ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.52

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

DIMAL-2 (4D5C5A2b) MICROWATERSHED

Afzalpur Taluk, Gulbarga District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore has taken up a project sponsored by the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, (Sujala-III), Government of Karnataka funded by the World Bank under Component -1 Land Resource Inventry. This study was taken up to demonstrate the utility of such a database in reviewing, monitoring and evaluating all the land based watershed development programs on a scientific footing. To meet the requirements of various land use planners at grassroots level, the present study on "Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of Dimal-2 Microwatershed, Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburgi District, Karnataka" for integrated development was taken up in collaboration with the State Agricutural Universities, IISC, KSRSAC, KSNDMC as Consortia partners. The project provides detailed land resource information at cadastral level (1:7920 scale) for all the plotsand socio-economic status of farm households covering thirty per cent farmers randomely selected representing landed and landless class of farmers in the micowatershed. The project report with the accompanying maps for the microwatershed will provide required detailed database for evolving effective land use plan, alternative land use options and conservation plans for the planners, administrators, agricutural extention personnel, KVK officials, developmental departments and other land users to manage the land resources in a sustainable manner.

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

Nagpur **S.K. SINGH**
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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Dimal-2 microwatershed was conducted using village cadastral maps and IRS satellite imagery on 1:7920 scale. The false colour composites of IRS imagery were interpreted for physiography and these 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, behaviour and use potentials of the soils in the microwartershed.

The present study covers an area of 620 ha in Dimal-2 microwatershed in Afzalpur taluk of Kalaburgi district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought- prone with an average annual rainfall of 680 mm, of which about 482 mm is received during south –west monsoon, 119 mm during north-east and the remaining 79 mm during the rest of the year. Entire area is covered by soils. The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 4 soil series and 7 soil phases (management units) and 3 land use classes.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 150 days starting from the 3^{rd} week of June to 3^{rd} week of November.*
- *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 250 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 18major agricultural and horticultural crops were assessed and maps showing degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *Entire area is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 86 per cent of the soils are deep to very deep (100- >150 cm), about 7 per cent are moderately deep (75-100 cm) and 7 per cent are shallow (25-50 cm) soils.*
- *Entire area has clayey soils at the surface.*
- *Entire area has non-gravelly soils in the microwatershed.*
- *About 86 per cent has soils that are very high (>200mm/m) in available water capacity, 7 per cent medium (100-150 mm/m) and about 7 per cent low (50-100 mm/m).*
- *About 92 per cent of the area has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and about 8 per cent area is gently (3-5% slope) sloping lands.*
- *An area of about 46 per cent has soils that are slightly eroded (e1) and 54 per cent moderately eroded (e2).*
- *Entire area has strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 -9.0) soils.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils are dominantly <2 dsm^{-1}indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *About 78 per cent area has soils that are medium (0.5-0.75%) and 22 per cent high (>0.75%) in organic carbon.*
- *An area of 49 per cent has soils that are low (<23 kg/ha) and 51 per cent medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *Entire area has soils that are high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium.*

- Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in about 30 per cent area and medium (10-20 ppm) in 70 per cent area.
- Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in about 20 per cent area, medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in 79 per cent and high (>1.0 ppm) in 1 per cent area.
- About 28 per cent area has soils that are deficient (<4.5 ppm) in available iron and 72 per cent area has sufficient (>4.5ppm)in iron.
- Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils.
- Entire area has soils that are deficient (<0.6 ppm) in available zinc.
- The land suitability for 18 major crops (agricultural and horticultural) 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, price, and finally the demand and supply position.

Land suitability for various crops in the microwatershed

Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)		Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)	
	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)		Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)
Sorghum	45 (7)	533 (86)	Sapota	-	-
Maize	-	-	Jackfruit	-	-
Red gram	45 (7)	533 (86)	Jamun	-	533 (86)
Sunflower	45 (7)	533 (86)	Musambi	199 (32)	379 (61)
Cotton	45 (7)	533 (86)	Lime	199 (32)	379(61)
Sugarcane	-	-	Cashew	-	-
Soybean	45 (7)	533 (86)	Custard apple	529 (85)	49 (8)
Guava	-	-	Amla	244 (39)	334 (54)
Mango	-	-	Tamarind	-	5336)

Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 3 identified LUCs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fibre and horticulture crops that helps in maintaining the ecological balance in the microwatershed.

- Maintaining soil-health is vital to crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested to these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.,
- Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.
- As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in supplementing the farm income, provide fodder and fuel, generate lot of biomass, this helps in maintaining ecological balance and contribute to mitigating climate change.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Soil is a finite natural resource that is central to sustainable agriculture and food security. Over the years, this precious resource is faced with the problems of erosion, salinity, alkalinity, degradation, depletion of nutrients and even decline in availability of land for agriculture. It is a known fact, that it takes thousands of years to form a few centimetres of soil, thus, soil is a precious gift of nature. 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, agroclimatic 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. As much as 121 m ha of land is reportedly degraded which leads to impaired soil quality. It is imperative that steps are urgently taken to check and reverse land degradation without any further loss of time. The improvements in productivity will have to come from sustainable intensification measures that make the most effective use of land and water resources. 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 affecting more than 3.5 lakh ha in the irrigated areas of the State. Nutrient depletion and declining factor productivity is common in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The degradation is continuing at an alarming rate and there appears to be no systematic effort among the stakeholders to contain this process. In recent times, an aberration of weather due to climate change phenomenon has added another dimension leading to unpredictable situations to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state.

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 uses 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 was 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. Here, an attempt will be made later to uplink the LRI data generated under Sujala-III Project to the Landscape Ecological Units (LEUs) map.

The land resource inventory aims to provide site specific database for Dimal-2 microwatershed in Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburgi 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. The study was organized and executed by the ICAR- National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Regional Centre, Bangalore under Generation of Land Resource Inventory Data Base Component-1 of the Sujala-III Project funded by the World Bank.

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The study area of Dimal-2 microwatershed (Hosur subwatershed) is located in the northeastern part of Karnataka in Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburgi District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises of parts of Manura village. It lies between 17^0 17’ and 17^0 19’ North latitudes and between 76^0 04’ and 76^0 07’ East longitudes and covers an area of 620 ha. It is about 25 km from Afzalpur town and is surrounded by Kudiganur and Chikkamanur on the south, Maharashtra State in the north, Karajgi on the east and Agarkhed on the west.

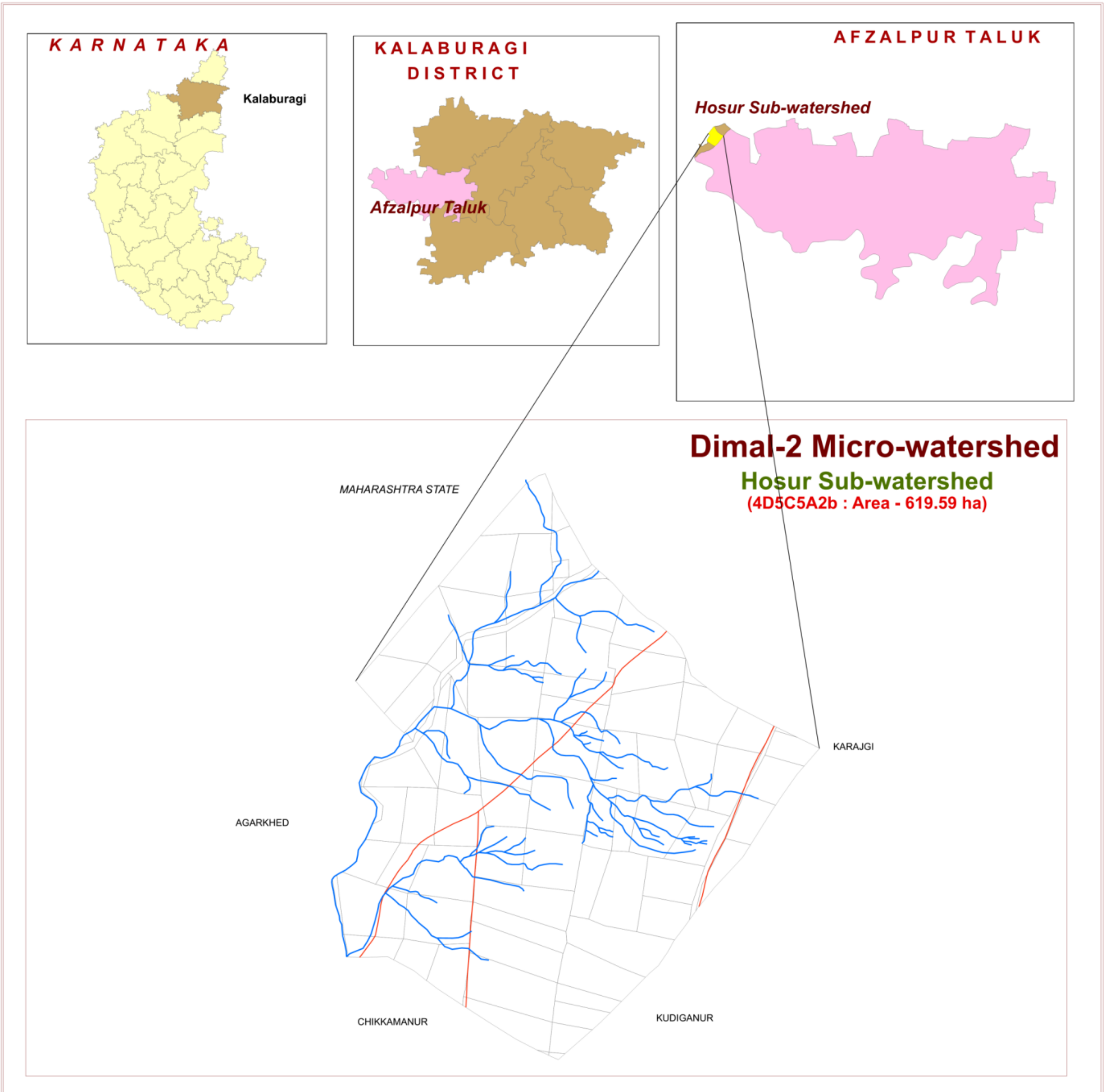


Fig.2.1 Location map of Dimal-2 microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formation observed in the microwatershed is Basalt (Fig.2.2) or Deccan Trap. The Deccan Traps cover the whole of Bidar, parts of Kalaburgi, Bijapur and Belgaum districts. In all, eight lava flows have been identified in Karnataka horizontally overlying the older formations. The thickness of the individual flows averages about five meters. It is relatively uniform in petrographic character. The most common type is augite basalt. Dominant colour is grayish green and texture ranges from cryptocrystalline to glassy. The rock is often vesicular and scoriaceous filled up with secondary minerals like coloured agate, quartz, calcite and a large variety of zeolites. The Deccan Traps form an excellent building material and also used as road-metal and railway ballast.

Fig. 2.2 Basalt rock

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as Basalt landscape based on geology. Based on slope and its relief features, the area has been further subdivided into four landforms, viz; mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands. The elevation ranges from 415-630 m. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

The area is drained by several small parallel streams that join Monia nala which further joins Awarja river along its course. Though, it is not a perennial one, during rainy season it carries 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 village. 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 subparallel and dendritic.

2.5 Climate

The Kalaburgi district lies in the northern plains of Karnataka and falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought - prone with average annual rainfall of 680 mm (Table 2.1). Of the total rainfall, maximum of 482 mm is recived during the south–west monsoon period from June to September, the north-east monsoon from October to early December contributes about 119 mm, and the remaining 79 mm during the rest of the year. December is the coldest month with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures being 29.5^{0}C and 15^0 to 10^{0}C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to 45^{0}C. Relative humidity varies from 26 per cent in summer to 62 per cent in winter. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average potential evapotranspiration (PET) is 159 mm and varies from a low of 115 mm in December to 232 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except September. Generally, the length of crop growing period (LGP) is 150 days and starts from 3rd week of June to third week of November.

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

Sl.No.	Months	Rainfall	PET	1/2 PET
1	January	6.70	126.80	63.40
2	February	3.70	143.90	71.95
3	March	8.80	189.90	94.95
4	April	17.50	209.80	104.90
5	May	42.10	232.20	116.10
6	June	90.10	186.40	93.20
7	July	101.90	152.80	76.40
8	August	127.80	147.60	73.80
9	September	162.60	131.70	65.85
10	October	90.90	145.50	72.75
11	November	23.80	129.80	64.90
12	December	4.30	114.80	57.40
Total		680.20	159.27	

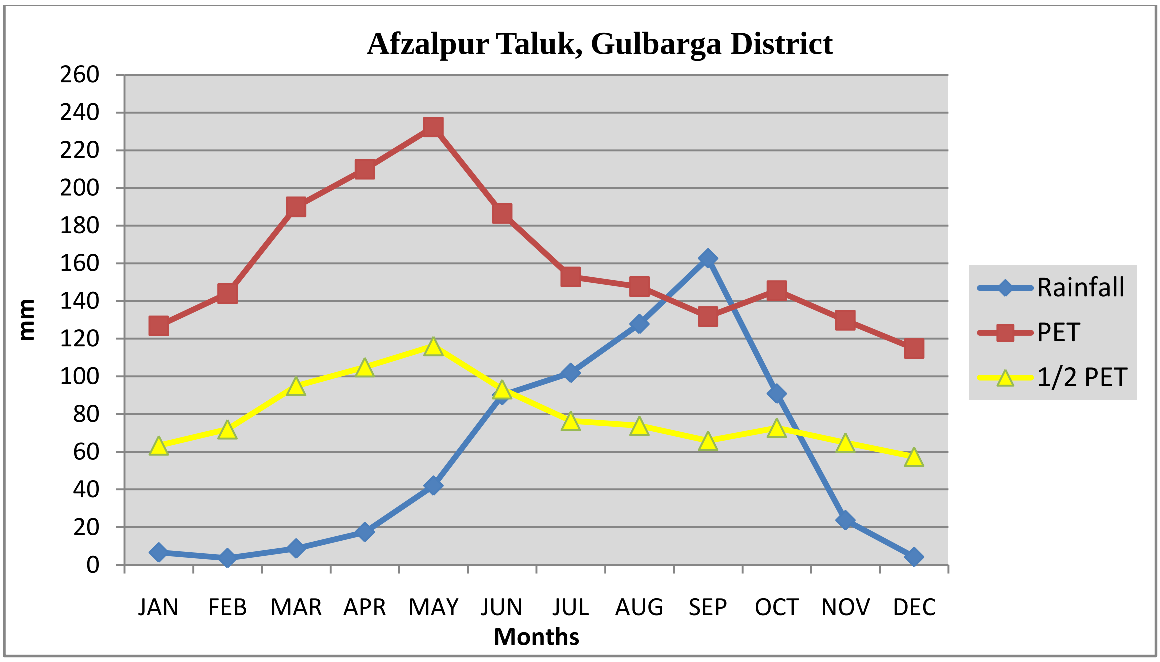


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Afzalpur Taluk, Kalaburgi District

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 are 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 (Scrub) of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

About 92 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Afzalpur taluk is cultivated at present. An area of about 1 per cent is permanently under pasture, <1 per cent under current fallows and 6 per cent each under non agricultural land and currently barren. Forests occupy an area of about <1 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, bajra, cotton, sugarcane, safflower, groundnut, sunflower, red gram and sapota. While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is generated. The current land use map generated 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 Dimal-2 microwatershed is presented in Figure 2.5.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Afzalpur Taluk

Sl. No.	Agricultural land use	Area (ha)	Per cent
1.	Total geographical area	130479	
2.	Total cultivated area	119792	91.80
3.	Area sown more than once	19910	-
4.	Cropping intensity	-	1.16
5.	Trees and grooves	10	0.0076
6.	Forest	78	0.059
7.	Cultivable wasteland	458	0.351
8.	Permanent Pasture land	1322	1.01
9.	Barren land	2395	1.83
10.	Non- Agriculture land	5819	4.45
11.	Current fallow	410	0.314

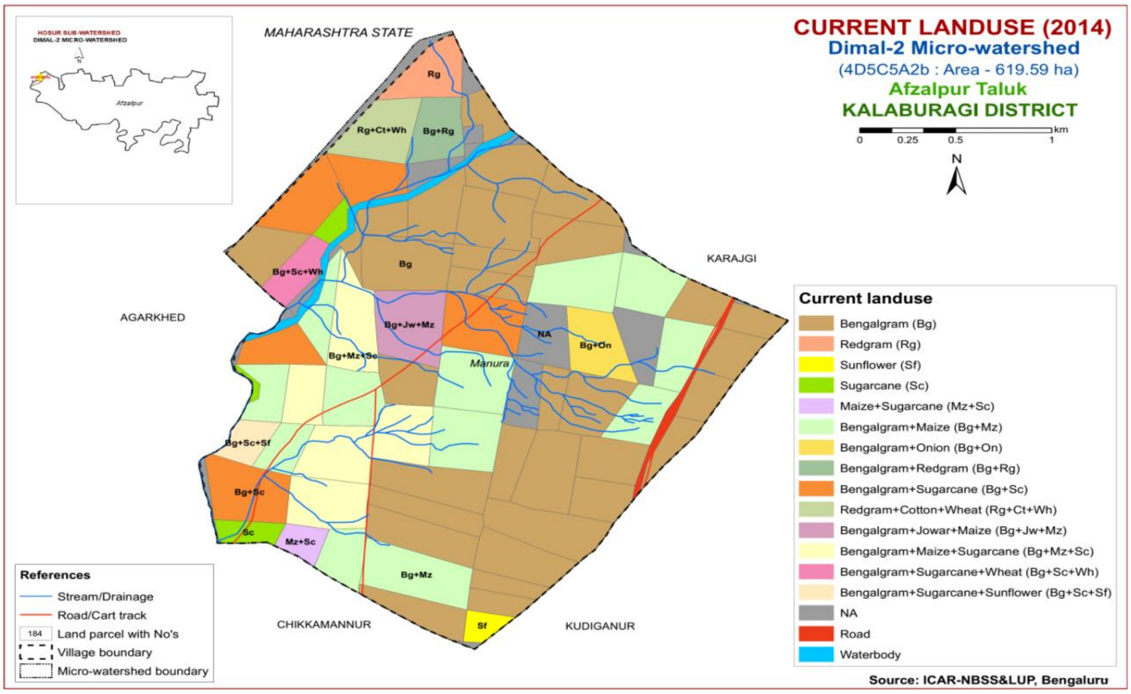


Fig.2.5 Current Land Use – Dimal-2 Microwatershed

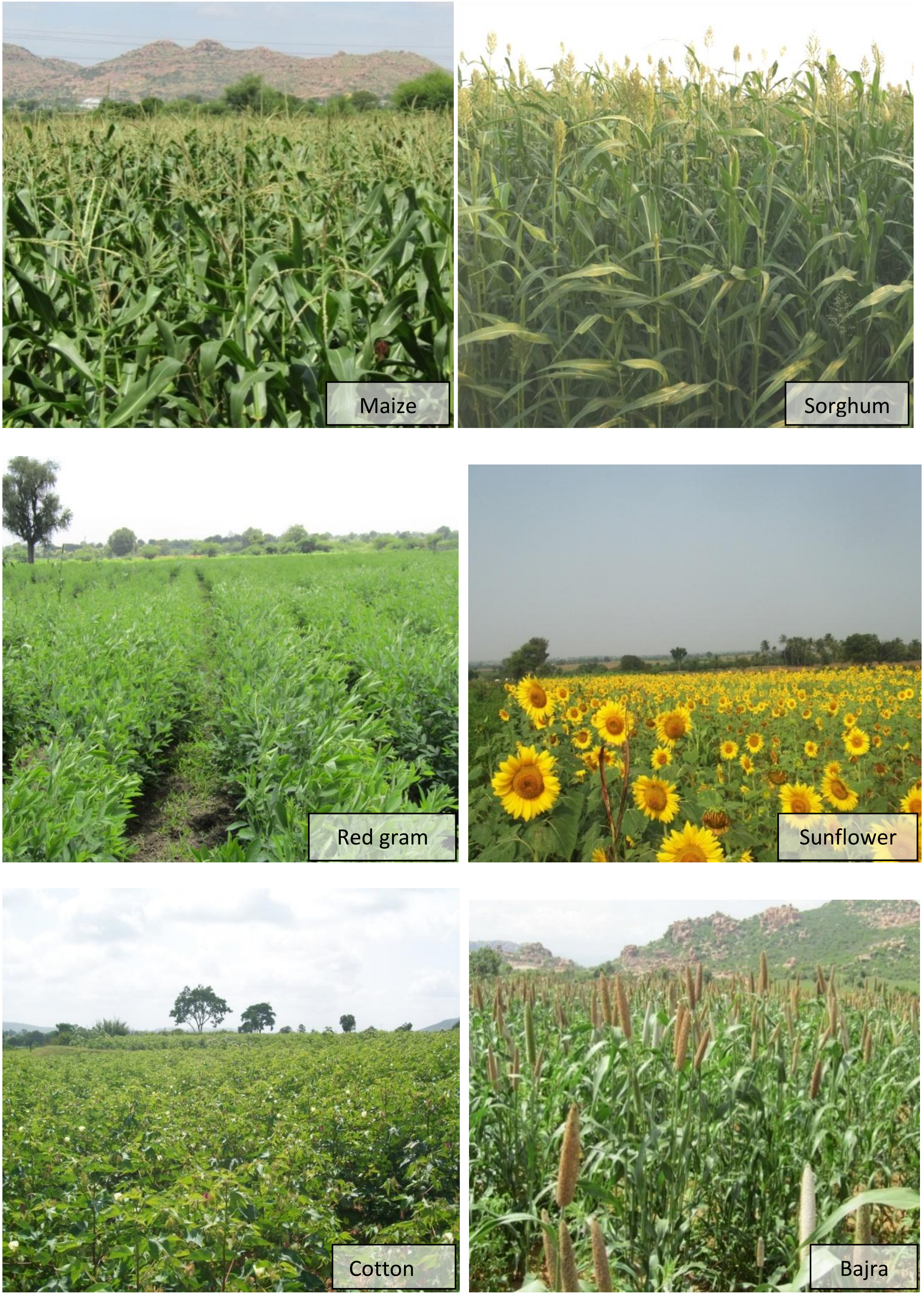


Fig.2.6 Different crops and cropping systems in Dimal-2 Microwatershed

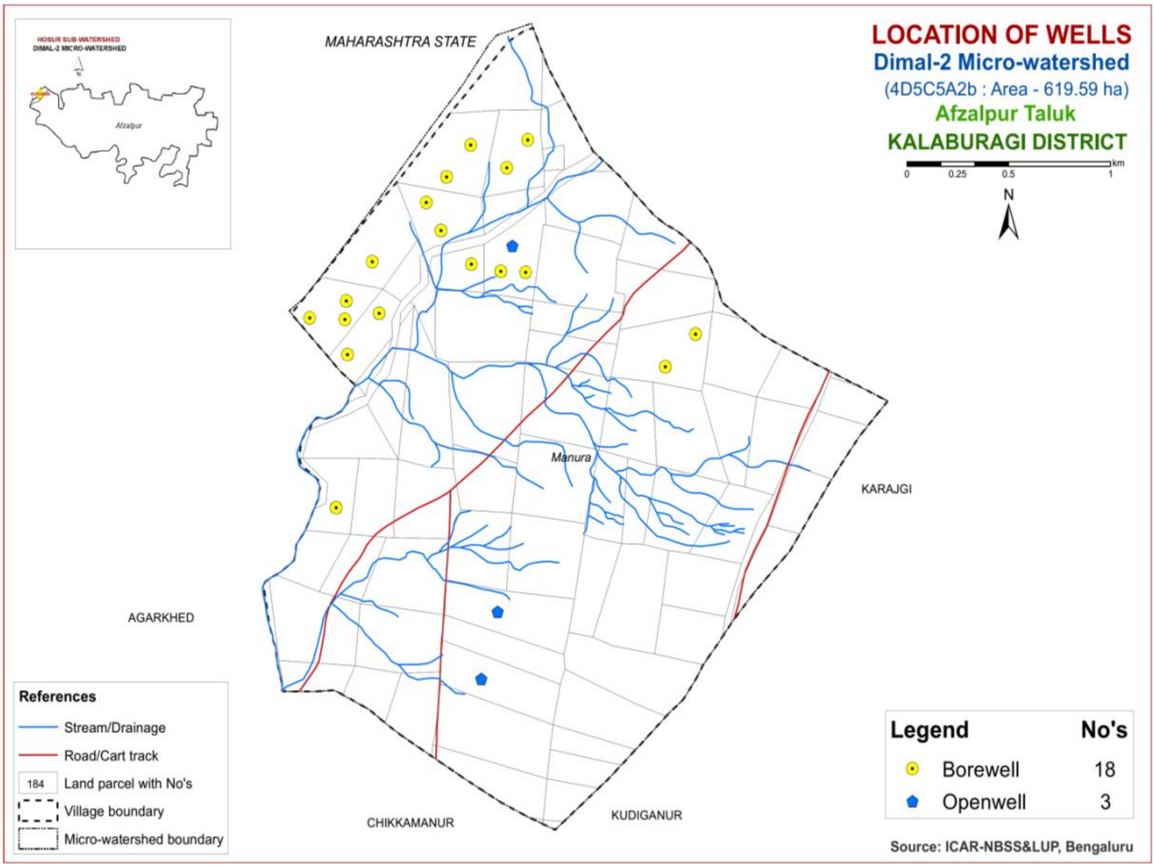


Fig.2.7 Location of Wells – Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Simultaneously, enumeration of wells (bore wells and open wells) in the microwatershed was made and their location in different survey numbers is located on the cadastral map. Map showing the location of wells and other water bodies in the Dimal-2 microwatershed is given Figure 2.7.

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Dimal-2 microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site (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 their area extent and geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in 620 ha area. 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 as a base. 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 rock types, 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 used for initial traversing, identification of geology and landforms, drainage features, present land use and also for selection of transects in the microwatershed.

