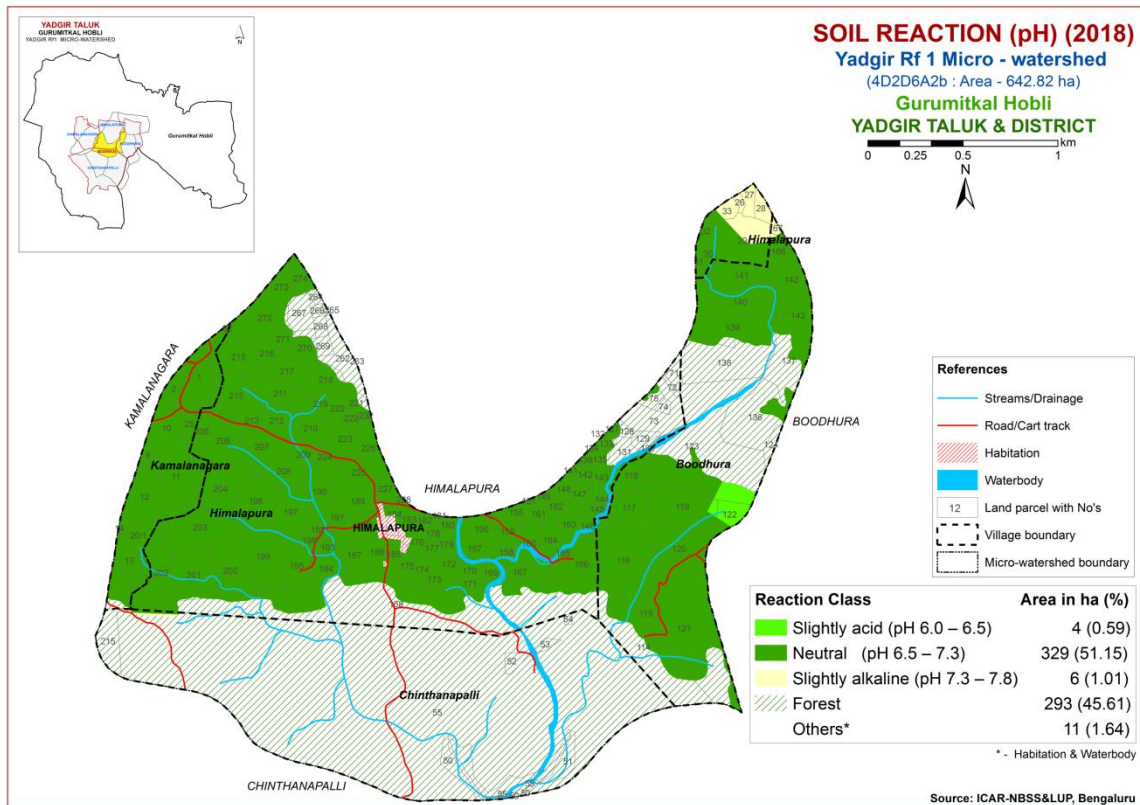


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

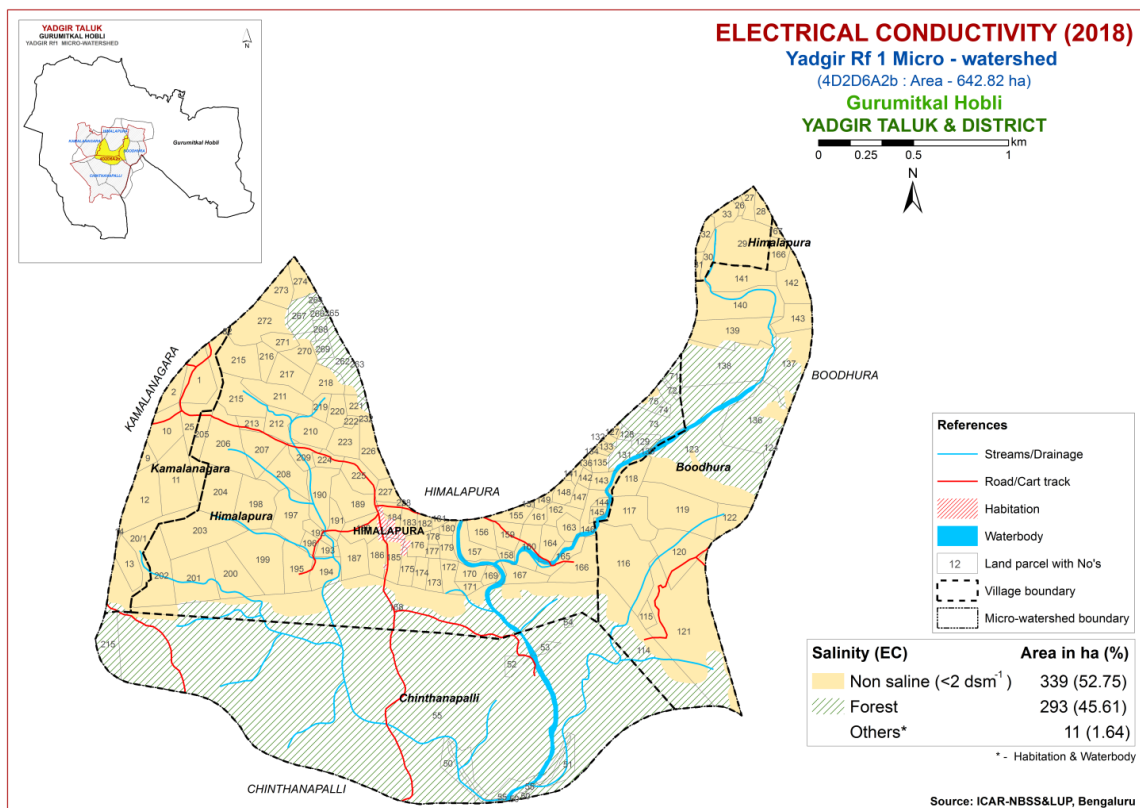


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

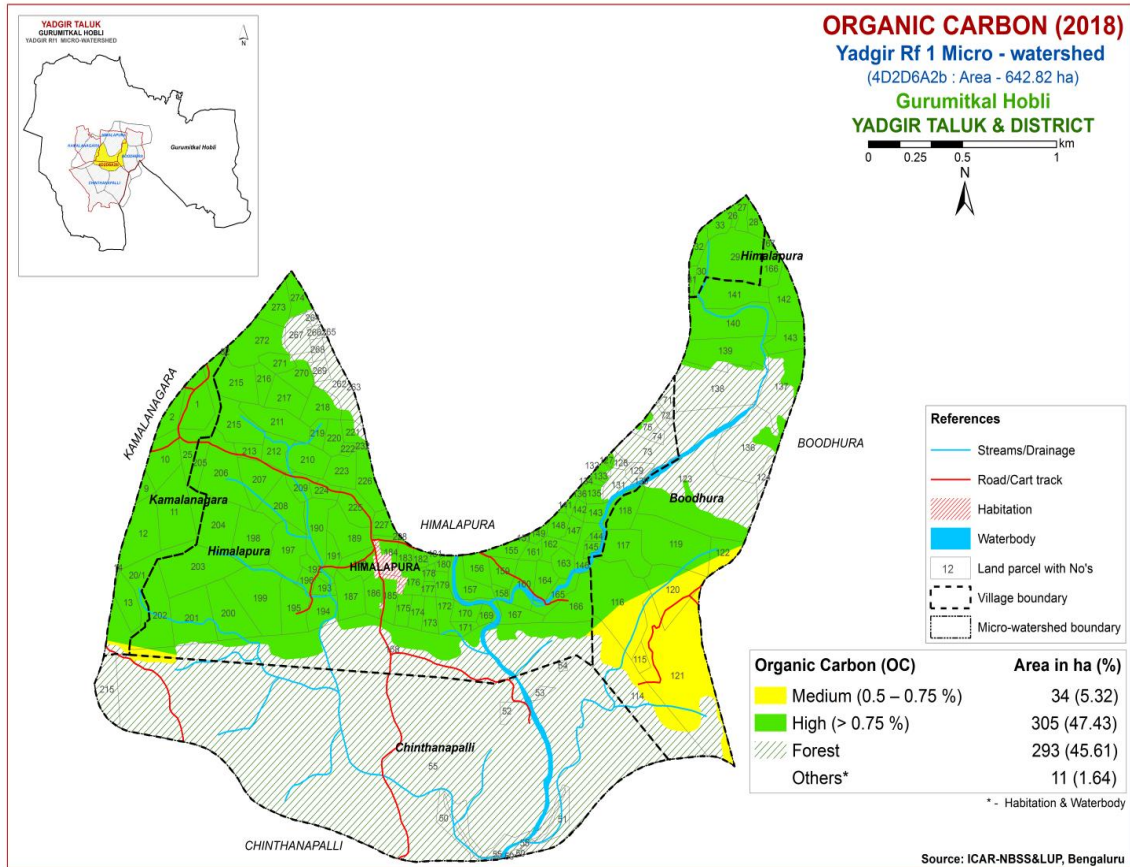


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

#### 6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of about 85 ha (13%) and occur in the northwestern, northeastern, central, eastern and western part of the microwatershed. Medium (23-57 kg/ha) in a maximum area of 217 ha (34%) and occur in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed. High (>57 kg/ha) in an area of 37 ha (6%) and occur in the central and western part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

#### 6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of 55 ha (8%) and are distributed in the central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Medium (145-337 kg/ha) in a maximum area of about 248 ha (38%) and are distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed. High (>337 kg/ha) in an area of 37 ha (6%) and are distributed in the western and northeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5).

#### 6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur content is medium (10-20 ppm) in an area 201 ha (31%) and are distributed in the northwestern, central and western part of the microwatershed. Low (<10 ppm) in an area of 138 ha (22%) and are distributed in the northeastern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

### 6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in 233 ha (36%) and are distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-1.0ppm) in an area of 106 ha (17%) and are distributed in the northeastern, central, northwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