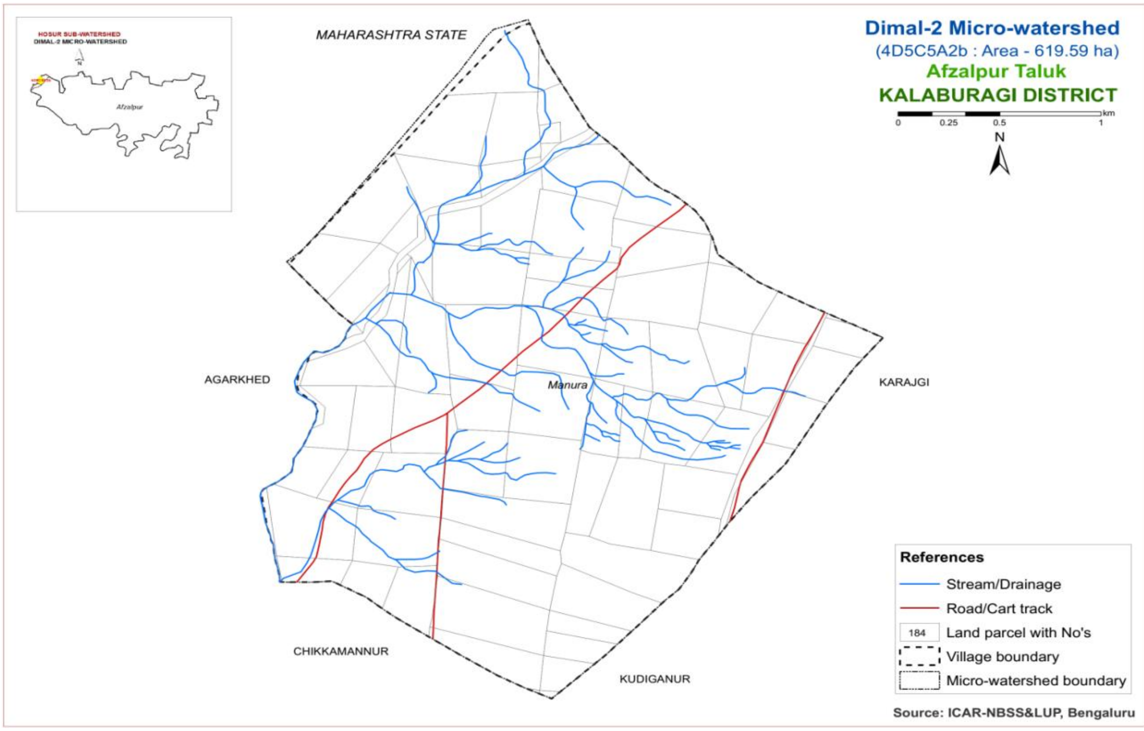


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

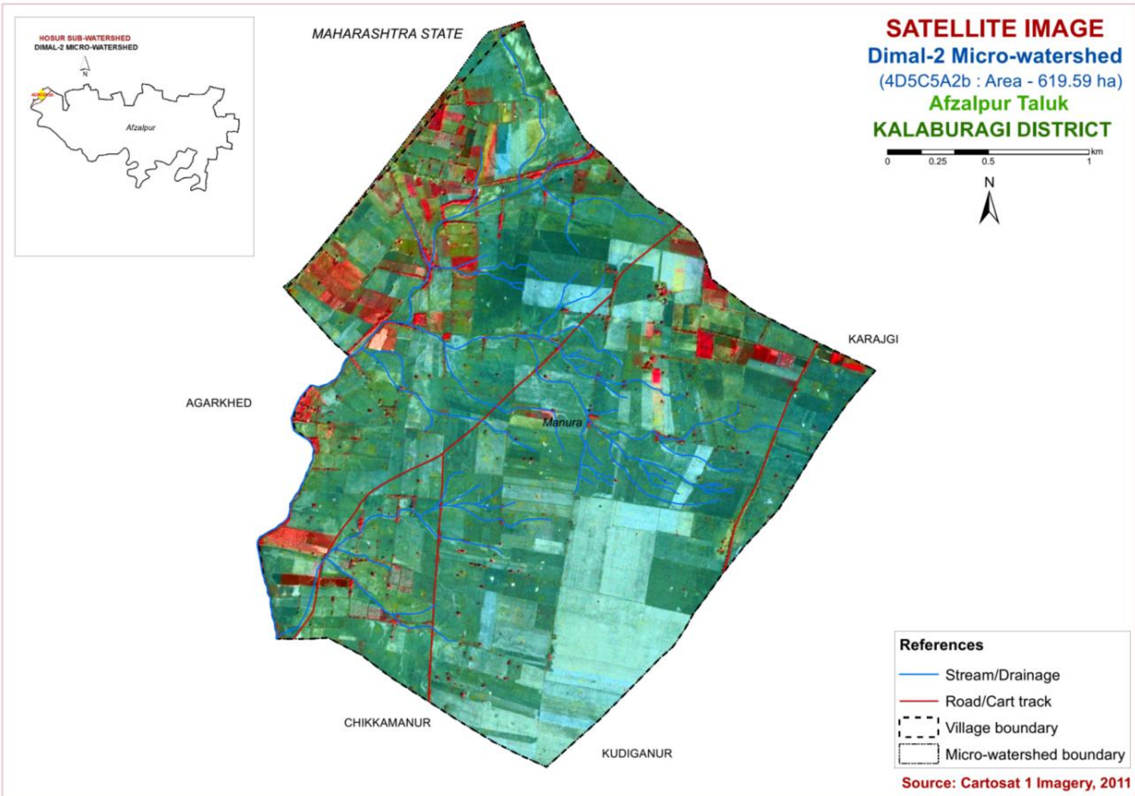


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

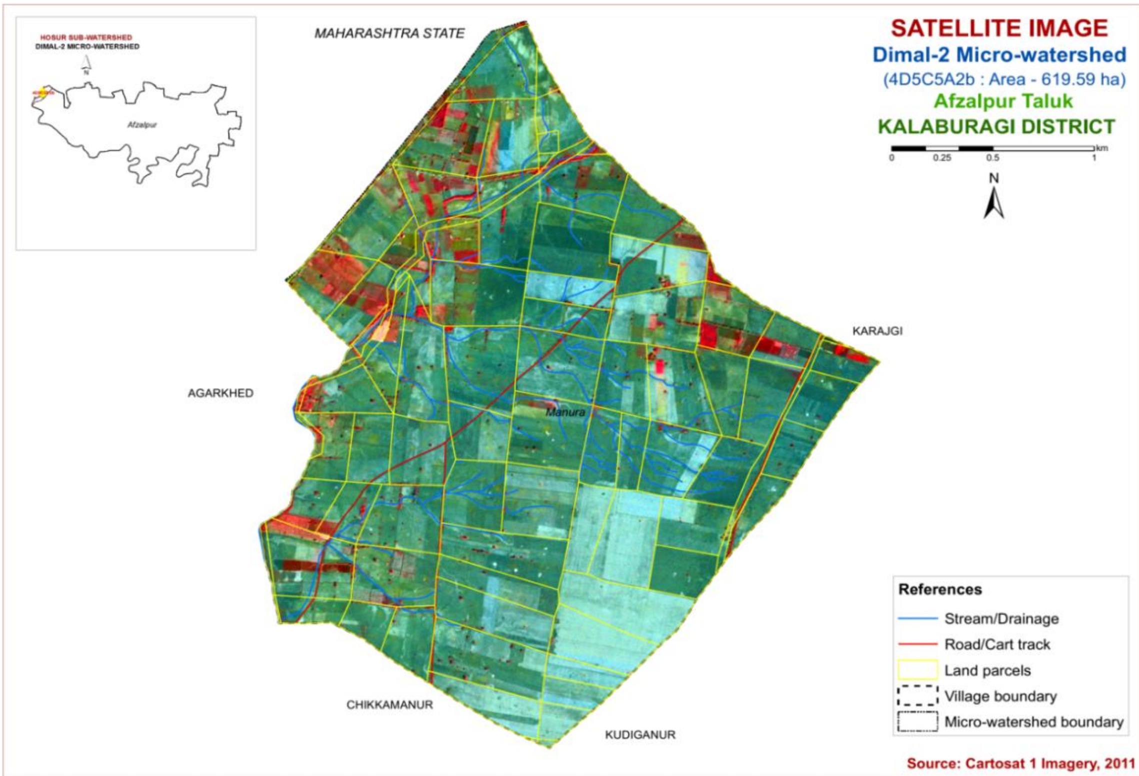


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

3.2 Field Investigation

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 a few selected places. 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. Then, intensive traversing of each physiographic unit like hills, ridges and uplands was carried out (Fig 3.4). Based on the variability observed on the surface, transects were selected across the slope covering all the landform units in the microwatershed (Natarajan and Dipak Sarkar, 2010).

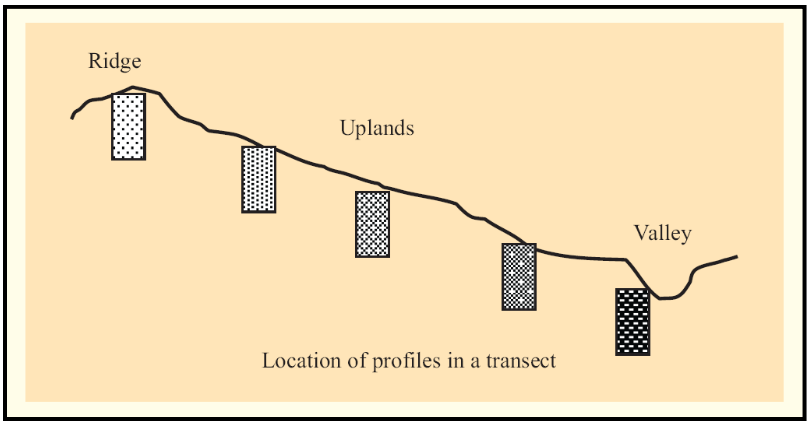


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

In the selected transect, soil profiles were located at closely spaced intervals to take care of any change in the land features like break in slope, erosion, gravel, stones etc. In the selected sites, profiles (vertical cut showing the soil layers from surface to the rock) were opened up to 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-site 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, 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, 4 soil series were identified in the Dimal-2 microwatershed.

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

SOILS OF BASALT LANDSCAPE							
Sl. no	**Soil Series**	**Depth (cm)**	**Colour (moist)**	**Texture**	**Gravel (%)**	**Horizon sequence**	**Calcareousness**
1	Novinihala (NHA)	25-50	10YR3/2,3/1,4/2 7.5YR3/4	c	<15	Ap-Bw-cr/R	
2	Kamalapur (KMP)	75-100	10YR3/2,3/1	c	<15	Ap-BA-Bss-cr	-
3	Dimal (DIM)	100-150	10YR3/2,3/1	c	<15	Ap-Bw--Bss-cr	e-es
4	Mannur (MAR)	>150	10YR3/2,3/1,4/3	c	<15	Ap-Bw-Bss	e-es

3.3 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields (99 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 250 m grid interval 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 using kriging method for the microwatershed.

3.4 Finalization of Soil Map

The area under each soil series was further separated and mapped as 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 about 10 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 7 mapping units representing 4 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 7 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

The 7 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 3 Land Use Classes (LUC'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 Use Classes (LUC's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LUCs.. For Dimal-2 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LUCs. The land management units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

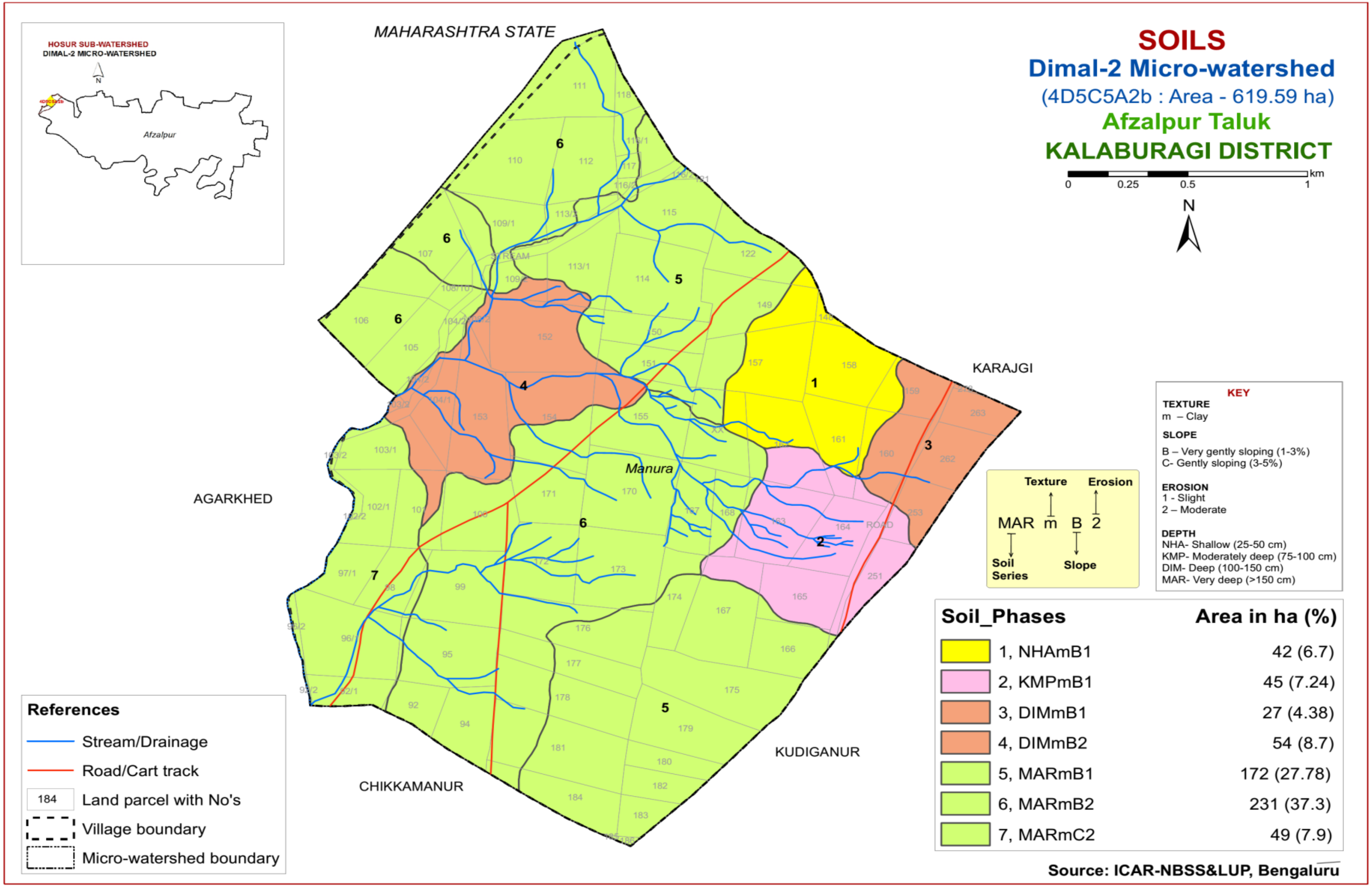


Fig 3.5 Soil phase or management units map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Table 3.2 Soil Legend

Soil map unit no.	Soil series	Soil phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of Basalt Landscape				
	NHA	Novinihala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark grayish brown to dark brown clayey soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands		**42 (6.7)**
1		NHAmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	42 (6.7)
	KMP	Kamalapur soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands		**45 (7.24)**
2		KMPmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	45 (7.24)
	DIM	Dimal soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark greyish brown to very dark grey calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands		**81 (13.08)**
3		DIMmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	27 (4.38)
4		DIMmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	54 (8.7)
	MAR	Mannur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown and dark brown calcareous black cracking clay soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands		**452 (72.98)**
5		MARmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	172 (27.78)
6		MARmB2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	231 (37.3)
7		MARmC2	Clay surface, slope 3-5%, moderate erosion	49 (7.9)

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

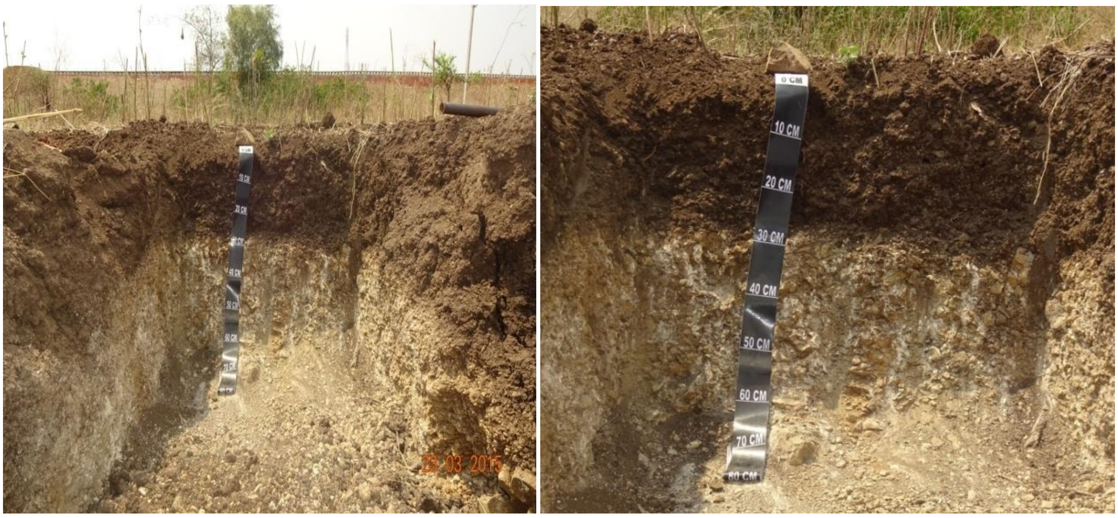
Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Dimal-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as Basalt landscape. In all, 4 soil series were identified in this landscape. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In the Basalt landscape, it is by parent material and climate. A brief description of each of the 4 soil series identified followed by 7 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristics 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 Basalt Landscape

In this landscape, 4 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, Mannur (MAR) soil series occupies maximum area of about 452 (73%), Dimal (DIM) about 81 ha (13%), Novinihala (NHA) about 42 ha (6%) and Kamalapur (KMP) 45 ha (7%). The brief description of each series along with the soil phases identified and mapped is given below.

4.1.1 Novinihala (NHA) Series: Novinihala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark grayish brown to dark brown clay soils. They have developed from basalt and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands.

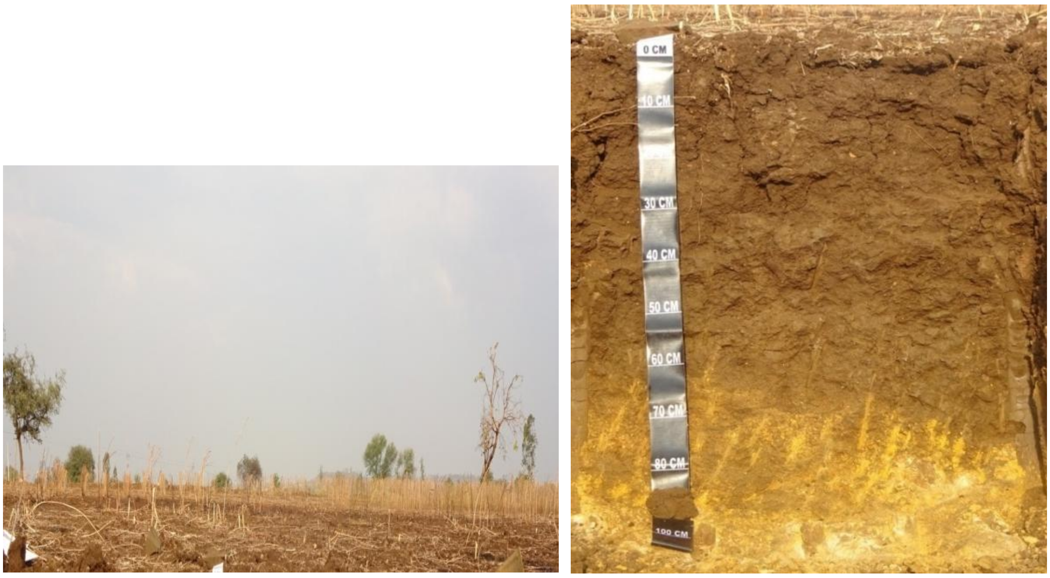
The thickness of the solum ranges from 27 to 48 cm. The thickness of surface horizon ranges from 12 to 20 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture varies from sandy clay to clay with 10 to 20 per cent gravel. The thickness of subsurface B horizon ranges from 22 to 37 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is clay with gravel content of 10-15 per cent. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.



Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Novinihala (NHA) Series

4.1.2 Kamalapur (KMP) Series: Kamalapur soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown cracking clay soils. They have developed from basalt and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 75 to 95 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 10 to 30 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 4. The texture is clay with less than 10 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 45 to 84 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 4. Its texture is clay with gravel content of less than 15 per cent. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m).Only one phase was identified and mapped.



Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Kamalapur (KMP) Series

4.1.3 Dimal (DIM) Series: Dimal soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark grayish brown to very dark gray cracking clay soils. They have developed from basalt and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping and moderately sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 125 to 140 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 14 to 23 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1. The texture is clay with 5 to 10 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 85 to 130 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1 to 2. Its texture is clay with gravel content of less than 15 per cent. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Dimal (DIM) Series

4.1.4. Mannur (MAR) Series: Mannur soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown and dark brown calcareous black cracking clay soils occuring on very gently to gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum is >150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 18 to 25 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1 to 2. The texture is clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 125 to 175 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is clay with gravel content of less than 15 per cent. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Three phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Mannur (MAR) Series

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

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 7 soil map units identified in the Dimal-2 microwatershed are grouped under 2 land capability classes and 3 land capability subclasses. Entire area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture (Fig. 5.1).

Good cultivable lands (Class II) cover maximum area of about 93 per cent and are distributed in the major part of the micowatershed with minor problems of soil and erosion.

Moderately good cultivable lands (Class III) cover about 7 per cent and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil.

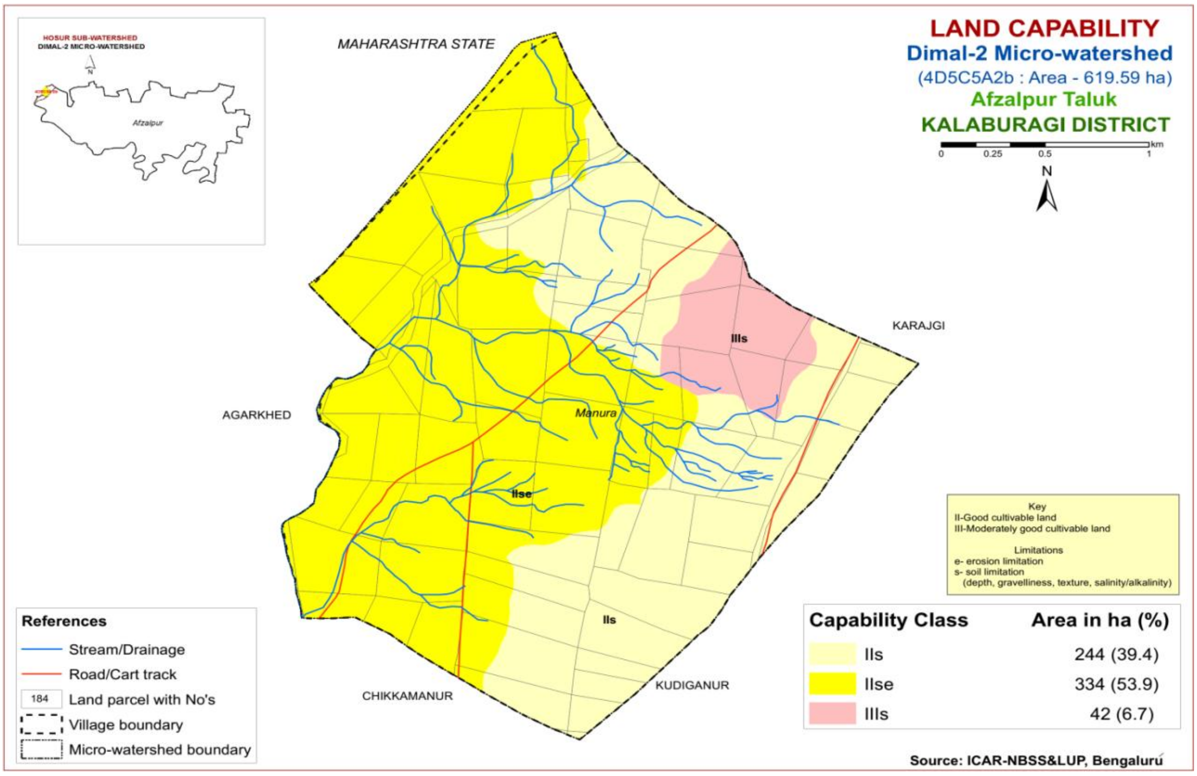


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

5.2 Soil Depth

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

Very deep soils (>150 cm) occur in a maximum area of about 452 ha (73%) and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed. An area of 81 ha (13%) is under deep soils (100-150 cm) and are distributed in the eastern and central part of the microwatershed. A small area of 45 ha (7%) is under moderately deep soils (75-100 cm) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed followed by an area of about 42 ha (6%) is under shallow soils (25-50 cm) and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands 533 ha (86%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are very deep soils

(>150 cm depth) and deep soils (100-150 cm) occurring in major part of the microwatershed.

The most problem lands with an area of about 42 ha (6%) having shallow (25-50 cm) rooting depth occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They are suitable only for growing short duration agricultural crops but well suited for pasture, forestry or other recreational purposes.

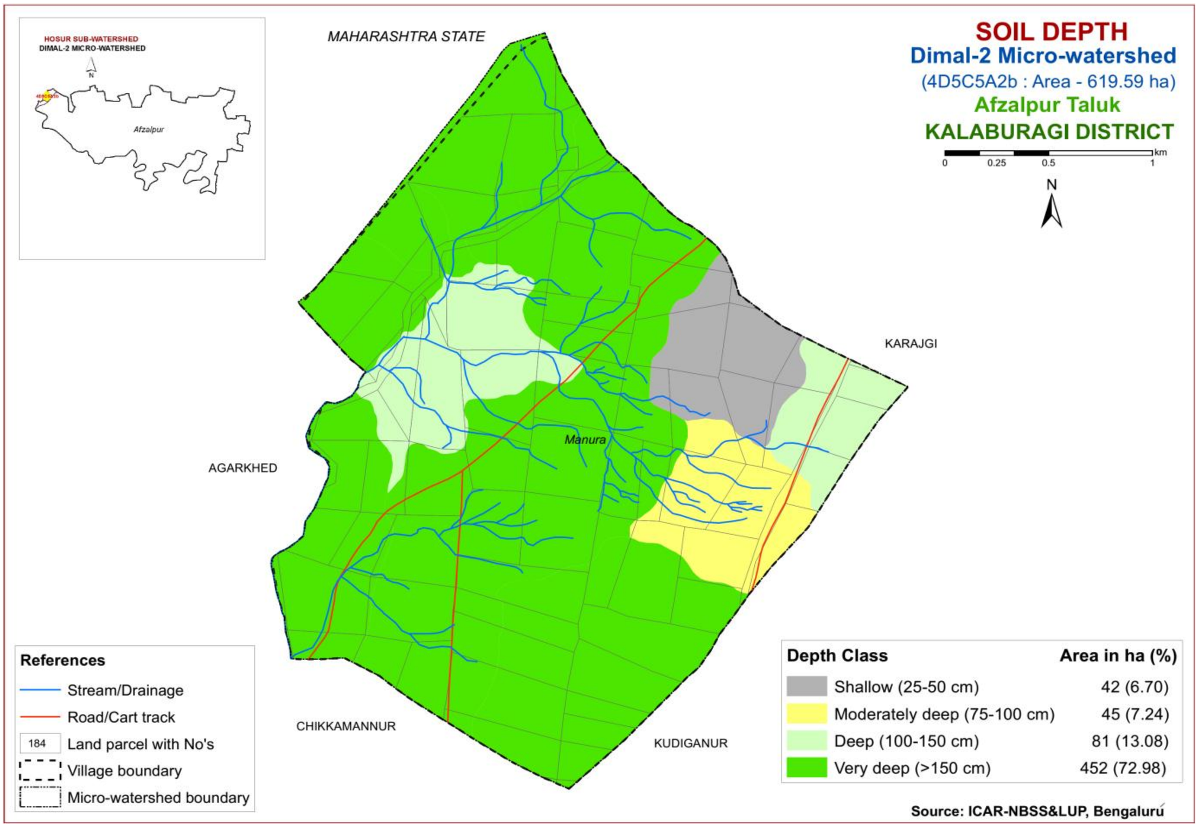


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

Soil 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 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.

The entire microwatershed is clayey at the surface They are distributed in the all parts of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands with respect to surface soil texture are the clayey soils that have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems.

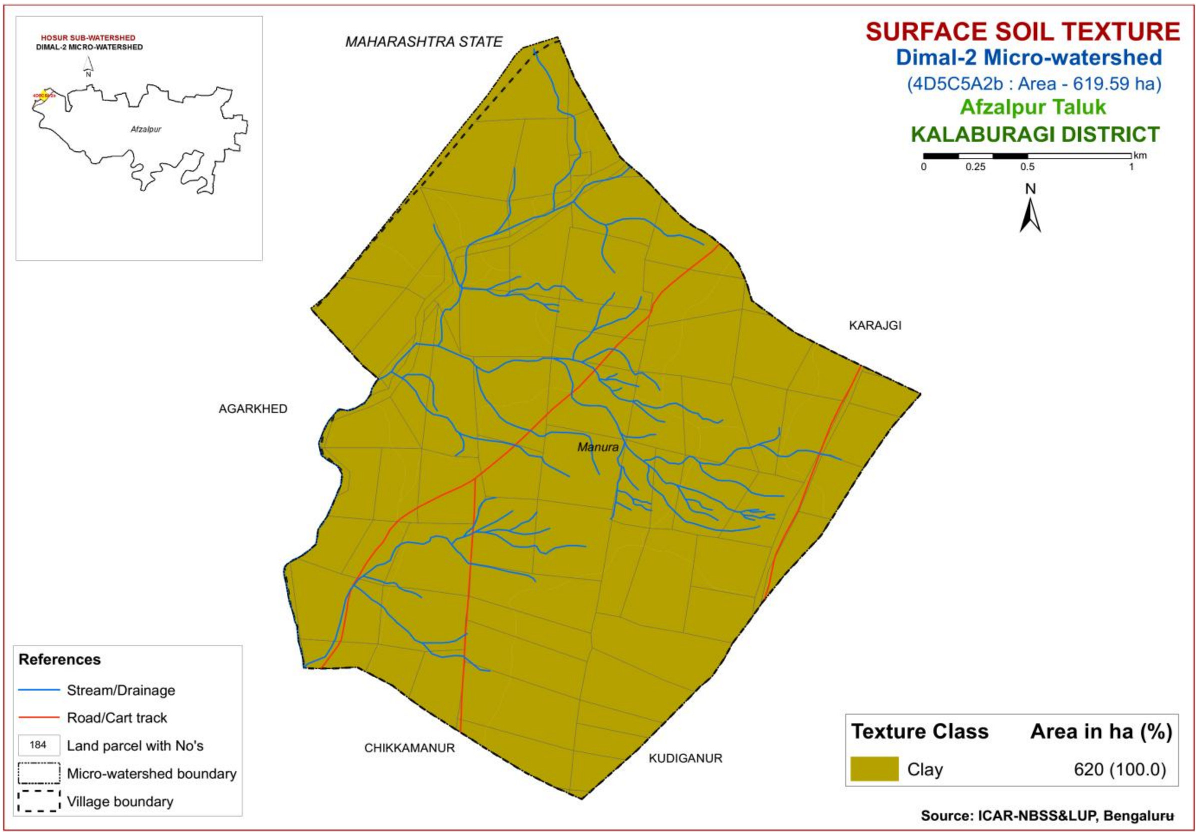


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Dimal-2 microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

Gravel is the term used for describing coarse fragments between 2 mm and 7.5 cm diameter and stones for those between 7.5 cm and 25 cm. The presence of gravel and stones in soil reduces the volume of soil responsible for moisture and nutrient storage, drainage, infiltration and runoff and hinders plant growth by impeding root growth and seedling emergence, intercultural operations and farm mechanization. The gravelliness classes used in LRI were used to classify the soils and using these classes a gravelliness map was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.4. Entire area in the microwatershed is non gravelly (<15%)

The entire area has productive lands with respect to gravelliness .They are nongravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing both annual and perennial crops.

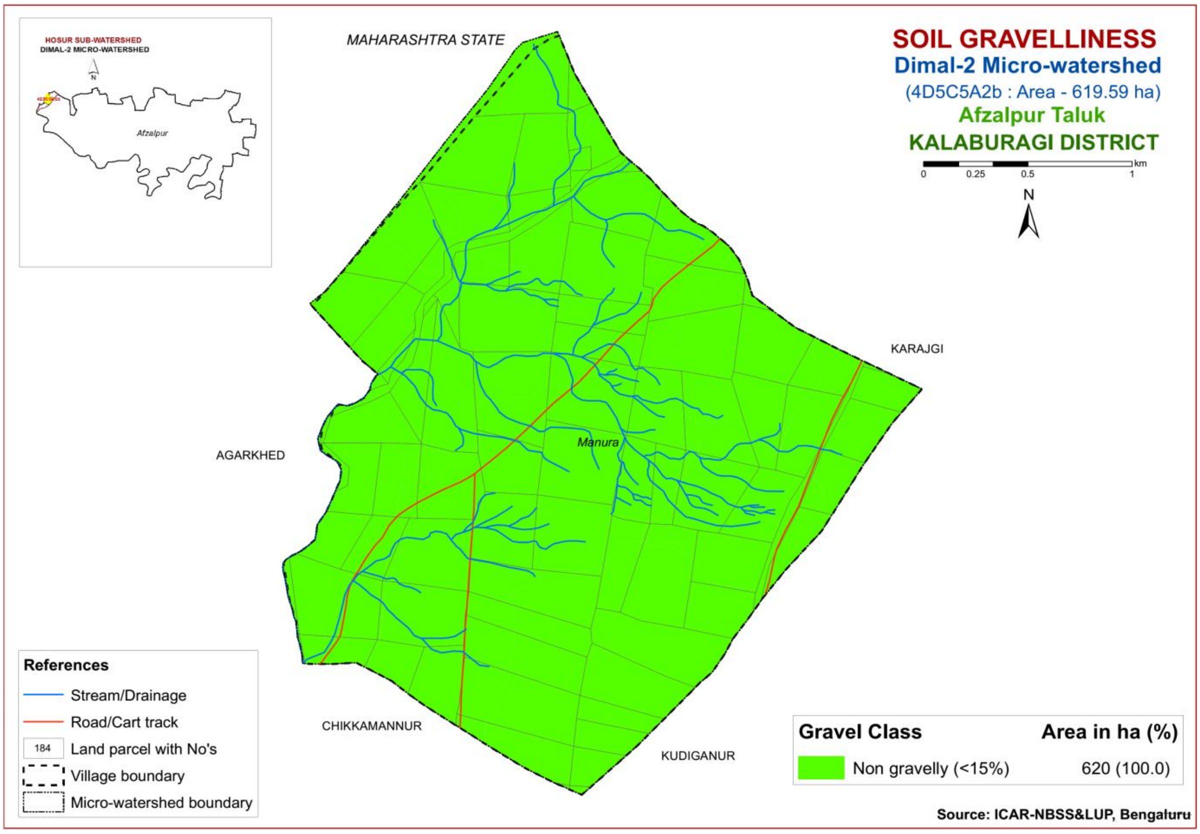


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

A small area of about 42 ha (7%) has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed followed by an area of 45 ha (7%) that are medium (101-150 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 533 ha (86%) has soils that are very high (>200 mm/m) in AWC and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 533 ha (86%) has soils that have very high potential (>200 mm/m) with regard to available water capacity. In these areas, if the rainfall is normal and well distributed, all climatically adapted long duration annual and perennial crops can be grown.

About 42 ha (7%) area has low (51-100 mm/m) AWC in the microwatershed that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only the short or medium duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses.

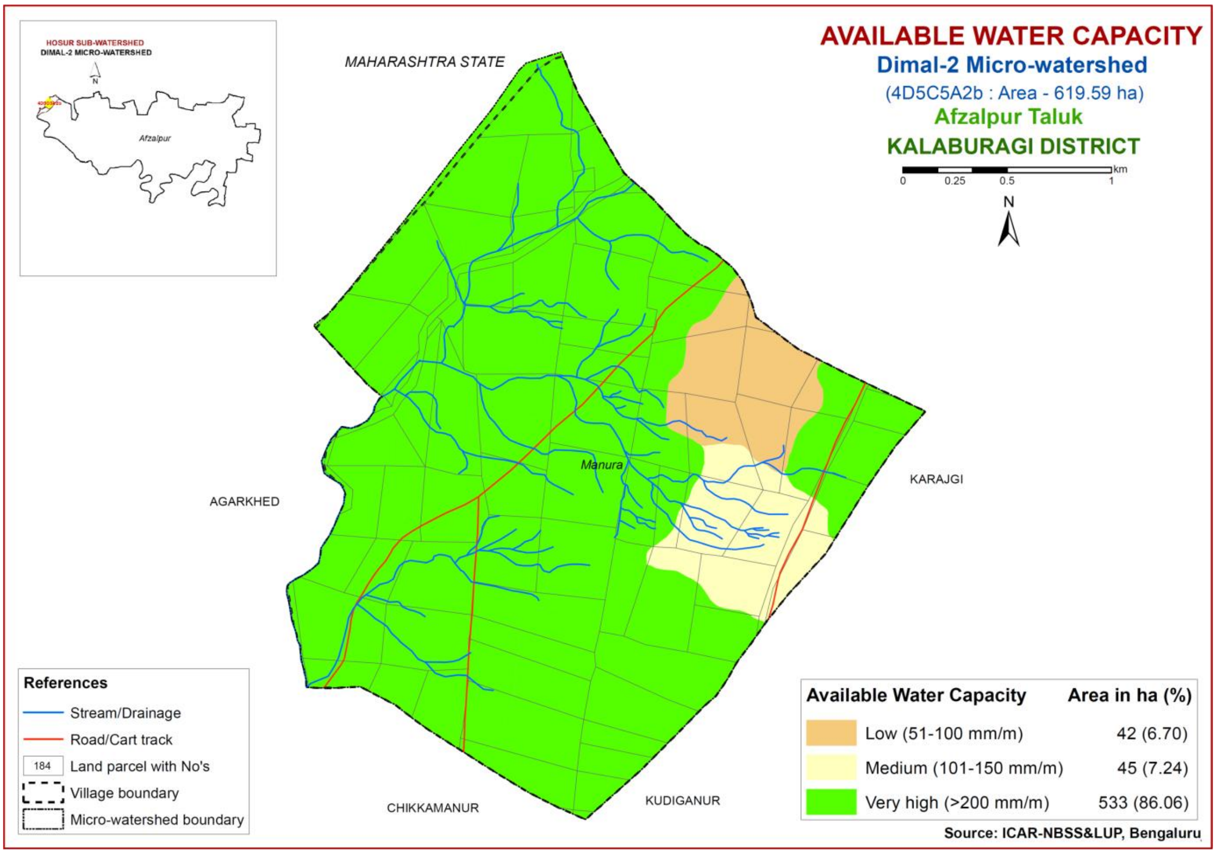


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

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

Major area of the microwatershed falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) class. It covers an area of about 571 ha (92%) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 49 ha (8 %) in the microwatershed falls under gently sloping (3-5%) slope class and is distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 571 ha (92%) in the microwatershed has soils that have high potential in respect of soil slopes. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

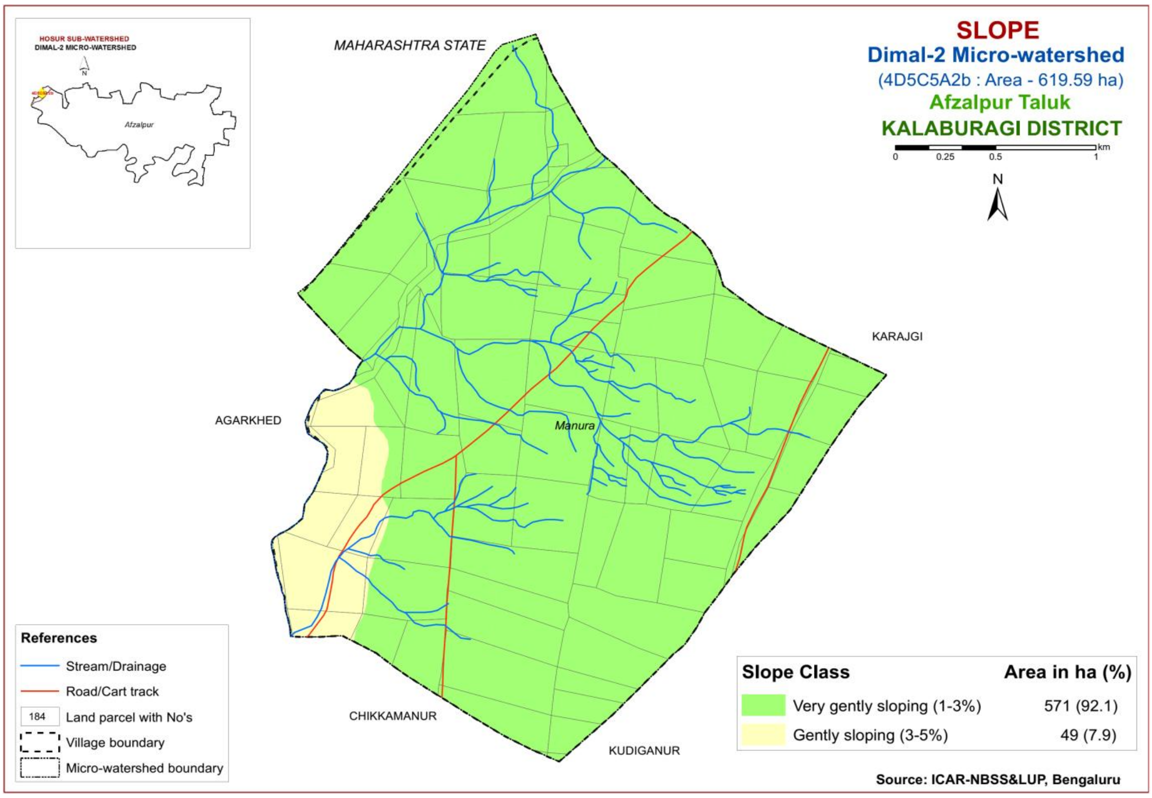


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

Soil erosion refers to the wearing away of the earth's surface by the forces of water, wind and ice involving detachment and transport of soil by raindrop impact. It is used for accelerated soil erosion resulting from disturbance of the natural landscape by burning, excessive grazing and indiscriminate felling of forest trees and tillage, all usually by man. The erosion classes showing an estimate of the current erosion status as judged from field observations in the form of rills, gullies or a carpet of gravel on the surface are recorded. Four erosion classes, *viz*, slight erosion (e1), moderate erosion (e2), severe erosion (e3) and very severe (e4) are recognized. The soil map units were grouped into different erosion classes and 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 about 286 ha (46%) and are distributed in the northeastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) cover maximum area of about 334 ha (54%) in the microwatershed and are distributed in the southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed.

The soil and water conservation measures are required for the moderately eroded soils covering 334 ha (54%).

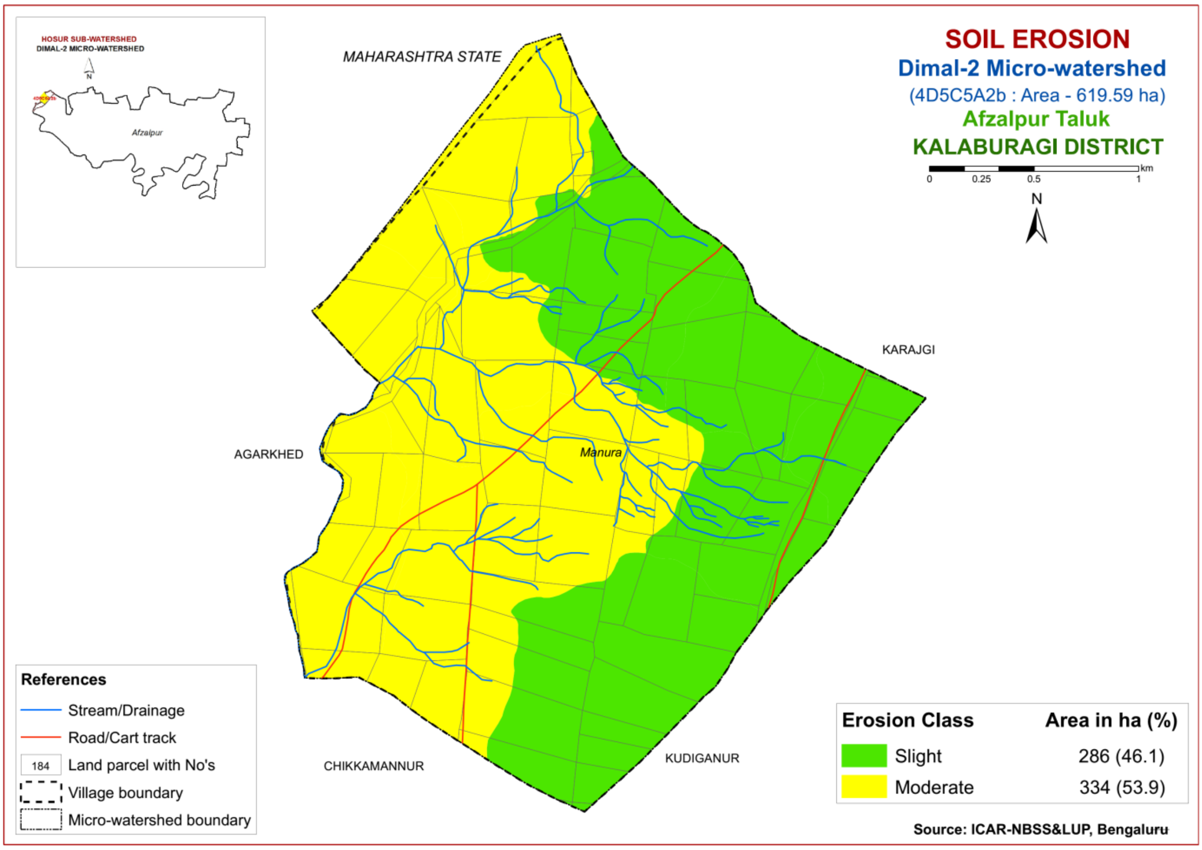


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

Soil fertility plays an important role in increasing crop yield. The adoption of high yielding varieties that require high amounts of nutrients has resulted in deficiency symptoms in crops and plants due to imbalanced fertilization and poor inherent fertility status as these soils 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 250 m interval) all over the microwatershed through land resource inventory in the year 2015 were analysed for pH, EC, organic carbon, available phosphorus and potassium and for micronutrients like zinc, 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 fertility analysis of the Dimal-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that entire area is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) (Fig.6.1).

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The Electrical Conductivity of the soils of the entire microwatershed area is <2 dSm^{-1} (Fig 6.2) and as such the soils in the microwatershed are nonsaline.

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) of the soils in the microwatershed is medium (0.5-0.75%) in maximum area of about 482 (78%) that are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed (Fig.6.3). High organic carbon (>0.75%) content accounts for 138 ha (22%) area and is distributed in the central, northern and western part of the microwatershed.

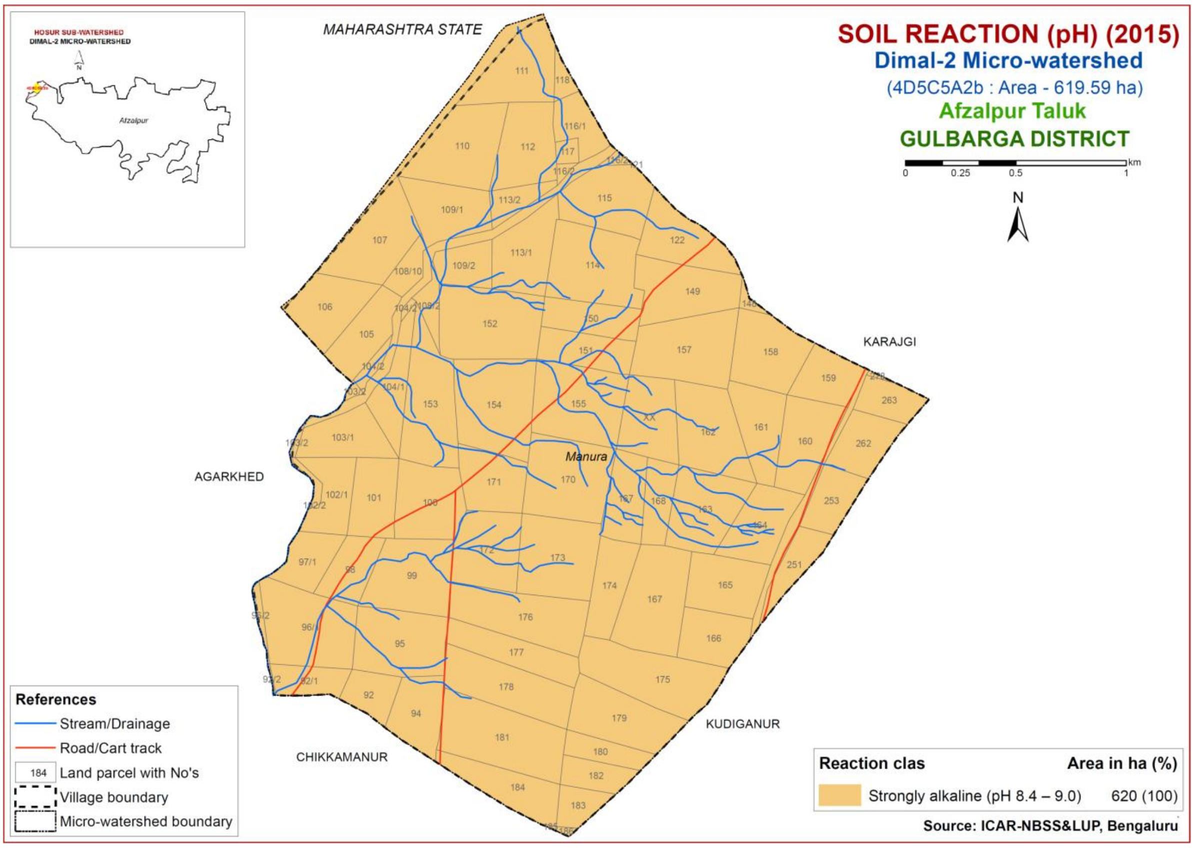


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

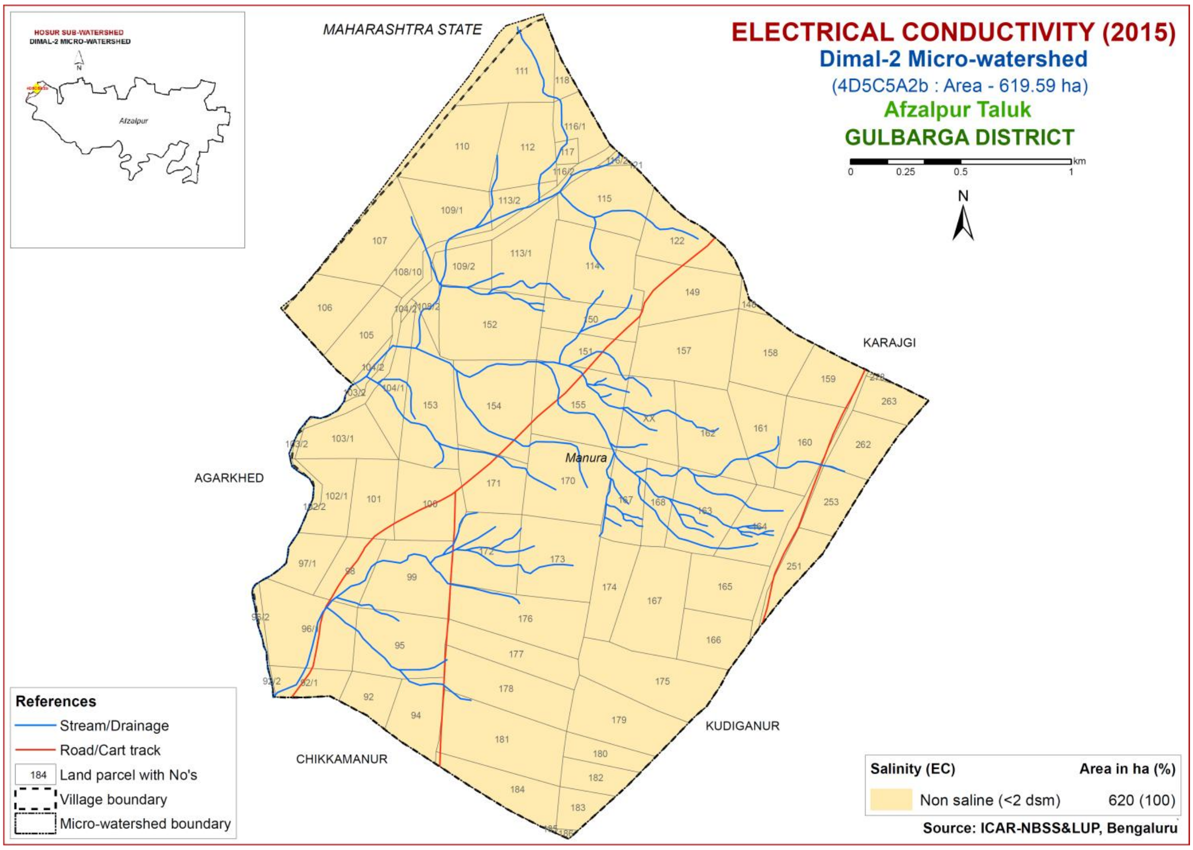


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

The soil fertility analysis revealed that available phosphorus is low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of about 302 ha (49%) and is distributed in the southern, southeastern and western part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.4). There is an urgent need to increase the dose of phosphorous for all the crops by 25 per cent over the recommended dose to realize better crop performance. Maximum area of about 318 ha (51%) in the microwatershed is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and is distributed in the northern, northeastern, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed.

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is high (>337 kg/ ha) in the entire area of the microwatershed.

6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur content is low (<10 ppm) in an area of about 187 ha (30%) area and is distributed in the southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 433 ha (70%) is medium (10-20 ppm) in available sulphur and is distributed in major part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 125 ha (20%) and is distributed in the northern, eastern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 491 ha (79%) has soils that are medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron (Fig 6.7) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. A very small area of about 4 ha (<1%) is high (>1.0 ppm) in available boron and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

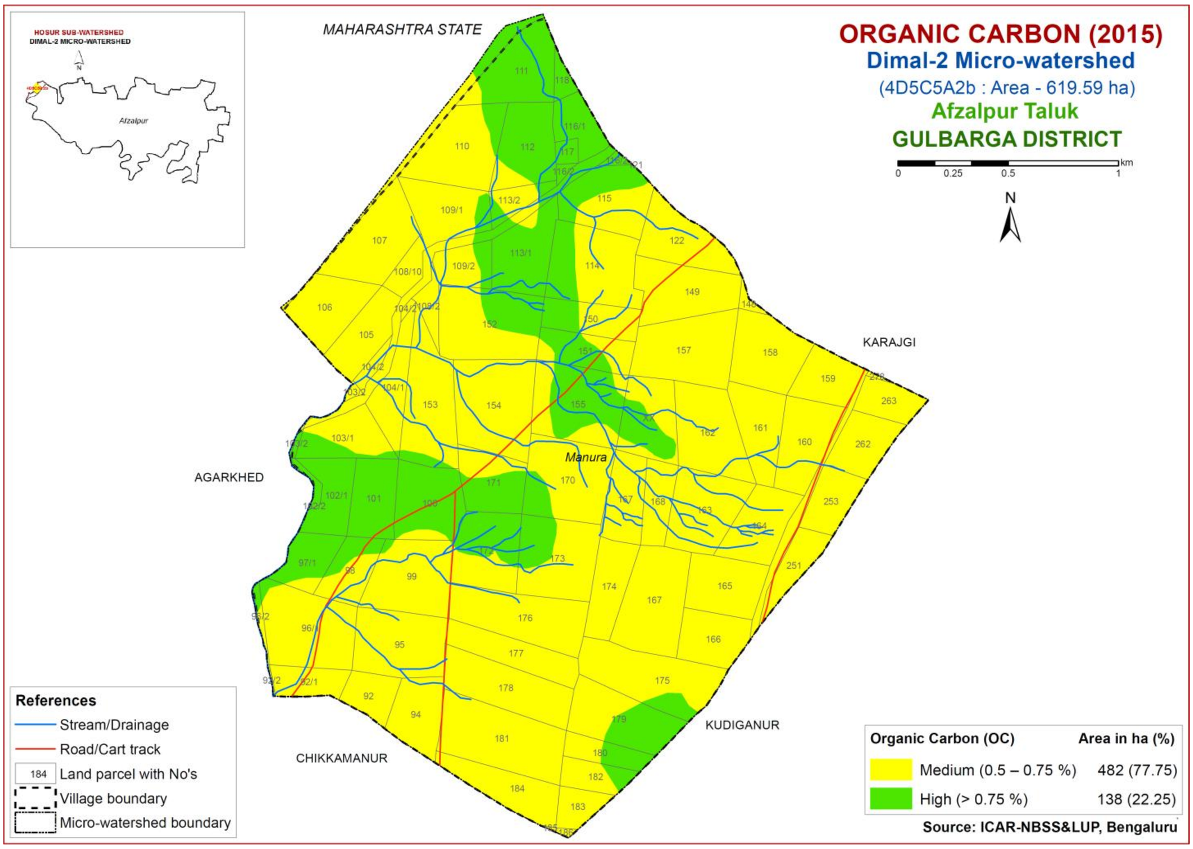


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

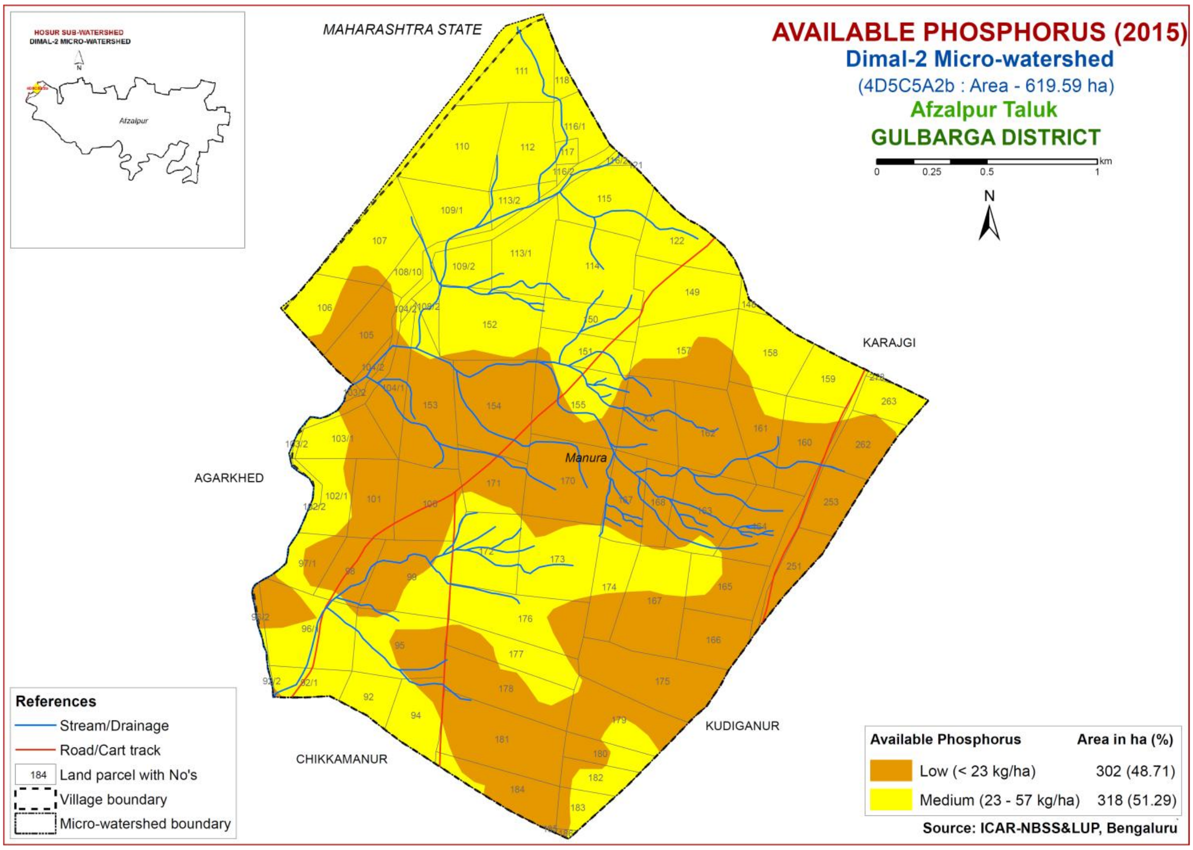


Fig.6.4 Soil available Phosphorus map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