### 6.8 Available Iron

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

### 6.9 Available Manganese

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

### 6.10 Available Copper

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

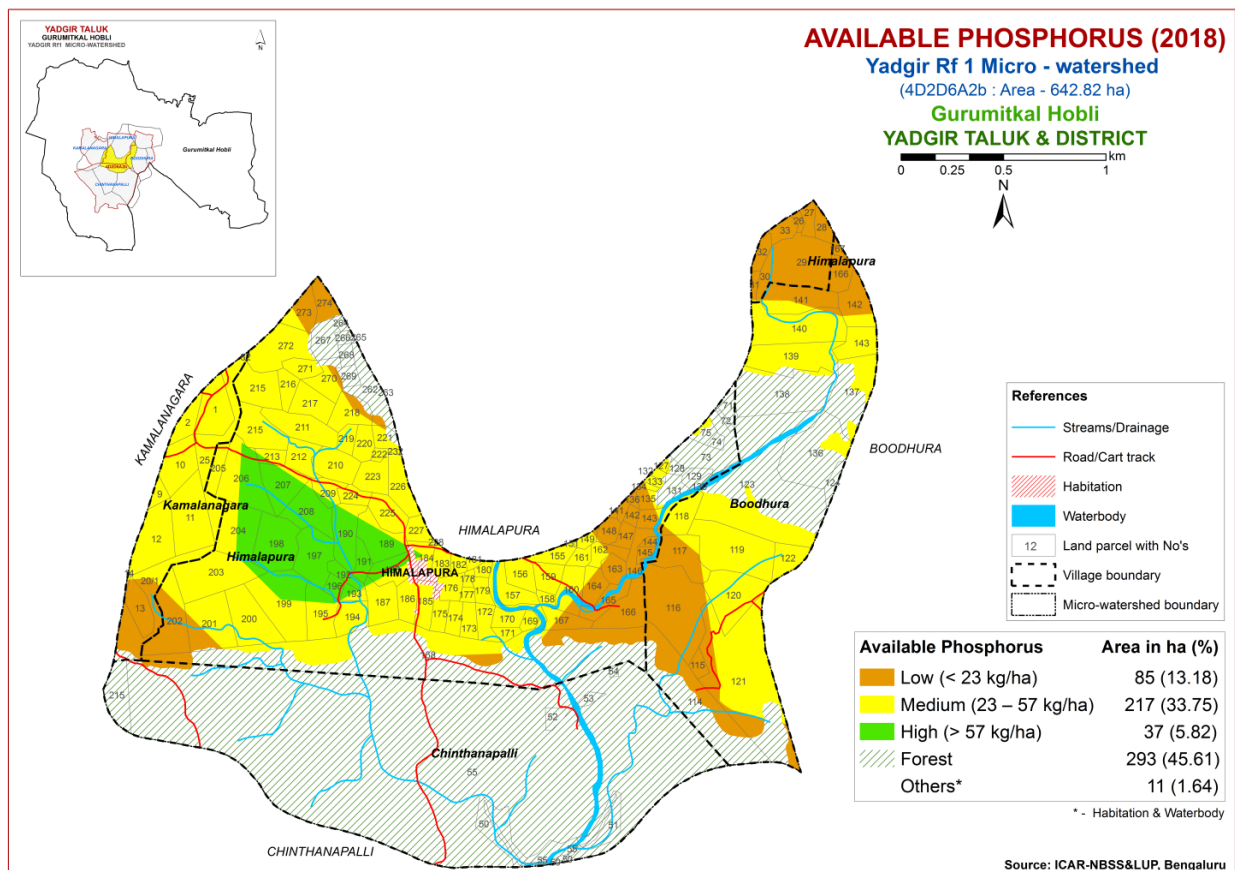


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed



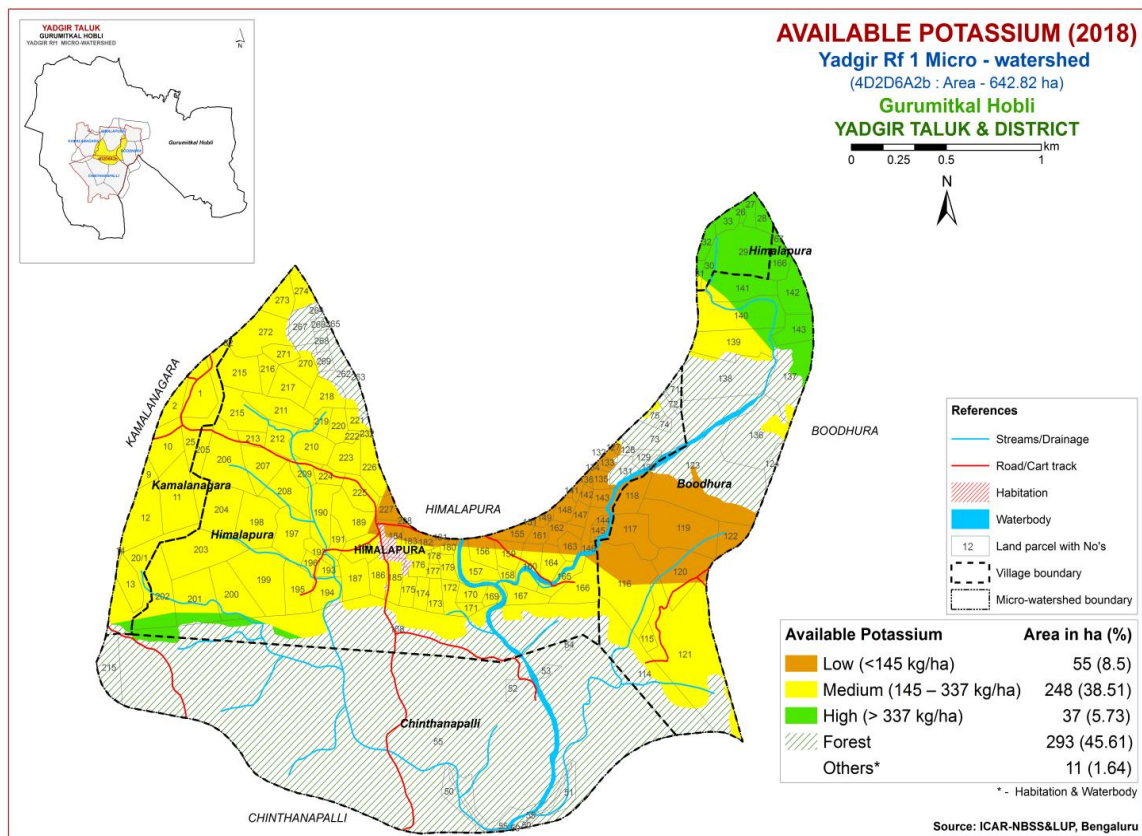


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

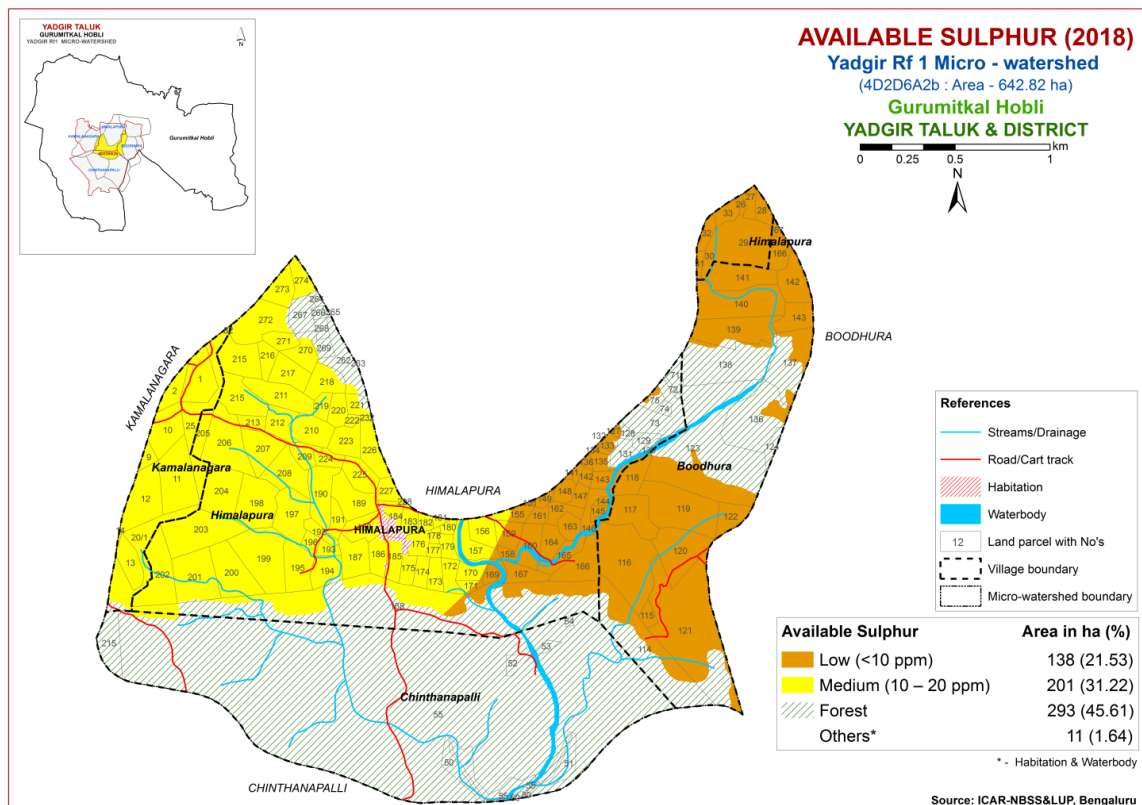


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

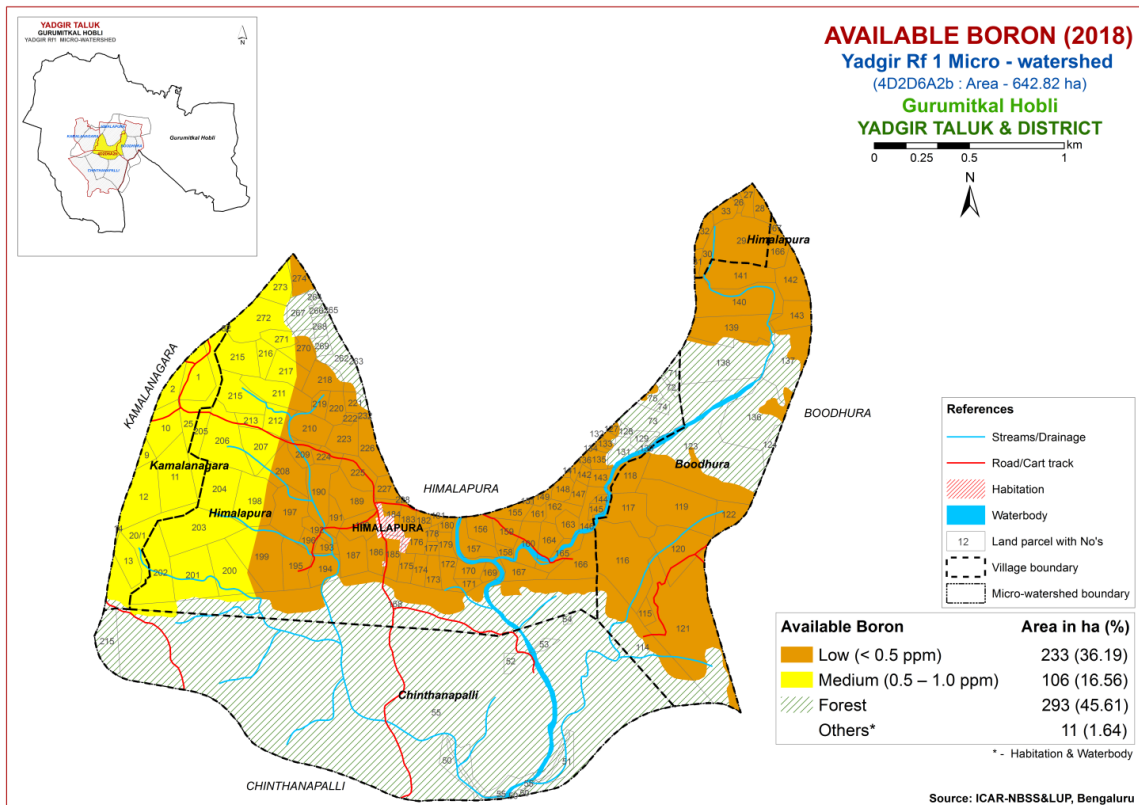


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

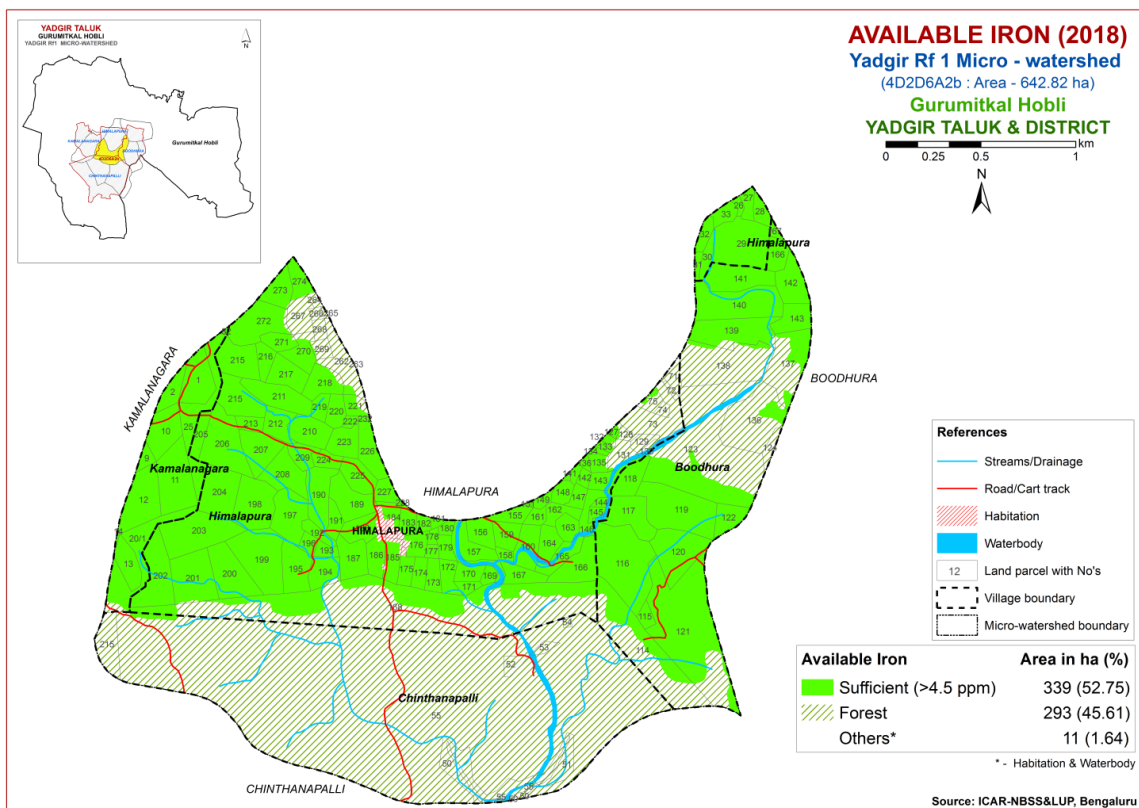


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

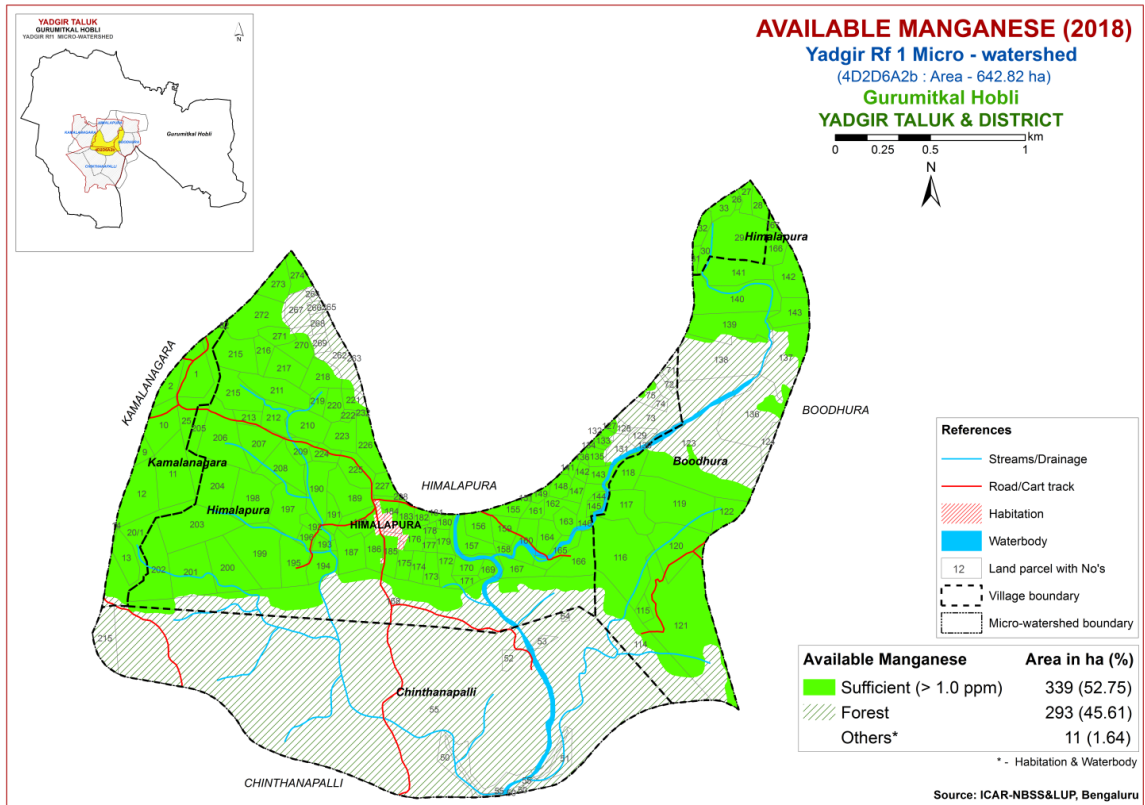


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

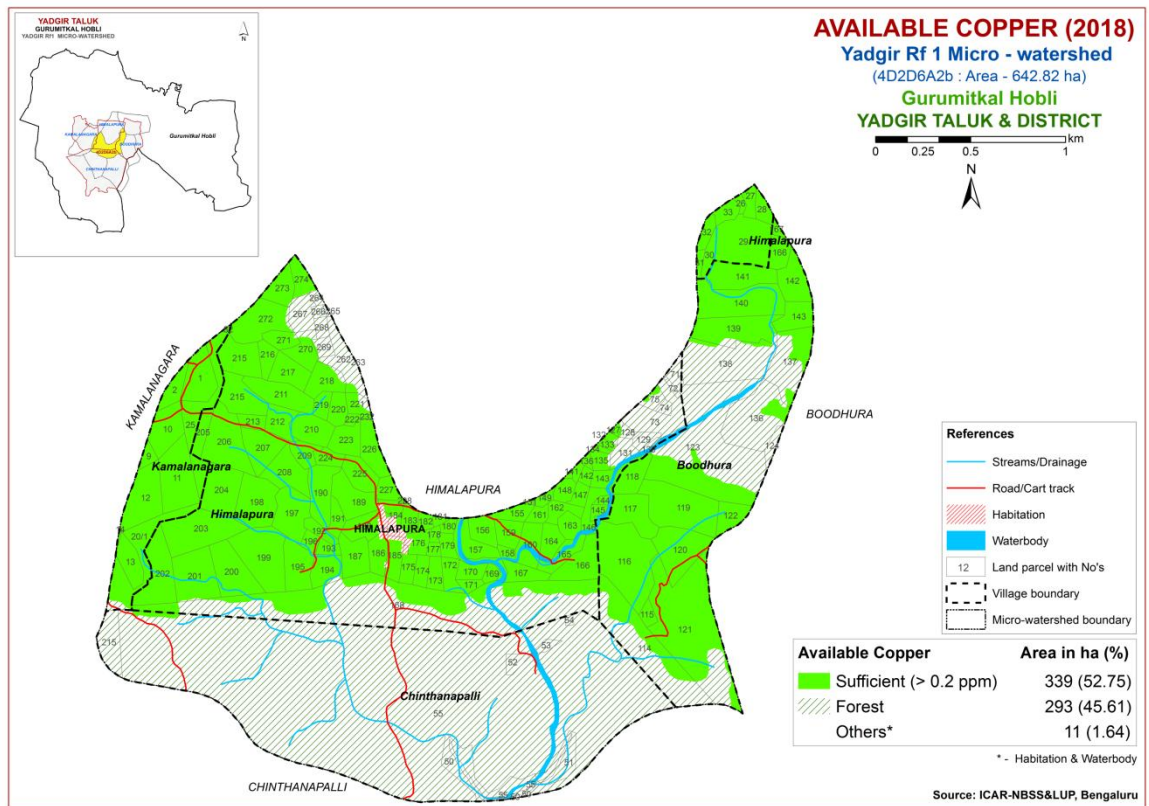


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed



## 6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of 188 ha (29%) and is distributed in the western, northwestern, eastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 151 ha (24%) is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) and is distributed in the eastern, central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).

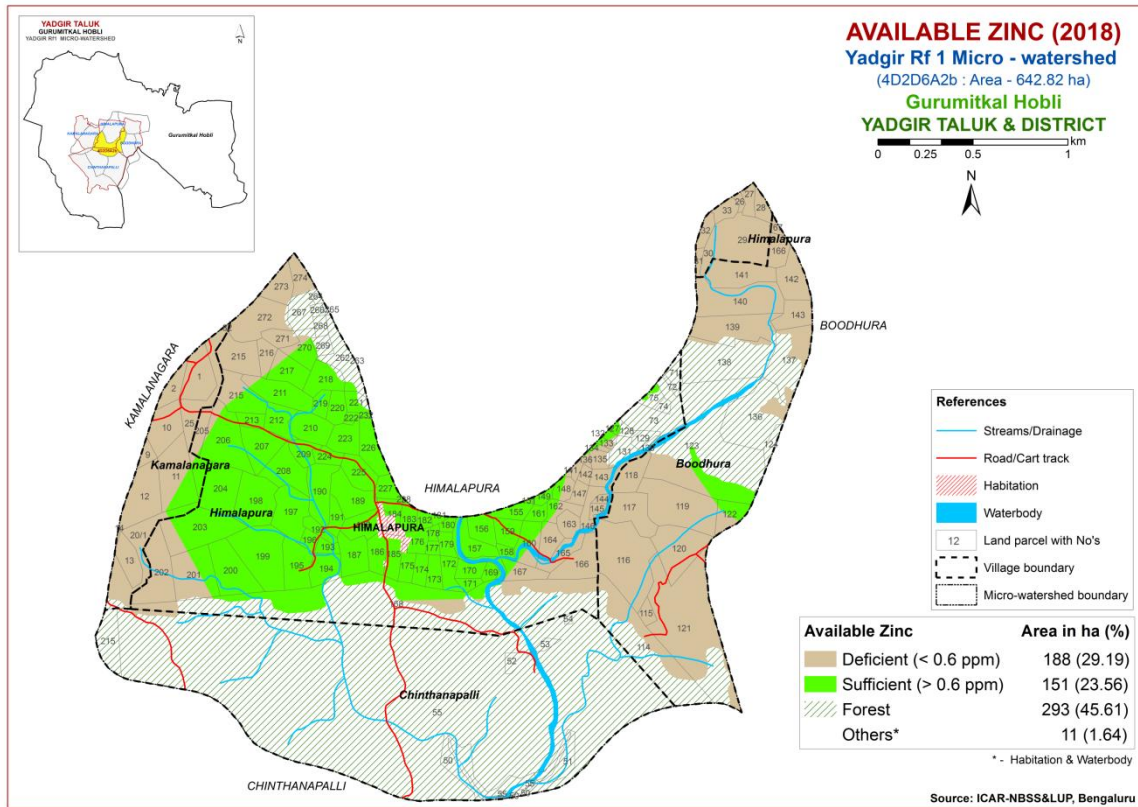


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

## LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Yadgir RF1 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 (Table 7.1) were matched with the crop requirement (Tables 7.2 to 7.30) to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics table and crop requirement tables are given at the end of the chapter. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N-Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2- Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3, N1 and N2 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are ‘c’ for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), ‘e’ for erosion hazard, ‘r’ for rooting condition, ‘t’ for lighter or heavy texture, ‘g’ for gravelliness or stoniness, ‘n’ for nutrient availability, ‘l’ for topography, ‘m’ for moisture availability, ‘w’ for drainage, ‘s’ for sodium and ‘z’ for calcareousness. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the Class symbol. For example, moderately suitable lands with the limitations of soil depth and erosion are designated as S2re. For the microwatershed, the soil mapping units were evaluated and classified up to subclass level.

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

### 7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing sorghum occur in a small area of 1 ha and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 7 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the

northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of drainage. An area of about 146 ha (23%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and is distributed in the northeastern, northwestern, eastern and western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 185 ha (29%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

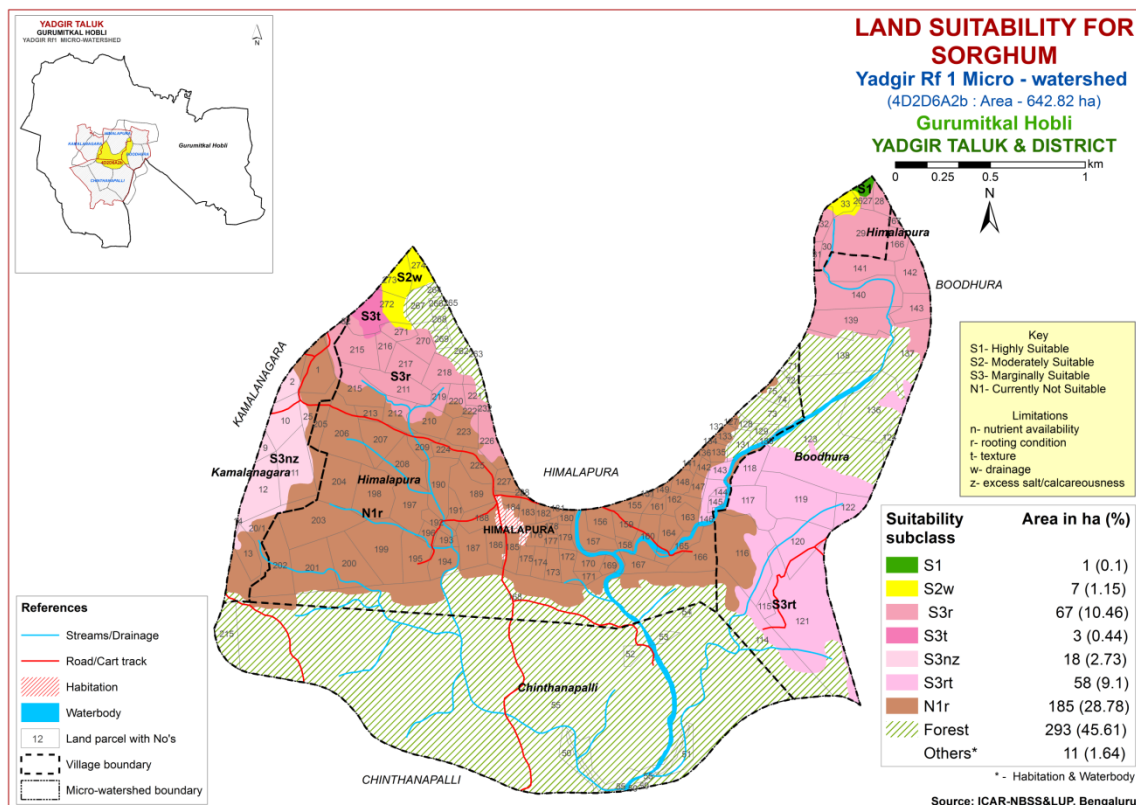


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

## 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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing maize in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 8 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing maize occupy an area of 147 ha (23%) and occur in the western, eastern, northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1)

lands occur in an area of 185 ha (29%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

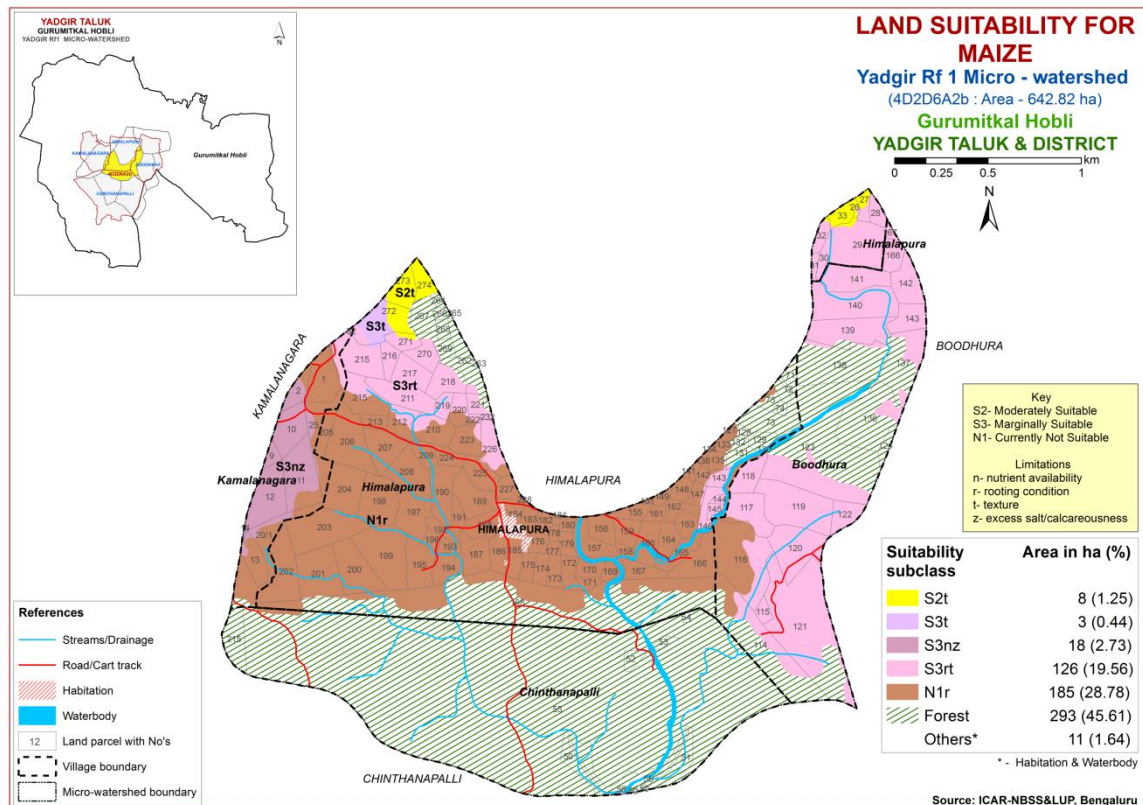


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

### 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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing bajra in the microwatershed. An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bajra occupy an area of 147 ha (23%) and occur in the western, eastern, northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 185 ha (29%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.



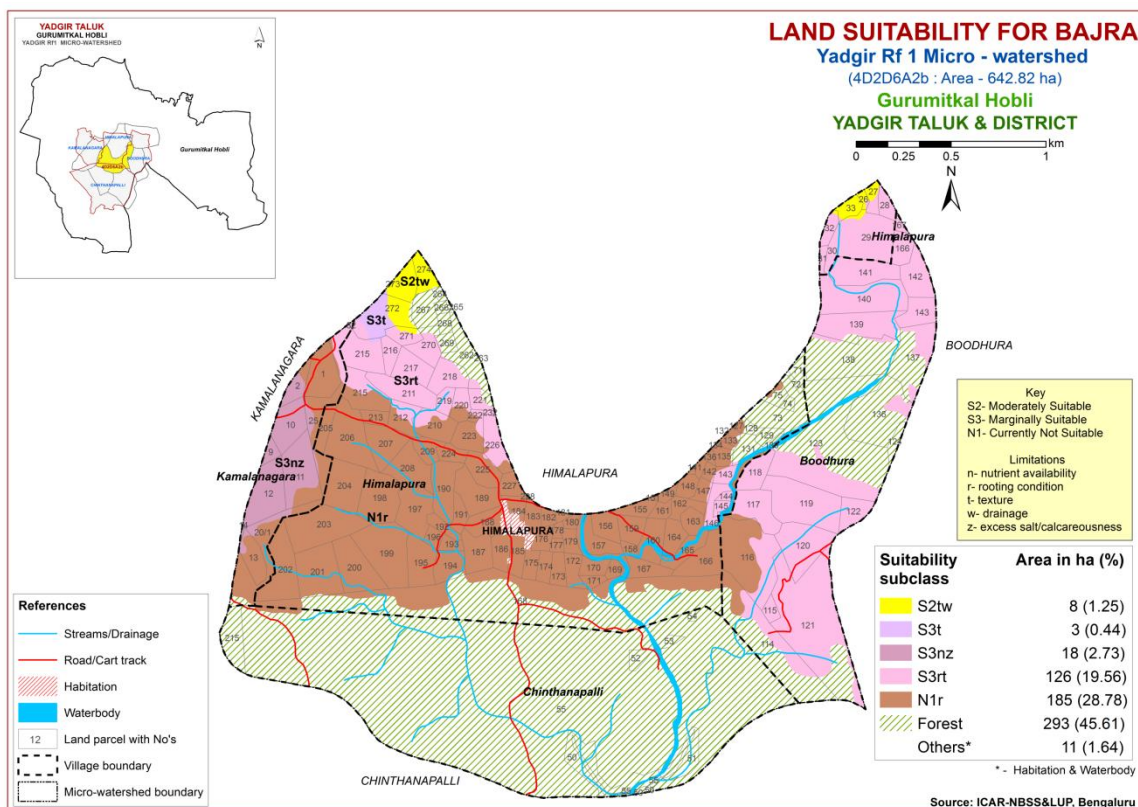


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

#### 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.

There are no highly suitable (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands available for growing groundnut in the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy an area of about 137 ha (21%) with moderate limitations of texture, drainage and rooting depth and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

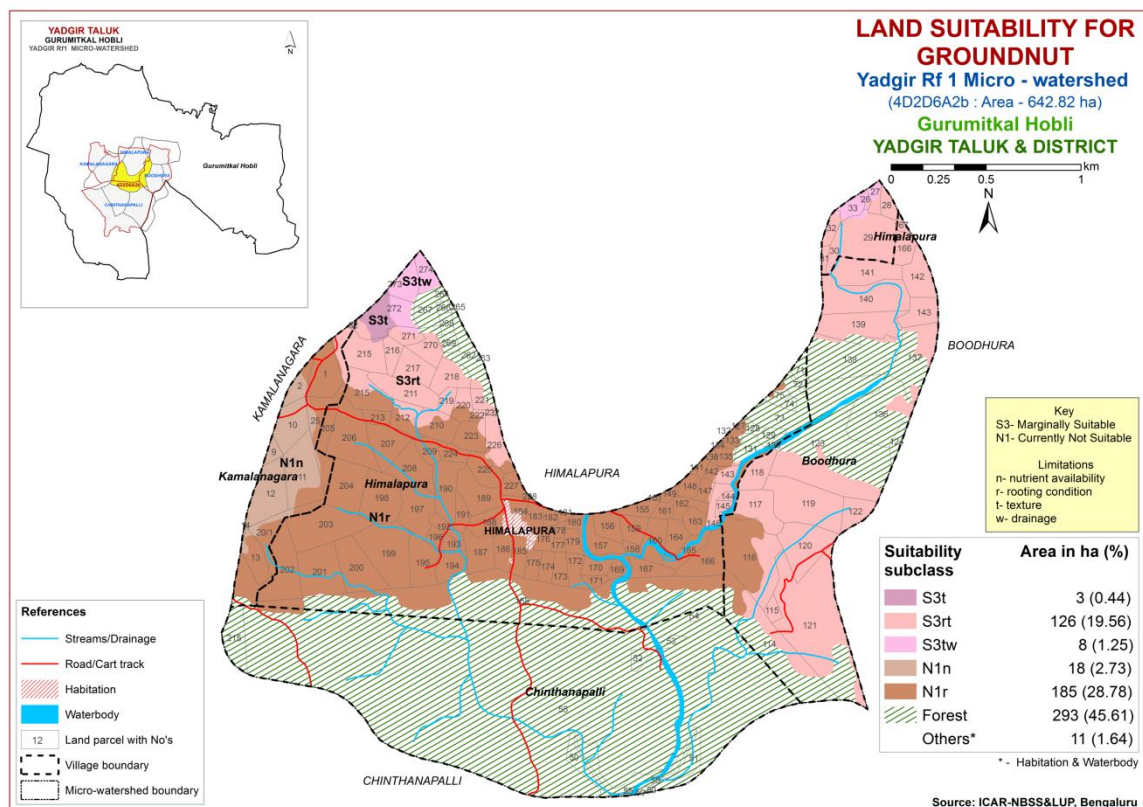


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

### 7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

Sunflower is one of the most important oilseed crop grown in an area of 4.1 lakh ha in the State in all the districts. The crop requirements for growing sunflower (Table 7.6) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sunflower was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.5.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing sunflower occur in a small area of 1 ha and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 7 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for sunflower and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of drainage. An area of about 3 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 329 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

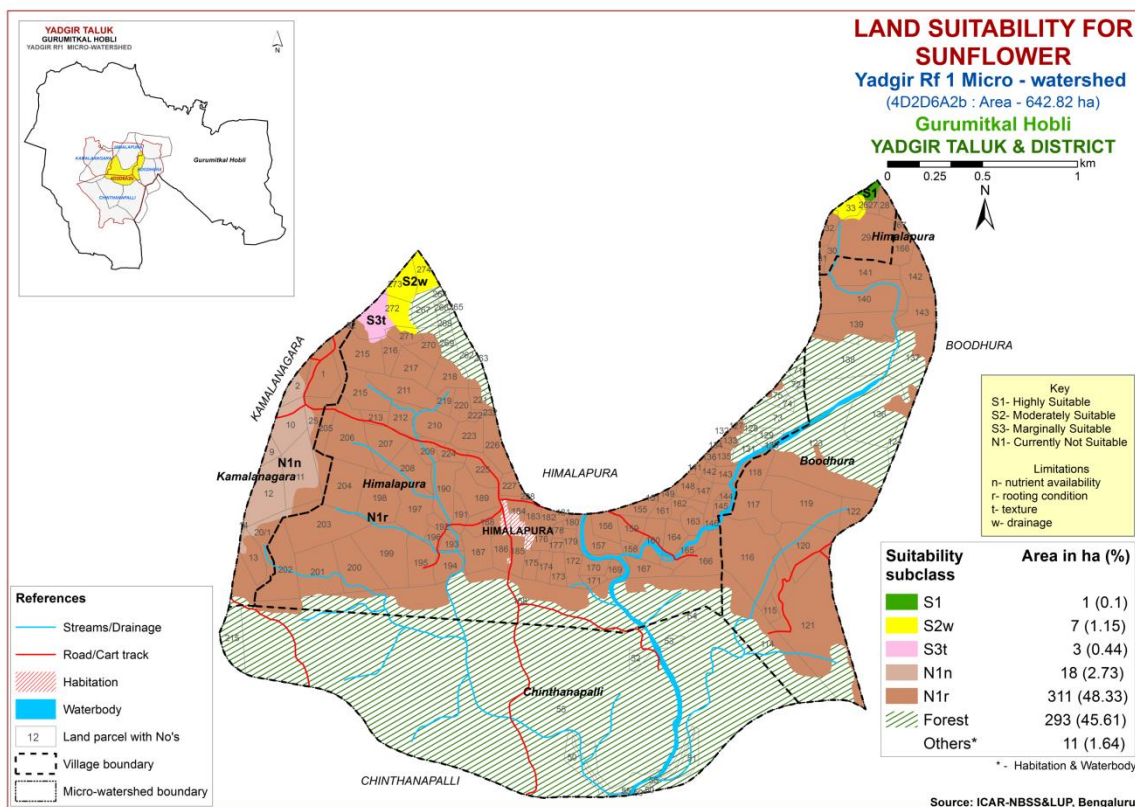


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

## 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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing red gram are not available in the microwatershed. An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for red gram and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of drainage and texture. An area of about 88 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, nutrient availability, calcareousness and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 243 ha (38%) and are distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.