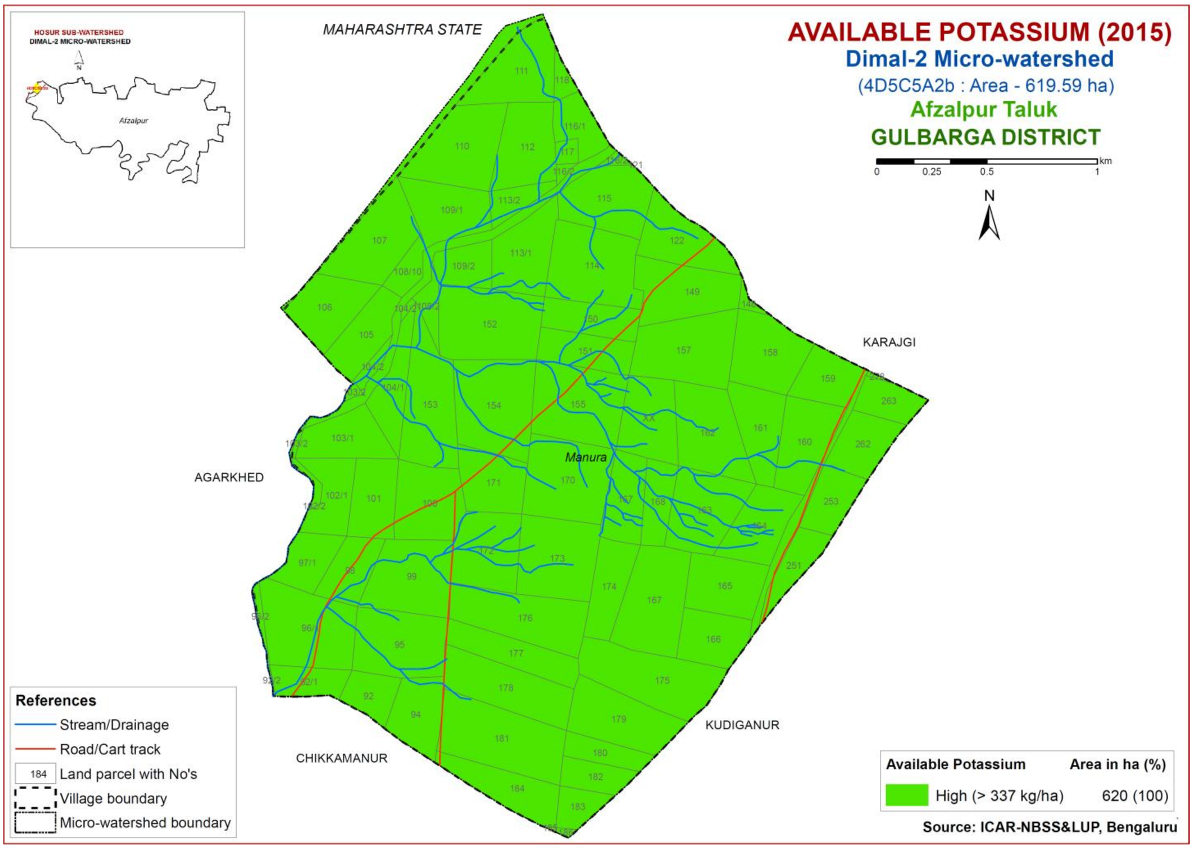


Fig.6.5 Soil available Potassium map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

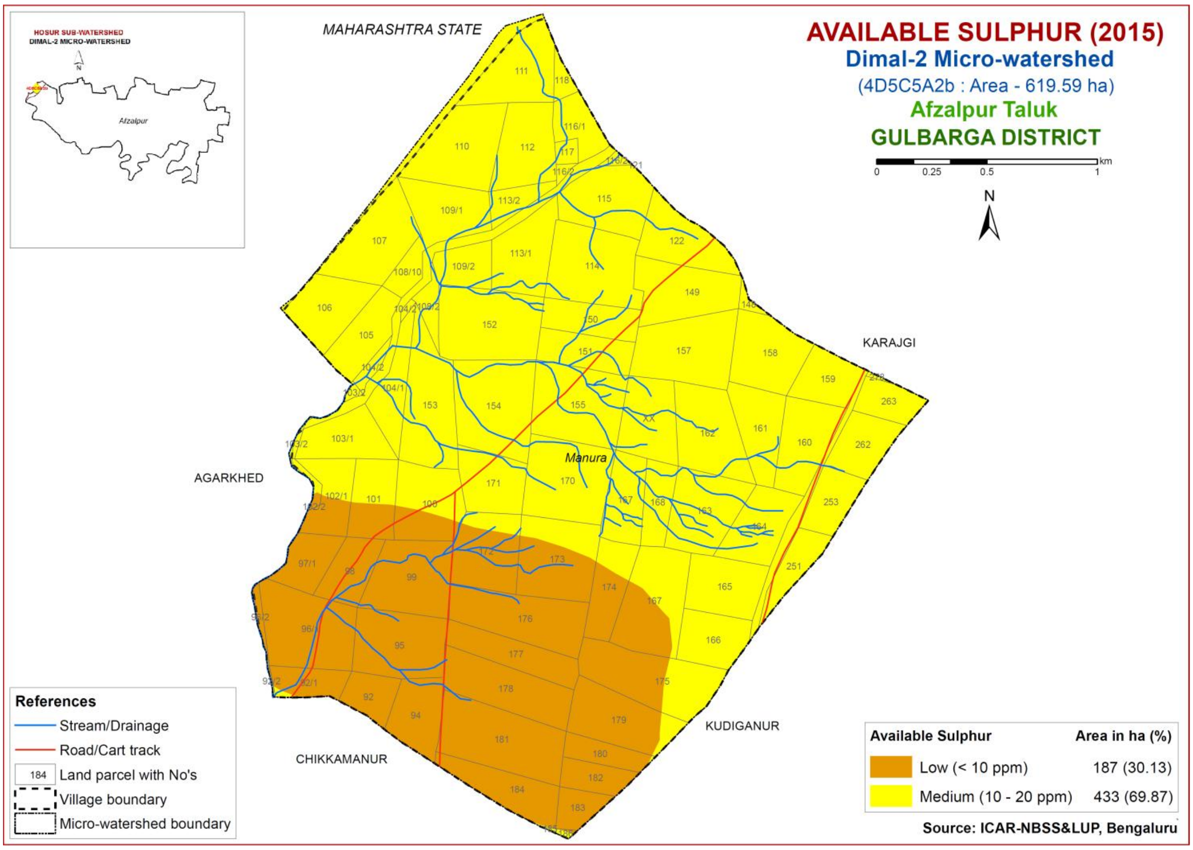


Fig.6.6 Soil available Sulphur map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

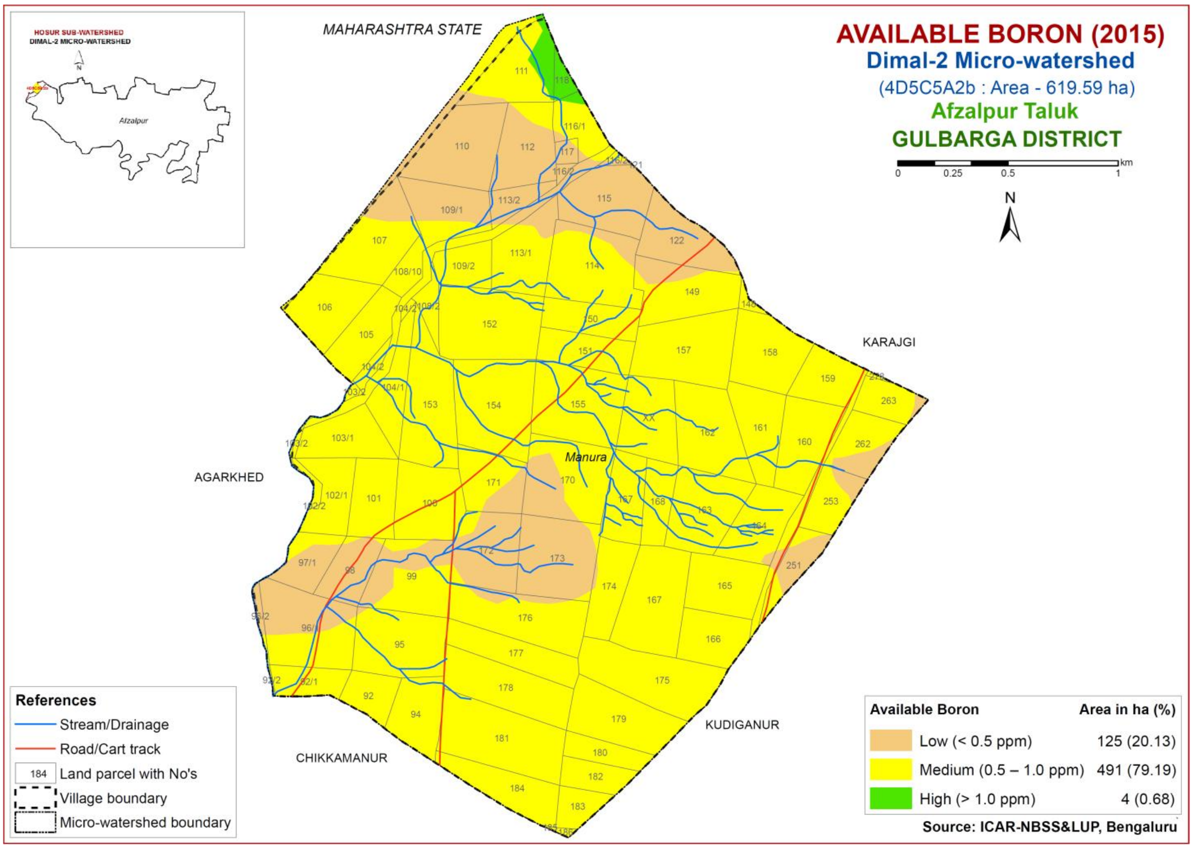


Fig.6.7 Soil available Boron map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 175 ha (28%) and is distributed in the northern, northeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. It is sufficient in major area of 445 ha (72%) (Fig 6.8) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed.

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

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

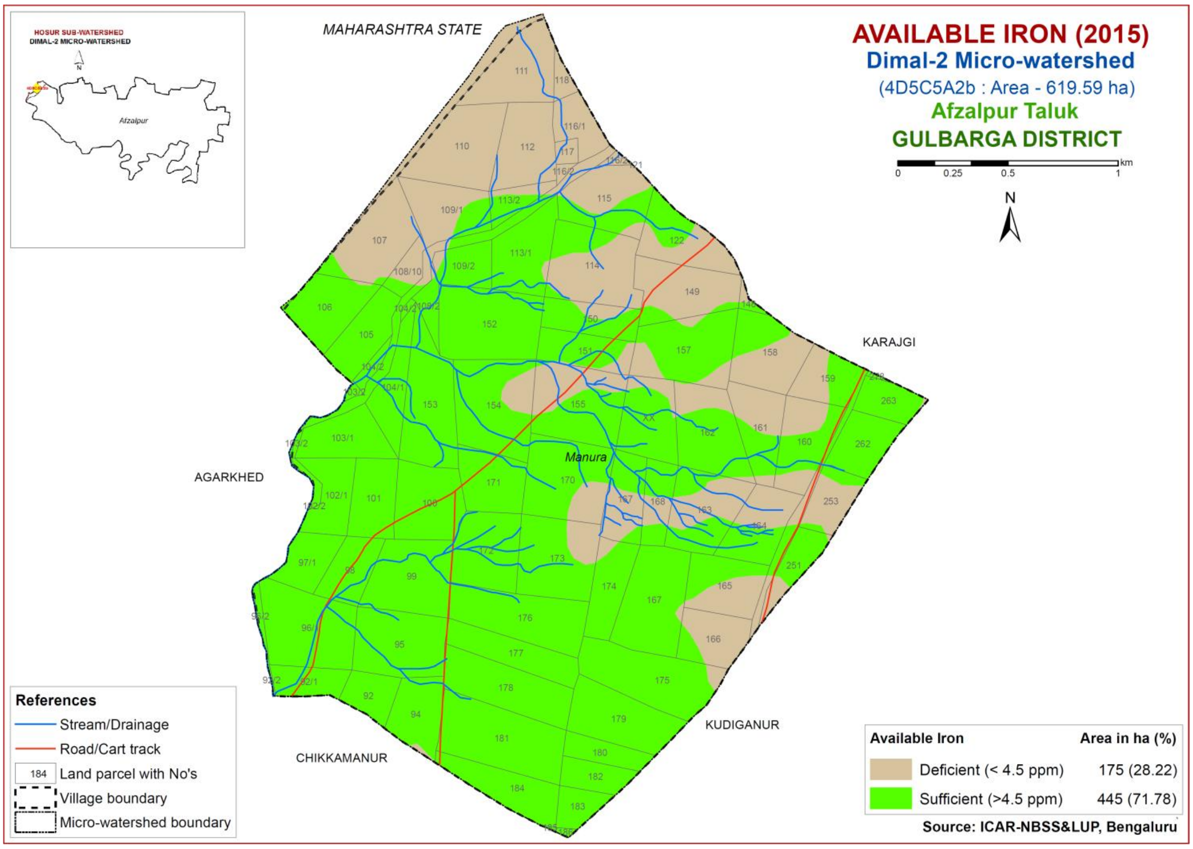


Fig.6.8 Soil available Iron map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

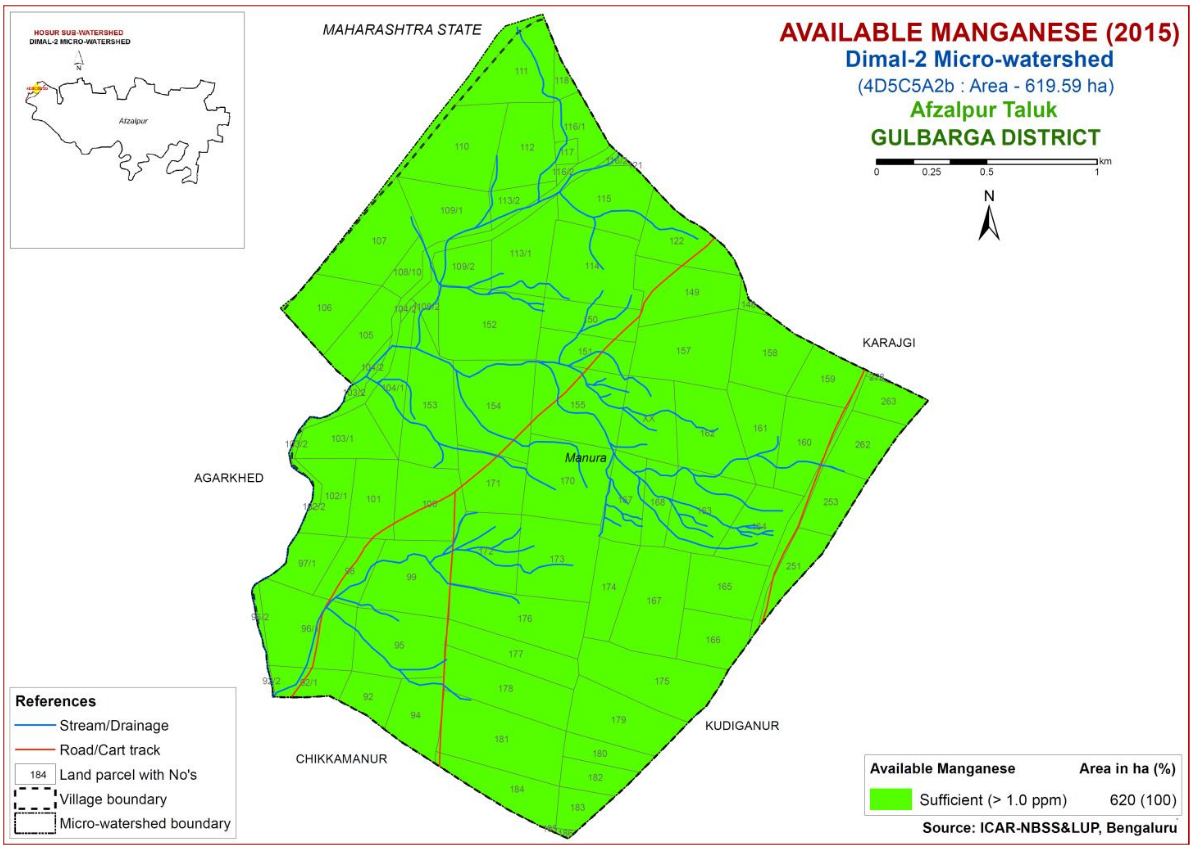


Fig.6.9 Soil available Manganese map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

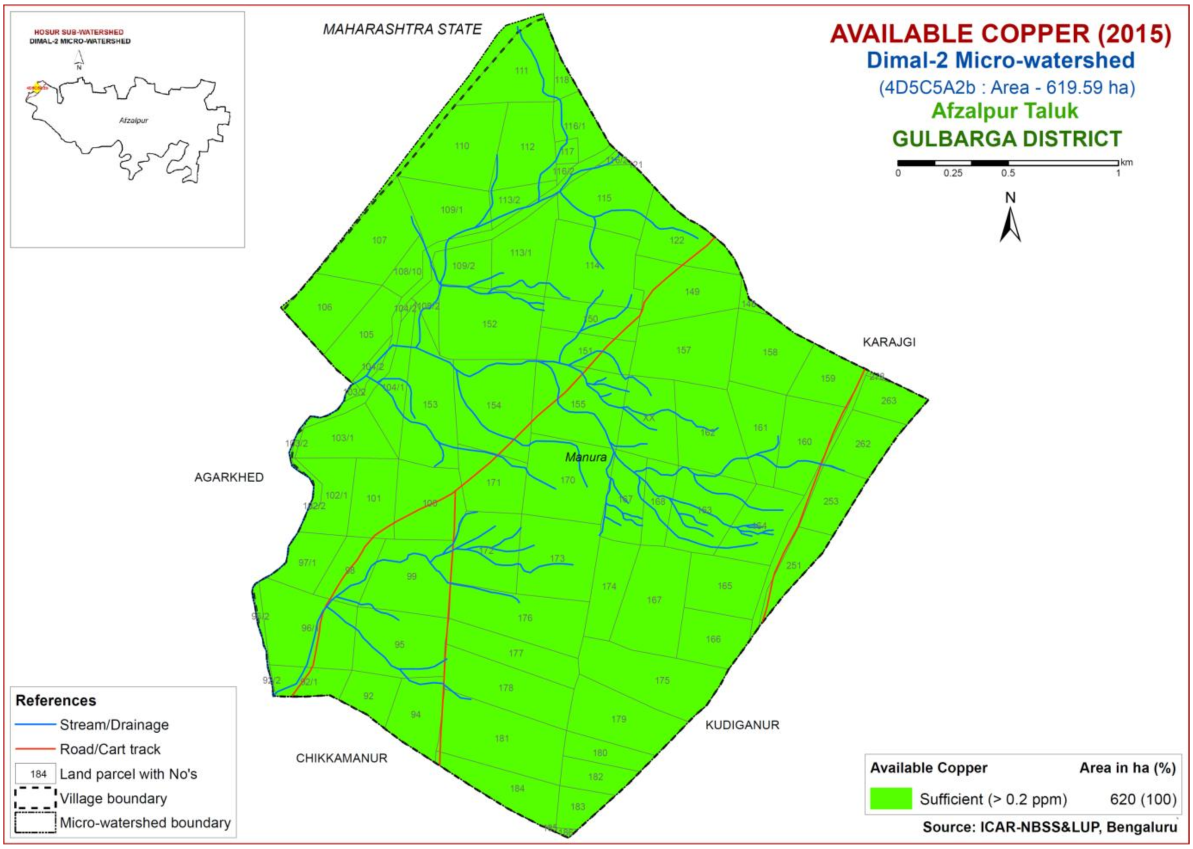


Fig.6.10 Soil available Copper map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

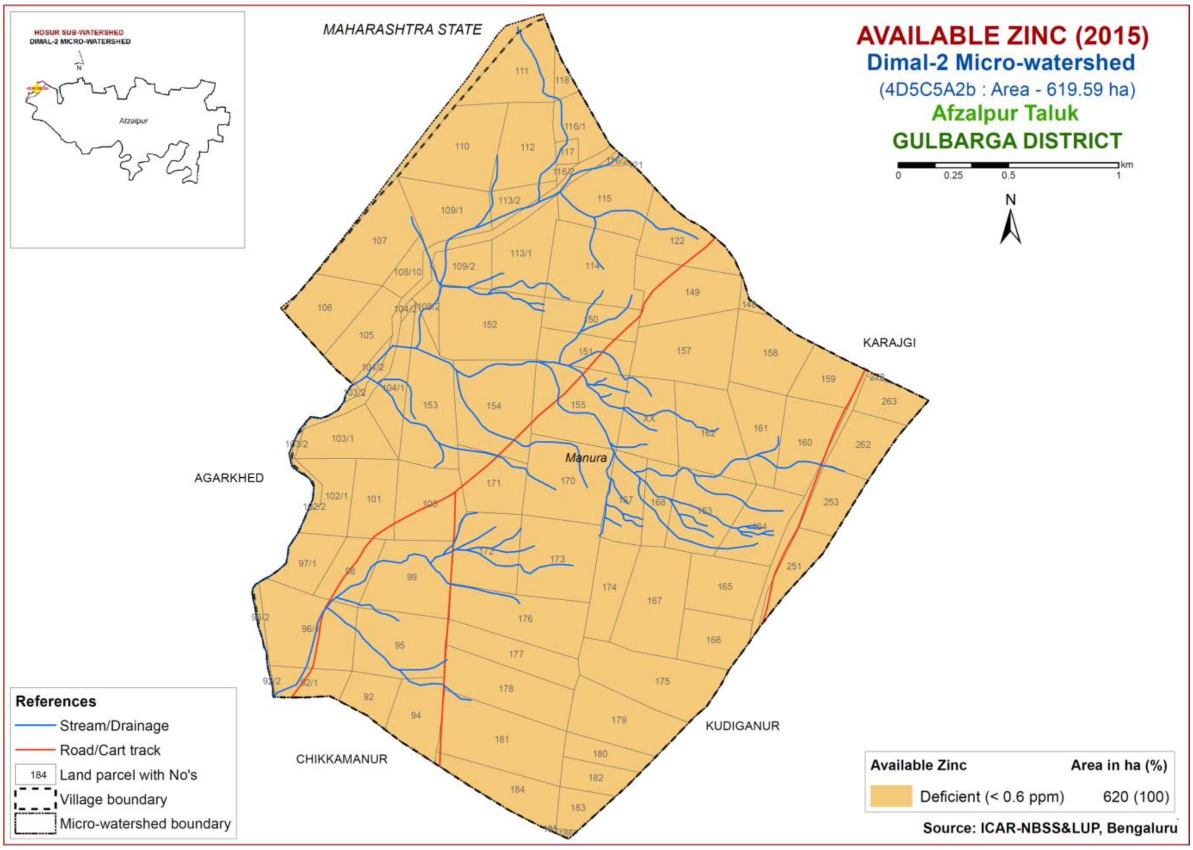


Fig.6.11 Soil available Zinc map of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Dimal-2 microwatershed were assessed for their suitability for growing food, fibre, fodder 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 crop requirements were matched with the soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) to arrive at the crop suitability. 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 and S3 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, 'z' for calcareousness and 'w' for drainage. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the class symbol. For example, moderately suitable land with the limitations of soil depth and erosion is 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 18 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 crops grown in Karnataka in an area of 10.47 lakh ha in northern Karnataka in Bijapur, Kalaburgi, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad and Bellary 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 is given in Figure. 7.1.

An area of about 45 ha (7%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for Sorghum and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 533 ha (86%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for Sorghum and is distributed in major parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of erosion and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sorghum occupy a small area of about 42 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth.

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drai-nage class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC	ESP	CEC [Cmol (p+) kg-1]	BS (%)
					Sur-face	Subsurface	Surface (%)	Subsur-face (%)								
NHAmB1	680	150	WD	25-50	C	C	-	<15	51-100	1-3	Slight	7.2	0.1	0.3	40	100
KMPmB1	680	150	MWD	75-100	C	C	-	<15	101-150	1-3	Slight	6.7	0.2	0.2	43	100
DIMmB1	680	150	MWD	100-150	C	C	-	<15	>200	1-3	Slight	8.46	2.41	5.69	69	100
DIMmB2	680	150	MWD	100-150	C	C	-	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.46	2.41	5.69	69	100
MARmB1	680	150	MWD	>150	C	C	-	<15	>200	1-3	Slight	9.33	0.30	16.95	66	100
MARmB2	680	150	MWD	>150	C	C	-	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	9.33	0.30	16.95	66	100
MARmC2	680	150	MWD	>150	C	C	-	<15	>200	3-5	moderate	9.33	0.30	16.95	66	100

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

Table 7.2 Crop suitability criteria for Sorghum

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately Suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Slope	%	2-3	3-8	8-15	>15
LGP	Days	120-150	120-90	<90	
Soil drainage	class	Well to mod. drained	imperfect	Poorly/ excessively	V. poorly
Soil reaction	pH	6.0-8.0	5.5-5.9 8.1-8.5	<5.5 8.6-9.0	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	C, cl, sicl, sc	l, sil, sic	Sl, ls	S, fragmental skeletal
Soil depth	Cm	100-75	50-75	30-50	<30
Gravel content	% vol.	5-15	15-30	30-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	2-4	4-8	8-10	>10
Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-8	8-10	10-15	>15

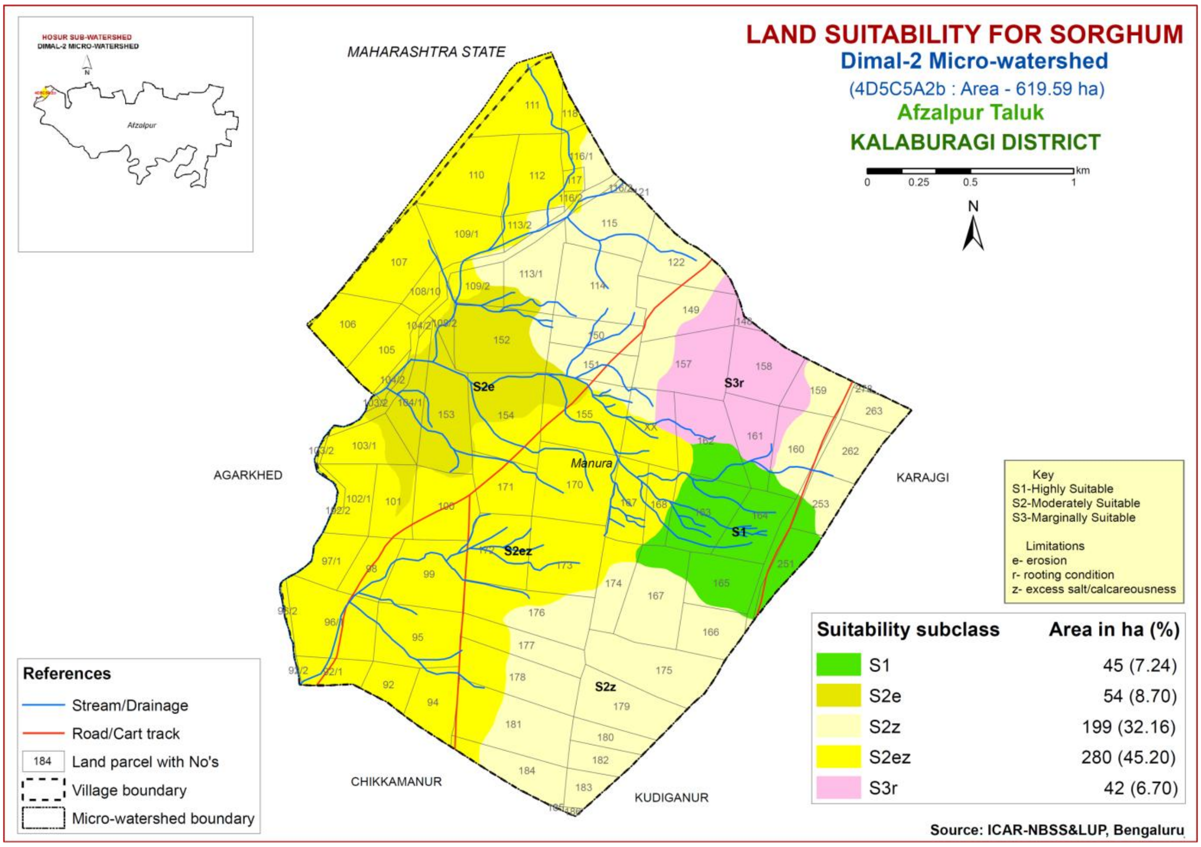


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

Maize is 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.

Entire area is marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing Maize in the Dimal-2 microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture.

Table 7.3 Crop suitability criteria for Maize

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately Suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	<3	3.5	5-8	
LGP	Days	>100	100-80	60-80	
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly	Poorly/excessively	V.poorly
Soil reaction	pH	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.5	8.6-9.0	
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, scl, sil	Sl, sicl, sic	C(s-s), ls	S,fragmental
Soil depth	Cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-50	>50
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

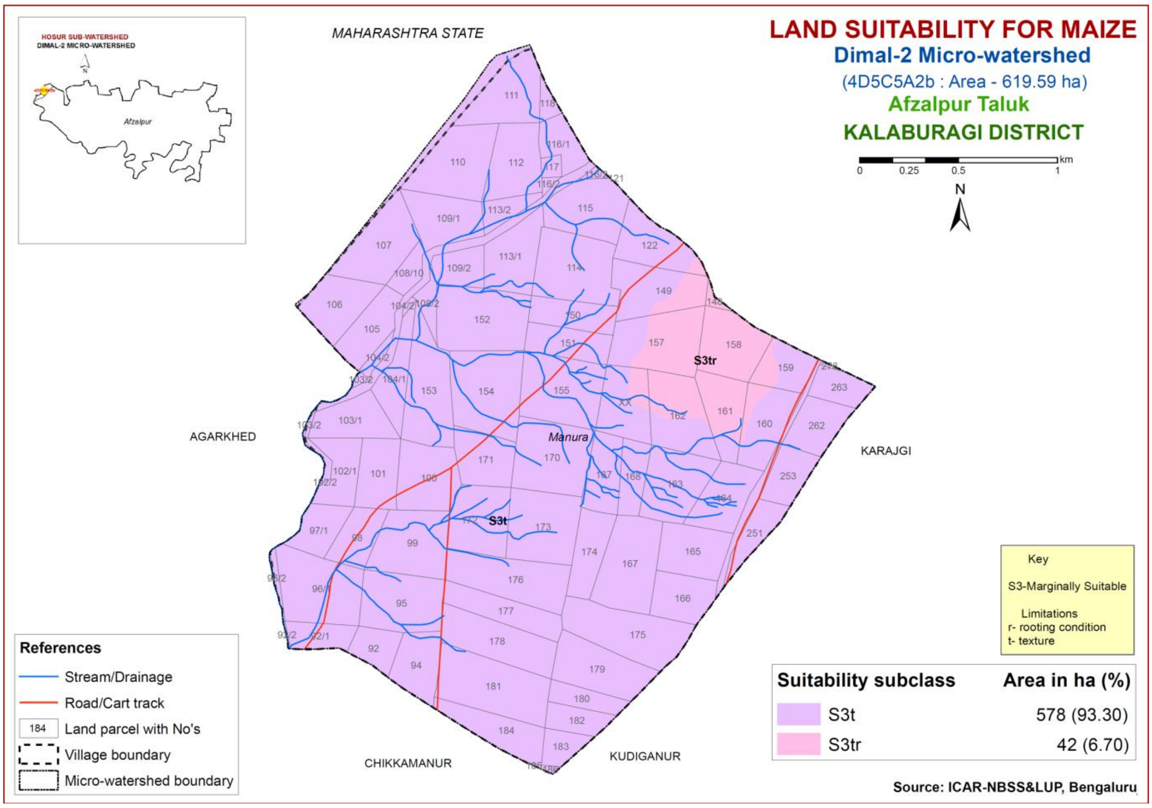


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Red gram (*Cajanus cajan*)

Red gram is one of the major pulse crop grown in an area of 7.28 lakh ha mainly in northern Karnataka in Bijapur, Kalaburgi, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing red gram (Table 7.4) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing red gram was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the micro watershed is given in Figure 7.3.

Table 7.4 Crop suitability criteria for Red gram

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil-site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately Suitable(S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>210	180-210	150-180	<150
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. to well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.5	5.0-6.5 7.6-8.0	8.0-9.0	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	l, scl, sil, cl,sl	sicl, sic,c(m)	ls	S,fragmental
Soil depth	Cm	>100	85-100	40-85	<40
Gravel content	% vol.	<20	20-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

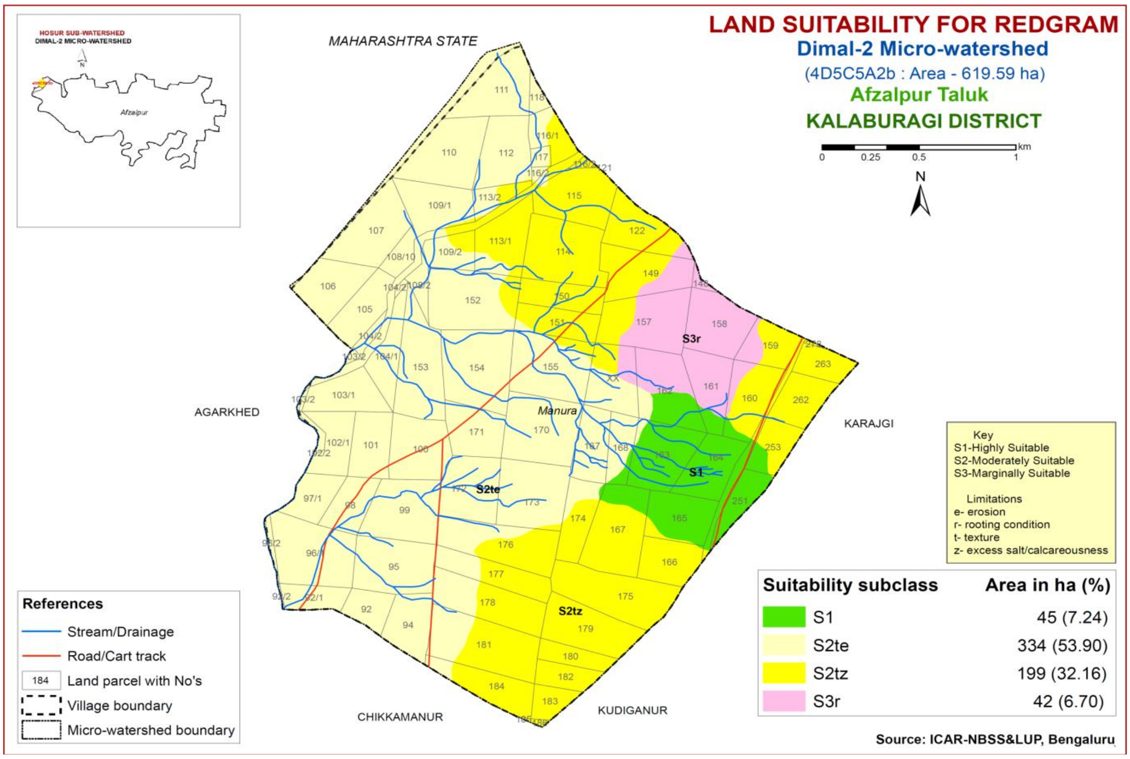


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Red gram

An area of about 45 ha (7%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for Red gram and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 533 ha (86%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for Red gram and is distributed in major parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, erosion and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing Red gram occupy a small area of about 42 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth.

7.4 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

Sunflower is the most important oilseed crop grown in an area of 3.56 lakh ha in the State in all the districts. The crop requirements for growing sunflower (Table 7.5) 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 7.4.

An area of about 45 ha (7%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for Sunflower and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 533 ha (86%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for Sunflower and is distributed in major parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of erosion and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing Sunflower occupy a small area of about 42 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth.

Table 7.5 Crop suitability criteria for Sunflower

Crop requirement		**Rating**			
Soil –site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>90	80-90	70-80	<70
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	mod. Well drained	imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-8.0	8.1-8.5 5.5-6.4	8.6-9.0; 4.5-5.4	>9.0 <4.5
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, sil, sc	Scl, sic, c,	c (>60%), sl	ls, s
Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

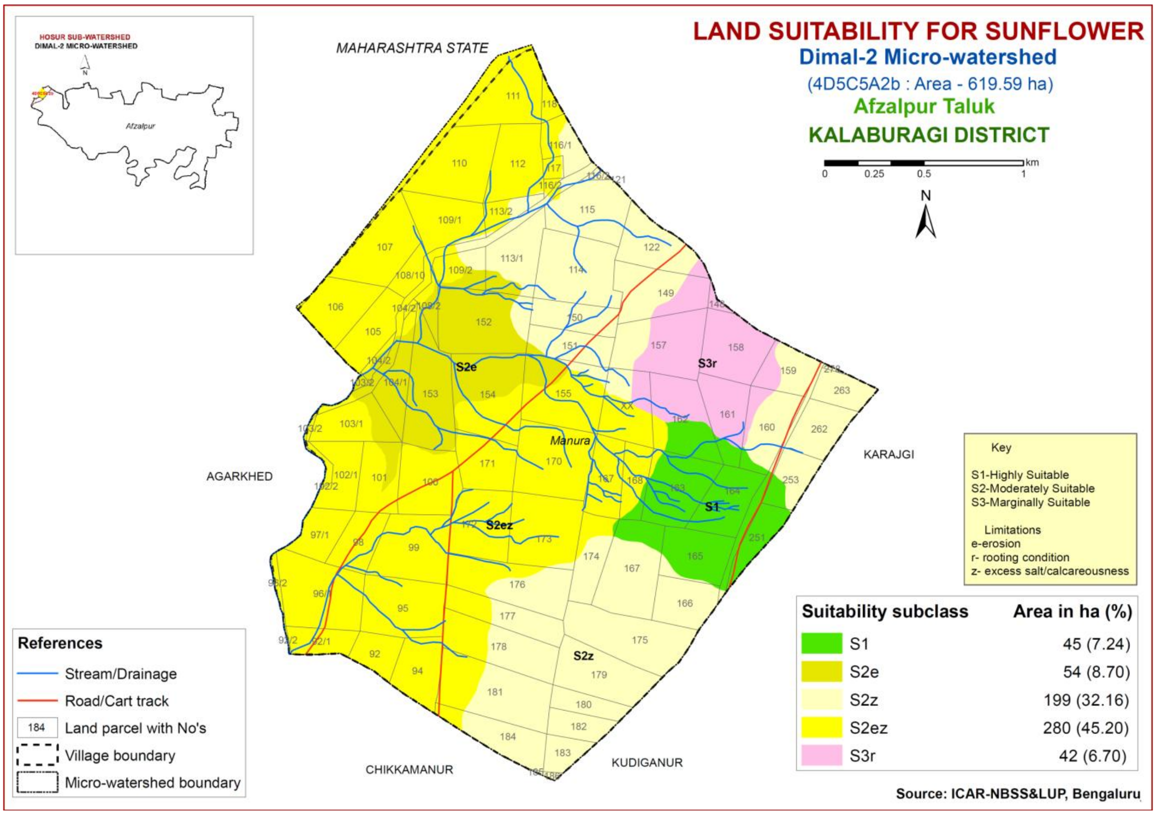


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

7.5 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Cotton is 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 7.6) 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 7.5.

An area of about 45 ha (7%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for Cotton and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 533 ha (86%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for Cotton and is distributed in major parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of erosion and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing cotton occupy a small area of about 42 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth.

Table 7.6 Crop suitability criteria for Cotton

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	1-2	2-3	3-5	>5
LGP	Days	180-240	120-180	<120	
Soil drainage	class	Well to moderately well	imperfectly drained	Poor somewhat excessive	Stagnant/excessive
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.5	7.6-8.0	8.1-9.0	>9.0 >6.5
Surface soil texture	Class	Sic, c	Sicl, cl	Si, sil, sc, scl, l	Sl, s,ls
Soil depth	Cm	100-150	60-100	30-60	<30
Gravel content	% vol.	<5	5-10	10-15	15-35
$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	<3	3-5	5-10	10-20
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	2-4	4.0-8.0	8.0-12	>12
Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-10	10-20	20-30	>30

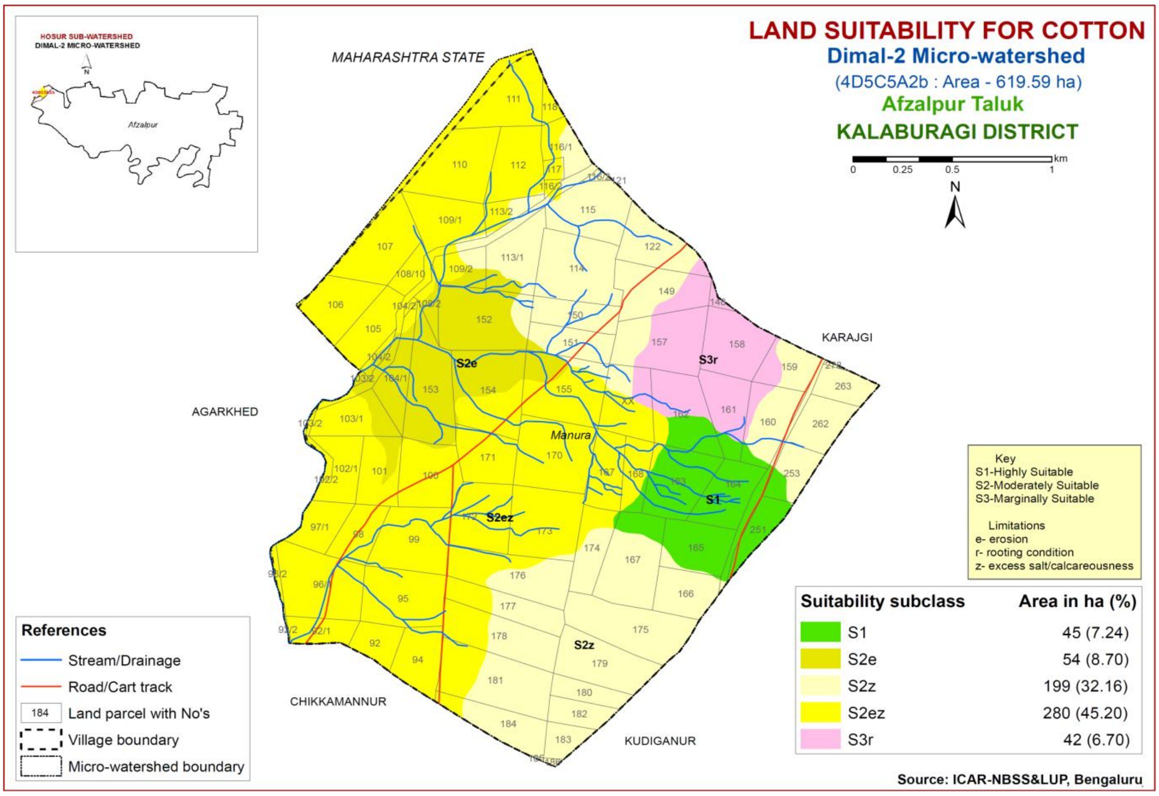


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Cotton

7.6 Land Suitability for Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)

Sugarcane is the most important commercial crop grown in 6.91 lakh ha area in Kalaburgi, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Mysore, Chamarajanagar and Mandya districts. The crop requirements for growing sugarcane (Table 7.7) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sugarcane was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.6.

Table 7.7 Crop suitability criteria for Sugarcane

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	**Unit**	**Highly suitable (S1)**	**Moderately suitable (S2)**	**Marginally suitable (S3)**	**Not suitable (N)**
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-8	>8
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod./imperfectly drained	Poorly drained	V.poor/excessively drained
Soil reaction	pH	7.0-8.0	6.0-6.9 8.1-9.0	4.0-5.9 9.1-9.5	<4.0/ >9.5
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, sil, sicl	C(m/k), sl	C+(ss)	
Soil depth	cm	>100	100-75	75-50	<50
stoniness	%	<15	15-35	35-50	>50
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-9.0	>9
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	15-25	>25

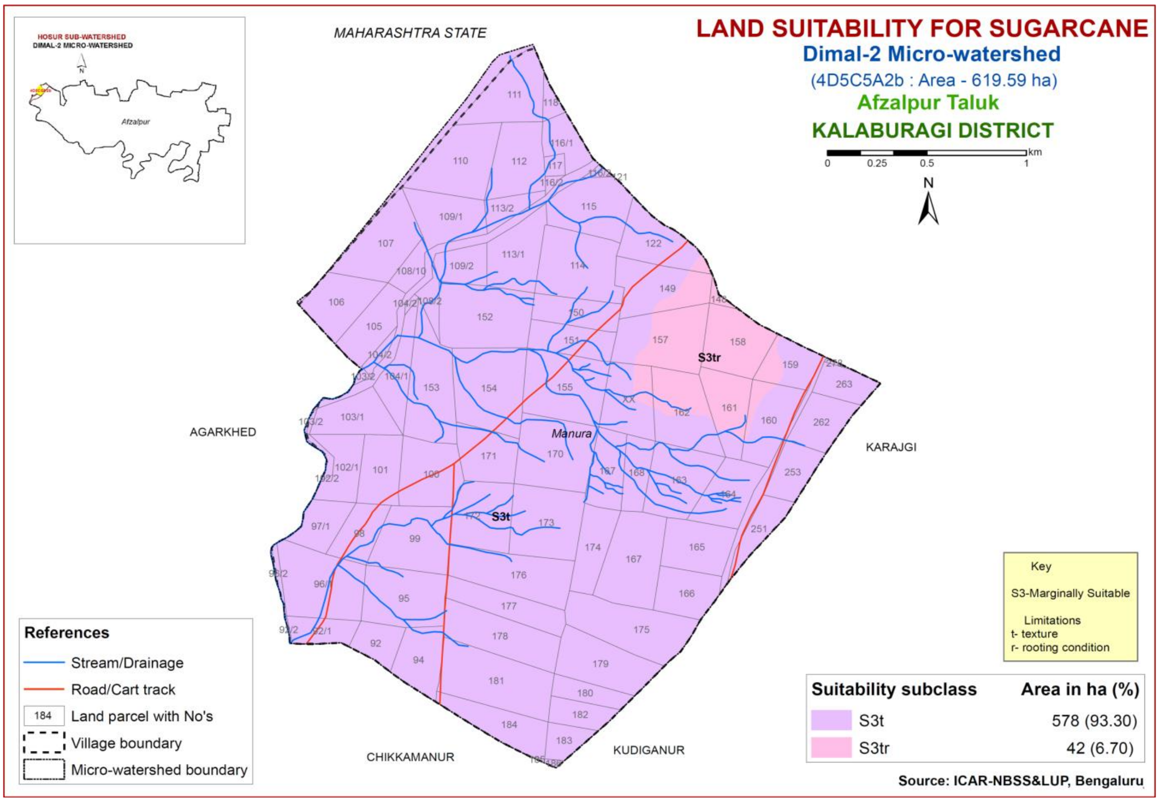


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Sugarcane

In Dimal-2 microwatershed there are no highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands available for growing sugarcane.

Entire area has marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing sugarcane in the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth.

7.7 Land Suitability for Soybean (*Glycine max*)

Soybean is the most important pulse and oil seed crop grown in about 2.56 lakh ha area in Bijapur, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing soybean were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing soybean was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.7.

An area of about 45 ha (7%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for Soybean and is distributed in the eastern part of the microwatershed. Major area of about 533 ha (86%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for Soybean and is distributed in major parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of erosion and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing Soybean occupy a small area of about 42 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

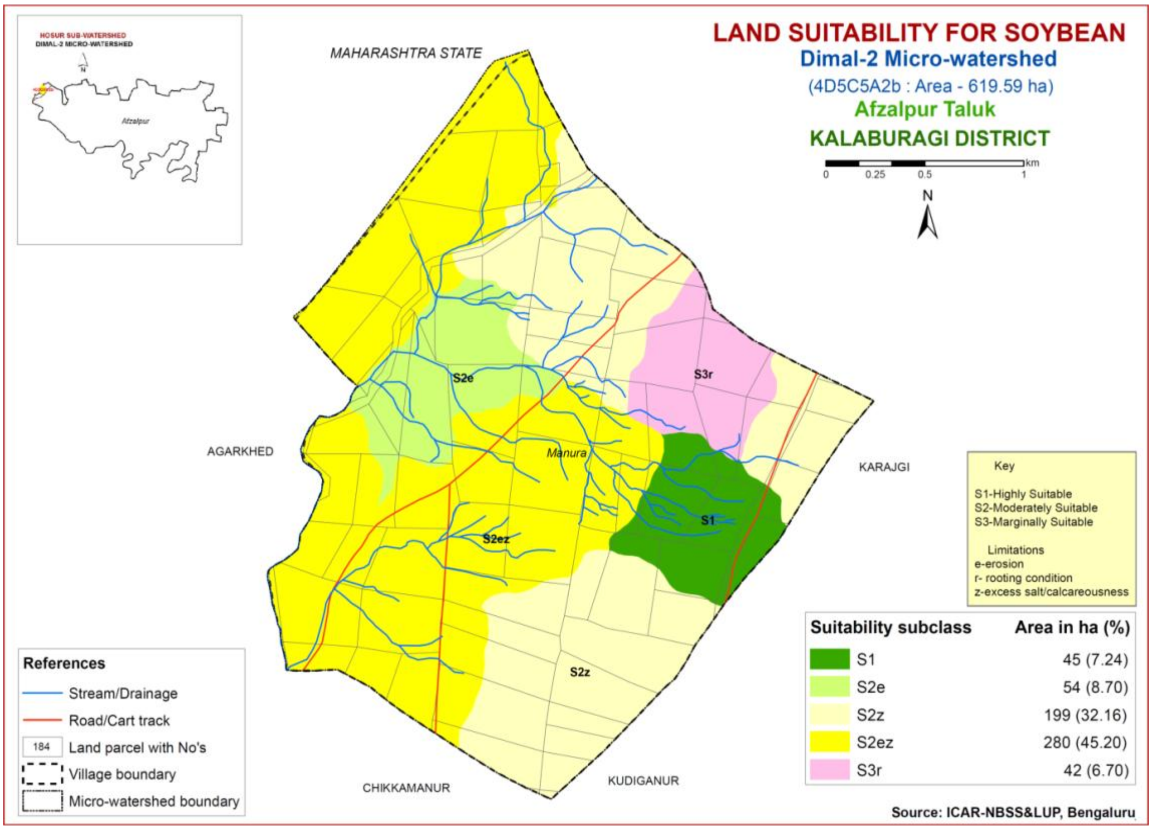


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Soybean

7.8 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

Guava is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 6558 ha in the State in Raichur, Dharwad, Belgaum, Kalaburgi, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga, Bangalore and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing guava (Table 7.8) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 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 7.8.

In Dimal-2 microwatershed there are no highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands available for growing guava. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a major area of about 578 ha (93%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture. Small area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing guava and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.8 Crop suitability criteria for Guava

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	33-36 24-27	37-42 20-23	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<90
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly	poor	Very poor
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Scl, l, cl, sil	Sl,sicl,sic.,sc,c	C (<60%)	C (>60%)
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	7.6-8.0:5.0-5.9	8.1-8.5:4.5-4.9	>8.5:<4.5
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<10	10-15	>15
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	<2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-6.0	
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	10-15	15-25	>25
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

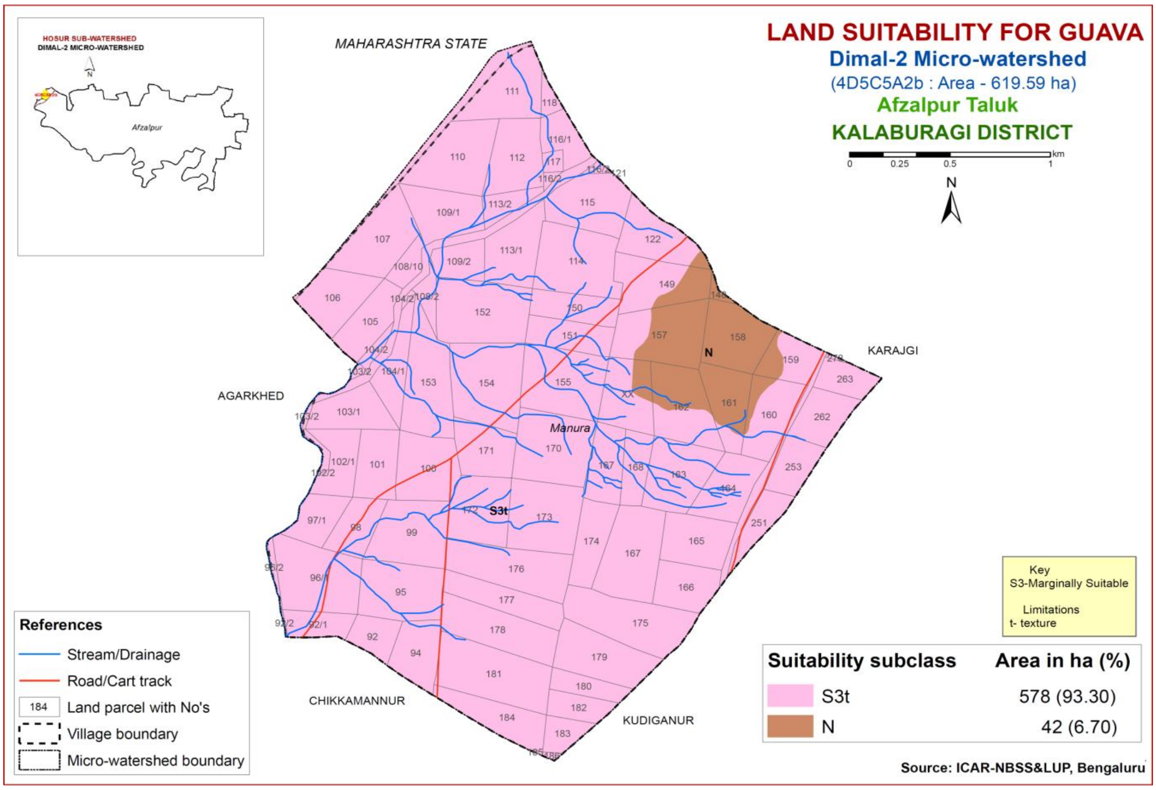


Fig 7.8 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.9 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

Mango is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 1.73 lakh ha and distributed in all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing mango (Table 7.9) 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 geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.9. No highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands are available for growing mango in the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 578 ha (93%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture. A small area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing mango and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.9 Crop suitability criteria for Mango

Crop requirement			Rating			
soil-site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately Suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
climate	Temp in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	24-27 33-35	36-40	20-24
	Min. temp. before flowering	^{0}C	10-15	15-22	>22	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>180	150-180	120-150	<120
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. To imperfectly drained	Poor drained	Very poorly drained
	Water table	M	>3	2.50-3.0	2.5-1.5	<1.5
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Sc, l, sil, cl	Sl, sc, sic, l, c	C (<60%)	C (>60%),
	pH	1:2.5	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.55.0-5.4	8.6-9.0 4.0-4.9	>9.0 <4.0
	OC	%	High	medium	low	
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<5	5-10	>10
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>200	125-200	75-125	<75
	Gravel content	%vol	Non gravelly	<15	15-35	>35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	<2.0	2.0-3.0	>3.0
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	<10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

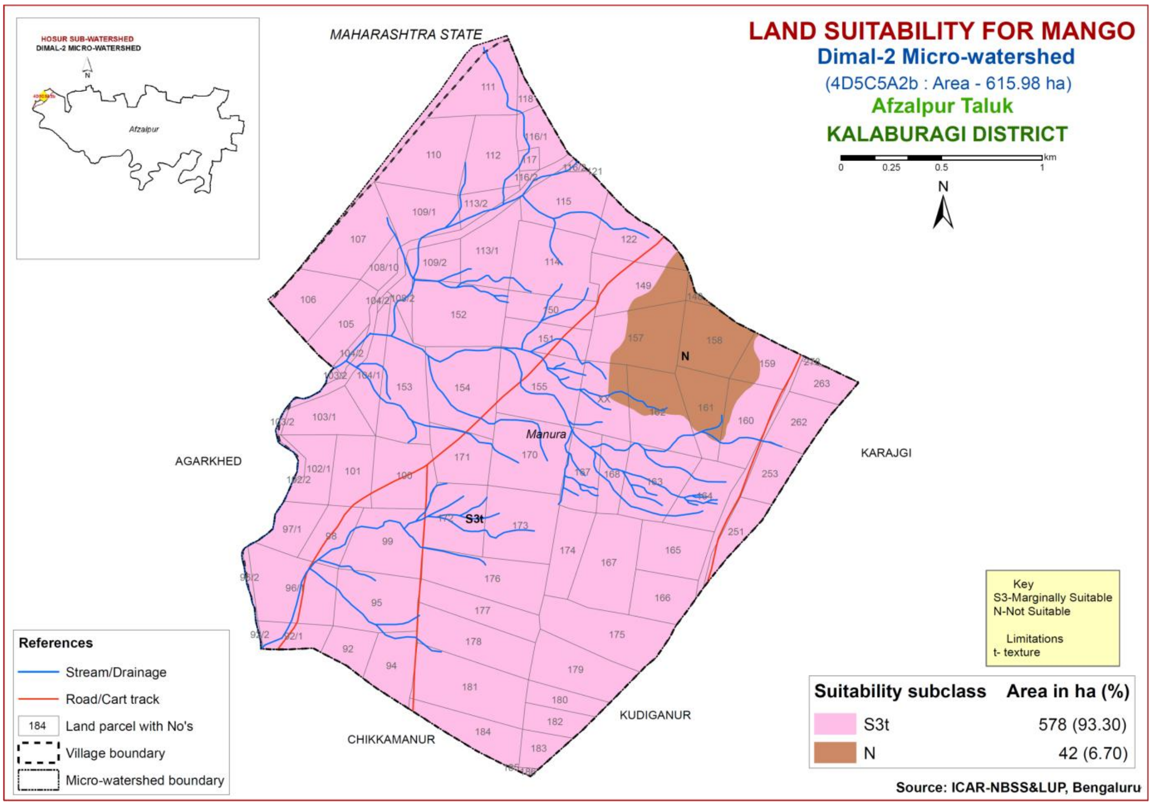


Fig. 7.9 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.10 Land Suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

Sapota is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.29 lakh ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing sapota (Table 7.10) 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 is given in Figure 7.10.