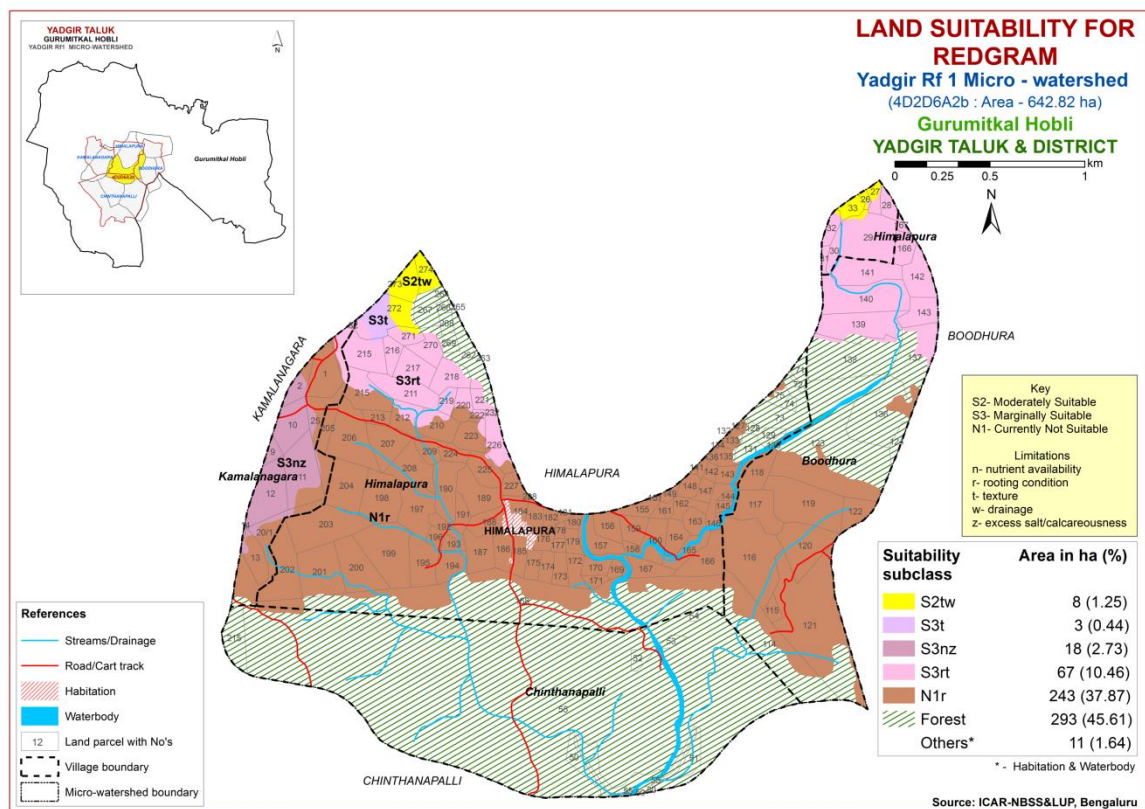


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing Bengal gram occupy an area of 8 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 85 ha (13%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 246 ha (38%) and are distributed in the central, northwestern, western and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

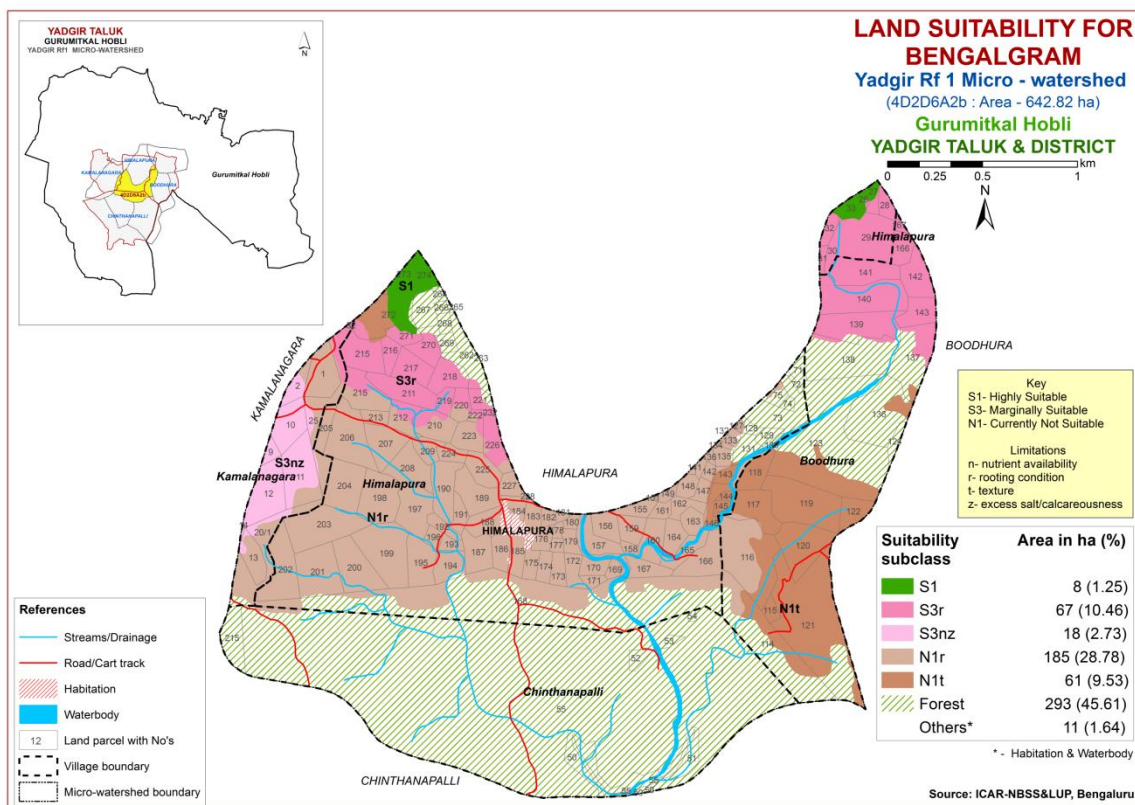


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

### 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 suitable (Class S1) lands for growing cotton occur in a small area of 1 ha and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 85 ha (13%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and western part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 246 ha (38%) and are distributed in the central, northwestern, western and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

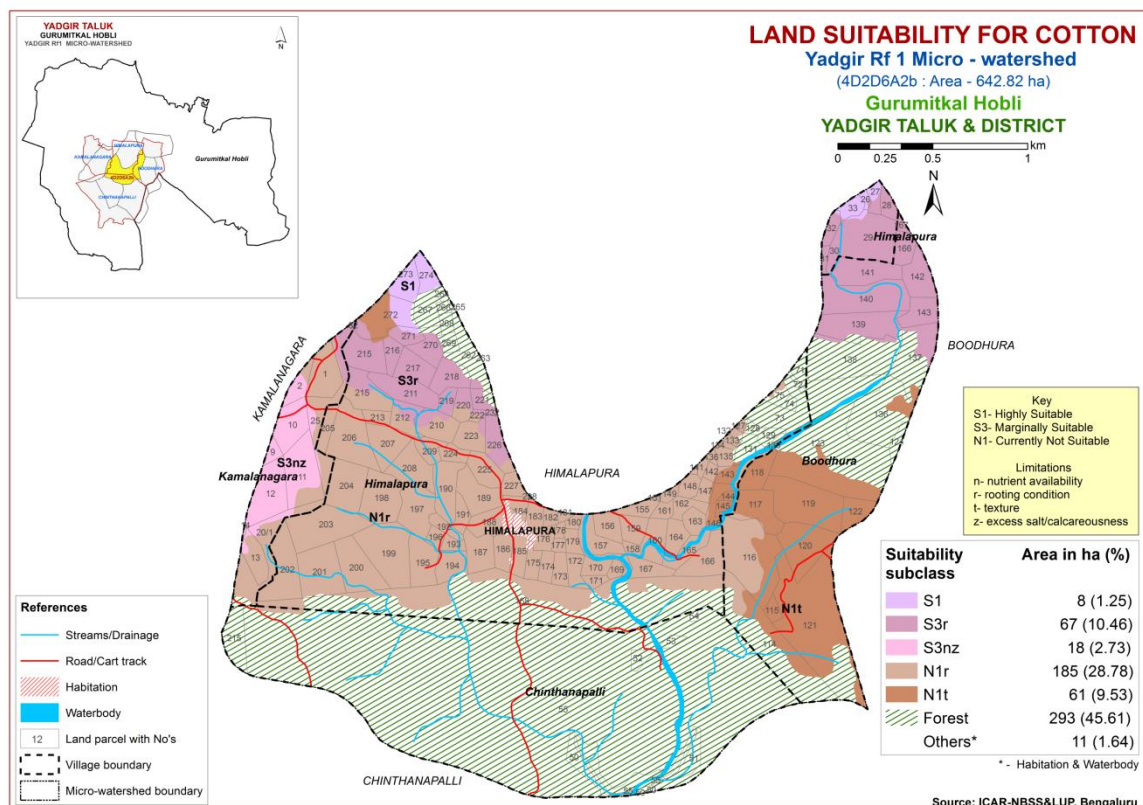


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

### 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 1 ha is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chilli and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 136 ha (21%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, drainage and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.



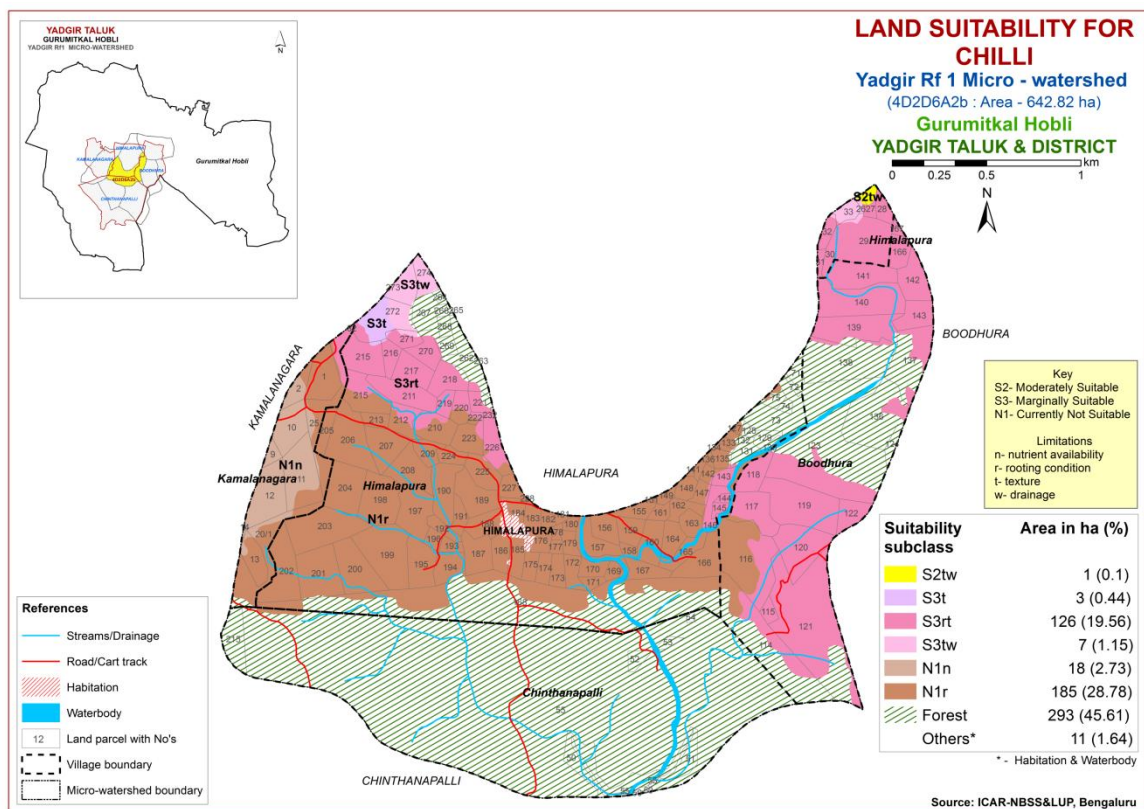


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

### 7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

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

An area of about 1 ha is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 136 ha (21%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, drainage and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.



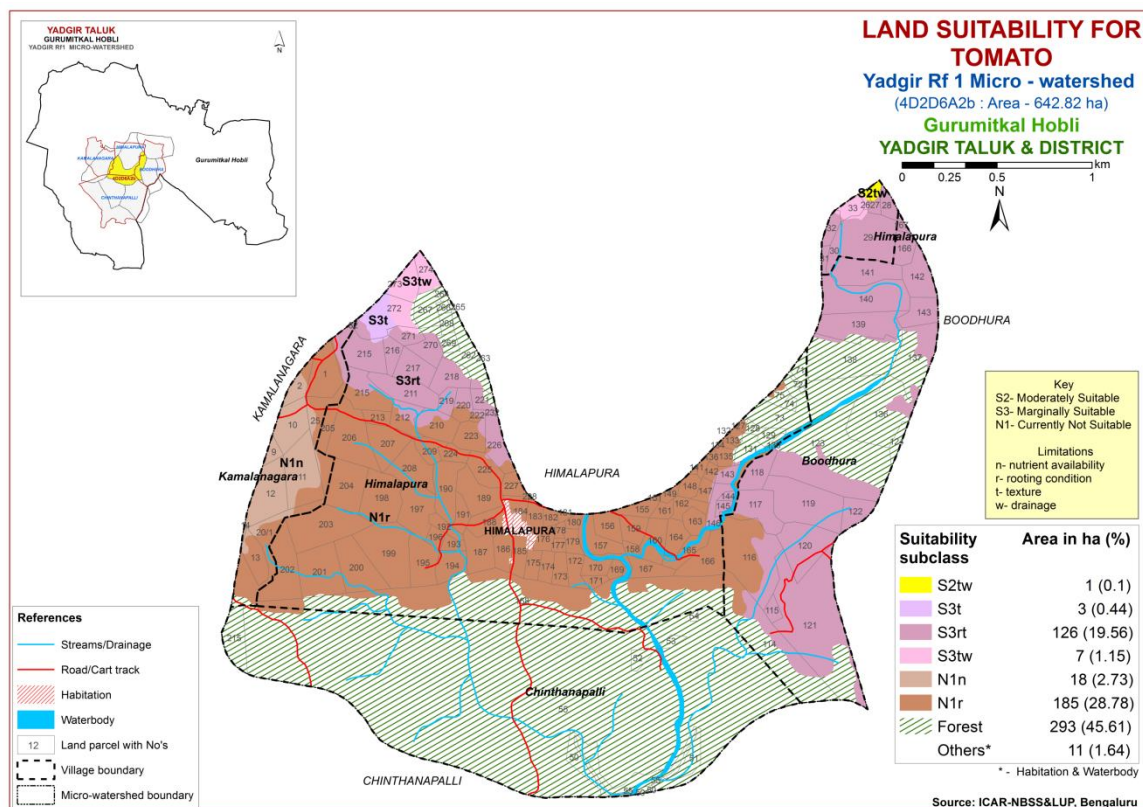


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

### 7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

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

An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 128 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

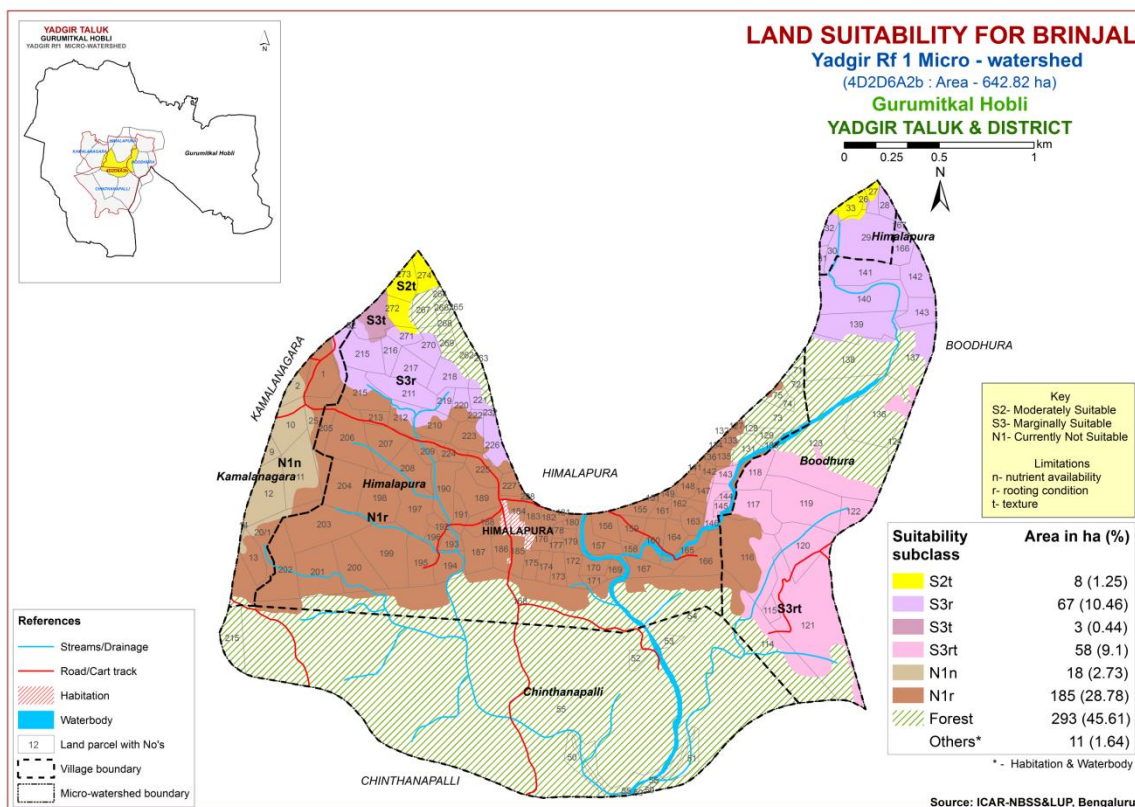


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 137 ha (21%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

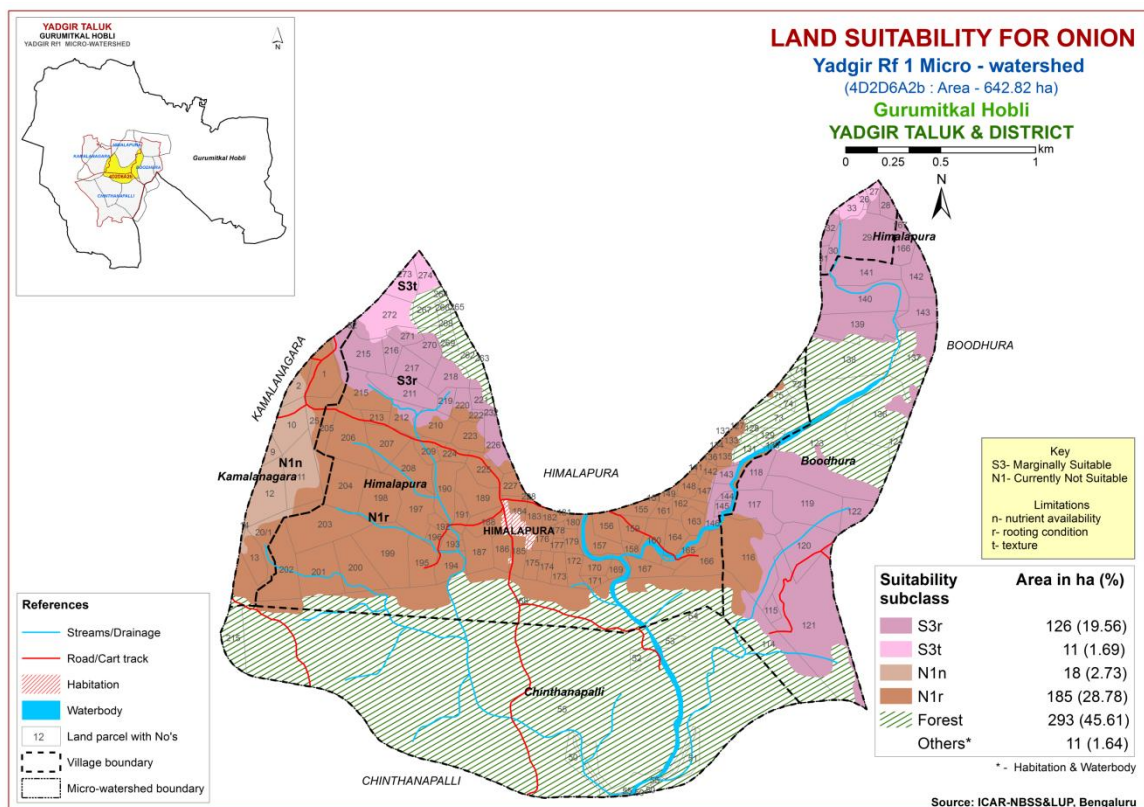


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

### 7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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

An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 129 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.