No highly (class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands are available for growing sapota in the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 578 ha (93%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of texture. A small area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing sapota and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.10 Crop suitability criteria for Sapota

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately Suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0} C	28-32	33-36 24-27	37-42 20-23	>42 <18
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<120
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availabiliy	Texture	Class	Scl, l, cl, sil	Sl, sicl, sc	C (<60%)	ls, s, C (>60%)
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	7.6-8.0 5.0-5.9	8.1-9.0 4.5-4.9	>9.0 <4.5
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<10	10-15	>15
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>150	75-150	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	Non gravelly	<15	15-35	<35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Up to 1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	10-15	15-25	>25
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

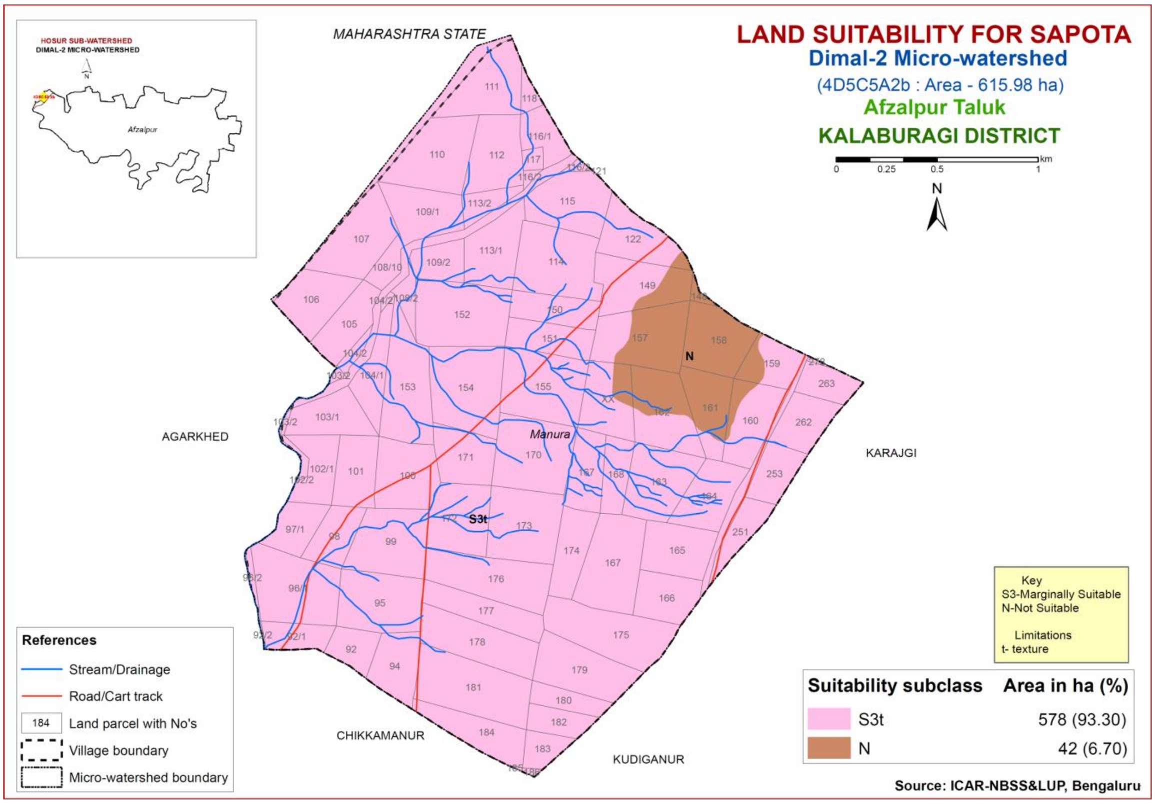


Fig. 7.10 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.11 Land Suitability for Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)

Jackfruit is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 5368 ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing jackfruit were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing jackfruit was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.11.

No highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands are available for growing Jackfruit in the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 578 ha (93%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture and a small area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing jackfruit and occur in the eastern parts of the microwatershed.

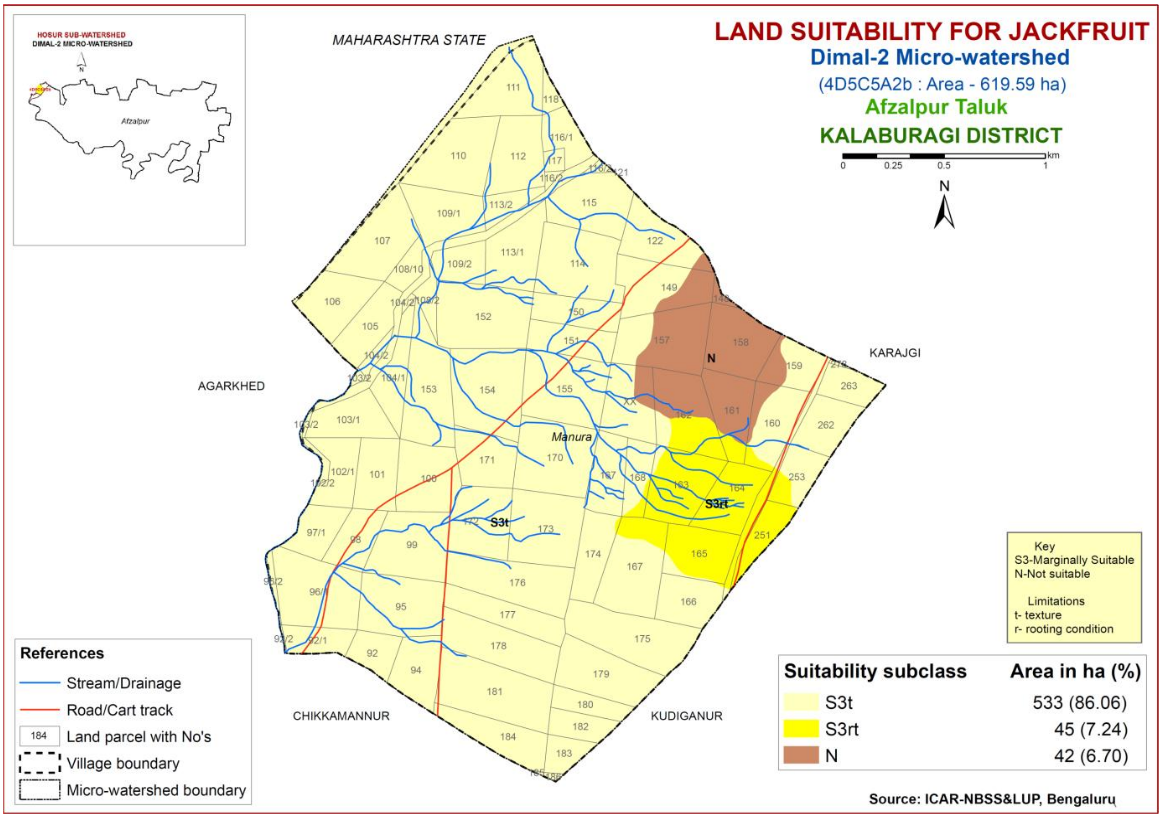


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.12 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

Jamun is the most important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing jamun were matched with the soil-site characteristics 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 7.12.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in a maximum area of about 533 ha (86%). The soils have minor limitations of texture and erosion. They are dominantly distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover about a small area of 45 ha (7%) and mainly occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth. An area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing jamun and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

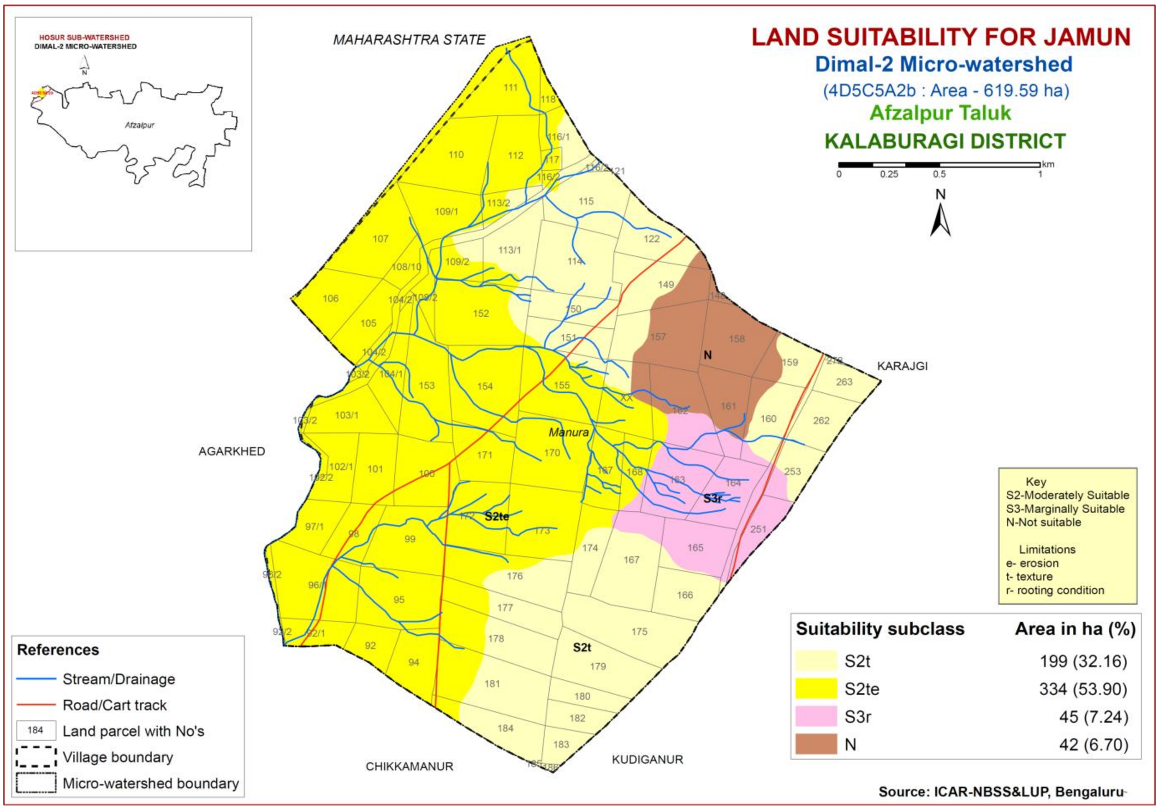


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Jamun

7.13 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

Musambi is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 5446 ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing musambi were matched with the soil-site characteristics 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 7.13.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands are found to occur in an area of about 199 ha (32%) and are distributed in the southeastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in a major area of about 379 ha (61%). The soils have minor limitations of erosion and rooting depth. They are dominantly distributed in the northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

A small area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing musambi and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

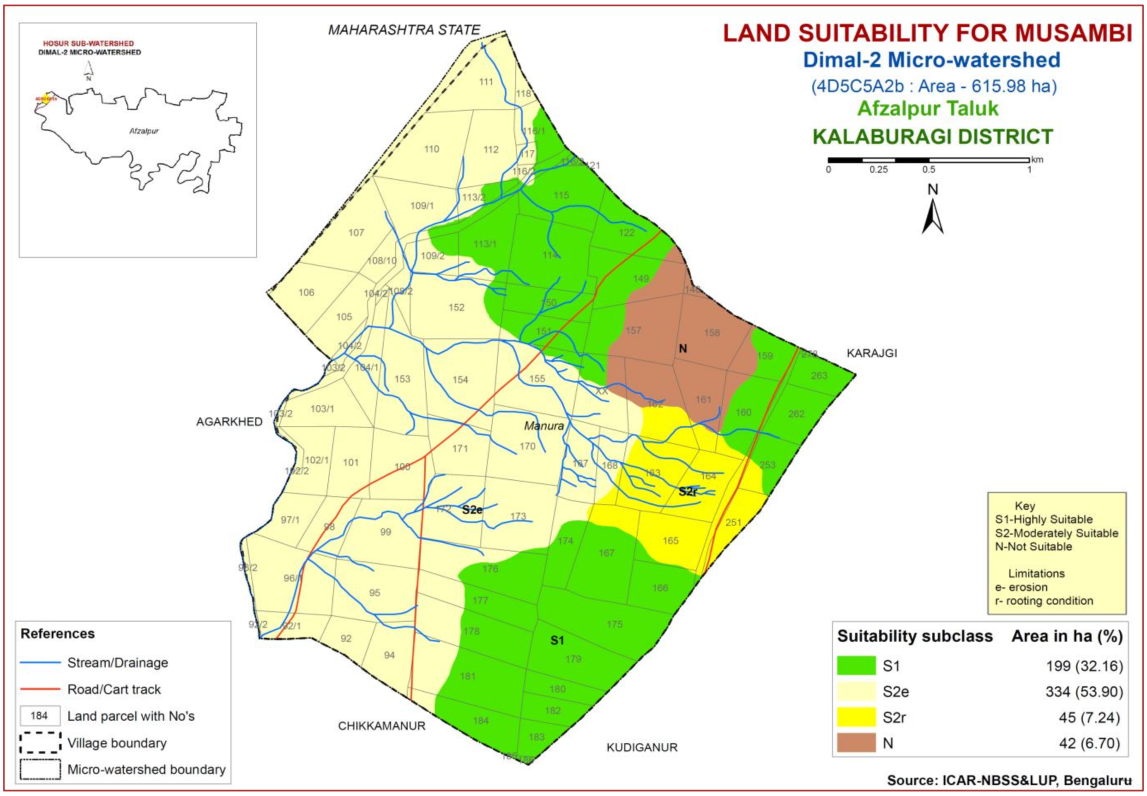


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.14 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

Lime is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.117 lakh ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing lime (Table 7.11) 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 geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.14.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands are found to occur in an area of about 199 ha (32%) and are distributed in the southeastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in a major area of about 379 ha (61%) for growing lime. The soils have minor limitations of erosion and rooting depth. They are dominantly distributed in the northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

A small area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing lime and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

Table 7.11 Crop suitability criteria for Lime

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Climate	Temp in growing season	^{0}C	28-30	31-35 24-27	36-40 20-23	>40 <20
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	240-265	180-240	150-180	<150
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly drained	poorly	Very poorly
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	scl, l, sicl, cl, s	Sc, sc, c	C (>70%)	S, ls
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	5.5-6.4 7.6-8.0	4.0-5.4 8.1-8.5	<4.0 >8.5
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Upto 5	5-10	>10
Rooting condition	Soil depth	cm	>150	100-150	50-100	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	Non gravelly	15-35	35-55	>55
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Upto 1.0	1.0-2.5	>2.5
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	5-10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

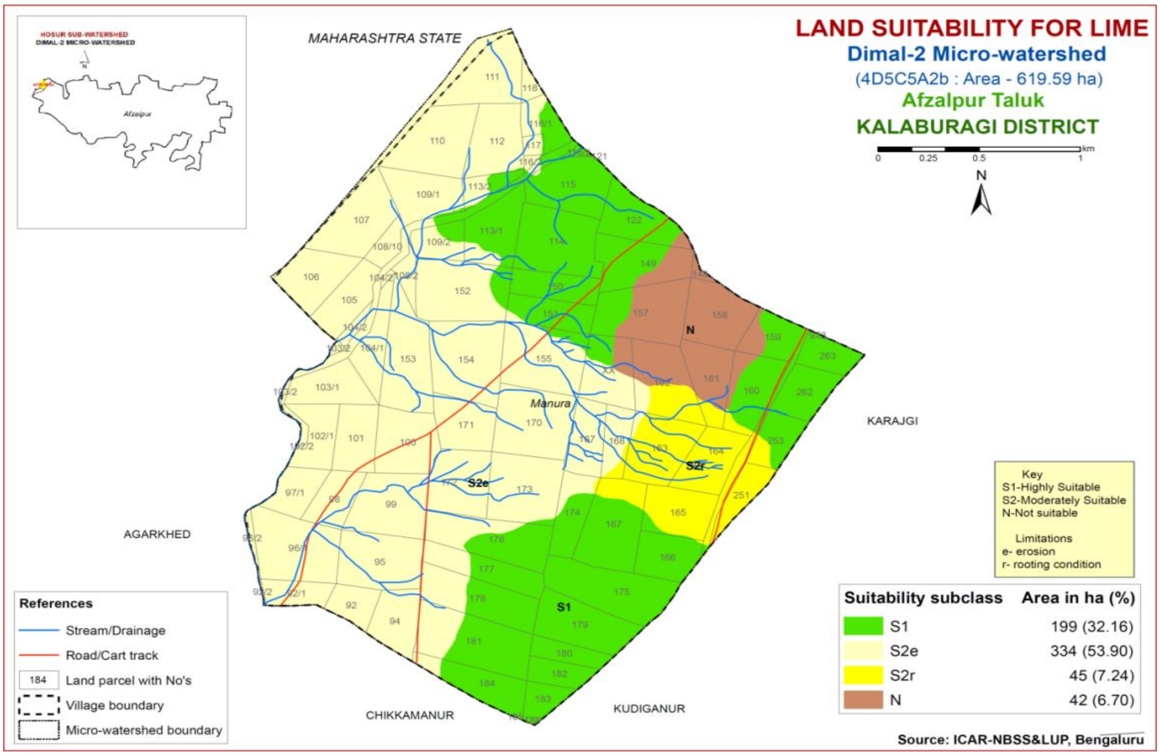


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.15 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)

Cashew is the most important plantation crop grown in an area of 0.70 lakh ha and distributed in almost all the districts. The crop requirements for growing Cashew were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing Cashew was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.15.

The entire area is not suitable (Class N) for growing cashew in the microwatershed.

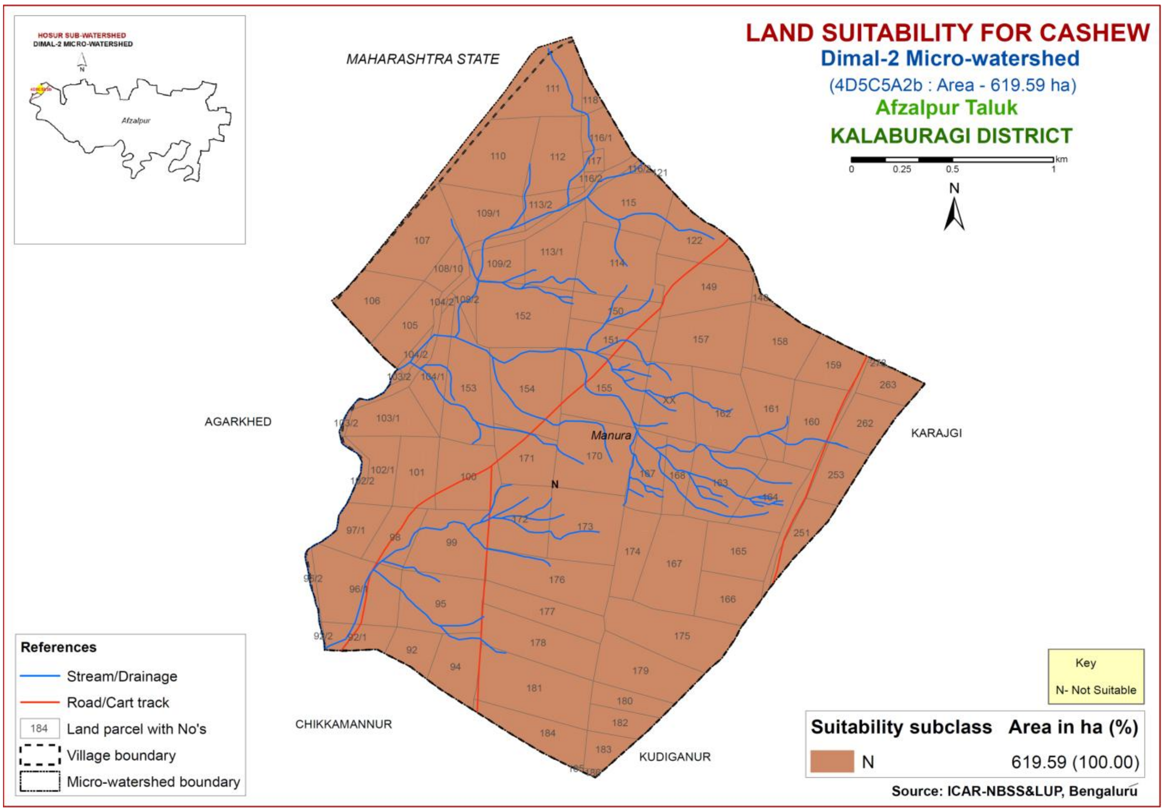


Fig 7.15 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

Custard apple is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 1426 ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing custard apple were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing custard apple was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.16.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands are found to occur in a major area of 529 ha (85%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in a small area of about 49 ha (8%). The soils have minor limitations of erosion. They are dominantly distributed in the western part of the microwatershed and marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 42 ha (7%) and mainly occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth.

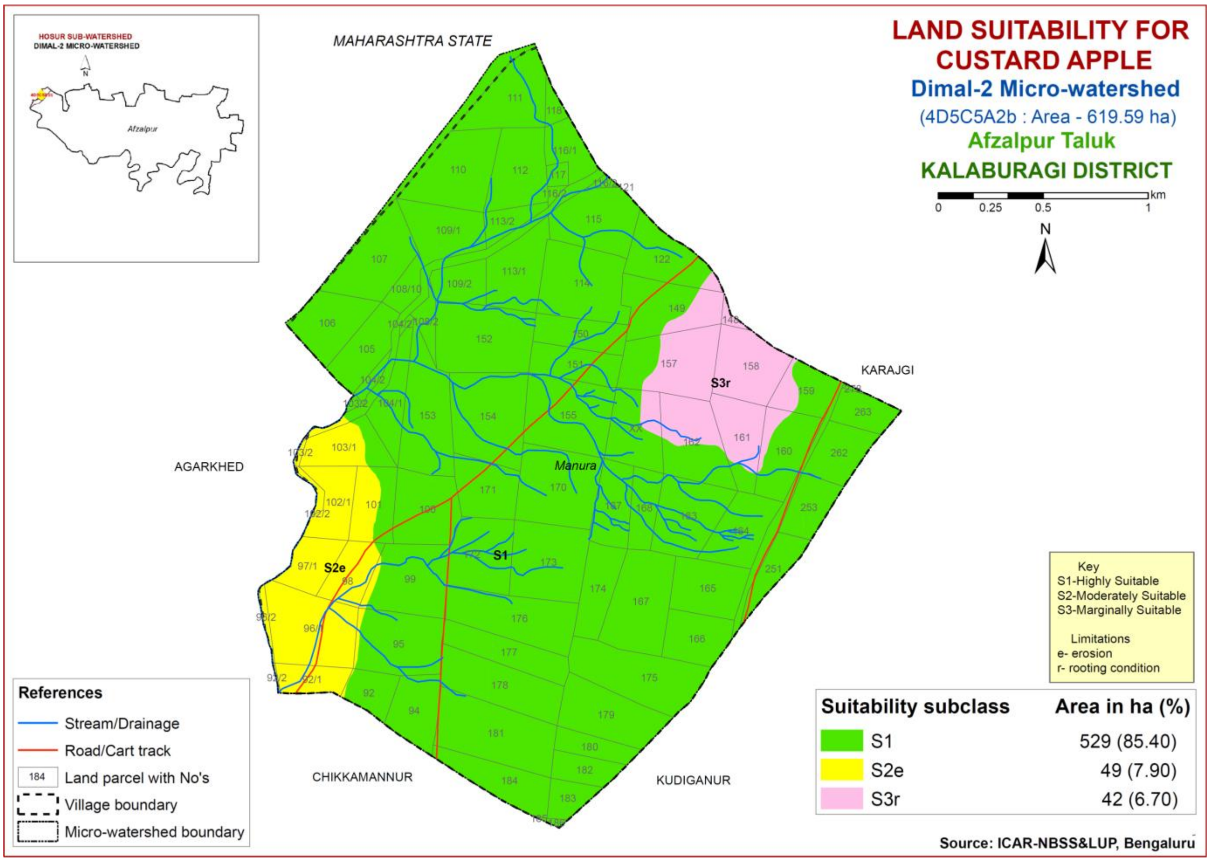


Fig 7.16 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.17 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

Amla is the most important fruit and medicinal crop grown in an area of 151 ha and distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing amla were matched with the soil-site characteristics 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 7.17.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands are found to occur in an area of 244 ha (39%) for growing amla and are distributed in the southaestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in a major area of about 334 ha (54%) for growing amla. The soils have minor limitations of erosion. They are dominantly distributed in the northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a small area of about 42 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth.

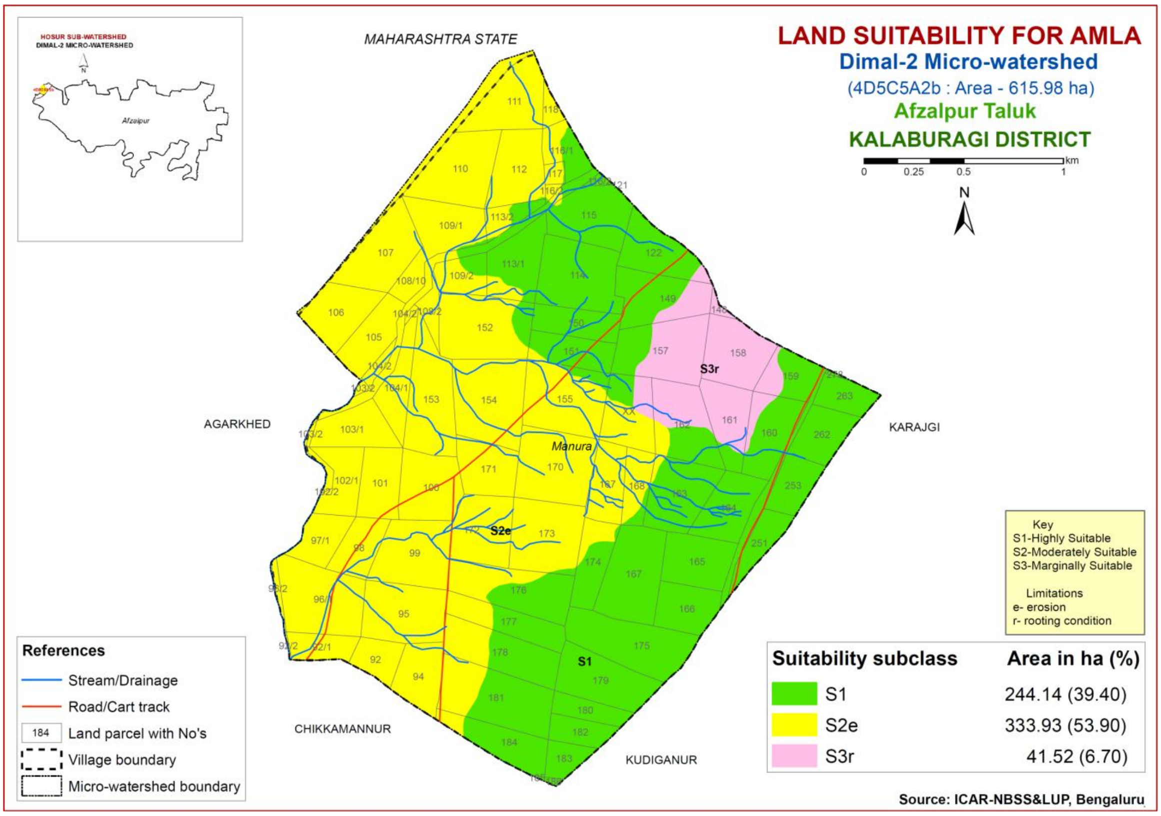


Fig 7.17 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.18 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Tamarind is the most important spice crop raised in an area of 0.14 lakh ha and distributed in all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing tamarind were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing tamarind was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.18.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur in an major area of about 533 ha (86%). The soils have minor limitations of texture and erosion. They are dominantly distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a small area of about 45 ha (7%) and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and y an area of about 42 ha (7%) is not suitable for growing tamarind and occur in the eastern part of the microwatershed.

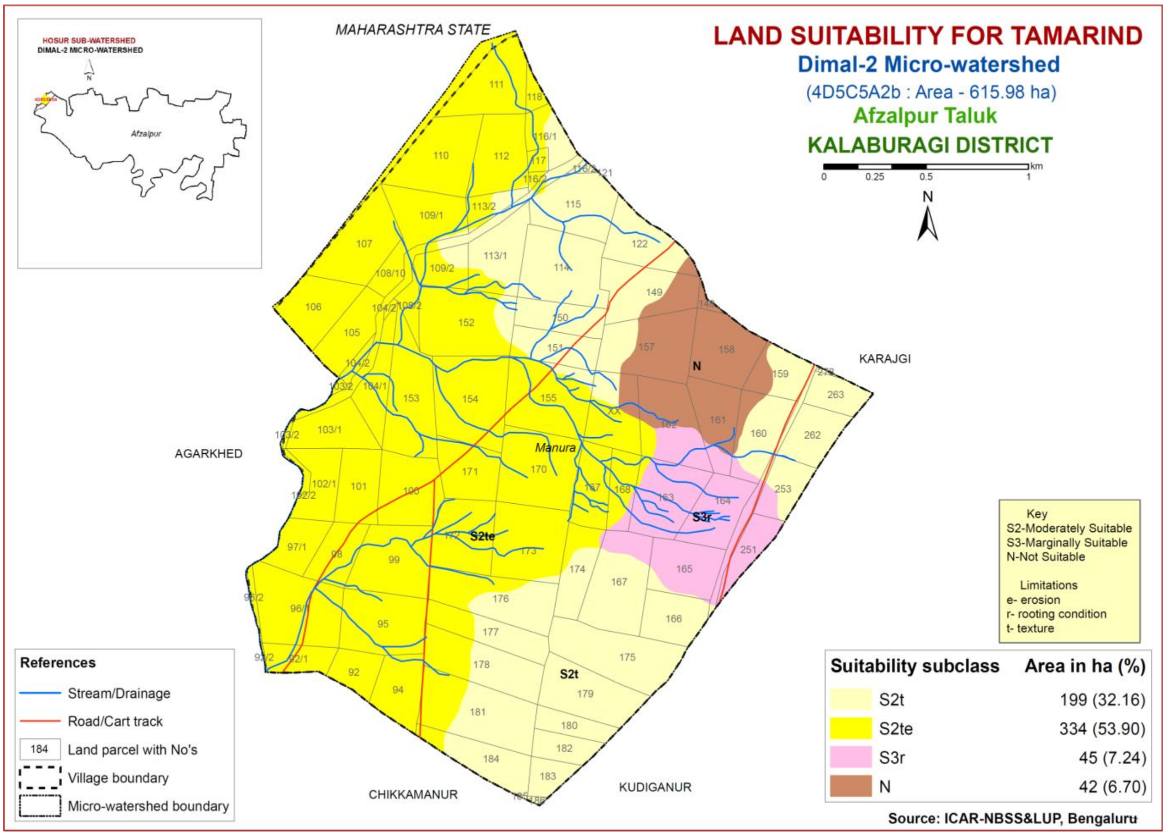


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.19 Land Use Classes (LUCs)

The 7 soil map units identified in Dimal-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 3 Land Use Classes (LUCs) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Use Classes 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 use classes map (Fig.7.19) has been generated. These Land Use Classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

The map units that have been grouped under 3 Land Use Classes along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LUCs	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	NHAmB1	Shallow (25-50 cm) black soils with slopes of 1-3 %, slight erosion
2	KMPmB2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm) black soils with slopes of 1-3 %, moderately eroded.
3	DIMmB1,DIMmB2 MARmB1,MARmB2, MARmC2	Deep to very deep, (100- >150 cm) black soils with slopes of 1-5 %, slight to moderate erosion

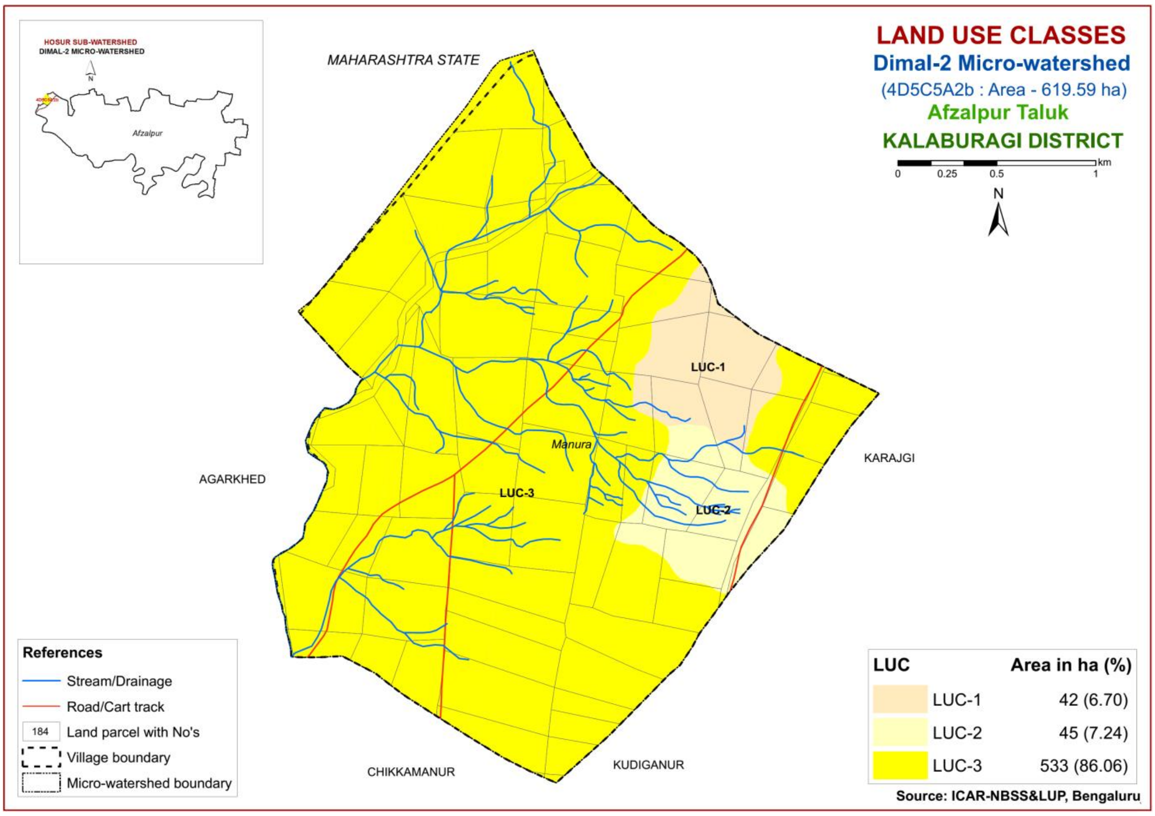


Fig. 7.19 Land Use Classes map - Dimal-2 microwatershed

7.20 Proposed Crop Plan for Dimal-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 18 crops, a proposed crop plan has been generated for the 3 identified LUCs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for each of the 18 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Proposed Crop Plan for Dimal-2 Microwatershed

LU Cs	Mapping unit	Survey No	Crops proposed				
			Field crops	**Forestry Crop/Grasses**	**Horticulture crops (Rainfed Condition)**	**Horticulture crops with suitable intervention**	**Suitable Intervention**
1	1. NHAmB1 Shallow (25-50 cm), black soils	Manura: 148,157,158,161, 162	Bajra, Linseed, Green gram, Black gram, Chick pea	Subabhul, Neem, Teak	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla **Vegetables:** Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, **Flowers**: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla **Vegetables** :Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi **Flowers** :Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Drip irrigation, suitable soil and water conservations like cultivation on raised beds with mulches and drip
2	2. KMPmB2 Moderately deep (75-100 cm), black soils	Manura: 163,164,165,251	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Black gram, Green gram, Soybean, Sesame, Sunflower, Safflower Rabi: Sorghum, Chickpea	Subabhul, Neem, Teak	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla **Vegetables:** Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla, Papaya, Banana, Lime, Citrus **Vegetables** :Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	-do- Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds
3	3. DIMmB1 4 .DIMmB2 5 .MARmB1	Manura: 92,92/1,92/2,94,95, 96/1,96/2,97/1,98,9 9,100,101,102/1,10	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram,Black gram, Green gram, Soybean,Sunflower,	-	**Vegetables** :Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, Coriander **Field crops:**	Banana, Papaya, Lime. Musambi, Guava, Tamarind **Vegetables**	-do- Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds

	6 .MARmB2 7 .MARmC2 Deep to very deep, (100->150 cm), black soils	2/2,103/1,103/2,104/1,104/2,105,106,107,108/10,108/2,109/1, 109/2,110,111,112, 113/1,113/2,114,115,116/1,116/2,117,118,122,149,150,151, 152,153,154,155,159,160,166,167,168, 170,171,172,173,174,175,176, 177,178, 179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,253, 262,263,278.	Safflower, Sesame, Rabi: Sorghum, wheat, Chickpea Mixed cropping: Red gram-cotton Pulses+sorghum		Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Sunflower, Safflower, **Perennial component:** Guava, Tamarind, Sapota, Lime, Musambi **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	:Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil 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 characterististics 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 unfavourable conditions occur

Characteristics of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

- The soil phases with sizeable area identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of MAR (452 ha), DIM (81 ha), KMP (45 ha) and NHA (42 ha). As per land capability classification, entire area falls under arable land category (Class II and III). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.
- On the basis of soil reaction, entire area is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) in the microwatershed.

Soil Health Management

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

Alkaline soils

(Slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline soils)

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

Neutral soils

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total area of 620 ha in the microwatershed, major area of 334 ha is suffering from moderate erosion. These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and other land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Disseminate information and communicate 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 and Radio 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 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 are briefly presented.

❖ **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 highly suitable for crops like groundnut and 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 may 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 Dimal-2 microwatershed.

❖ **Organic Carbon:** In about 482 ha (78%) area, the OC content is medium (0.5-0.75%) and in about 138 ha (22%) area, it is high (>0.75%). The areas that are medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.

- **Promoting green manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 482 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**: In 302 ha (49%) area, the available phosphorus is low and about 318 ha (51%) area it is medium in available phosphorus in the microwatershed. Hence for all the crops, 25% additional P-needs to be applied, where available P is low and medium.

- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is high (>337 kg/ha) in the entire area of the microwatershed.

- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is low in an area of 187 ha (30%) in the microwatershed and medium in a major area of 433 ha (70%).These areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertitilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.

- **Available Boron:** It is low in an area of 125 ha (20%) in the microwatershed, medium in a major area of 491 ha (79%).These areas need to be applied with sodium borate @ 10kg/ha as a soil application or 0.2% borax as foliar spray to correct the deficiency and high (>20 ppm) in a small area of about 4 ha (<1%).

- **Available iron:** It is deficient in 175 ha (28%) area of the microwatershed. To manage iron deficiency, iron sulphate @ 25kg /ha needs to be applied for 2-3 years. It is sufficient in the rest of 445 ha (72%) area in the microwatershed.

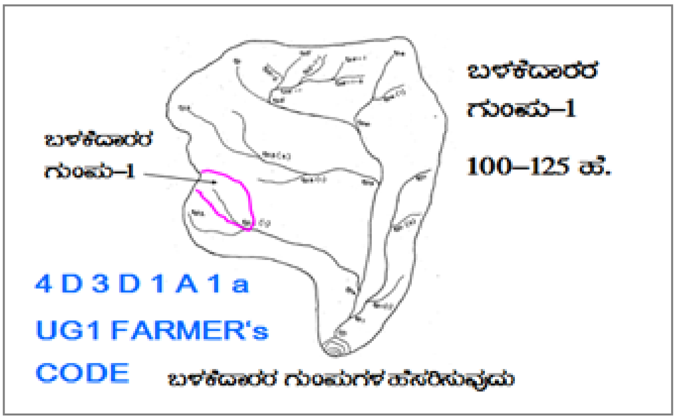
- **Available Zinc:** It is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire area of the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @25kg/ha is to be applied.

- **Soil alkalinity:** The entire microwatershed has soils that are strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0). These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts, subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acasia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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



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

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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

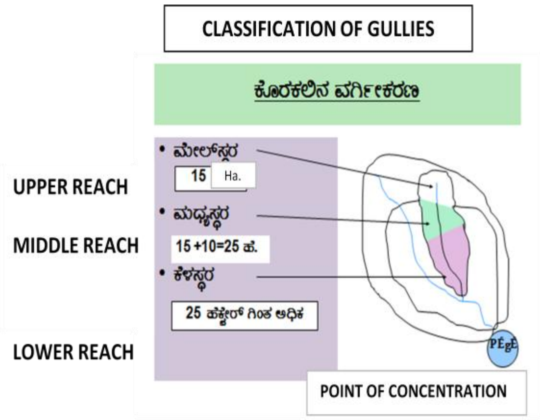
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

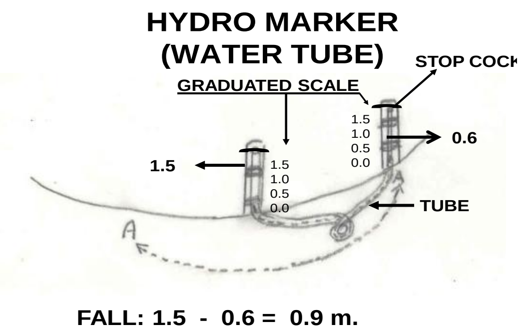
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan</td><td rowspan="6">USER GROUP-1

</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">• Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale
• Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale
• Drainage lines are demarcated into</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small gullies</td><td>(up to 5 ha catchment)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medium gullies</td><td>(5-15 ha catchment)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ravines</td><td>(15-25 ha catchment) and</td></tr>
<tr><td>Halla/Nala</td><td>(more than 25ha catchment)</td></tr>
</table>

Measurement of Land Slope

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



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

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

Note: i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

Section of the Bund

Bund section is decided considering the soil texture class and gravelliness class (bg_0, loamy sand, <15% gravel). The recommended Sections for different soils are given below.

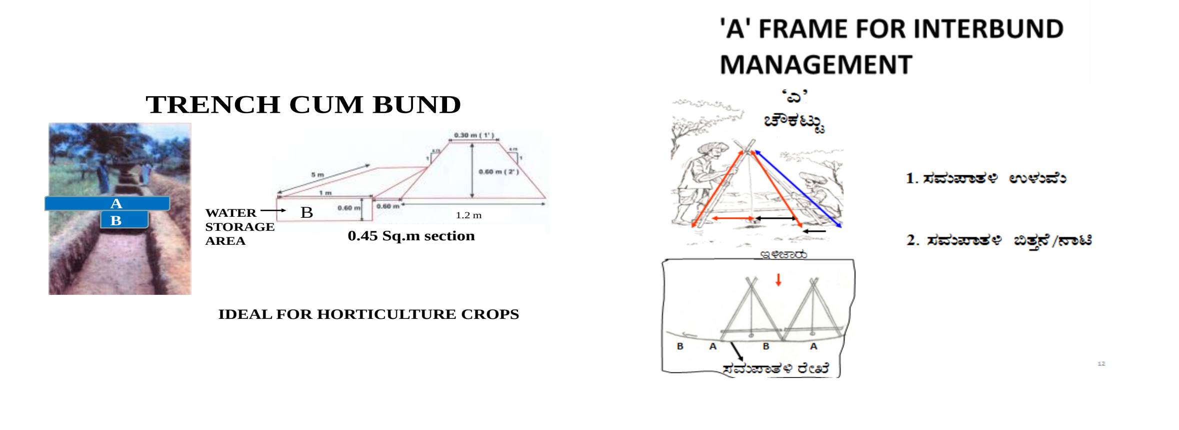
Recommended Bund Section

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 soil	
0.3	1.2	0.6	0.75:1	0.45		
0.3	1.5	0.6	01:01	0.54	Red sandy loam	
0.3	2.1	0.6	1.5:1	0.72	Very shallow black soils	
0.45	2	0.75	01:01	0.92		
0.45	2.4	0.75	1.3:1	1.07	Shallow black soils	
0.6	3.1	0.7	1.78:1	1.29	Medium black soils	
0.5	3	0.85	1.47:1	1.49		

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below



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

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

B. Waterways

- Existing water ways 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 are formed in the field.

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

a) The cadastral map has to be updated as regards the network of drainge 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 Levelling 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 generated which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 42 ha (7%) requires trench cum bunding and about 578 ha (93%) area needs graded bunds.

The conservation plan generated 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.

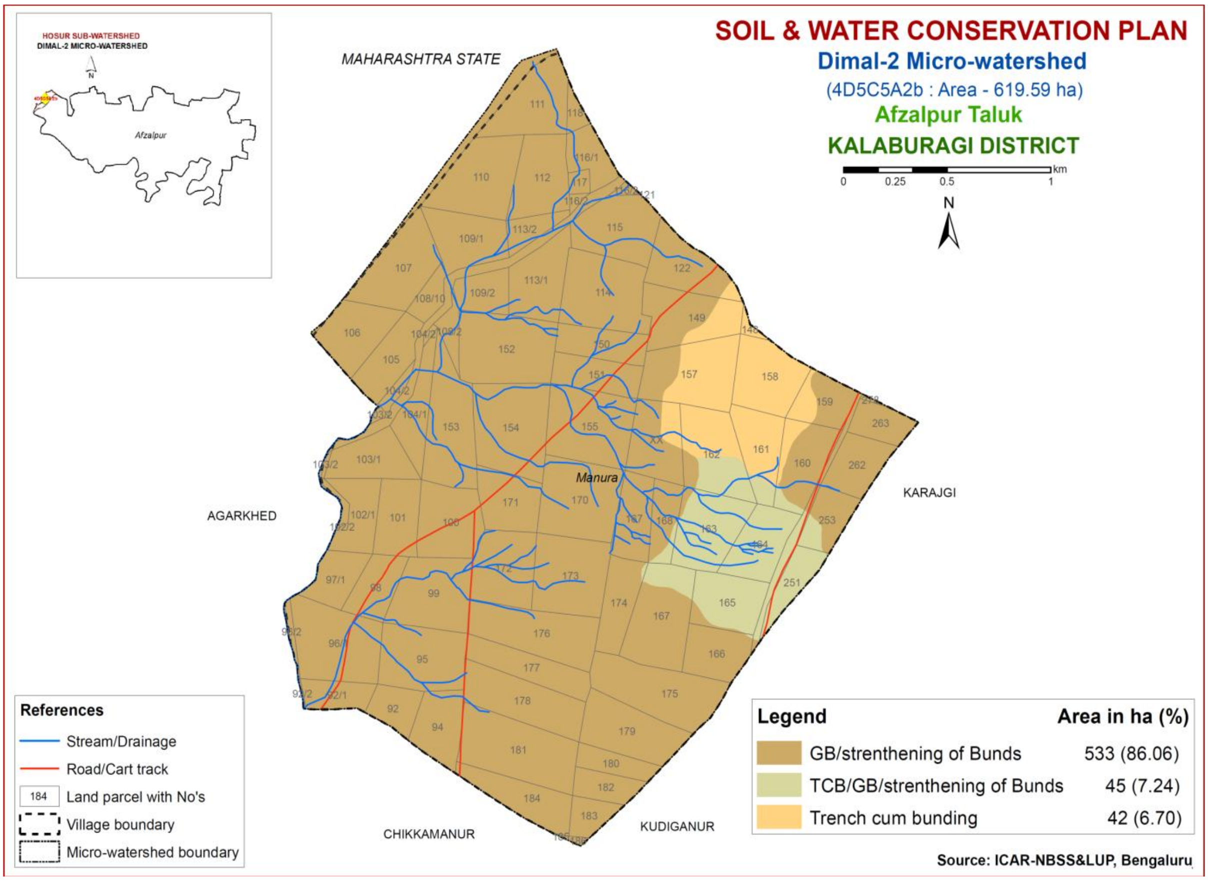


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan of Dimal-2 Microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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Appendix I

Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey Number	Total Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LUC	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Manura	92	4.35	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Sugarcane (Mz+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	92/1	4.36	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Sugarcane (Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	92/2	0.12	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	94	7.14	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	95	11.82	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize +Sugarcane (Bg+Mz+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	96/1	13.89	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane (Bg+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	96/2	0.79	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	97/1	5.42	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane+Sunflower (Bg+Sc+Sf)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	98	5.87	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	99	11.96	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize +Sugarcane (Bg+Mz+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	100	10.02	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	101	7.19	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize +Sugarcane (Bg+Mz+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	102/1	6.38	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	2 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	102/2	0.78	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Sugarcane (Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	103/1	7.34	MARmC2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane (Bg+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds

Village	Survey Number	Total Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LUC	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Manura	103/2	0.65	DIMmB2	LUC -3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	104/1	6.04	DIMmB2	LUC -3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	104/2	1.5	DIMmB2	LUC -3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	105	6.91	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane+Wheat (Bg+Sc+Wh)	4 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	106	8.48	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	6 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	107	11.29	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane (Bg+Sc)	2 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	108/10	2.62	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sugarcane (Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	108/2	2.16	DIMmB2	LUC -3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	109/1	8.66	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane (Bg+Sc)	4 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	109/2	4.67	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	2 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	110	12.28	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton+Wheat (Rg+Ct+Wh)	4 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	111	10.12	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	112	9.47	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Redgram (Bg+Rg)	4 Bore Well	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	113/1	9.02	MARmB1	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	4 Bore Well,2 Open Well	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	113/2	3.09	MARmB2	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	114	13.45	MARmB1	LUC -3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds

Village	Survey Number	Total Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LUC	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Manura	115	10.55	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	116/1	4.66	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	116/2	0.95	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	117	1.09	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	118	1.41	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	NA	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	122	8.76	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	148	0.71	NHAmB1	LUC-1	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIIs	TCB
Manura	149	10.72	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	150	6.22	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	151	6.48	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	152	14.48	DIMmB2	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	153	13.1	DIMmB2	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize +Sugarcane (Bg+Mz+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	154	14.77	DIMmB2	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Jowar +Maize (Bg+Jw+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	155	13.67	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Sugarcane (Bg+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	157	12.98	NHAmB1	LUC-1	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	4 Bore Well	IIIs	TCB
Manura	158	9.91	NHAmB1	LUC-1	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	TCB

Village	Survey Number	Total Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LUC	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Manura	159	5.98	DIMmB1	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	160	9.03	DIMmB1	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	161	7.83	NHAmB1	LUC-1	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIIs	TCB
Manura	162	11.42	NHAmB1	LUC-1	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Onion (Bg+On)	Not Available	IIIs	TCB
Manura	163	10.69	KMPmB1	LUC-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	TCB/GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	164	8.23	KMPmB1	LUC-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	TCB/GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	165	8.58	KMPmB1	LUC-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	TCB/GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	166	6.92	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	167	19.81	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	168	4.82	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	170	13.41	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	171	7.68	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	172	9.89	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize +Sugarcane (Bg+Mz+Sc)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	173	12.51	MARmB2	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIse	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	174	6.82	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	175	13.94	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds

Village	Survey Number	Total Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LUC	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Manura	176	12.73	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	2 Open Well	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	177	7.79	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	178	11.5	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	2 Open Well	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	179	10.79	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	180	3.89	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	181	15.12	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram+Maize (Bg+Mz)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	182	4.02	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	183	3.27	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sunflower (Sf)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	184	8.05	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	185	0.07	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	186	0.27	MARmB1	LUC-3	Very deep (>150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	251	4.71	KMPmB1	LUC-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	TCB/GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	253	5.44	DIMmB1	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	262	6.46	DIMmB1	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	263	4.46	DIMmB1	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Bengalgram (Bg)	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds
Manura	278	0.17	DIMmB1	LUC-3	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIs	GB/strenthening of Bunds

Appendix II

Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Manura	92	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	92/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	92/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	94	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	95	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	96/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 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)
Manura	96/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 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)
Manura	97/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)
Manura	98	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 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)
Manura	99	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	100	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	101	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	102/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	102/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	103/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	103/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	104/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	104/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	105	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	106	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	107	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	108/10	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Manura	108/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	109/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	109/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	110	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	111	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	112	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	113/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	113/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	114	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	115	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	116/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	116/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	117	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	118	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	122	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	148	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	149	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	150	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	151	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	152	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	153	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	154	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	155	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	157	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	158	Strongly alkaline	Non saline	Medium (0.5 –	Medium (23 -	High (> 337	Medium (10 -	Medium (0.5 –	Deficient (<	Sufficient (>	Sufficient (>	Deficient (<

		(pH 8.4 – 9.0)	(<2 dsm)	0.75 %)	57 kg/ha)	kg/ha)	20 ppm)	1.0 ppm)	4.5 ppm)	1.0 ppm)	0.2 ppm)	0.6 ppm)
Village	**Survey No**	**Soil Reaction**	**Salinity**	**Organic Carbon**	**Available Phosphorus**	**Available Potassium**	**Available Sulphur**	**Available Boron**	**Available Iron**	**Available Manganese**	**Available Copper**	**Available Zinc**
Manura	159	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	160	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	161	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	162	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	163	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	164	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	165	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	166	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	167	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	168	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	170	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	171	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 - 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	172	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)
Manura	173	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 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)
Manura	174	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	175	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	176	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	177	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	178	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	179	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	180	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	181	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	182	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Manura	183	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Low (< 10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Manura	**184**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Low (< 23 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Low (< 10 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**185**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Low (< 23 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**186**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Low (< 23 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**251**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Low (< 23 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Low (< 0.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**253**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Low (< 23 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**262**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Low (< 23 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**263**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**
Manura	**278**	**Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)**	**Non saline (<2 dsm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)**	**Medium (23 - 57 kg/ha)**	**High (> 337 kg/ha)**	**Medium (10 - 20 ppm)**	**Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)**	**Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)**	**Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)**

Appendix III

Dimal-2 Microwatershed

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey Number	Sorghum	Maize	Sunflower	Cotton	Mango	Sapota	Guava	Jackfruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard-apple	Amla	Tamarind	Sugarcane	Redgram	Soyabean
Manura	92	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	92/1	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	92/2	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	94	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	95	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	96/1	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	96/2	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	97/1	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	98	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	99	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	100	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	101	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	102/1	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	102/2	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	103/1	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S2e	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	103/2	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e
Manura	104/1	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e
Manura	104/2	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e
Manura	105	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	106	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	107	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	108/10	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	108/2	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e
Manura	109/1	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	109/2	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	110	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	111	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	112	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	113/1	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	113/2	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	114	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	115	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	116/1	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	116/2	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	117	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	118	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	122	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	148	S3r	S3tr	S3r	S3r	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S3r	S3r	N	S3tr	S3r	S3r
Manura	149	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	150	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	151	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	152	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e

Village	Survey Number	Sorgham	Maize	Sunflower	Cotton	Mango	Sapota	Guava	Jackfruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard-apple	Amla	Tamarind	Sugarcane	Redgram	Soyabean
Manura	153	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e
Manura	154	S2e	S3t	S2e	S2e	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2e
Manura	155	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	157	S3r	S3tr	S3r	S3r	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S3r	S3r	N	S3tr	S3r	S3r
Manura	158	S3r	S3tr	S3r	S3r	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S3r	S3r	N	S3tr	S3r	S3r
Manura	159	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	160	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	161	S3r	S3tr	S3r	S3r	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S3r	S3r	N	S3tr	S3r	S3r
Manura	162	S3r	S3tr	S3r	S3r	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	S3r	S3r	N	S3tr	S3r	S3r
Manura	163	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3r	S2r	S2r	N	S1	S1	S3r	S3t	S1	S1
Manura	164	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3r	S2r	S2r	N	S1	S1	S3r	S3t	S1	S1
Manura	165	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3r	S2r	S2r	N	S1	S1	S3r	S3t	S1	S1
Manura	166	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	167	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	168	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	170	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	171	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	172	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	173	S2ez	S3t	S2ez	S2ez	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2te	S2e	S2e	N	S1	S2e	S2te	S3t	S2te	S2ez
Manura	174	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	175	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	176	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	177	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	178	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	179	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	180	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	181	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	182	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	183	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	184	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	185	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	186	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	251	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3r	S2r	S2r	N	S1	S1	S3r	S3t	S1	S1
Manura	253	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	262	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	263	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z
Manura	278	S2z	S3t	S2z	S2z	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S2t	S1	S1	N	S1	S1	S2t	S3t	S2tz	S2z

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

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Chapter 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Baseline socioeconomic characterisation is prerequisite to prepare action plan for program implementation and to assess the project performance before making any changes in the watershed development program. The baseline provides appropriate policy direction for enhancing productivity and sustainability in agriculture.