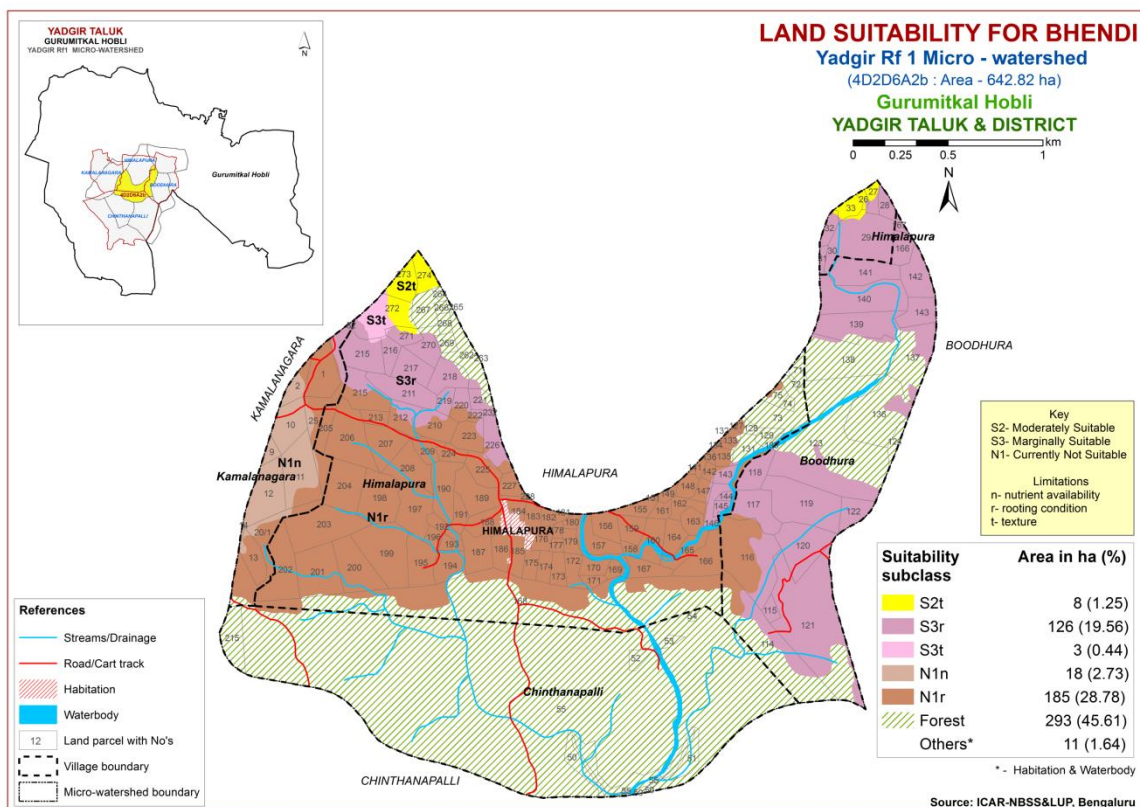


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

#### 7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands available for growing drumstick in the microwatershed. An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 328 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

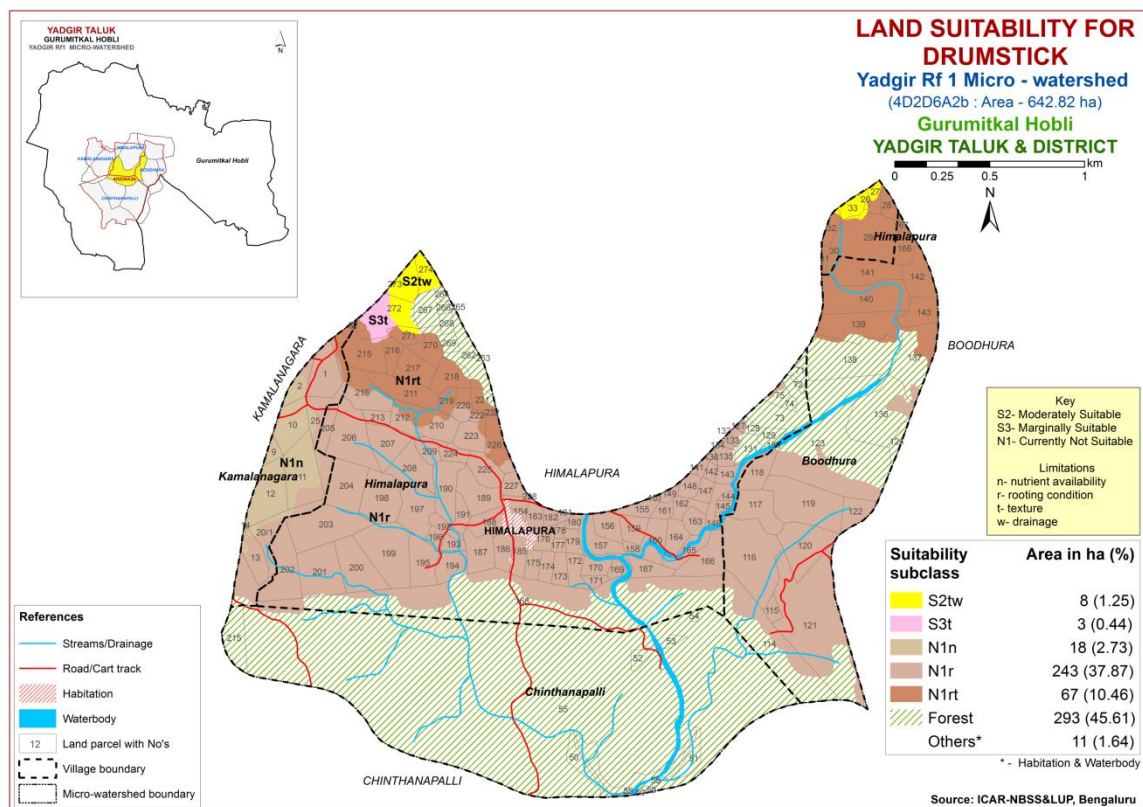


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

### 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 8 ha (1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing mango with moderate limitation of texture and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 332 ha (51%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing mango and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

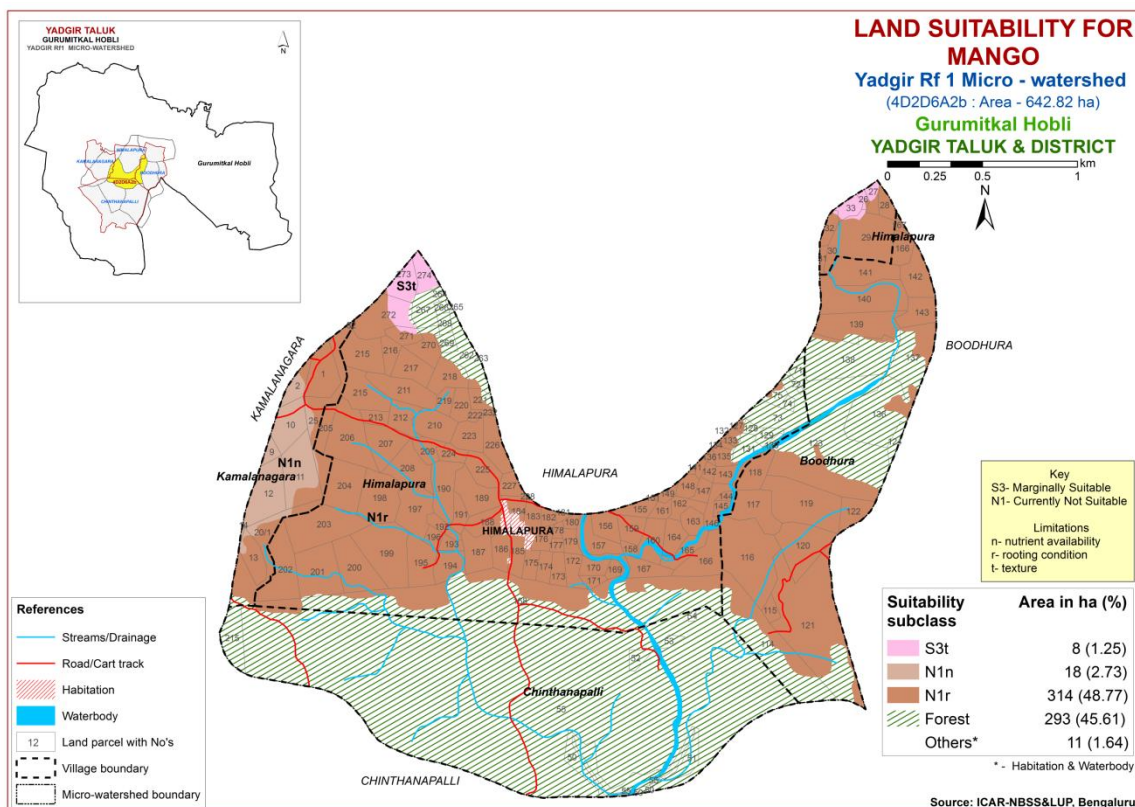


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

### 7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 11 ha (2%) and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Maximum area of about 328 ha (51%) is currently not suitable (N) for growing guava and occur in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture.



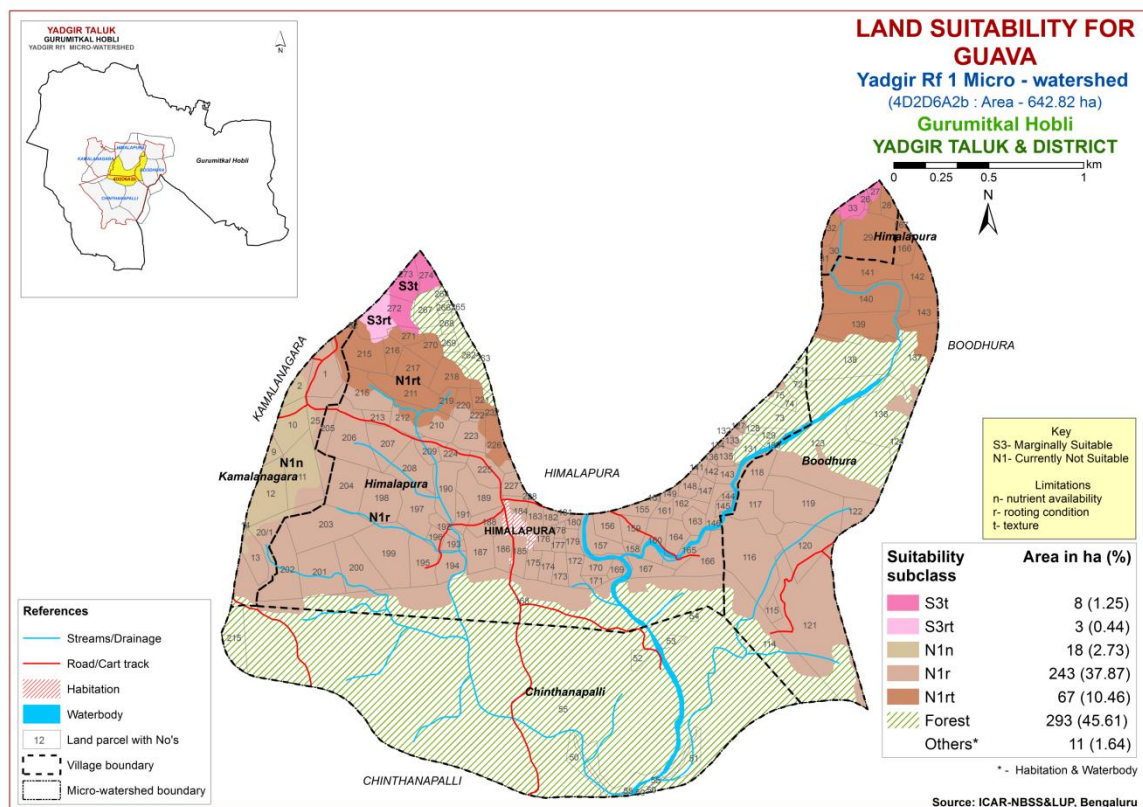


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

### 7.17 Land suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 11 ha (2%) and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Maximum area of about 329 ha (51%) is currently not suitable (N) for growing sapota and occur in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.



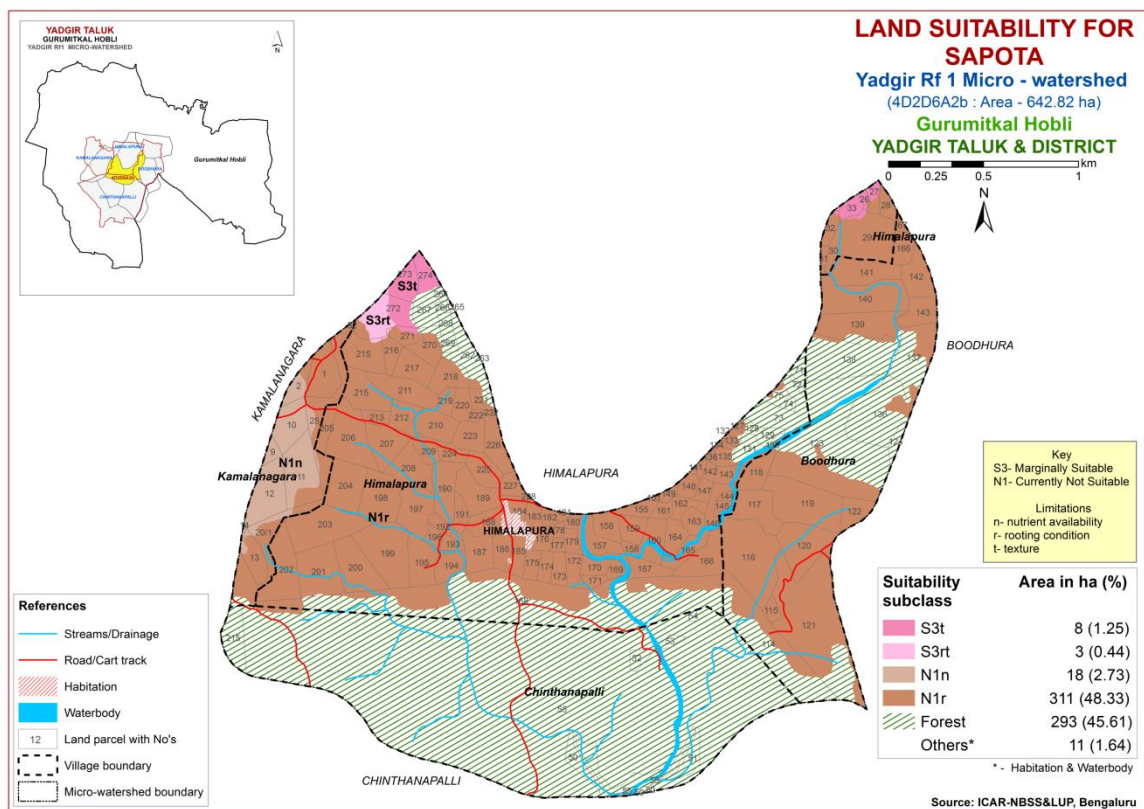


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

### 7.18 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands available for growing pomegranate in the microwatershed. An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 329 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

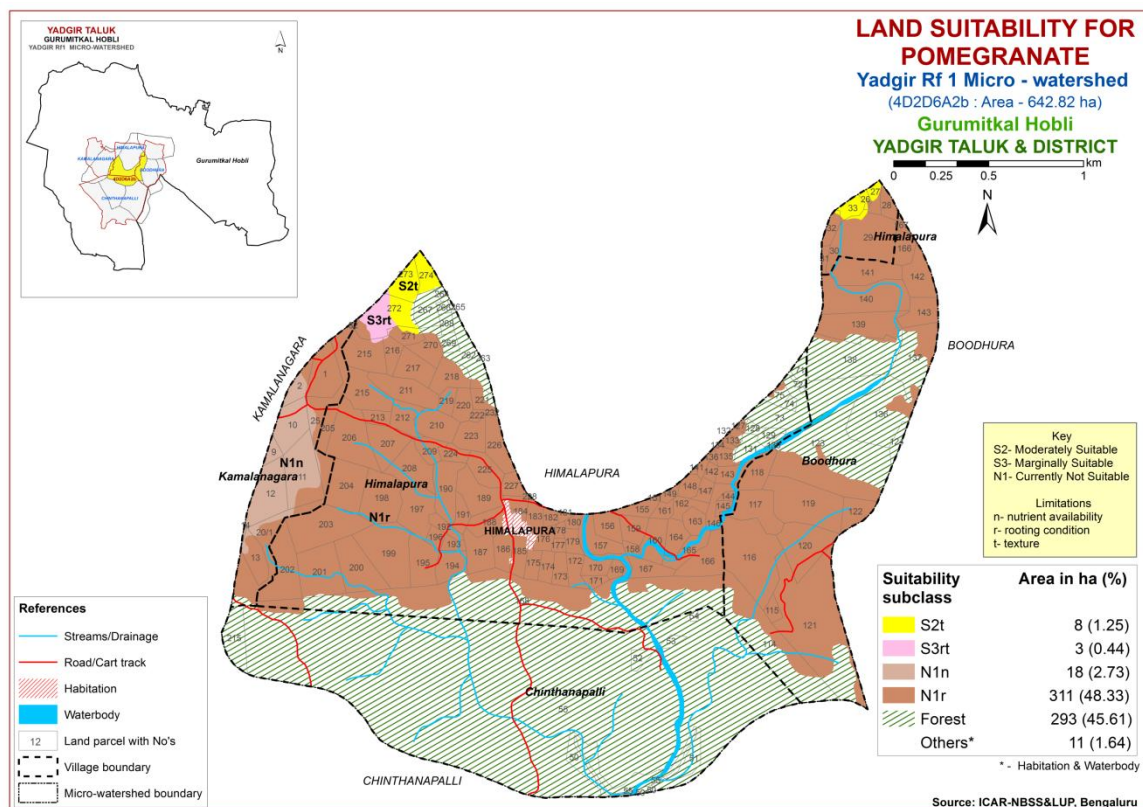


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

### 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 occupy an area of 8 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 329 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

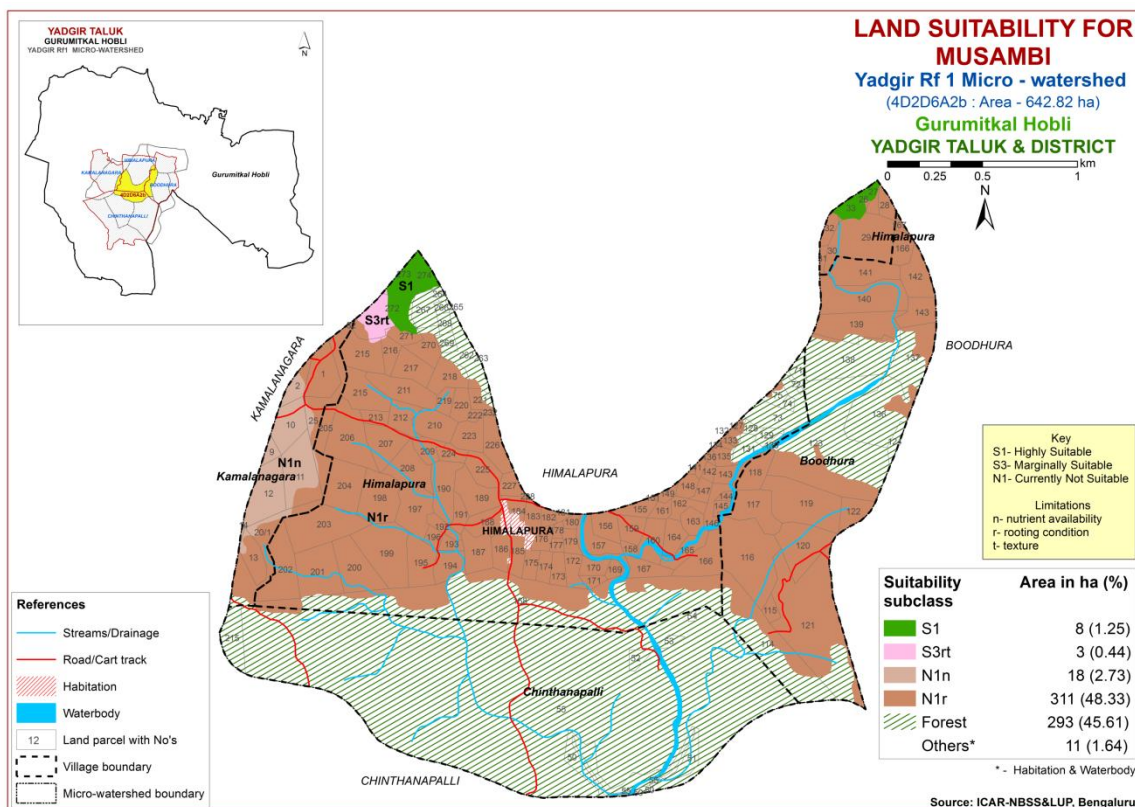


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

## 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 occupy an area of 8 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 329 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.



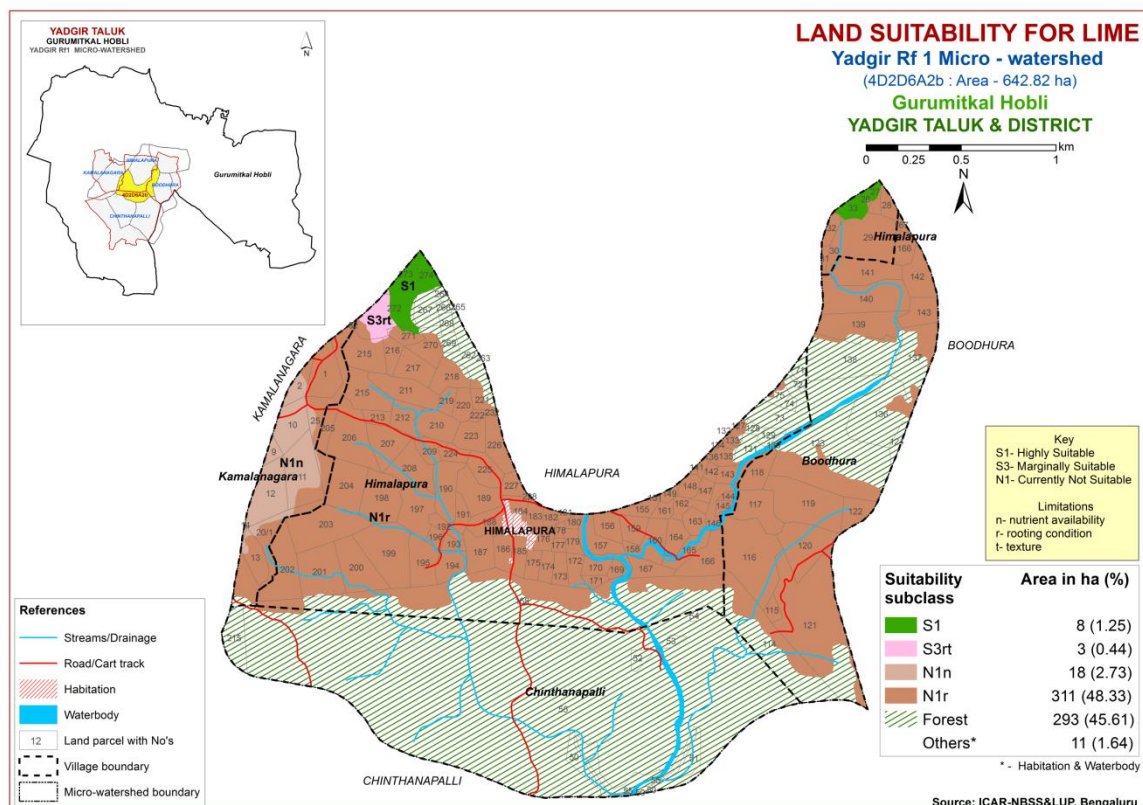


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

### 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.

An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing amla and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 129 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

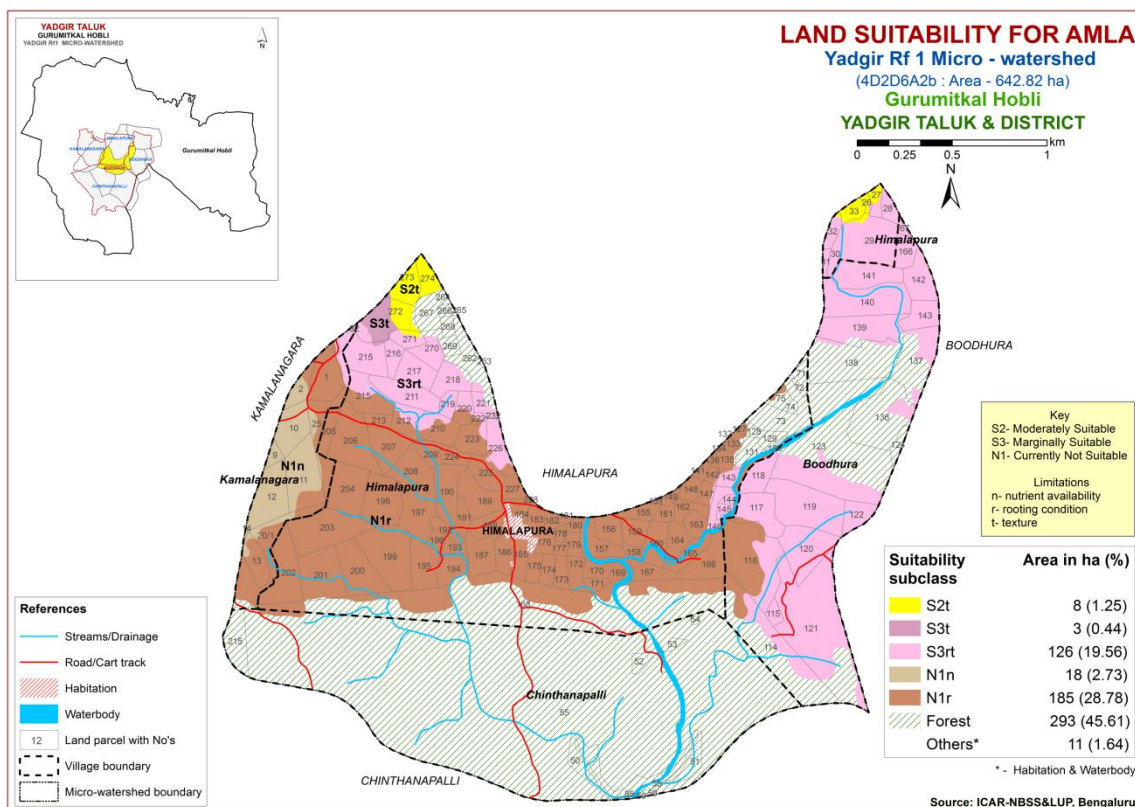


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

## 7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 337 ha (52%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

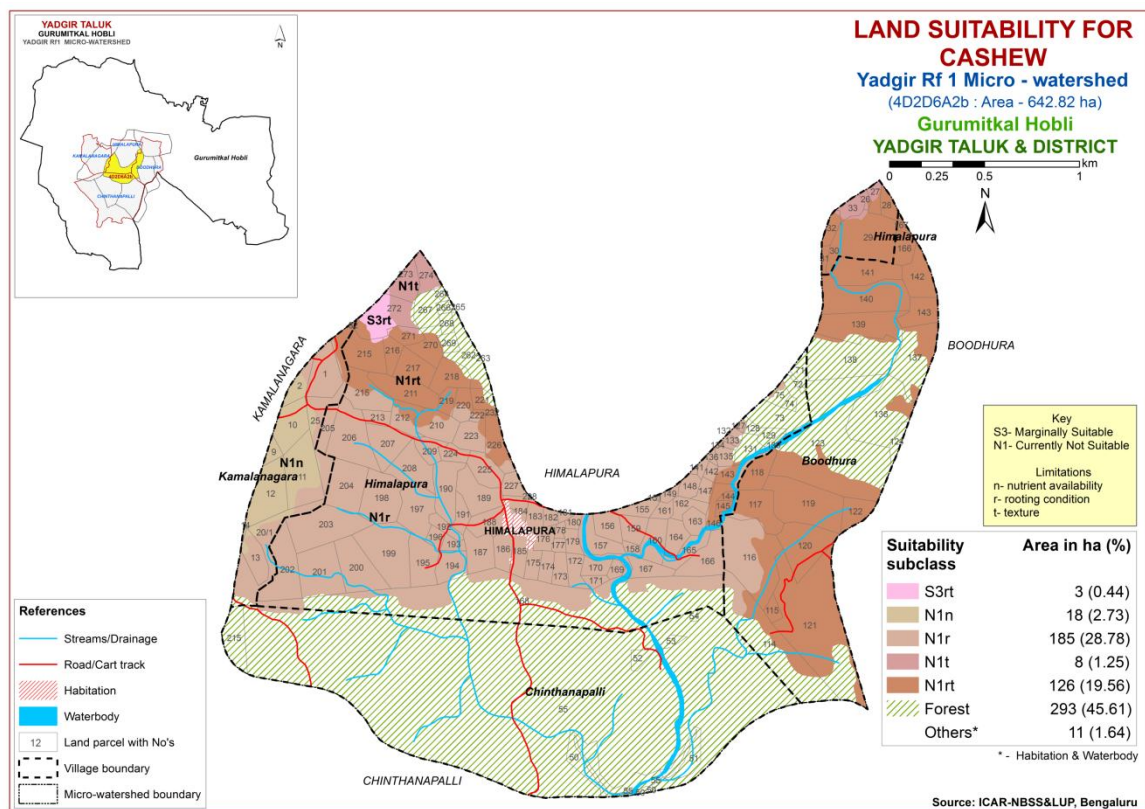


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 11 ha (2%) and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Maximum area of about 329 ha (51%) is currently not suitable (N) for growing jackfruit and occur in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.



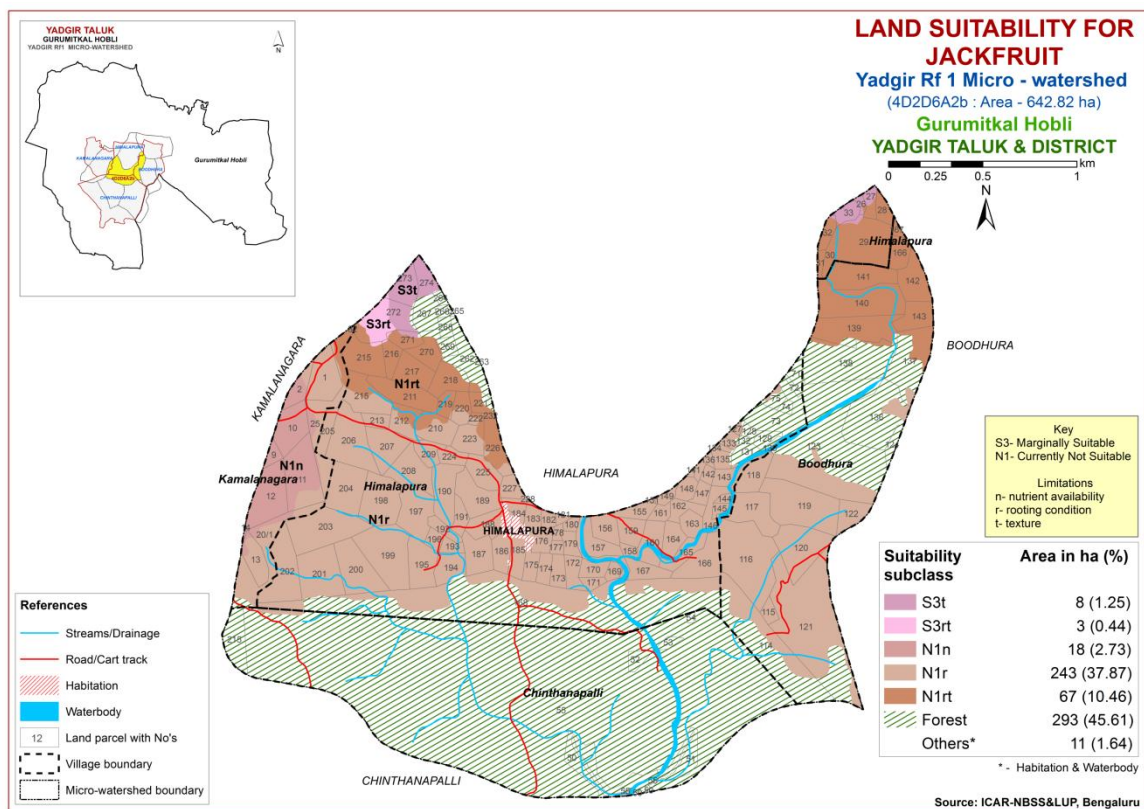


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

### 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 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for jamun and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. An area of about 3 ha (<1%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 328 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.



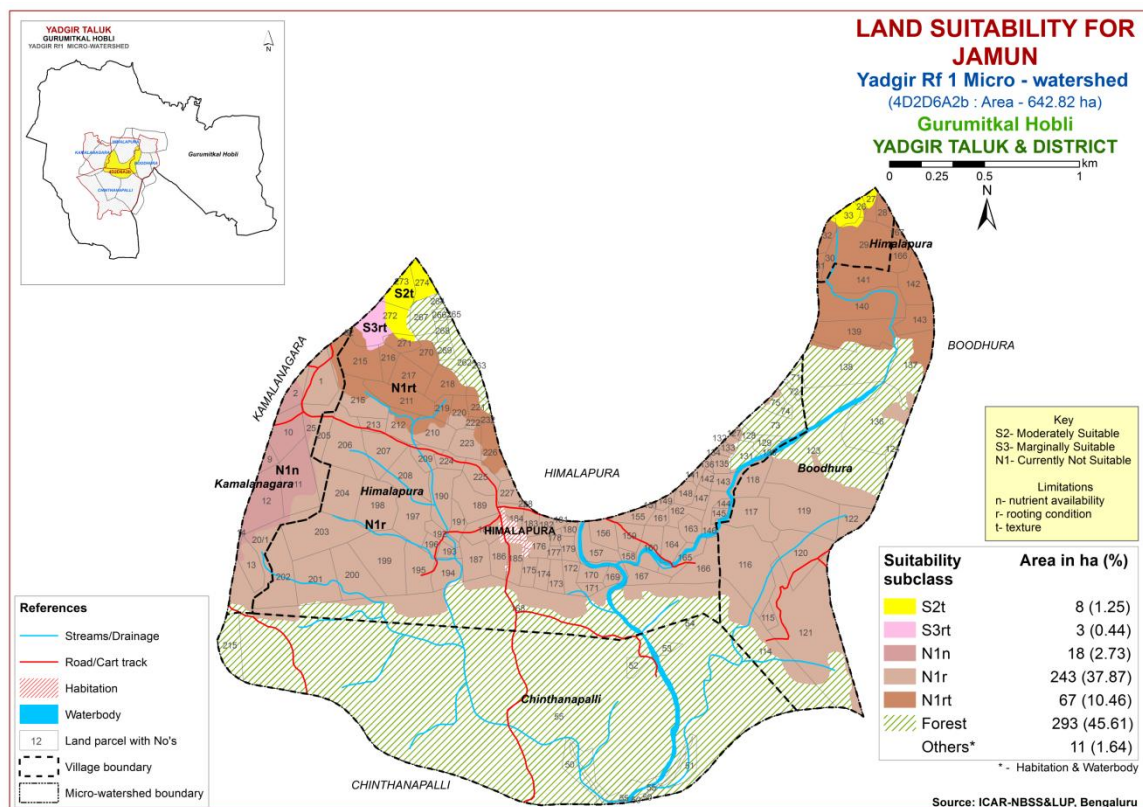


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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

Custard apple is one of the most important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing custard apple (Table 7.26) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing custard apple was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.25.

An area of about 8 ha (1%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 128 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

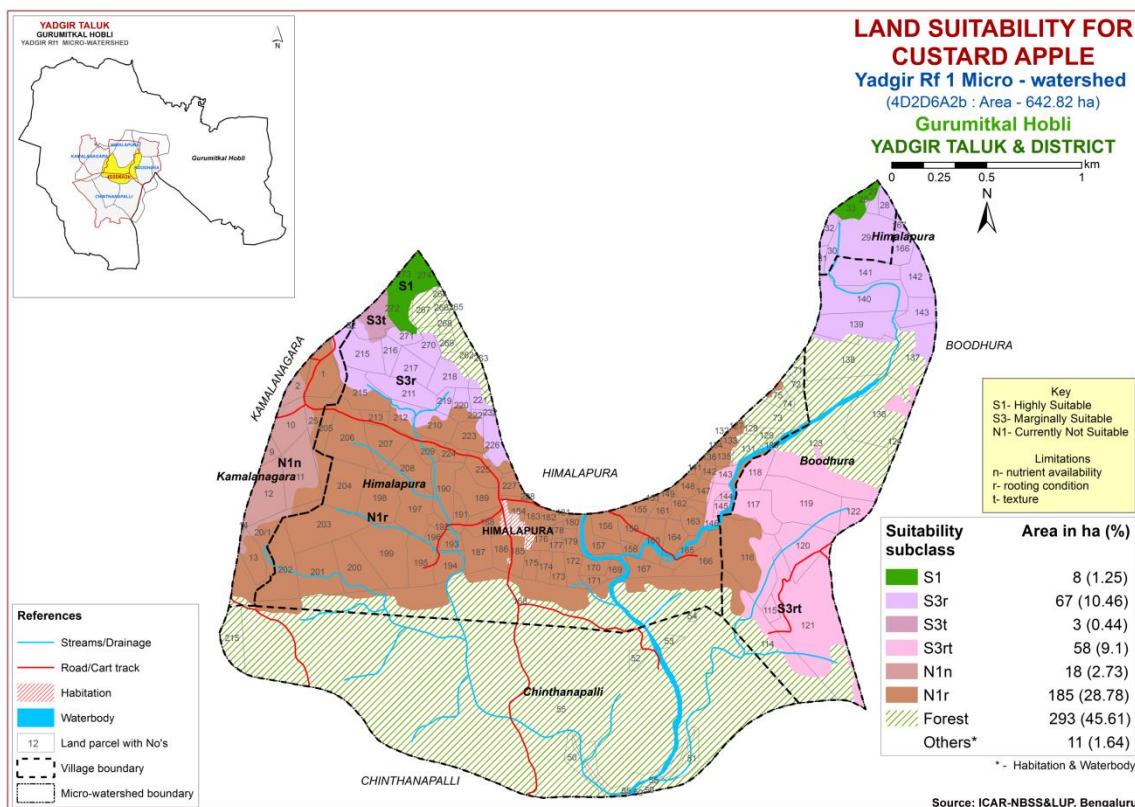


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

## 7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

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

There are no highly (Class S1) suitable lands available for growing tamarind in the microwatershed. An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tamarind and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 329 ha (51%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

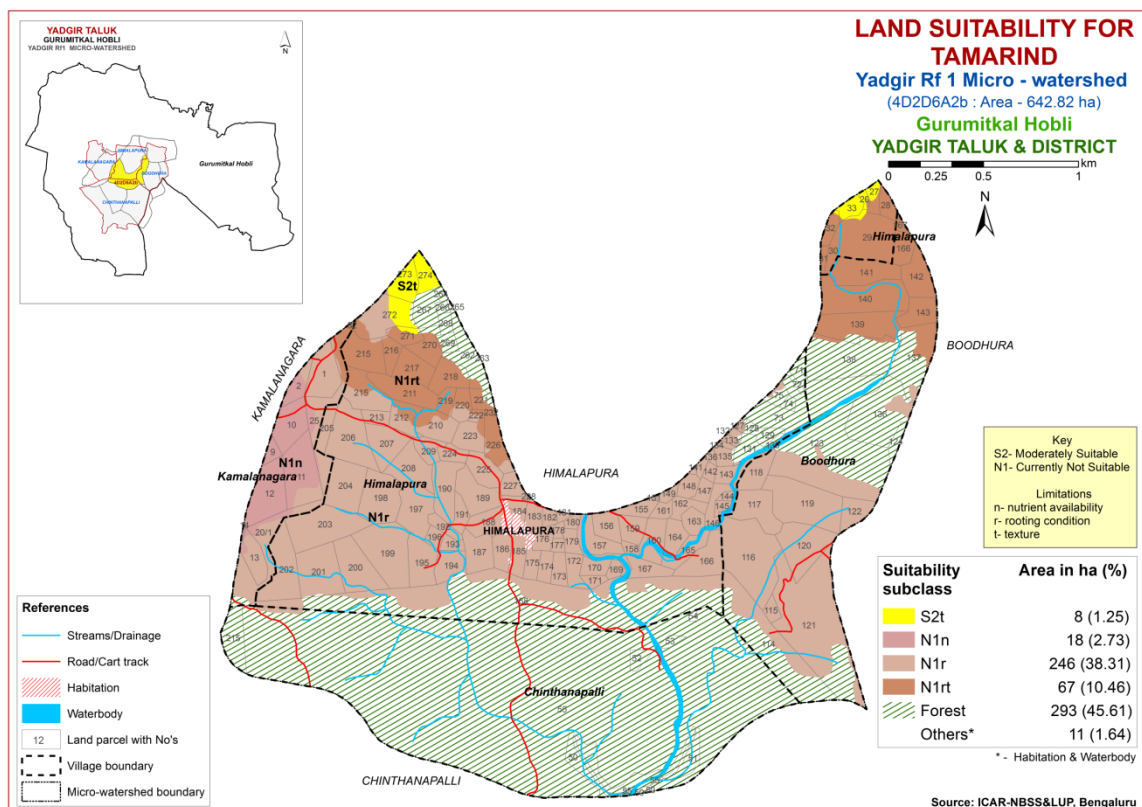


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

### 7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 11 ha (2%) and are distributed in the northwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of drainage and texture. Maximum area of about 328 ha (51%) is currently not suitable (N) for growing mulberry and occur in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

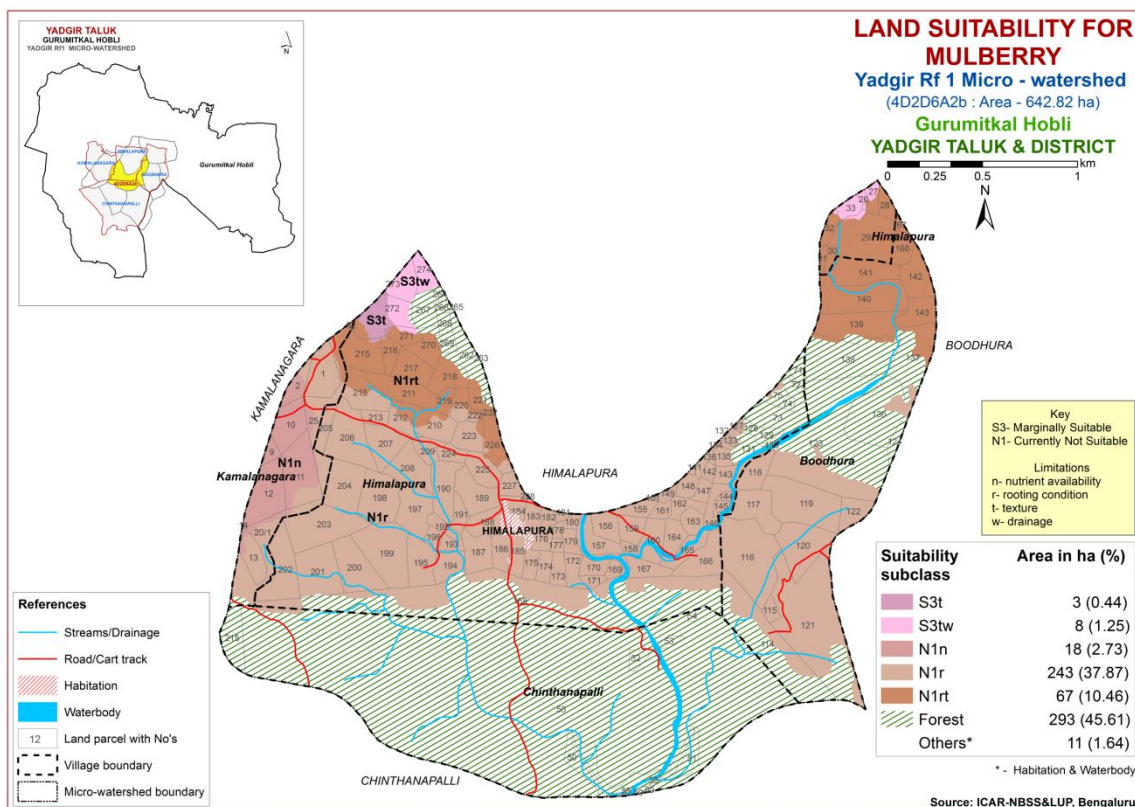


Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

### 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 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing marigold and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 128 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.



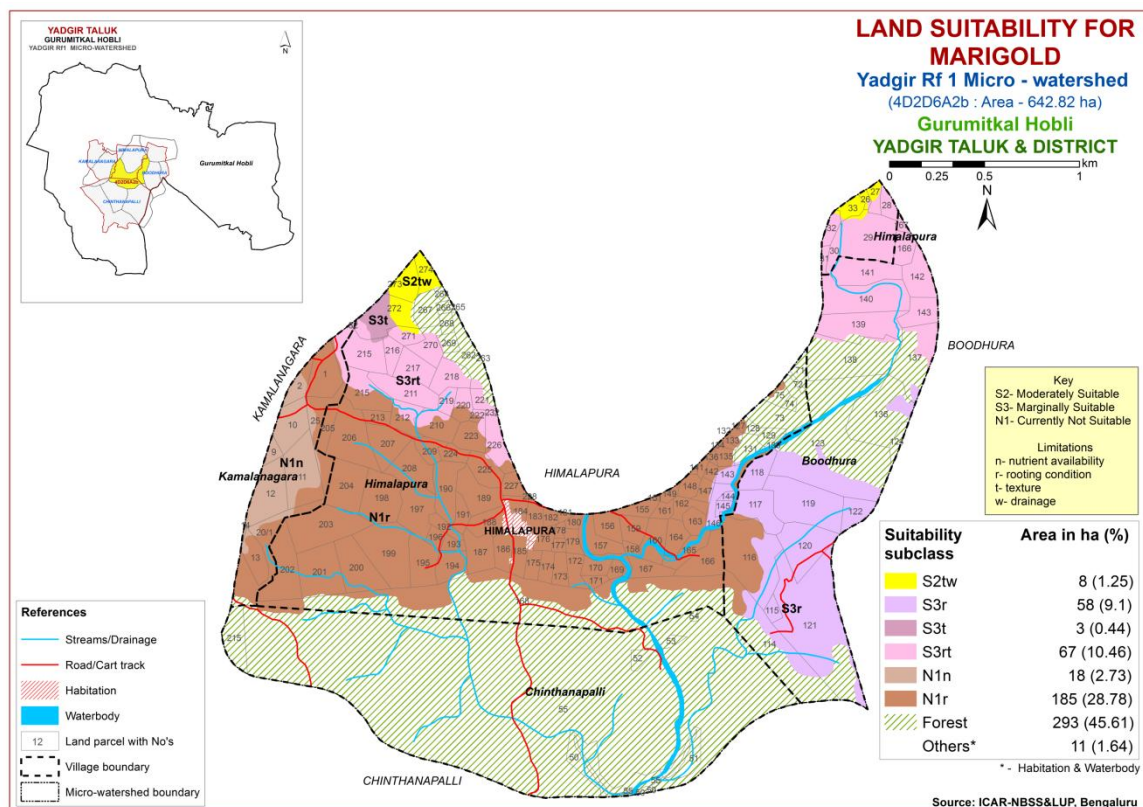


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

### 7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema grandiflora*)

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

An area of about 8 ha (1%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the northeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 128 ha (20%) and are distributed in the northwestern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 203 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

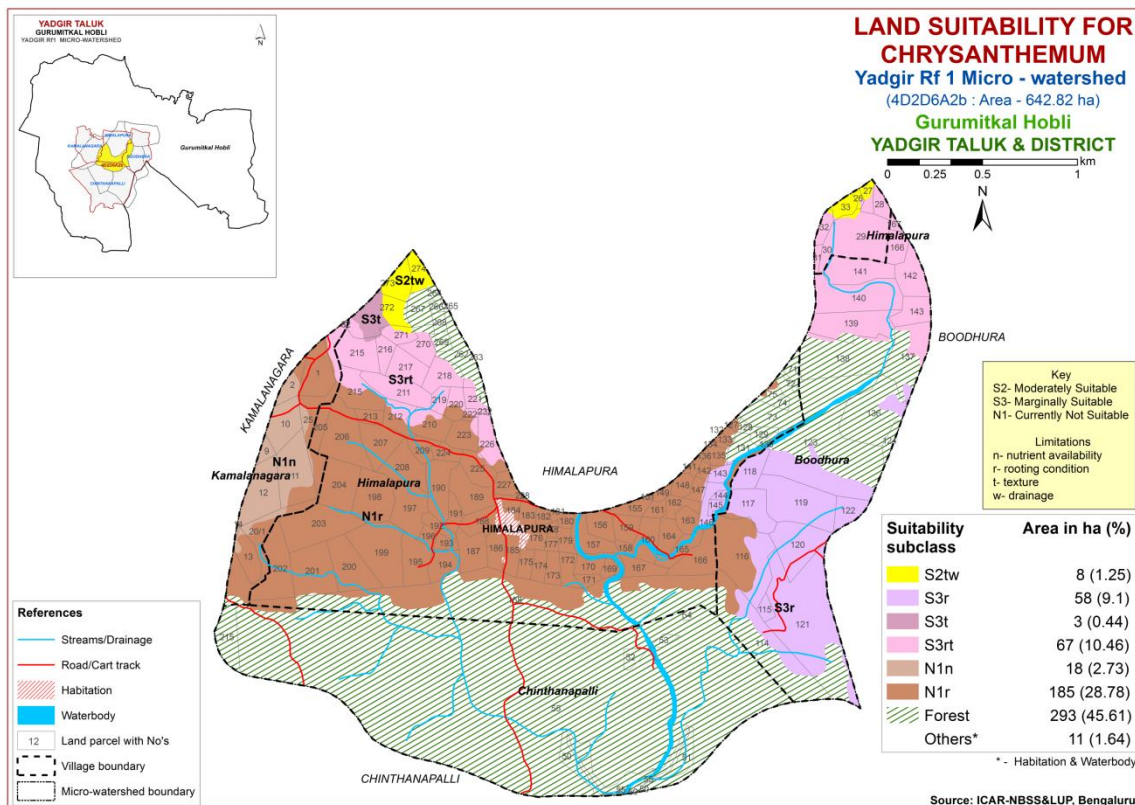


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum



**Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed**

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drainage Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC (dSm <sup>-1</sup> )	ESP (%)	CEC [Cmol (p <sup>+</sup> )kg <sup>-1</sup> ]	BS (%)
					Surface	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Sub-surface (%)								
BDPiB3	866	150	WD	<25	sc	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	severe	8.58	0.26	0.35	18.10	100
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	15-35	10-15	<50	1-3	moderate	5.85	0.03	1.17	2.6	61
BDLbC3	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	<15	<15	<50	3-5	severe	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLhB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	scl	sl	15-35	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLiB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLiB3	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	severe	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
HTKbB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	15-35	10-25	<50	1-3	moderate	6.81	0.06	0.38	3	92
HTKcC2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	15-35	10-25	<50	3-5	moderate	6.81	0.06	0.38	3	92
SBRcC3g1	866	150	sed	50-75	sl	ls	15-35	<15	<50	3-5	severe	8.24	0.14	1.15	0.76	100
NGPmB2	866	150	MW	100-150	c	c	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	7.42	0.24	0.22	67.10	100
VKSmB1	866	150	WD	100-150	c	scl	<15	<15	>200	1-3	slight	9.1	0.58	3.97	17.57	100
BMNmB2	866	150	MW	>150	c	c	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.2	0.28	0.365	52.70	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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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. temp. 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. temp. 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	°C	10-15	15-22	>22	-
	Mean max. temp. in growing season	°C				
	Mean min. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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	%				
	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 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. temp. in growing season	°C				
	Mean RH in growing season	%				
	Total rainfall	mm				
	Rainfall in growing season	mm				
Land quality	Soil-site characteristic					
Moisture availability	Length of growing period for short duration	Days				
	Length of growing period for long duration					
	AWC	mm/m				
Oxygen availability to roots	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Poorly drained	V.Poorly drained
	Water logging in growing season	Days				
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	sl,scl, cl, sc, c (red)	c (black)	ls	-
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.3	5.0-6.0 7.3-8.4	8.4-9.0	>9.0
	CEC	C mol (p+)/Kg				
	BS	%				
	CaCO3 in root zone	%		<5	5-10	>10
	OC	%				
Rooting conditions	Effective soil depth	cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
	Stoniness	%				
	Coarse fragments	Vol %	<15	15-35	35-60	60-80
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC saturation extract)	ds/m	<2.0	2-4	4-8	>8.0
	Sodicity (ESP)	%				
Erosion hazard	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

### 7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 12 soil map units identified in Yadgir RF1 microwatershed have been grouped into 4 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope, erosion etc. and a Land Management Units map (Fig. 7.30) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

The 12 map units that have been grouped into 4 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMU	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	100.VKSmB1	Deep (100-150 cm), sodic sandy clay loam soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), slight erosion.
2	62.BMNmB2 49.NGPmB2	Deep to very deep (100 to 150 cm), calcareous clay soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15), moderate erosion.
3	12.SBRcC3g1	Moderately shallow (50 to 75 cm), loamy sand soils, 3-5% slopes, gravelly (15-35%), severe erosion.
4	3.BDLbC3 162.BDLhB2g1 5.BDLiB2 6.BDLiB3 119.BDPiB3 161.HTKbB2g1 113.HTKcC2g1 153.KKRbB2g1	Very shallow to shallow (<25-50 cm), sandy loam to sandy clay loam soils, 1-5% slopes, non gravelly to gravelly (<15-35%), moderate to severe erosion.

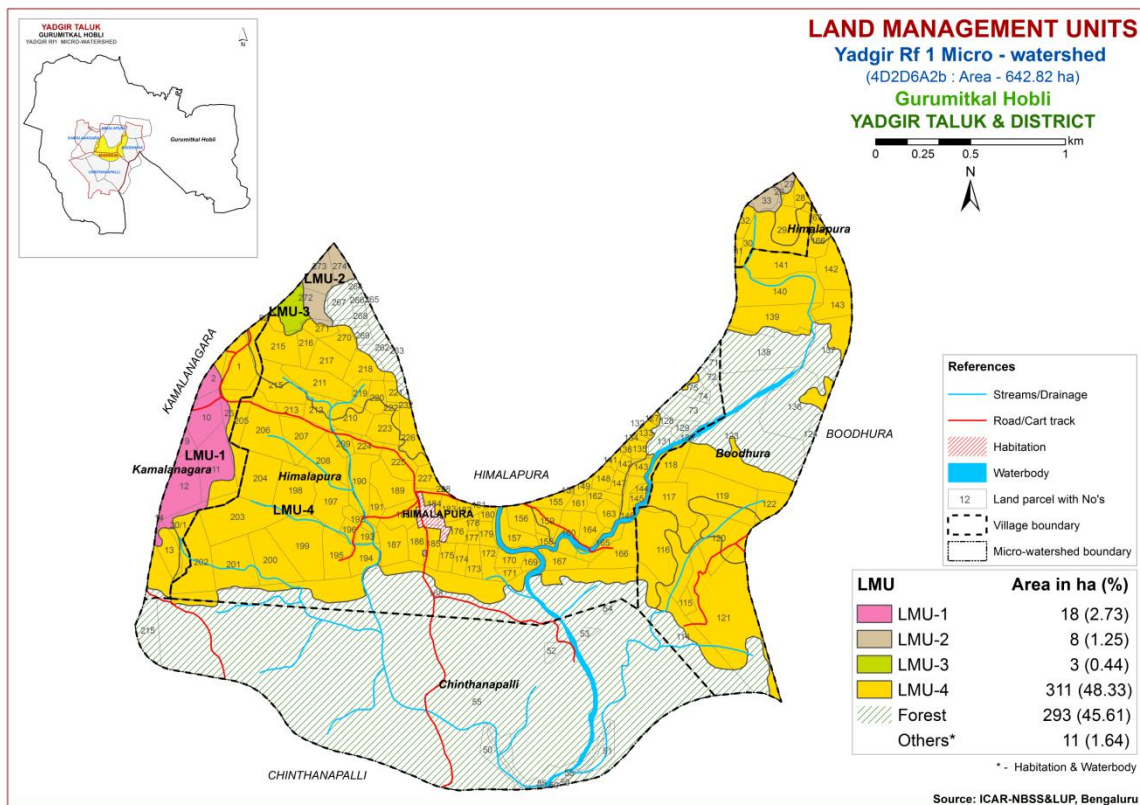


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map- Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 4 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 RF1 Microwatershed**

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated )	Suitable Interventions
1	100.VKSmB1 (Deep sodic sandy clay loam soils)	<b>Kamalanagara</b> : 2,9 ,10,11,12,14	-	<b>Agri-Silvi-Pasture</b> Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass	Application of gypsum, iron pyrites and elemental sulphur. Addition of farm yard manures, green manures and providing subsurface drainage
2	62.BMNmB2 49.NGPmB2 (Deep to very deep,black calcareous clay soils)	<b>Himalapura</b> : 26,27,33,273,274	Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Redgram, Bengalgram, Bajra	<b>Fruit crops:</b> Lime, Musambi, Custard apple, Pomegranate <b>Vegetables:</b> Chilli, Bhendi <b>Flowers:</b> Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
3	12.SBRcC3g1 (Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils)	<b>Himalapura</b> : 272	-	<b>Agri-Silvi-Pasture:</b> Hybrid Napier, <i>Styloxanthes hamata</i> , <i>Styloxanthes scabra</i>	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
4	3.BDLbC3 162.BDLhB2g1 5.BDLiB2 6.BDLiB3 119.BDPiB3 161.HTKbB2g1 113.HTKcC2g1 153.KKRbB2g1 (Shallow to very shallow, sandy loam to sandy clay loam soils)	<b>Boodhura:</b> 115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,139,140,141,142,143,166, 167 <b>Himalapura:</b> 28,29,30,31,32,127,132,133,134,135,136,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,151,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,232,270, 271 <b>Kamalanagara</b> :1,13,20/1,25,82	-	<b>Agri-Silvi-Pasture:</b> Hybrid Napier, <i>Styloxanthes hamata</i> , <i>Styloxanthes scabra</i>	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended.





## 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 RF1 Microwatershed**

- ❖ The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of BDP 181 ha (28%) followed by BDL 67 ha (10%), HTK 58 ha (9%), VKS 18 ha (3%), KKR 4 ha (<1%), SBR 3 ha (<1%), NGP 7 ha (1%), and BMN 1 ha (<%).
- ❖ As per land capability classification entire area of the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil, drainage and erosion.
- ❖ On the basis of soil reaction, about 4 ha (<1%) area is slightly acid, 329 ha (51%) is neutral and 6 ha (1%) is slightly alkaline in soil reaction.

## ❖ Soil Health Management

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

### **Acid soils**

Acid soils cover about 4 ha area in the microwatershed.

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

Liming materials:

1.  $\text{CaCO}_3$  (Calcium Carbonate).
2. Dolomite [ $\text{Ca Mg} (\text{CO}_3)_2$ ]
3. Quick lime (Cao)
4. Slaked lime [ $\text{Ca} (\text{OH})_2$ ]

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 occur in 6 ha area in the microwatershed.

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers (Azospirillum, Azotobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).
4. Application of  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5kg/ha (once in three years).

### **Neutral soils**

Neutral soils occur in 329 ha area in the microwatershed.

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers, (Azospirillum, 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 643 ha area in the microwatershed, about 109 ha (17%) is suffering from moderate erosion and 212 ha (33%) from severe erosion. In areas of

moderate and severe erosion immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices are required for restoring soil health.

### **Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits**

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

### **Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed**

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

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

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

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

- ❖ **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- ❖ **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Yadgir RFI microwatershed.
- ❖ **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is high (>0.75%) in an area of 305 ha (47%) and medium (0.5-0.75%) in 34 ha (5%) of the area. The areas that are medium and low in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and crop rotation with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- ❖ **Promoting green manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 34 ha area where OC is medium (0.5 - 0.75%). For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- ❖ **Available Phosphorus:** Available Phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in an area 217 ha (34%), high (>57 kg/ha) in an area of 37 ha (6%) and low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of 85 ha (13%) of the microwatershed. In medium and lower areas, for all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied.
- ❖ **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 248 ha (39%), high (>337 kg/ha) in an area of 37 ha (6%) and low (<145 kg/ha) in an area 55 ha (9%) of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is low and medium, for all the crops, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- ❖ **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is medium in 201 ha (31%) and low (<10 ppm) in an area of 138 ha (22%) of the microwatershed. Medium and lower 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:** Maximum cultivated area of 233 ha (36%) is low (<0.5 ppm) and 106 ha (17%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron. Application of sodium tetra borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended for low and medium areas.
- ❖ **Available Iron:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in available iron content.

- ❖ **Available Manganese:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in available manganese.
- ❖ **Available Copper:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>0.2 ppm) in available copper.
- ❖ **Available Zinc:** An area of about 188 ha (29%) is deficient (<0.6 ppm) and an area of 151 ha (24%) is sufficient in available zinc content. Application of zinc sulphate @25 kg/ha is recommended for deficient areas.
- ❖ **Soil Alkalinity:** Slightly alkaline soils area is 6 ha in the microwatershed. Soils that are slightly alkaline in these area need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acacia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

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

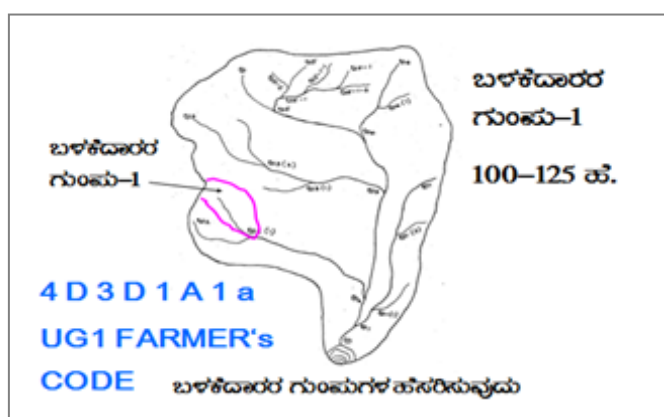




## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

For preparing soil and water conservation treatment plan for Yadgir RF1 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, pottissa 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

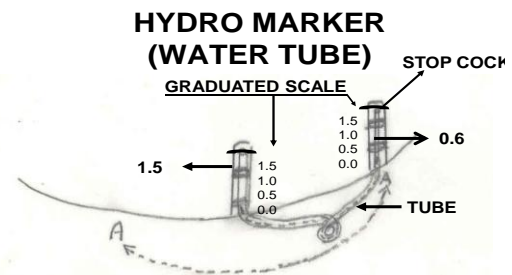
### 9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

#### A. BUNDING

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan		<b>USER GROUP-1</b> <b>CLASSIFICATION OF GULLIES</b> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale</li> <li>Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale</li> <li>Drainage lines are demarcated into</li> </ul>		
Small gullies	(up to 5 ha catchment)	
Medium gullies	(5-15 ha catchment)	
Ravines	(15-25 ha catchment) and	
<i>Halla/Nala</i>	(more than 25ha catchment)	

#### Measurement of Land Slope

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



FALL:  $1.5 - 0.6 = 0.9$  m.

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

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

**Note:** (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

**Section of the Bund**

Bund section is decided considering the soil texture class and gravelliness class (bg<sub>0</sub>... b=loamy sand, g<sub>0</sub> = <15% gravel). The recommended Sections for different soils are given below.

**Recommended Bund Section**

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

**Formation of Trench cum Bund**

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:

**TRENCH CUM BUND**

WATER STORAGE AREA  
0.45 Sq.m section  
IDEAL FOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

**'A' FRAME FOR INTERBUND MANAGEMENT**

1. ಸಮಸಾಹತೆಗಳ ಉಳುವು  
2. ಸಮಸಾಹತೆಗಳ ಬಿತ್ತನೆ/ನಾಟಿ

### 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
			L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Quantity (m <sup>3</sup> )		
m <sup>2</sup>	m	m <sup>3</sup>					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

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

#### C. Farm Ponds

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

#### D. Diversion Channel

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

#### 9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

### **9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines**

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

### **9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures**

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 181 ha (28%) needs Trench Cum Bunding. An area of about 158 ha (25%) needs Graded Bunding.

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

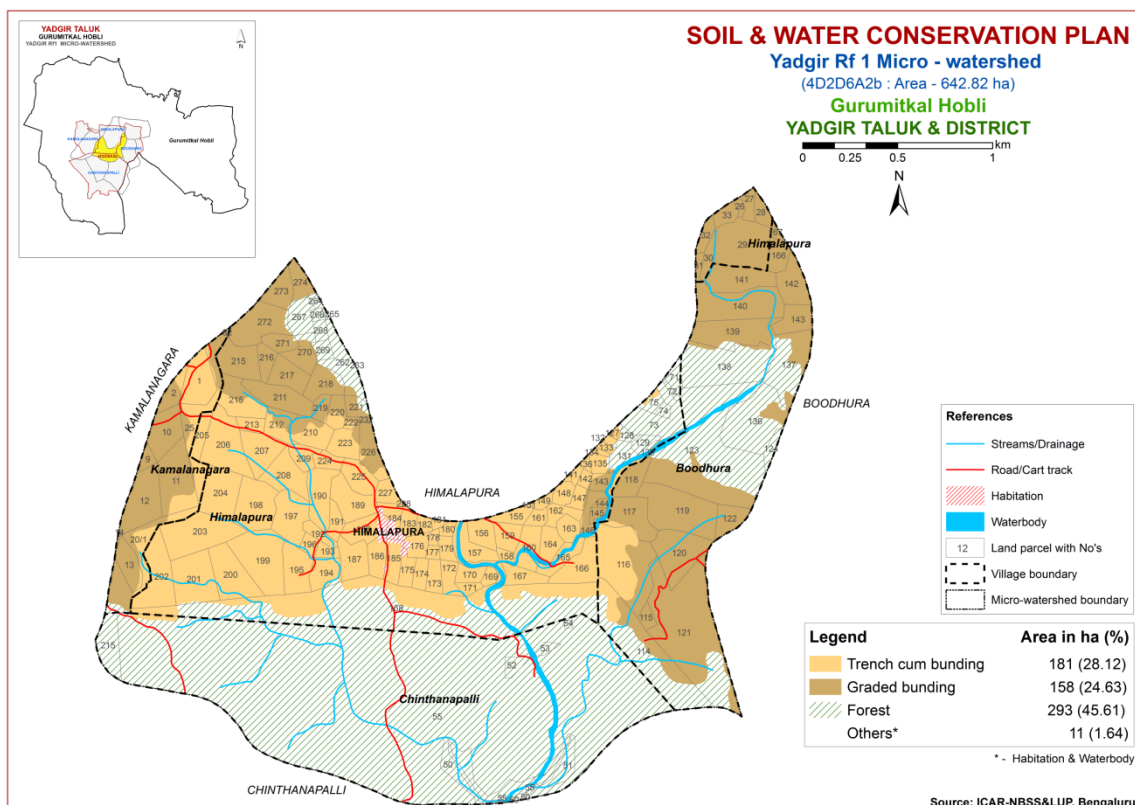


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Yadgir RF1 Microwatershed

### 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 1<sup>st</sup> week of March along the contour and heap the dugout soil on the lower side of the slope in order to harness the flowing water and facilitate weathering of soil in the pit. Exposure of soil in the pit also prevents spread of pests and diseases due to scorching sun rays. The pits should be filled with mixture of soil and organic manure during the second week of April and keep ready with sufficiently tall seedlings produced either in poly bags or in root trainer nurseries so that planting can be done during the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 (*Syzgium cumini*) and Bamboo. Dry areas are to be planted with species like Honge, Bevu, Seetaphal etc.

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





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**Appendix-I**  
**Yadgir Rf-1 (6A2b) 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
Boodhura	114	13.11	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	115	0.82	HTKcC2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Rock outcrops (Rc)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	116	10.25	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Boodhura	117	3.99	HTKbB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	118	2.41	HTKbB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	119	8.12	HTKbB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	120	5.64	HTKbB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	121	20.11	HTKcC2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Forest	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	122	2.11	HTKbB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	123	24.8	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	124	0.88	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	136	8.37	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	137	6.36	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	138	9.55	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Rock outcrops (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	139	5.99	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	140	7.3	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	141	4.33	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	142	3.18	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	143	2.51	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	166	1.74	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Boodhura	167	0.37	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Chinthanapalli	50	4.72	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	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
Chinthanapalli	51	2.37	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	52	0.9	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	53	0.56	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	54	0.24	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	55	184.97	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	215	3.2	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	26	0.37	NGPmB2	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	Iles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	27	0.98	BMNmB2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Jowar+Paddy (Ct+Jw+Pd)	Not Available	Iles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	28	1.09	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Jowar+Redgram (Ct+Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IIles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	29	6.68	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Redgram+Scrub land (Ct+Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	30	1.06	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	31	0.49	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Rock outcrops (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IIles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	32	1.04	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	33	1.17	NGPmB2	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Iles	Graded bunding
Himalapura	71	0.97	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Rock outcrops (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	72	0.26	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	73	4.53	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	74	0.44	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	75	0.98	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	127	0.3	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	128	0.52	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	129	0.85	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	130	0.27	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Waterbody	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
Himalapura	131	1.63	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	132	0.3	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	133	0.36	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	134	0.27	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	135	0.96	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	136	0.32	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	140	0.13	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	141	0.41	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	142	0.55	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	143	1.12	HTKbB2g 1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	144	0.36	HTKbB2g 1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	145	0.53	HTKbB2g 1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	146	1.6	HTKbB2g 1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	147	0.93	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	148	1.15	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	149	0.64	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	151	0.06	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	155	1.39	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	156	1.96	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	157	2.2	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	158	0.58	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	159	1.86	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	160	2.66	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum 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
Himalapura	161	0.85	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	162	1.38	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	163	1.4	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	164	1.83	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	165	2.07	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Waterbody	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	166	3.66	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	167	1.86	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	168	44.43	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	169	0.67	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	170	1.28	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	171	0.7	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	172	1.51	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	173	1.32	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	174	1.17	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	175	1.28	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Habitation (Rg+Hb)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	176	1.44	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Habitation (Rg+Hb)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	177	0.5	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	178	0.39	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	179	1.03	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	180	0.54	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	181	0.32	BDPiB3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	182	0.67	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	183	1.36	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Habitation (Rg+Hb)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum 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
Himalapura	184	1.61	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Habitation	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	185	1.9	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Habitation (Rg+Hb)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	186	1.95	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Habitation (Rg+Hb)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	187	2.92	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	188	2.76	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Habitation (Rg+Hb)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	189	3.65	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	190	3.71	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	191	1.26	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	192	1.05	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	193	0.81	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	194	2.43	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Paddy (Rg+Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	195	3.53	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	196	0.83	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	197	4.24	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	198	5.11	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	199	7.1	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	200	4.91	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	201	5.66	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	202	5.36	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	203	6.73	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	204	4.7	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	205	1.49	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	206	6.05	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum 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
Himalapura	207	3.54	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	208	3.69	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	209	1.59	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	1 Borewell	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	210	3.03	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	211	3.88	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	212	2.26	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	213	1.06	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	215	7.49	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	216	1.4	BDLbC3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	217	2.67	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	218	2.71	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	219	1.1	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	220	1.54	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	221	1.24	BDLbC3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram+Rock outcrops (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	222	0.41	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	223	2.42	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	224	1.21	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	225	2.51	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	226	2.77	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	227	1.29	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	228	0.01	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Himalapura	232	0.14	BDLbC3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram+Rock outcrops (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	262	3.72	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Rock outcrops (Rc)	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
Himalapura	263	0.01	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Rock outcrops (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	264	0.38	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Rock outcrops (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	265	0.13	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Rock outcrops (Rc)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	266	0.42	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	267	2.24	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	268	0.73	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	269	0.94	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	270	2.31	BDLbC3	LMU-4	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
Himalapura	271	1.46	BDLbC3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	272	4.97	SBRcC3g1	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Redgram+Rock outcrops (Rg+Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Himalapura	273	2.28	NGPmB2	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Himalapura	274	1.74	NGPmB2	LMU-2	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	1	3.87	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Kamalanag ara	2	1.68	VKSmb1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	9	0.77	VKSmb1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	10	3.61	VKSmb1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	11	5.97	VKSmb1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	12	5.15	VKSmb1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	13	2.4	KKRbB2g 1	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	14	0.02	VKSmb1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Redgram+Scrubland (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Kamalanag ara	20/1	6.19	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Jowar+Redgram+Cotton+Scrubland+Rock outcrops (Jw+Rg+Ct+Sl+Rc)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Kamalanag ara	25	5.23	BDPiB3	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Rockoutcrops+Redgram+Groundnut+Cotton (Rc+Rg+Gn+Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum 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
Kamalanagara	82	0.07	BDLiB3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Severe	Redgram+Scrubland (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

**Appendix II**  
**Yadgir Rf-1 (6A2b) Microwatershed**  
**Soil Fertility Information**

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Boodhura	114	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	115	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 - 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	116	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 - 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	117	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	118	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	119	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	120	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	121	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 - 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 - 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	122	Slightly acid (pH 6.0 - 6.5)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	123	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	124	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	136	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	137	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	138	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Boodhura	139	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 - 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	140	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 - 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	141	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	142	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	143	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	166	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Boodhura	167	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 - 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Chinhanapalli	50	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Chinhanapalli	51	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Chinthanapalli	52	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	53	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	54	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	55	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Chinthanapalli	215	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	26	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 - 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	27	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 - 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	28	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 - 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	29	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	30	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	31	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	32	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	33	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 - 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	71	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	72	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	73	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	74	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	75	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	127	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	128	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	129	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	130	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	131	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest
Himalapura	132	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Himalapura	133	Neutral (pH 6.5 - 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

















**Appendix III**  
**Yadgir Rf-1 (6A2b) 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	
Boodhura	114	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	
Boodhura	115	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	
Boodhura	116	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
Boodhura	117	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	
Boodhura	118	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	
Boodhura	119	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	
Boodhura	120	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	
Boodhura	121	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	
Boodhura	122	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	
Boodhura	123	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	
Boodhura	124	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	
Boodhura	136	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	
Boodhura	137	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	
Boodhura	138	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	Fore st	
Boodhura	139	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	
Boodhura	140	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	
Boodhura	141	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	
Boodhura	142	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	
Boodhura	143	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	
Boodhura	166	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	
Boodhura	167	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	
Chinthanapalli	50	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	
Chinthanapalli	51	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	





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	
Himalapura	136	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	
Himalapura	140	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
Himalapura	141	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
Himalapura	142	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
Himalapura	143	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	
Himalapura	144	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	
Himalapura	145	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	
Himalapura	146	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	
Himalapura	147	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
Himalapura	148	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
Himalapura	149	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
Himalapura	151	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
Himalapura	155	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
Himalapura	156	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
Himalapura	157	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
Himalapura	158	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
Himalapura	159	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
Himalapura	160	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
Himalapura	161	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
Himalapura	162	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
Himalapura	163	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
Himalapura	164	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
Himalapura	165	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
Himalapura	166	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
Himalapura	167	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
Himalapura	168	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
Himalapura	169	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



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		
Himalapura	197	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	
Himalapura	198	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	N1r
Himalapura	199	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	N1r
Himalapura	200	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	N1r
Himalapura	201	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	N1r
Himalapura	202	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	N1r
Himalapura	203	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	N1r
Himalapura	204	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	N1r
Himalapura	205	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	N1r
Himalapura	206	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	N1r
Himalapura	207	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	N1r
Himalapura	208	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	N1r
Himalapura	209	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	N1r
Himalapura	210	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	N1r
Himalapura	211	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	
Himalapura	212	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	N1r
Himalapura	213	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	N1r
Himalapura	215	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		
Himalapura	216	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		
Himalapura	217	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		
Himalapura	218	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		
Himalapura	219	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		
Himalapura	220	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		
Himalapura	221	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		
Himalapura	222	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		
Himalapura	223	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	N1r
Himalapura	224	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	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	
Himalapura	225	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	
Himalapura	226	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	
Himalapura	227	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
Himalapura	228	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
Himalapura	232	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	
Himalapura	262	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	
Himalapura	263	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
Himalapura	264	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
Himalapura	265	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
Himalapura	266	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
Himalapura	267	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
Himalapura	268	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
Himalapura	269	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
Himalapura	270	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	
Himalapura	271	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	
Himalapura	272	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	
Himalapura	273	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2w	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2w	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S3tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw	
Himalapura	274	S3t	S2t	S3t	S2w	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S2w	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S3tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw	
Kamalanagara	1	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
Kamalanagara	2	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Kamalanagara	9	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Kamalanagara	10	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Kamalanagara	11	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Kamalanagara	12	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Kamalanagara	13	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
Kamalanagara	14	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Kamalanagara	20/1	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

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
Kamalanagara	25	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
Kamalanagara	82	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt



# **PART-B**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS**





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**SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY**

- ❖ *The data on households sampled for socio economic survey indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed among them 5 (14.29 %) were landless, 12 (34.29 %) were marginal farmers, 15 (42.86 %) were small farmers and 3 (8.57 %) were semi medium farmers.*
- ❖ *The data indicated that there were 86 (50 %) men and 86 (50 %) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 3.6, marginal farmers' was 4.66, small farmers' was 5.33 and semi medium farmers' was 6.*
- ❖ *The data indicated that, 18 (10.47 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 82 (47.67 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 60 (34.88 %) were in 36-60 years of age and 12 (6.98 %) were above 61 years of age.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-1 had 58.72 per cent illiterates, 16.28 per cent of them had Primary School, 4.07 per cent of them had Middle School, 5.23 per cent of them had High School, 9.88 per cent of them had PUC education and 4.52 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.58 per cent of them had Diploma and ITI and 2.33 per cent of them had Degree education.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture and 14.29 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 18.60 per cent of the household members, 62.79 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.58 per cent were in Household industry, 16.28 per cent were students, 15.08 per cent were housewives and 1.16 per cent were children.*
- ❖ *The results show that, 0.58 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has participated in NGOs.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that 11.43 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 68.57 11.43 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.*
- ❖ *The results show that 91.43 per cent of the households possess TV, 31.43 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 25.71 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 91.43 per cent of the households possess mobile phones and 2.86 per cent of the households possess Computer/Laptop.*
- ❖ *The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 5,468, mixer/grinder was Rs. 2,018, Motor Cycle was Rs. 51,111, Computer/Laptop was Rs. 25,000 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,359.*
- ❖ *About 17.14 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 11.43 per cent of them possess plough, 2.86 per cent of them possess Sprayer, Harvester and Chaff Cutter and 11.43 per cent of them possess weeder.*

- ❖ *The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 20,571, plough was Rs. 2,250, Sprayer was Rs. 3,000, Harvester was Rs. 200 and the average value of weeder was Rs. 453.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 22.86 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 14.29 per cent of the households possess local cow, 2.86 per cent of the households possess buffalo and goat.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.69, average own labour (women) available was 1.51, average hired labour (men) available was 7.03 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.43.*
- ❖ *In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 1.67, average own labour (women) was 1.42, average hired labour (men) was 5.33 and average hired labour (women) available was 5.50. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 2.07, average own labour (women) was 1.87, average hired labour (men) was 9.13 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.93. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men and average own labour (women) was 2.67, average hired labour (men) and average hired labour (women) available was 15.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was inadequate.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed possess 25.56 ha (75.66 %) of dry land and 8.22 ha (24.34 %) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 9 ha (100 %) of dry land. Small farmers possess 13.61 ha (73.36 %) of dry land and 4.94 ha (26.64 %) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 2.95 ha (47.37 %) of dry land and 3.28 ha (52.63 %) of irrigated land.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 348,052.57 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 534,842.51. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 544,199.65 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 264,485.43 for dry land and Rs. 687,796.88 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 135,342.46 for dry land and Rs. 304,562.26 for irrigated land.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, there were 6 functioning and De-functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 17.14 per cent of the farmers and Canal was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 2.86 per cent of the farmers.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 7.86 meters.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, small and semi medium farmers had an irrigated area of 3.15 ha and 3.28 ha respectively.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, farmers have grown red gram (15.55 ha), groundnut (3.83 ha), Sorghum (7.06 ha), paddy (3.59 ha), Cotton (3.32 ha) and green gram (0.4 ha).*



*Marginal farmers have grown red gram, sorghum, cotton and green gram. Small farmers have grown red gram, Sorghum, groundnut, green gram and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram and groundnut.*

- ❖ *The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have bank account and 82.86 per cent of the households have savings.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 6.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from commercial bank, 3.33 per cent of the households have borrowed from Friends/Relatives and 16.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from Grameena Bank.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs, 9,500.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from private sources for the purpose of agricultural production.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households not paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 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 adequate to fulfil the requirement.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 33379.52. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 72595.32. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 39215.80. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.17.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 24105.31. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29640. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 5534.69. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.23.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for paddy was Rs. 39775.87. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 78894.86. The net income from paddy cultivation was Rs. 39118.99. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.98.*

- ❖ *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 50356.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49841.64. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. -514.46. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.99.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 28851.25. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 21024.38. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -7826.87. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.73.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 32775.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 39934.16. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 7158.97. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.22.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, 25.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was inadequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that green fodder was adequate.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 61,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 80,583.33, for small farmers it was Rs. 165,033.33 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 144,666.67.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 7,990.93. For landless households it was Rs. 6,800, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 8,155.56, for small farmers it was Rs. 3,676.62 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 30,888.89.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 3 coconut and 13 custard apple, 4 Jack fruit, 2 Sapota and 7 mango tree in their field and also 2 coconut and 1 Mango trees in their backyard.*
- ❖ *The results indicate that, households have planted 48 Teak, 74 neem, 1 Banyan and 5 tamarind trees in their field and also 3 neem trees in their backyard.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, Cotton was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, green gram was sold to the extent of 50 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 89.58 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 72.97 per cent, Sorghum was sold to the extent of 75.90 per cent, and red gram to the extent of 87.29 per cent.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, about 8.57 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 77.14 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated markets.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation and 2.86 per cent of the households have used Cart as a mode of transportation.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, 60 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.*

- ❖ *The results indicated that, 88.57 per cent have shown interest in soil test.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, 94.29 per cent of the households used firewood and 8.57 per cent of them used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 60 per cent of the households in the micro watershed and Bore Well was the source of drinking water for 40 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.14 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, 17.14 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, 77.14 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 85.71 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 80 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 54.29 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 57.14 per cent, fruits were adequate for 22.86 per cent, Milk were adequate for 28.57 per cent, Egg were adequate for 2.86 per cent and Meat were adequate for 8.57 per cent.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, Cereals and pulses were inadequate for 17.14 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 45.71 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 42.86 per cent and fruits were inadequate for 77.14 per cent of the households, Milk were inadequate for 51.43 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 94.29 per cent and Meat were inadequate for 91.43 per cent.*
- ❖ *The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by 85.71 per cent of the households, Wild animal menace on farm field was the constraint experienced by 88.57 per cent of the households, frequent incidence of pest and diseases (65.71 %), inadequacy of irrigation water (34.29 %), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (40 %), High rate of interest on credit (17.14 %), Low price for the agricultural commodities (28.57 %), Lack of marketing facilities in the area and Inadequate extension services (14.29 %), Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (28.57 %), Less rainfall (37.14 %) and Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/ TV/Mobile) (40 %).*



## **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.



## 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, Yadgiri and Shorapur (There are 16 hoblies, 117 Gram Panchayats, 4 Municipalities, 8 Towns/ Urban agglomeration and 487 inhabited & 32 un-inhabited villages The district occupies an area of 5,160.88 km<sup>2</sup>.

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-Leste or 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-1 micro-watershed in Mokadanpur sub-watershed (Yadgiri taluk and district) is located in between 16<sup>o</sup>51'33.942'' to 16<sup>o</sup>49'51.036'' North latitudes and 77<sup>o</sup>21'0.509'' to 77<sup>o</sup>18'45.323'' East longitudes, covering an area of about 642.49 ha, bounded by Kamalanagara Himalapura, Boodhura and Chintanpalli 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 35 households located in the micro-watershed were interviewed for the survey.

## SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

**Households sampled for socio-economic survey:** The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed among them 5 (14.29 %) were landless, 12 (34.29 %) were marginal farmers, 15 (42.86 %) were small farmers and 3 (8.57 %) were semi medium farmers.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.29	12	34.29	15	42.86	3	8.57	35	100

**Population characteristics:** The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 86 (50 %) men and 86 (50 %) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 3.6, marginal farmers' was 4.66, small farmers' was 5.33 and semi medium farmers' was 6.

**Table 2: Population characteristics of Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (56)		SF (80)		SMF (18)		All (172)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	6	33.33	29	51.79	42	52.50	9	50	86	50
2	Women	12	66.67	27	48.21	38	47.50	9	50	86	50
	Total	18	100	56	100	80	100	18	100	172	100
	Average		3.6		4.66		5.33		6		4.91

**Age wise classification of population:** The age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 18 (10.47 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 82 (47.67 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 60 (34.88 %) were in 36-60 years of age and 12 (6.98 %) were above 61 years of age.

**Table 3: Age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (56)		SF (80)		SMF (18)		All (172)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	2	11.11	8	14.29	8	10	0	0	18	10.47
2	16-35 years of age	12	66.67	24	42.86	35	43.75	11	61.11	82	47.67
3	36-60 years of age	4	22.22	22	39.29	28	35	6	33.33	60	34.88
4	> 61 years	0	0	2	3.57	9	11.25	1	5.56	12	6.98
	Total	18	100	56	100	80	100	18	100	172	100

**Education level of household members:** Education level of household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-1 had 58.72 per cent illiterates, 16.28 per cent of them had Primary School, 4.07 per cent of them had Middle School, 5.23 per cent of them had High School, 9.88 per cent of

them had PUC education and 4.52 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.58 per cent of them had Diploma and ITI and 2.33 per cent of them had Degree education.

**Table 4. Education level of household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (56)		SF (80)		SMF (18)		All (172)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	5	27.78	33	58.93	53	66.25	10	55.56	101	58.72
2	Primary School	3	16.67	12	21.43	8	10	5	27.78	28	16.28
3	Middle School	0	0	2	3.57	5	6.25	0	0	7	4.07
4	High School	3	16.67	1	1.79	4	5	1	5.56	9	5.23
5	PUC	3	16.67	7	12.50	7	8.75	0	0	17	9.88
6	Diploma	1	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.58
7	ITI	1	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.58
8	Degree	0	0	1	1.79	1	1.25	2	11.11	4	2.33
9	Others	2	11.11	0	0	2	2.50	0	0	4	2.33
Total		18	100	56	100	80	100	18	100	172	100

**Occupation of household heads:** The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture and 14.29 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers.

**Table 5: Occupation of household heads in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	40	11	91.67	14	93.33	3	100	30	85.71
2	Agricultural Labour	3	60	2	16.67	0	0	0	0	5	14.29
Total		5	100	13	100	14	100	3	100	35	100

**Occupation of the household members:** The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 18.60 per cent of the household members, 62.79 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.58 per cent were in Household industry, 16.28 per cent were students, 15.08 per cent were housewives and 1.16 per cent were children.

**Table 6: Occupation of family members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (56)		SF (80)		SMF (18)		All (172)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	11.11	11	19.64	16	20	3	16.67	32	18.60
2	Agricultural Labour	10	55.56	32	57.14	52	65	14	77.78	108	62.79
3	Household industry	1	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.58
4	Student	5	27.78	13	23.21	10	12.50	0	0	28	16.28
5	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.56	1	0.58
6	Children	0	0	0	0	2	2.50	0	0	2	1.16
Total		18	100	56	100	80	100	18	100	172	100

**Institutional participation of the household members:** The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is

presented in Table 7. The results show that, 0.58 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has participated in NGOs.

**Table 7. Institutional Participation of household members in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (18)		MF (56)		SF (80)		SMF (18)		All (172)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	NGOs	0	0	0	0	1	1.25	0	0	1	0.58
2	No Participation	18	100	56	100	79	98.75	18	100	171	99.42
Total		18	100	56	100	80	100	18	100	172	100

**Type of house owned:** The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 11.43 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 68.57 11.43 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.

**Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	3	60	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	4	11.43
2	Katcha	1	20	10	83.33	11	73.33	2	66.67	24	68.57
3	Pucca/RCC	1	20	2	16.67	3	20	1	33.33	7	20
Total		5	100	12	100	15	100	3	100	35	100

**Durable Assets owned by the households:** The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 91.43 per cent of the households possess TV, 31.43 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 25.71 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 91.43 per cent of the households possess mobile phones and 2.86 per cent of the households possess Computer/Laptop.

**Table 9. Durable Assets owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	5	100	11	91.67	13	86.67	3	100	32	91.43
2	Mixer/Grinder	3	60	5	41.67	3	20	0	0	11	31.43
3	Motor Cycle	1	20	3	25	5	33.33	0	0	9	25.71
4	Mobile Phone	5	100	11	91.67	13	86.67	3	100	32	91.43
5	Computer/Laptop	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	2.86
6	Blank	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

**Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Television	4,000	7,090	4,692	5,333	5,468
2	Mixer/Grinder	2,000	2,200	1,733	0	2,018
3	Motor Cycle	60,000	58,333	45,000	0	51,111
4	Mobile Phone	1,950	2,050	2,563	4,500	2,359
5	Computer/Laptop	0	0	25,000	0	25,000

**Average value of durable assets:** The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 5,468, mixer/grinder was Rs. 2,018, Motor Cycle was Rs. 51,111, Computer/Laptop was Rs. 25,000 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,359.

**Farm Implements owned:** The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About 17.14 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 11.43 per cent of them possess plough, 2.86 per cent of them possess Sprayer, Harvester and Chaff Cutter and 11.43 per cent of them possess weeder.

**Table 11. Farm Implements owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	2	16.67	3	20	1	33.33	6	17.14
2	Plough	0	0	1	8.33	1	6.67	2	66.67	4	11.43
3	Sprayer	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
4	Weeder	0	0	1	8.33	2	13.33	1	33.33	4	11.43
5	Harvester	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	2.86
6	Chaff Cutter	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
7	Blank	5	100	9	75	12	80	1	33.33	27	77.14

**Average value of farm implements:** The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 20,571, plough was Rs. 2,250, Sprayer was Rs. 3,000, Harvester was Rs. 200 and the average value of weeder was Rs. 453.

**Table 12. Average value of farm implements owned by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**  
Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Bullock Cart	0	14,500	21,250	30,000	20,571
2	Plough	0	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,250
3	Sprayer	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
4	Weeder	0	32	413	1,500	453
5	Harvester	0	0	200	0	200
6	Chaff Cutter	0	180	0	0	180

**Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	2	16.67	4	26.67	2	66.67	8	22.86
2	Local cow	0	0	2	16.67	1	6.67	2	66.67	5	14.29
3	Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	2.86
4	Goat	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	2.86
5	blank	5	100	9	75	9	60	1	33.33	24	68.57

**Livestock possession by the households:** The data regarding the Livestock: possession by the households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 13. The results indicate that, 22.86 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 14.29 per cent of the households possess local cow, 2.86 per cent of the households possess buffalo and goat.

**Average Labour availability:** The data regarding the average labour availability in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.69, average own labour (women) available was 1.51, average hired labour (men) available was 7.03 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.43.

In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 1.67, average own labour (women) was 1.42, average hired labour (men) was 5.33 and average hired labour (women) available was 5.50. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 2.07, average own labour (women) was 1.87, average hired labour (men) was 9.13 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.93. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men and average own labour (women) was 2.67, average hired labour (men) and average hired labour (women) available was 15.

**Table 14. Average Labour availability in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	0	5.50	9.93	15	7.43
2	Own Labour Female	0	1.42	1.87	2.67	1.51
3	Own labour Male	0	1.67	2.07	2.67	1.69
4	Hired labour Male	0	5.33	9.13	15	7.03

**Adequacy of Hired Labour:** The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was inadequate.

**Table 15. Adequacy of Hired Labour in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Inadequate	5	100	12	100	15	100	3	100	35	100

**Table 16. Distribution of land (Ha) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
1	Dry	0	0	9	100	13.61	73.36	2.95	47.37	25.56	75.66
2	Irrigated	0	0	0	0	4.94	26.64	3.28	52.63	8.22	24.34
	Total	0	100	9	100	18.55	100	6.24	100	33.78	100

**Distribution of land (ha):** The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed possess 25.56 ha (75.66 %) of dry land and 8.22 ha (24.34

%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 9 ha (100 %) of dry land. Small farmers possess 13.61 ha (73.36 %) of dry land and 4.94 ha (26.64 %) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 2.95 ha (47.37 %) of dry land and 3.28 ha (52.63 %) of irrigated land.

**Average land value (Rs./ha):** The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 348,052.57 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 534,842.51. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 544,199.65 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 264,485.43 for dry land and Rs. 687,796.88 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 135,342.46 for dry land and Rs. 304,562.26 for irrigated land.

**Table 17. Average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	544,199.65	264,485.43	135,342.46	348,052.57
2	Irrigated	0	0	687,796.88	304,562.26	534,842.51

**Status of bore wells:** The data regarding the status of bore wells in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 6 functioning and De-functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.

**Table 18. Status of bore wells in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	De-functioning	0	0	4	2	6
2	Functioning	0	0	4	2	6

**Source of irrigation:** The data regarding the source of irrigation in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 17.14 per cent of the farmers and Canal was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 2.86 per cent of the farmers.

**Table 19. Source of irrigation in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	0	0	4	26.67	2	66.67	6	17.14
2	Canal	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	2.86

**Depth of water (Avg in meters):** The data regarding the depth of water in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 7.86 meters.

**Table 20. Depth of water (Avg in meters) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N
1	Bore Well	0	0	11.01	36.58	7.86



**Irrigated Area (ha):** The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, small and semi medium farmers had an irrigated area of 3.15 ha and 3.28 ha respectively.

**Table 21. Irrigated Area (ha) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Kharif	0	0	3.15	3.28	6.44

**Cropping pattern:** The data regarding the cropping pattern in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown red gram (15.55 ha), groundnut (3.83 ha), Sorghum (7.06 ha), paddy (3.59 ha), Cotton (3.32 ha) and green gram (0.4 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, sorghum, cotton and green gram. Small farmers have grown red gram, Sorghum, groundnut, green gram and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram and groundnut.

**Table 22. Cropping pattern in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed (Area in ha)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Kharif - Red gram (togari)	0	5.11	7.49	2.96	15.55
2	Kharif - Sorghum	0	1.75	5.31	0	7.06
3	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0	0.55	3.28	3.83
4	Kharif - Paddy	0	0	3.59	0	3.59
5	Kharif - Cotton	0	1.7	1.62	0	3.32
6	Kharif - Greengram	0	0.4	0	0	0.4
Total		0	8.97	18.55	6.24	33.76

**Cropping intensity:** The data regarding the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.

**Table 23. Cropping intensity (%) in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
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 Ghanapur-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have bank account and 82.86 per cent of the households have savings.

**Table 24. Possession of bank account and savings in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0	12	100	15	100	3	100	30	85.71
2	Savings	0	0	11	91.67	15	100	3	100	29	82.86

**Table 25. Borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0	12	100	15	100	3	100	30	85.71

**Borrowing status:** The data regarding the borrowing status in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

**Source of credit availed by households:** The data regarding the source of credit availed by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, 6.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from commercial bank, 3.33 per cent of the households have borrowed from Friends/Relatives and 16.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from Grameena Bank.

**Table 26. Source of credit availed by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (30)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Commercial Bank	2	16.67	0	0	0	0	2	6.67
2	Friends/Relatives	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	3.33
3	Grameena Bank	1	8.33	3	20	1	33.33	5	16.67

**Avg. Credit amount:** The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs, 9,500.

**Table 27. Avg. credit amount by household in Ghanapur-2 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (30)
		N	N	N	N
1	Average Credit	7,083.33	11,333.33	10,000	9,500

**Purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit:** The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 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-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (3)		SMF (1)		All (7)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	3	100	3	100	1	100	7	100

**Purpose of credit borrowed - Private Credit:** The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from private sources for the purpose of agricultural production.

**Table 29. Purpose of credit borrowed - Private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 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-1 micro-

watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households not paid their loan borrowed from institutional sources.

**Table 30. Repayment status of households – Institutional Credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (3)		SMF (1)		All (7)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	3	100	3	100	1	100	7	100

**Repayment status of households – Private:** The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from private sources by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicated that 100 per cent of the households did not repay their loan borrowed from private sources.

**Table 31. Repayment status of households – private Credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 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-1 micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, 100 per cent opined that the loan amount borrowed from helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

**Table 32. Opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (3)		SF (3)		SMF (1)		All (7)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	3	100	3	100	1	100	7	100

**Opinion on non-institutional sources of credit:** The data regarding the opinion on non-institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, around 100 per cent opined that the loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.

**Table 33. Opinion on non- institutional sources of credit in Yadgiri Rf-1 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 Red gram:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of red gram in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 33379.52. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 72595.32. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 39215.80. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.17.

**Table 34. Cost of Cultivation of red gram in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost A1</b>				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	39.43	8913.69	26.70
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	39.43	8913.69	26.70
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	1.17	642.83	1.93
3	Tractor	Hours	3.72	2788.90	8.36
4	Machinery	Hours	0.44	262.31	0.79
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	12.19	1087.15	3.26
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	13.61	2497.16	7.48
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	4.54	3895.26	11.67
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	2	2058.71	6.17
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	58.53	0.18
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost B1</b>				
16	Interest on working capital			1145.79	3.43
17	<b>Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)</b>			23350.34	69.95
<b>III</b>	<b>Cost B2</b>				
18	Rental Value of Land			153.85	0.46
19	<b>Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)</b>			23504.18	70.41
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cost C1</b>				
20	Family Human Labour		26.67	6830.83	20.46
21	<b>Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)</b>			30335.02	90.88
<b>V</b>	<b>Cost C2</b>				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.03
23	<b>Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)</b>			30345.02	90.91
<b>VI</b>	<b>Cost C3</b>				
24	Managerial Cost			3034.50	9.09
25	<b>Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)</b>			33379.52	100
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economics of the Crop</b>				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		14.91	72256.03
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4846.15
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		7.35	339.29
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			46.15
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			72595.32	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			39215.80	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			2238.74	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:2.17	

**Cost of Cultivation of Green gram:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 24105.31. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29640. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 5534.69. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.23.

**Table 35. Cost of Cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost A1</b>				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	29.64	6422	26.64
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	2.47	1358.50	5.64
3	Tractor	Hours	2.47	1852.50	7.69
4	Machinery	Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	12.35	1111.50	4.61
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	2.47	1976	8.20
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	0	0	0
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	0.05	0
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost B1</b>				
16	Interest on working capital			371.70	1.54
17	<b>Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)</b>			13092.25	54.31
<b>III</b>	<b>Cost B2</b>				
18	Rental Value of Land			166.67	0.69
19	<b>Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)</b>			13258.92	55
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cost C1</b>				
20	Family Human Labour		32.11	8645	35.86
21	<b>Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)</b>			21903.92	90.87
<b>V</b>	<b>Cost C2</b>				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.04
23	<b>Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)</b>			21913.92	90.91
<b>VI</b>	<b>Cost C3</b>				
24	Managerial Cost			2191.39	9.09
25	<b>Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)</b>			24105.31	100
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economics of the Crop</b>				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		4.94	29640
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			6000
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			29640	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			5534.69	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			4879.62	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.23	

**Cost of Cultivation of paddy:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of paddy in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for paddy was Rs. 39775.87. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 78894.86. The net income from paddy cultivation was Rs. 39118.99. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.98.

**Table 36. Cost of Cultivation of paddy in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost A1</b>				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	39.55	9456.21	23.77
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.61	336.26	0.85
3	Tractor	Hours	4.16	3119.74	7.84
4	Machinery	Hours	0.47	284.59	0.72
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	56.71	3108.13	7.81
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	21.48	4295.65	10.80
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	4.27	4060.51	10.21
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	2.67	2763.56	6.95
10	Irrigation	Number	4.62	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	377.72	0.95
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost B1</b>				
16	Interest on working capital			1708.54	4.30
17	<b>Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)</b>			29510.91	74.19
<b>III</b>	<b>Cost B2</b>				
18	Rental Value of Land			250	0.63
19	<b>Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)</b>			29760.91	74.82
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cost C1</b>				
20	Family Human Labour		25.09	6388.97	16.06
21	<b>Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)</b>			36149.89	90.88
<b>V</b>	<b>Cost C2</b>				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.03
23	<b>Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)</b>			36159.89	90.91
<b>VI</b>	<b>Cost C3</b>				
24	Managerial Cost			3615.99	9.09
25	<b>Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)</b>			39775.87	100
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economics of the Crop</b>				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	49.14	77397.03	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		1575	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)	19.97	1497.83	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		75	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			78894.86	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			39118.99	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			809.42	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.98	

**Cost of cultivation of Groundnut:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 50356.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49841.64. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. -514.46. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.99.

**Table 37. Cost of Cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost A1</b>				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	38.89	8936.75	17.75
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	1.22	670.86	1.33
3	Tractor	Hours	2.84	2133.29	4.24
4	Machinery	Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	174.66	16764.70	33.29
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	4.06	3860.93	7.67
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	2.44	4502.07	8.94
10	Irrigation	Number	9.15	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	149.88	0.30
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost B1</b>				
16	Interest on working capital			3016.52	5.99
17	<b>Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)</b>			40035.01	79.50
<b>III</b>	<b>Cost B2</b>				
18	Rental Value of Land			277.78	0.55
19	<b>Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)</b>			40312.79	80.06
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cost C1</b>				
20	Family Human Labour		21.30	5455.48	10.83
21	<b>Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)</b>			45768.28	90.89
<b>V</b>	<b>Cost C2</b>				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.02
23	<b>Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)</b>			45778.28	90.91
<b>VI</b>	<b>Cost C3</b>				
24	Managerial Cost			4577.83	9.09
25	<b>Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)</b>			50356.11	100
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economics of the Crop</b>				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		13	49841.64
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3833.33
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				49841.64
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-514.46
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				3872.90
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:0.99

**Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Sorghum in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 28851.25. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 21024.38. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -7826.87. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.73.

**Table 38. Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost A1</b>				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	29.89	6511.27	22.57
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.38	210.38	0.73
3	Tractor	Hours	2.95	2213.06	7.67
4	Machinery	Hours	0.14	82.33	0.29
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	11.18	1116.32	3.87
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	8.23	1646.67	5.71
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	3.71	3560.87	12.34
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	2.47	2470	8.56
10	Irrigation	Number	6.18	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	0.02	0
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost B1</b>				
16	Interest on working capital			1056.46	3.66
17	<b>Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)</b>			18867.38	65.40
<b>III</b>	<b>Cost B2</b>				
18	Rental Value of Land			194.44	0.67
19	<b>Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)</b>			19061.83	66.07
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cost C1</b>				
20	Family Human Labour		27.03	7156.58	24.81
21	<b>Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)</b>			26218.41	90.87
<b>V</b>	<b>Cost C2</b>				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.03
23	<b>Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)</b>			26228.41	90.91
<b>VI</b>	<b>Cost C3</b>				
24	Managerial Cost			2622.84	9.09
25	<b>Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)</b>			28851.25	100
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economics of the Crop</b>				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	11.86	20955.77	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		1766.67	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)	4.12	68.61	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		16.67	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			21024.38	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			-7826.87	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			2432.29	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:0.73	



**Cost of Cultivation of Cotton:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 32775.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 39934.16. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 7158.97. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.22.

**Table 39. Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
<b>I</b>	<b>Cost A1</b>				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	37.29	8706.75	26.57
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	1.50	823.33	2.51
3	Tractor	Hours	2.40	1796.36	5.48
4	Machinery	Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	6.44	2223	6.78
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	22.45	4490.91	13.70
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	3.97	3065.05	9.35
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	1.98	1983.48	6.05
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	203.58	0.62
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Cost B1</b>				
16	Interest on working capital			1412.69	4.31
17	<b>Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)</b>			24705.16	75.38
<b>III</b>	<b>Cost B2</b>				
18	Rental Value of Land			166.67	0.51
19	<b>Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)</b>			24871.82	75.89
<b>IV</b>	<b>Cost C1</b>				
20	Family Human Labour		17.93	4913.80	14.99
21	<b>Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)</b>			29785.63	90.88
<b>V</b>	<b>Cost C2</b>				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.03
23	<b>Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)</b>			29795.63	90.91
<b>VI</b>	<b>Cost C3</b>				
24	Managerial Cost			2979.56	9.09
25	<b>Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)</b>			32775.19	100
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economics of the Crop</b>				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	7.93	39934.16	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		5033.33	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			39934.16	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			7158.97	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			4131.01	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.22	

**Adequacy of fodder:** The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicate that, 25.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was inadequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that green fodder was adequate.

**Table 40. Adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	3	25	4	26.67	2	66.67	9	25.71
2	Inadequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	0	0	1	2.86
3	Adequate-Green Fodder	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	1	2.86

**Annual gross income:** The data regarding the annual gross income in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 61,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 80,583.33, for small farmers it was Rs. 165,033.33 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 144,666.67.

**Table 41. Annual gross income in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed (Avg value in Rs.)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Service/salary	0	4,166.67	0	0	1,428.57
2	Business	0	3,333.33	866.67	0	1,514.29
3	Wage	61,000	26,666.67	37,666.67	13,333.33	35,142.86
4	Agriculture	0	46,416.67	126,500	131,333.33	81,385.71
	Income(Rs.)	61,000	80,583.33	165,033.33	144,666.67	119,471.43

**Average annual expenditure:** The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 7,990.93. For landless households it was Rs. 6,800, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 8,155.56, for small farmers it was Rs. 3,676.62 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 30,888.89.

**Table 42. Average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed (Avg value in Rs.)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (12)	SF (15)	SMF (3)	All (35)
1	Service/salary	0	40,000	0	0	1,142.86
2	Business	0	20,000	2,000	0	628.57
3	Wage	34,000	20,666.67	23,363.64	20,000	16,314.29
4	Agriculture	0	17,200	29,785.71	72,666.67	24,040
	Total	34,000	97,866.67	55,149.35	92,666.67	279,682.68
	Average	6,800	8,155.56	3,676.62	30,888.89	7,990.93

**Horticulture species grown:** The data regarding horticulture species grown in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 3 coconut and 13 custard apple, 4 Jack fruit, 2 Sapota and 7 mango tree in their field and also 2 coconut and 1 Mango trees in their backyard.

**Table 43. Horticulture species grown in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	2
2	Custard apple	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	13	0
3	Jack fruit	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
4	Mango	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	0	7	1
5	Sapota	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0

\*F= Field B=Back Yard

**Forest species grown:** The data regarding forest species grown in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicate that, households have planted 48 Teak, 74 neem, 1 Banyan and 5 tamarind trees in their field and also 3 neem trees in their backyard.

**Table 44: Forest species grown in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Teak	0	0	3	0	45	0	0	0	48	0
2	Neem	2	0	26	1	43	2	3	0	74	3
3	Tamarind	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
4	Banyan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

\*F= Field B=Back Yard

**Marketing of the agricultural produce:** The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, Cotton was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, green gram was sold to the extent of 50 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 89.58 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 72.97 per cent, Sorghum was sold to the extent of 75.90 per cent, and red gram to the extent of 87.29 per cent.

**Table 45. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Cotton	22	0	22	100	5033.33
2	Greengram	2	1	1	50	6000.0
3	Groundnut	48	5	43	89.58	3833.33
4	Paddy	185	50	135	72.97	1575.0
5	Redgram	236	30	206	87.29	4846.15
6	Sorghum	83	20	63	75.90	1766.67

**Table 46. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	0	0	1	6.67	2	66.67	3	8.57
2	Regulated Market	0	0	12	100	14	93.33	1	33.33	27	77.14

**Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce:** The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, about 8.57 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 77.14 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated markets.

**Mode of transport of agricultural produce:** The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation and 2.86 per cent of the households have used Cart as a mode of transportation.

**Table 47. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cart	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
2	Tractor	0	0	11	91.67	15	100	3	100	29	82.86

**Incidence of soil and water erosion problems:** The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, 60 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.

**Table 48. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	10	83.33	9	60	2	66.67	21	60

**Interest shown towards soil testing:** The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, 88.57 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

**Table 49. Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	12	100	15	100	4	133.33	31	88.57

**Table 50. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	5	100	13	108.33	12	80	3	100	33	94.29
2	LPG	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	3	8.57

**Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use:** The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 50. The results

indicated that, 94.29 per cent of the households used firewood and 8.57 per cent of them used LPG as a source of fuel.

**Source of drinking water:** The data regarding source of drinking water in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 60 per cent of the households in the micro watershed and Bore Well was the source of drinking water for 40 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

**Table 51. Source of drinking water in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	5	100	7	58.33	8	53.33	1	33.33	21	60
2	Bore Well	0	0	5	41.67	7	46.67	2	66.67	14	40

**Source of light:** The data regarding source of light in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.14 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

**Table 52. Source of light in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	4	80	12	100	15	100	3	100	34	97.14

**Existence of Sanitary toilet facility:** The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, 17.14 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.

**Table 53. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	1	20	1	8.33	1	6.67	3	100	6	17.14

**Possession of PDS card:** The data regarding possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards.

**Table 54. Possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	APL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	BPL	4	80	12	100	15	100	3	100	34	97.14

**Table 55. Participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	3	60	10	83.33	11	73.33	3	100	27	77.14

**Participation in NREGA program:** The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 55. The results indicated that, 77.14 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

**Adequacy of food items:** The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 56. The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 85.71 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 80 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 54.29 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 57.14 per cent, fruits were adequate for 22.86 per cent, Milk were adequate for 28.57 per cent, Egg were adequate for 2.86 per cent and Meat were adequate for 8.57 per cent.

**Table 56. Adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	5	100	11	91.67	12	80	2	66.67	30	85.71
2	Pulses	5	100	9	75	12	80	2	66.67	28	80
3	Oilseed	2	40	7	58.33	9	60	1	33.33	19	54.29
4	Vegetables	2	40	7	58.33	10	66.67	1	33.33	20	57.14
5	Fruits	2	40	5	41.67	1	6.67	0	0	8	22.86
6	Milk	2	40	3	25	4	26.67	1	33.33	10	28.57
7	Egg	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
8	Meat	1	20	1	8.33	1	6.67	0	0	3	8.57

**Response on Inadequacy of food items:** The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 57. The results indicated that, Cereals and pulses were inadequate for 17.14 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 45.71 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 42.86 per cent and fruits were inadequate for 77.14 per cent of the households, Milk were inadequate for 51.43 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 94.29 per cent and Meat were inadequate for 91.43 per cent.

**Table 57. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	0	0	2	16.67	3	20	1	33.33	6	17.14
2	Pulses	0	0	2	16.67	3	20	1	33.33	6	17.14
3	Oilseed	3	60	5	41.67	6	40	2	66.67	16	45.71
4	Vegetables	3	60	5	41.67	4	26.67	3	100	15	42.86
5	Fruits	2	40	8	66.67	14	93.33	3	100	27	77.14
6	Milk	1	20	7	58.33	9	60	1	33.33	18	51.43
7	Egg	3	60	12	100	15	100	3	100	33	94.29
8	Meat	4	80	11	91.67	14	93.33	3	100	32	91.43

**Farming constraints:** The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed is presented in Table 58. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by 85.71 per cent of the households, Wild animal menace on farm field was the constraint experienced by 88.57

per cent of the households, frequent incidence of pest and diseases (65.71 %), inadequacy of irrigation water (34.29 %), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (40 %), High rate of interest on credit (17.14 %), Low price for the agricultural commodities (28.57 %), Lack of marketing facilities in the area and Inadequate extension services (14.29 %), Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (28.57 %), Less rainfall (37.14 %) and Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/ TV/Mobile) (40 %).

**Table 58. Farming constraints Experienced in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed**

Sl. No.	Particulars	MF (12)		SF (15)		SMF (3)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	12	100	15	100	3	100	30	85.71
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	11	91.67	15	100	3	100	31	88.57
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	8	66.67	12	80	2	66.67	23	65.71
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	5	41.67	5	33.33	2	66.67	12	34.29
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	5	41.67	9	60	0	0	14	40
6	High rate of interest on credit	1	8.33	4	26.67	1	33.33	6	17.14
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	4	33.33	6	40	0	0	10	28.57
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	1	8.33	2	13.33	1	33.33	5	14.29
9	Inadequate extension services	3	25	2	13.33	0	0	5	14.29
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	4	33.33	6	40	0	0	10	28.57
11	Less rainfall	5	41.67	6	40	2	66.67	13	37.14
12	Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/TV/Mobile)	7	58.33	5	33.33	1	33.33	14	40





**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 35 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey.

The data on households sampled for socio economic survey indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed among them 5 (14.29 %) were landless, 12 (34.29 %) were marginal farmers, 15 (42.86 %) were small farmers and 3 (8.57 %) were semi medium farmers.

The data indicated that there were 86 (50 %) men and 86 (50 %) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 3.6, marginal farmers' was 4.66, small farmers' was 5.33 and semi medium farmers' was 6.

The data indicated that, 18 (10.47 %) people were in 0-15 years of age, 82 (47.67 %) were in 16-35 years of age, 60 (34.88 %) were in 36-60 years of age and 12 (6.98 %) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Yadgiri Rf-1 had 58.72 per cent illiterates, 16.28 per cent of them had Primary School, 4.07 per cent of them had Middle School, 5.23 per cent of them had High School, 9.88 per cent of them had PUC education and 4.52 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.58 per cent of them had Diploma and ITI and 2.33 per cent of them had Degree education.

The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture and 14.29 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 18.60 per cent of the household members, 62.79 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.58 per cent were in Household industry, 16.28 per cent were students, 15.08 per cent were housewives and 1.16 per cent were children.

The results show that, 0.58 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has participated in NGOs. The results indicate that 11.43 per cent of the households possess Thatched house, 68.57 11.43 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20 per cent of them possess pucca/RCC house.

The results show that 91.43 per cent of the households possess TV, 31.43 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 25.71 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 91.43 per cent of the households possess mobile phones and 2.86 per cent of the households possess Computer/Laptop.

The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 5,468, mixer/grinder was Rs. 2,018, Motor Cycle was Rs. 51,111, Computer/Laptop was Rs. 25,000 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,359.

About 17.14 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 11.43 per cent of them possess plough, 2.86 per cent of them possess Sprayer, Harvester and Chaff Cutter and 11.43 per cent of them possess weeder.

The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 20,571, plough was Rs. 2,250, Sprayer was Rs. 3,000, Harvester was Rs. 200 and the average value of weeder was Rs. 453.

The results indicate that, 22.86 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 14.29 per cent of the households possess local cow, 2.86 per cent of the households possess buffalo and goat.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.69, average own labour (women) available was 1.51, average hired labour (men) available was 7.03 and average hired labour (women) available was 7.43.

In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 1.67, average own labour (women) was 1.42, average hired labour (men) was 5.33 and average hired labour (women) available was 5.50. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 2.07, average own labour (women) was 1.87, average hired labour (men) was 9.13 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.93. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men and average own labour (women) was 2.67, average hired labour (men) and average hired labour (women) available was 15.

The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was inadequate. The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed possess 25.56 ha (75.66 %) of dry land and 8.22 ha (24.34 %) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 9 ha (100 %) of dry land. Small farmers possess 13.61 ha (73.36 %) of dry land and 4.94 ha (26.64 %) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 2.95 ha (47.37 %) of dry land and 3.28 ha (52.63 %) of irrigated land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 348,052.57 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 534,842.51. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 544,199.65 for dry land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 264,485.43 for dry land and Rs. 687,796.88 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 135,342.46 for dry land and Rs. 304,562.26 for irrigated land.

The results indicate that, there were 6 functioning and De-functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation

source in the micro water shed for 17.14 per cent of the farmers and Canal was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 2.86 per cent of the farmers.

The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 7.86 meters. The results indicate that, small and semi medium farmers had an irrigated area of 3.15 ha and 3.28 ha respectively.

The results indicate that, farmers have grown red gram (15.55 ha), groundnut (3.83 ha), Sorghum (7.06 ha), paddy (3.59 ha), Cotton (3.32 ha) and green gram (0.4 ha). Marginal farmers have grown red gram, sorghum, cotton and green gram. Small farmers have grown red gram, Sorghum, groundnut, green gram and paddy. Semi medium farmers have grown red gram and groundnut.

The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Rf-1 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have bank account and 82.86 per cent of the households have savings.

The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources. The results indicate that, 6.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from commercial bank, 3.33 per cent of the households have borrowed from Friends/Relatives and 16.67 per cent of the households have borrowed from Grameena Bank.

The results indicate that, the average credit amount borrowed by households in micro-watershed was Rs, 9,500. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from institutional sources for the purpose of agricultural production. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households borrowed from private sources for the purpose of agricultural production.

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

The results indicate that, 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 adequate to fulfil the requirement.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 33379.52. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 72595.32. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 39215.80. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 2.17.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 24105.31. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 29640. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 5534.69. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.23.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for paddy was Rs. 39775.87. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 78894.86. The net income from paddy cultivation was Rs. 39118.99. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.98.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 50356.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49841.64. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. -514.46. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.99.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Sorghum was Rs. 28851.25. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 21024.38. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. -7826.87. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 0.73.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 32775.19. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 39934.16. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 7158.97. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.22.

The results indicate that, 25.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was inadequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that green fodder was adequate.

The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 61,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 80,583.33, for small farmers it was Rs. 165,033.33 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 144,666.67.

The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 7,990.93. For landless households it was Rs. 6,800, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 8,155.56, for small farmers it was Rs. 3,676.62 and for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 30,888.89.

The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 3 coconut and 13 custard apple, 4 Jack fruit, 2 Sapota and 7 mango tree in their field and also 2 coconut and 1 Mango trees in their backyard.

The results indicate that, households have planted 48 Teak, 74 neem, 1 Banyan and 5 tamarind trees in their field and also 3 neem trees in their backyard.

The results indicated that, Cotton was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, green gram was sold to the extent of 50 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 89.58 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 72.97 per cent, Sorghum was sold to the extent of 75.90 per cent, and red gram to the extent of 87.29 per cent.

The results indicated that, about 8.57 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 77.14 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated markets.

The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation and 2.86 per cent of the households have used Cart as a mode of transportation.

The results indicated that, 60 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm. The results indicated that, 88.57 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

The results indicated that, 94.29 per cent of the households used firewood and 8.57 per cent of them used LPG as a source of fuel. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 60 per cent of the households in the micro watershed and Bore Well was the source of drinking water for 40 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.14 per cent of the households in micro watershed. The results indicated that, 17.14 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility. The results indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards.

The results indicated that, 77.14 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme. The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 85.71 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 80 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 54.29 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 57.14 per cent, fruits were adequate for 22.86 per cent, Milk were adequate for 28.57 per cent, Egg were adequate for 2.86 per cent and Meat were adequate for 8.57 per cent.

The results indicated that, Cereals and pulses were inadequate for 17.14 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 45.71 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 42.86 per cent and fruits were inadequate for 77.14 per cent of the households, Milk were inadequate for 51.43 per cent, Egg were inadequate for 94.29 per cent and Meat were inadequate for 91.43 per cent.

The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by 85.71 per cent of the households, Wild animal menace on farm field was the constraint experienced by 88.57 per cent of the households, frequent incidence of pest and diseases (65.71 %), inadequacy of irrigation water (34.29 %), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (40 %), High rate of interest on credit (17.14 %), Low price for the agricultural commodities (28.57 %), Lack of marketing facilities in the area and Inadequate extension services (14.29 %), Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (28.57 %), Less rainfall (37.14 %) and Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/TV/Mobile) (40 %).