Methodology: *Dimal-2 Microwatershed (Hosur sub-watershed, Afzalpur taluk and Gulbarga district) is located in between $17^{0}17'$ – $17^{0}19'$ North latitudes and $76^{0}4'$ – $76^{0}7'$ East longitudes, covering an area of about 619 ha, bounded by Karajgi, Kudiganur, Chikkamanur, Agarkhed villages and Maharashtra State with an length of growing period (LGP) 120-150 days. We used soil resource map as basis for sampling farm households to test the hypothesis that soil quality influence crop selection, and conservation investment of farm households. The level of technology adoption and productivity gaps and livelihood patterns were analyses. The cost of soil degradation and ecosystem services were quantified.*

Results: *The socio-economic outputs for the Dimal-2 micro-watershed (Hosur sub-watershed, Afzalpur taluk and Gulbarga district) are presented here.*

Social Indicators;

- *Male and female ratio is 51.2 to 48.8 per cent to the total sample population.*
- *Younger age 18 to 50 years group of population is around 51.2 per cent to the total population.*
- *Literacy population is around 55.1 per cent.*
- *Social population to other backward caste (OBC) is around 90 per cent.*
- *Fire wood is the source of energy for a cooking of all sample households.*
- *Only 10.0 per cent of households having Bhima and Yashaswini health card.*
- *Majority of farm households (60.0 %) are having MGNREGA card for rural employments.*
- *Dependence on ration cards for food grains through public distribution system of all sample households.*
- *Swach bharath program providing closed toilet facilities is not found in households.*
- *Women participation in local organisation for agriculture production among all the households was found.*

Economic Indicators;

- *The average land holding is 1.64 ha indicates that majority of farm households are belong to marginal and small farmers. The total land cultivated on dry land condition among the sample farmers.*

- *Agriculture is the main occupation among 63.4 per cent and agriculture labour is predominant subsidiary occupation for 36.6 per cent of sample households.*
- *The average value of domestic assets is around Rs. 8500 per household. Mobile and television are popular media mass communication.*
- *The average value of farm assets is around Rs. 145714 per household, about 70 per cent of sample farmers having plough.*
- *The average value of livestock is around Rs. 10000 per household; around 10 per cent of farm households are having livestock population.*
- *The average per capita food consumption is around 772.6 grams (1614.4kilo calories) against national institute of nutrition (NIN) recommendation at 827 gram. Around 80.0 per cent of sample households are consuming less than the NIN recommendation.*
- *The annual average income is around Rs. 53174 per household. About 70.0 per cent of farm households are below poverty line.*
- *The per capita average monthly expenditure is around Rs.4199.*

Environmental Indicators-Ecosystem Services;

- *The value of ecosystem service helps to support investment to decision on soil and water conservation and in promoting sustainable land use.*
- *The onsite cost of different soil nutrients lost due to soil erosion is around Rs. 896 per ha/year. The total cost of annual soil nutrients is around Rs. 555685 per year for the total area of 619.59 ha.*
- *The average value of ecosystem service for food grain production is around Rs. 9963/ ha/year. Per hectare food grain production services is maximum in redgram (Rs. 26156) followed by sorghum (Rs. 9944), groundnut (Rs. 3409) and wheat (Rs. 341).*
- *The average value of ecosystem service for fodder production is around Rs. 1194/ ha/year. Per hectare fodder production services is maximum in wheat (Rs. 1647) followed by groundnut (Rs. 1235) and sorghum (Rs. 700).*
- *The data on water requirement for producing one quintal of grain is considered for estimating the total value of water required for crop production. The per hectare value of water used and value of water was maximum in redgram (Rs. 65312) followed by wheat (Rs. 41323), sorghum (Rs. 37643) and groundnut (Rs. 20615).*

Economic Land Evaluation;

- *The major cropping pattern is red gram (77.1 %) followed by sorghum (8.6 %) wheat (8.6 %) and groundnut (5.7 %).*

- *In Dimal-2 micro-watershed, major soil are soil of alluvial landscape of Mannur (MAR) series is having very deep soil depth cover around 73.0 % of area. On this soil farmers are presently growing red gram (78.9 %), sorghum (7.9 %), wheat (7.9%) and groundnut (5.3 %).*
- *The total cost of cultivation and benefit cost ratio (BCR) in study area for groundnut in MAR soil is Rs. 26231/ha (with BCR of 1.18).*
- *In wheat the cost of cultivation in MAR soil is Rs 24359/ha (with BCR of 1.08).*
- *In red gram the cost of cultivation in MAR soil is Rs. 21833/ha (with BCR of 2.20) and sorghum the cost of cultivation in MAR soil is Rs. 14756/ha (with BCR of 1.72).*
- *The land management practices reported by the farmers are crop rotation, tillage practices, fertilizer application and use of farm yard manure (FYM). Due to higher wages farmer are following labour saving strategies is not prating soil and water conservation measures. Less ownership of livestock limiting application of FYM.*
- *It was observed soil quality influences on the type and intensity of land use. More fertilizer applications in deeper soil to maximize returns.*

Suggestions;

- *Involving farmers is watershed planning helps in strengthing institutional participation.*
- *The per capita food consumption and monthly income is very low. Diversifying income generation activities from crop and livestock production in order to reduce risk related to drought and market prices.*
- *Majority of farmers reported that they are not getting timely support/extension services from the concerned development departments.*
- *By strengthing agricultural extension for providing timely advice improved technology there is scope to increase in net income of farm households.*
- *By adopting recommended package of practices by following the soil test fertiliser recommendation, there is scope to increase yield in groundnut (56.6 %), sorghum (56.0 %), wheat (32.5 %) and redgram (1.7 %).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

Watershed Development program aim to restore degraded watersheds in rainfed regions to increase their capacity to capture and store rain water, reduce soil erosion, and improved soil nutrients and carbon contents so they can produce greater agricultural yields and other benefits. As majority of rural poor live in these regions and dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and sustenance, improvements in agricultural yields improve human welfare and simultaneously improve national food security.

Sujala–III watershed development project conceptualised and implemented by the Watershed Development Department of Government of Karnataka with tripartite cost-sharing arrangements. The World Bank through International Development Association provided major portion of plan outlay as a loan to Government of India and in turn loan to Government of Karnataka.

The objectives of Sujala-III is to demonstrate more effective watershed management through greater integration of programs related to rain fed agriculture, innovative and science based approaches and strengthened institutions and capacities. The project is implemented in 11 districts of Bidar, Vijayapura, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, Gadag, Raichur, Davanagere, Tumkur, Chikkamangalur and Chamarajanagar which have been identified by the Watershed Development Department based on rainfall and socio-economic conditions. The project will be implemented over six years and linked with the centrally financed integrated watershed management programme.

Economic evaluations can better guide in watershed planning and implementation, as well as raise awareness of benefits of ecosystem restoration for food security and poverty alleviation program. The present study aims to characterize socio-economic status of farm households, assess the land and water use status, evaluate the economic viability of land use, prioritize farming constraints and suggest the measures for soil and water conservation for sustainable agriculture.

Objectives of the study

1. To characterize socio-economic status of farm households
2. To evaluate the economic viability of land use and land related constraints
3. To estimate the ecosystem service provided by the watershed and
4. To suggest alternatives for sustainable agriculture production.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

Study area

Dimal-2 micro-watershed is located in North-Eastern Dry Zone of Karnataka (Figure 1). The total geographic area of this zone is about 1.76 M ha covering 8 taluks of Gulbarga district and 3 taluks of Raichur. Net cultivated area in the zone is about 1.31 M ha of which about 0.09 M ha are irrigated. The mean elevation of the zone is 300-450 m MSL. The main soil type is deep to very deep soils with small pockets of shallow to medium black soils. The zone is cropped predominantly during rabi due to insufficient rainfall (465-785 mm). The principal crops grown are jowar, bajra, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and sugarcane. It's represented Agriculture ecological Region (AER) – 3: having LGP 60-90 days.

Dimal-2 micro-watershed (Hosur sub-watershed, Afzalpur taluk, Gulbarga district) is located in between $17^0$17' – $17^0$19' North latitudes and $76^0$4' – $76^0$7' East longitudes, covering an area of about 619 ha, bounded by Karajgi, Kudiganur, Chikkamanur, Agarkhed villages and Maharashtra State.

Sampling Procedure:

In this study we have followed soil variability as criterion for sampling the farm households. In each micro-watershed the survey numbers and associated soil series are listed. Minimum three farm households for each soil series were taken and summed up to arrive at total sample for analysis.

Sources of data and analysis:

For evaluating the specific objectives of the study, primary data was collected from the sample respondents by personal interview method with the help of pre-tested questionnaire. The data on socio-economic characteristics of respondents such as family size and composition, land holdings, asset position, occupational pattern and education level was collected. The present cropping pattern and the level of input use and yields collected during survry. The data collected from the representative farm households were analysed using Automated Land Potential Evalution System (Figure 2).

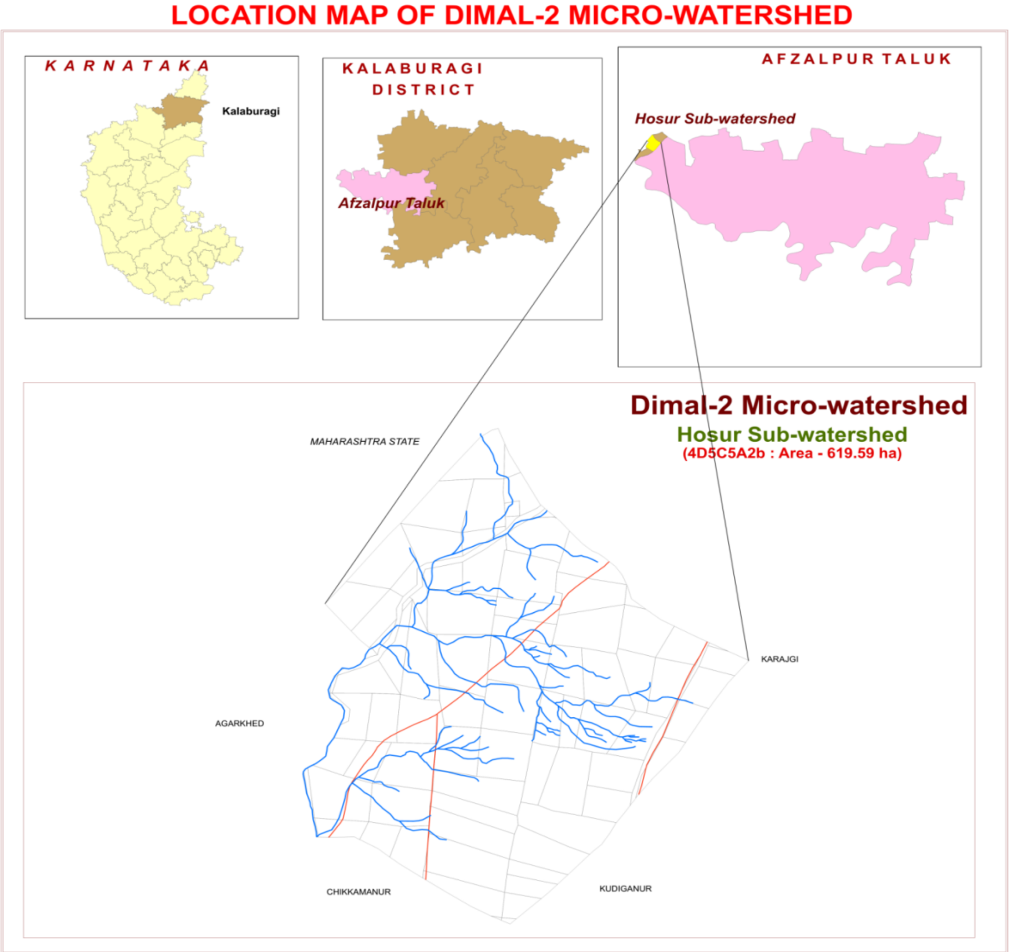

Figure 1: Location of study area

Steps followed in socio-economic assessment

1. After the completion of soil profile study link the cadastral number to the soil profile in the micro watershed.
2. Download the names of the farmers who are owning the land for each cadastral number in the Karnataka BHOOMI Website.
3. Compiling the names of the farmers representing for all the soil profiles studied in the micro watershed for socio-economic Survey.
4. Conducting the socioeconomic survey of selected farm households in the micro watershed .
5. Farm households database created using the Automated Land Potential Evaluation System (ALPES) for analysis of socio economic status for each micro watershed .
6. Synthesis of tables and preparation of report for each micro watershed .

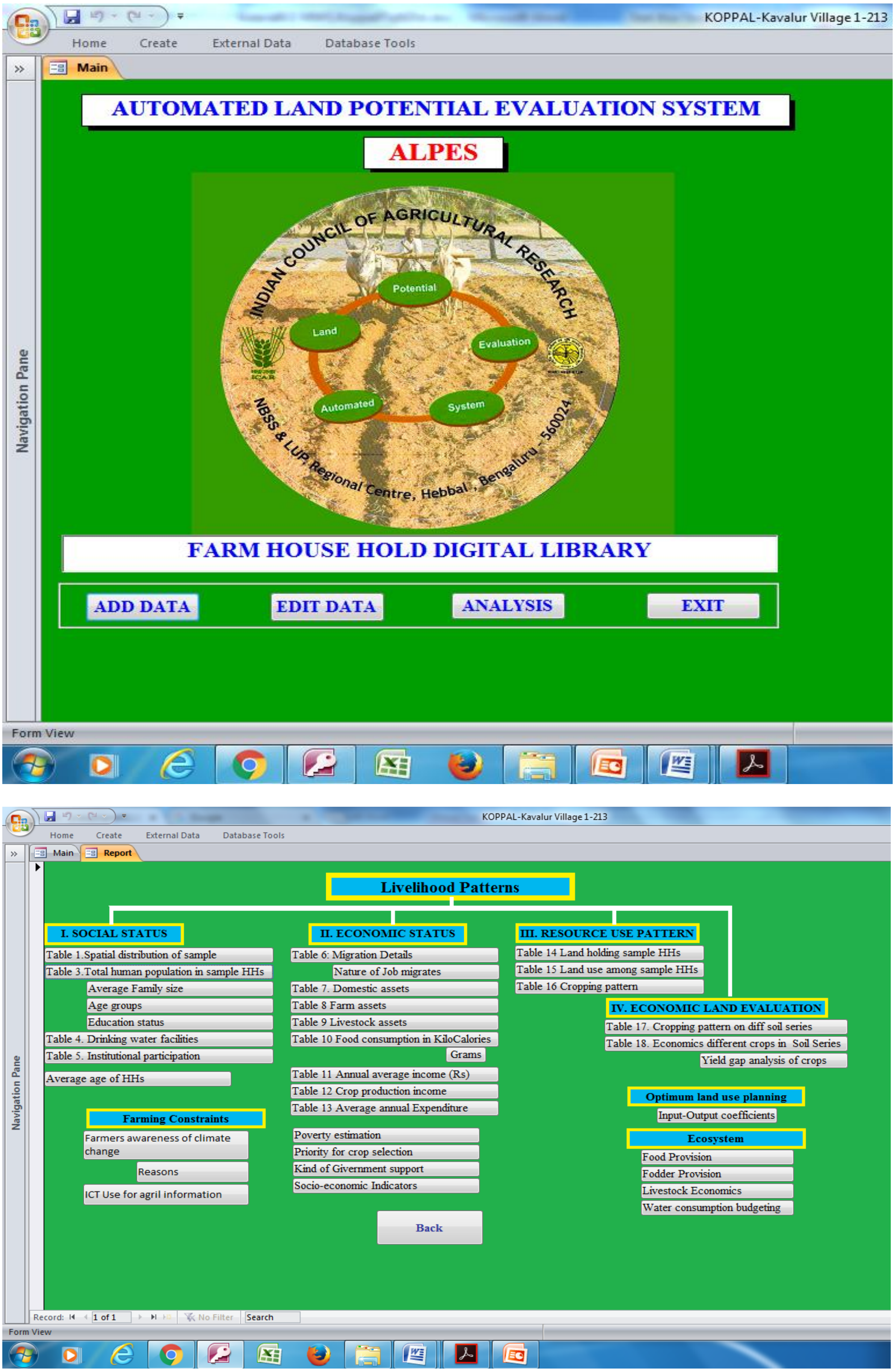

Figure 2: ALPES FRAMEWORK

The sample farmers were post classified in to marginal and small (0.0 to <=2 ha), medium and semi medium (>2 to <=10 ha) and large (>10 ha). The steps involved in estimation of soil potential involve estimation of total cost of cultivation, the yield/gross returns and net income per hectare. The cost of inputs such seed, manure and fertilizer, plant protection chemicals, payment towards human and bullock labour and interest on working capita are included under operational costs. In the case of perennial crops, the cost of establishment was estimated by using actual physical requirements and prevailing market prices. Estimation cost included maintenance cost up to bearing period. The value of main product and by product from the crop enterprise at the market rates were the gross returns of the crop. Net returns were worked out by deducting establishment and maintained cost from gross returns.

Operational Cost = cost of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides. Cost of human and bullock labour, cost of machinery, cost of irrigation water + interest on working capital.
Gross returns = Yield (Quintals/hectare)*Price (Rs/Quintal)
Net returns = Gross returns-Operational cost.
Benefit Cost Ratio = Net returns/Total cost.

Economic suitability classes: once each land use –land area combination has been assigned an economic value by the land evaluation, the question arises as to its 'suitability', that is, the degree to which it satisfies the land user. The FAO framework defines two suitability orders: 'S'(suitable if benefit cost ratio (BCR)>1) and 'N'(not suitable if (BCR<1), which are dived into five economic suitability classes:'S1'(highly suitable if BCR>3), 'S2'(suitable if BCR>2 and <3),'S3'(Marginally suitable if BCR >1 and <2), 'N1'(Not suitable for economic reasons but physically suitable) and 'N2'(not suitable for physical reasons). The limit between 'S3' and 'N1'must be at least at the point of financial feasibility (i.e. net returns, NPV, or IRR>0 and BCR>1). The other limits depend on social factors such as farm size, family size, alternative employment or investment possibilities and wealth expectations; these need to be specified for the Soil series.

Economic Valuation of Soil ecosystem services:

The replacement cost approach was followed for estimating the onsite cost of soil erosion, Market price method was followed for estimating the value of food and fodder production. Value transfer menthods was followed for estimating the value of water demand by different crops in the micro watershed.

Steps followed in Replacement cost methods for estimation of onsite cost of soil erosion

1
- Collect the Soil Map Units (SMU) / Land Use Type (LUT) with soil fertility analysis.

2
- Integrate the erosion rates per SMU/LUT.

3
- Estimate the nutrients lost per tone of soil erosion for each SMU/LUT.

4
- Estimate the value of soil nutrients lost per ton of soil erosion for each SMU/LUT by taking the market price of soil nutrients.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The demographic information shows that the household population dynamics encompasses the socioeconomic status of the farmer. For a rural family, the household size should be optimal to earn a comfortable livelihood through farm and non-farm wage earning. The total number of population in watershed area was 41 out of which 51.2 per cent were males and 48.8 per cent females. Average family size of the households is 4.1. Age is an important factor, which affects the potential employment and mobility status of respondents. The data on age wise distribution of farmers in the sample households indicated that majority of the farmers are coming under the age group of 0 to18 years (34.2%) followed by18 to 30 years (26.8 %), 30 to 50 years (24.4 %) and more than 50 years (14.6 %). Hence in the study area in general, the respondents were of young and middle age, indicating thereby that the households had almost settled with whatever livelihood options they were practicing and sample respondents were young by age who could venture into various options of livelihood sources. Data on literacy indicated that 43.9 per cent of respondents were illiterate and 55.1 per cent literate (Table 1).

Table 1: Human population among sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	**Units**	**Value**
Total human population in sample HHs	Number	41.0
Male	% to total Population	51.2
Female	% to total Population	48.8
Average family size	Number	4.1
Age group		
0 to 18 years	% to total Population	34.2
18 to 30 years	% to total Population	26.8
30 to 50 years	% to total Population	24.4
>50 years	% to total Population	14.6
Average age	Age in years	29.0
Education Status		
Illiterates	% to total Population	43.9
Literates	% to total Population	55.1
Primary School (<5 class)	% to total Population	7.3
Middle School (6- 8 class)	% to total Population	12.2
High School (9- 10 class)	% to total Population	24.4
Others	% to total Population	12.2

The ethnic groups among the sample farm households found to be 90 per cent belonging to other backward castes (OBC) followed by only 10.0 per cent belonging to general castes (Table 2 and Figure 3). All the sample households are using fire wood as source of fuel for cooking. Only 10.0 per cent of sample households are having health cards. Majority (60.0%) are having MNREGA job cards for employment generation. All the farm households are having ration cards for taking food grains from public distribution system. About 70.0 per cent of farm households are having toilet facilities.

Table 2: Basic needs of sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Units	Value
Social groups		
OBC	% of Households	90.0
General	% of Households	10.0
Types of fuel use for cooking		
Fire wood	% of Households	100.0
Energy supply for home		
Electricity	% of Households	100.0
Number of households having Health card		
Yes	% of Households	10.0
No	% of Households	90.0
MGNREGA Card		
Yes	% of Households	60.0
No	% of Households	40.0
Ration Card		
Yes	% of Households	100.0
No	% of Households	0
Households with toilet		
Yes	% of Households	0.0
No	% of Households	100.0
Drinking water facilities		
Tube well	% of Households	70.0
River	% of Households	30.0

The data collected on the source of drinking water in the study area is presented in Table 2. Majority of the sample respondents are having tube well source for water supply for domestic purpose (70 %) and river (30.0 %).

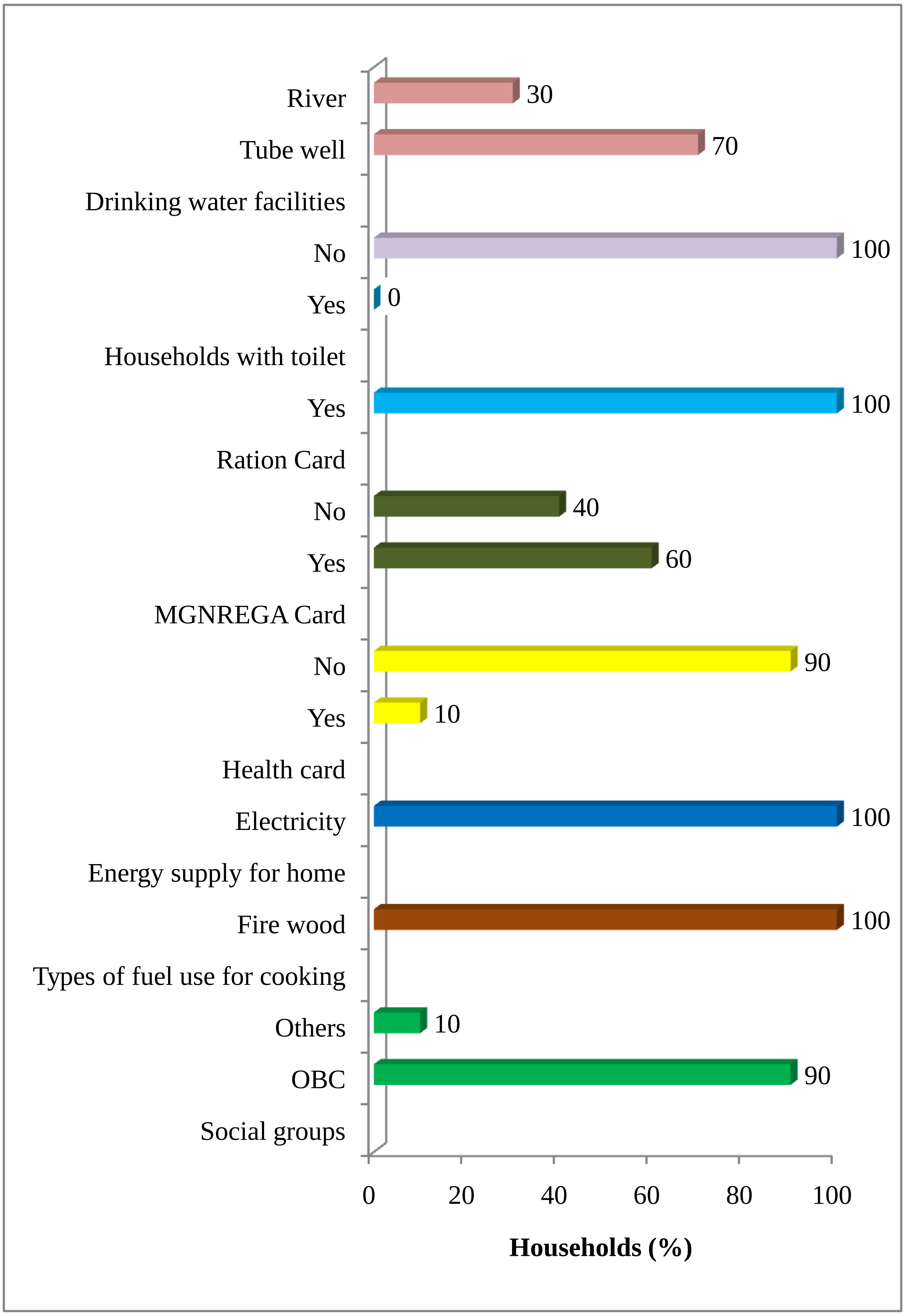

Figure 3: Basic needs of sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

The occupational pattern (Table 3) among sample households shows that agriculture is the main occupation around 63.4 per cent of farmers followed by subsidiary occupations like agricultural labour (36.6 %).

Table 3: Occupational pattern in sample population in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Occupation		**% to total**
Main	**Subsidiary**	
Agriculture	Agriculture	63.4
	Agriculture Labour	36.6
Grand Total		100.0
Family labour availability		**Man days/month**
Male		25.0
Female		20.0
Total		45.0

The important assets especially with reference to domestic assets were analyzed and are given in Table 4. The important domestic assets possessed by all categories of farmers are mobile phones and television. The average value of domestic assets is around Rs.8500 per households

Table 4: Domestic assets among the sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	**% of households**	**Average value in Rs**
Mobile Phone	100.0	7000
Television	100.0	10000
Average value	8500	

The most popularly owned farm equipments were sickles, plough, cattle shed; pump sets, chaff cutter, bullock cart, sprayer and thresher. Plough and sickle were commonly present in all the sampled farmers; these were primary implements in agriculture. The per cent of households owned plough (70.0 %) followed by weeder (50.0 %), bullock cart (60.0 %), sprayer (30.0 %) and tractor (10.0 %) was found highest among the sample farmers. The average value of farm assets is around Rs.145714 per households (Table 5 and Figure 4).

Table 5: Farm assets among samples households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	**% of households**	**Average value in Rs**
Bullock cart	60.0	21800
Plough	70.0	3600
Sprayer	30.0	2900
Tractor	10.0	700000
Weeder	50.0	270
Average value	145714	

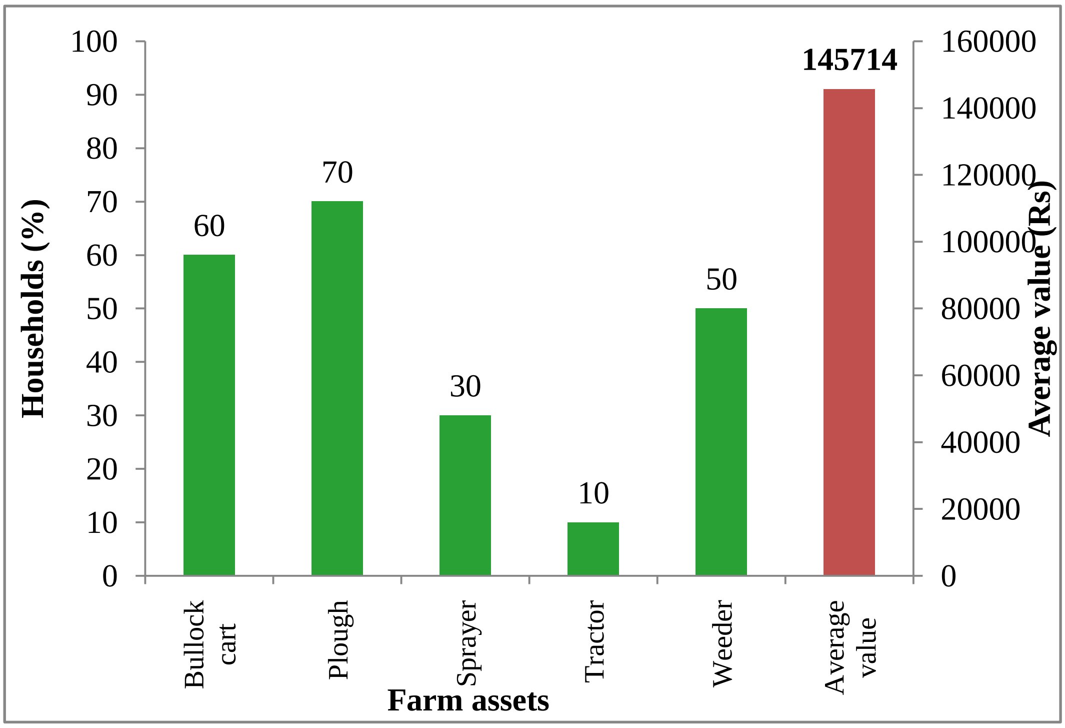

Figure 4: Farm assets among samples households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Livestock is an integral component of the conventional farming systems (Table 6). The highest livestock population is milching buffalos. The average livestock value was Rs 10000 per household.

Table 6: Livestock assets among sample households in Dimal 2 micro-watershed

Particulars	% of livestock population	Average value in Rs
Milching Buffalos	100.0	10000
Average value	10000	

Table 7: Milk produced and fodder availability of sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	
Name of the Livestock	**Ltr./Lactation/animal**
Milching Buffalos	910
Fodder produces	**Fodder yield (kg/ha.)**
Sorghum	1563
Groundnut	1250
Average fodder availability	1406
Livestock having households (%)	10
Livestock population (Numbers)	1

Average milk produced in sample households is 910 litters/ annum. Among the farm household's sorghum and groundnut are the main crops for domestic food and fodder for animals. About 1406 kg /ha of average fodder is available per season for the livestock feeding (Table 7).

A woman participation in decision making is in this Microwatershed is presented in Table 8. About 100 per cent women earning for her family requirement and all are women taking decision in her family and agriculture related activities.

Table 8: Women empowerment of sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

% to Grand Total

Particulars	**Yes**	**No**
Women participation in local organization activities	0.0	0.0
Women elected as panchayat member	0.0	0.0
Women earning for her family requirement	100.0	10.0
Women taking decision in her family and agriculture related activities	100.0	10.0

The food intake in terms of kilo calorie (kcal) per person per day was calculated and presented in the Table 9 and Figure 5. More quantity of cereals are consumed by sample farmers which accounted for 824.5 kcal per person. The other important food items consumed was pulses 151.5 kcal followed by cooking oil 238 kcal, milk 76 kcal, vegetables 31.8 kcal, egg 242.9 kcal and meat 48.5 kcal. In the sampled households, farmers were consuming less (1614.4 kcal) than NIN- recommended food requirement (2250 kcal).

Table 9: Per capita daily consumption of food among the sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	**NIN recommendation (gram/ per day/ person)**	**Present level of consumption (gram/ per day/ person)**	**Kilo Calories /day/person**
Cereals	396.0	242.5	824.5
Pulses	43.0	44.1	151.5
Milk	200.0	116.9	76.0
Vegetables	143.0	132.7	31.8
Cooking Oil	31.0	41.9	238.0
Egg	0.5	161.9	242.9
Meat	14.2	32.3	48.5
Total	**827.7**	**772.6**	**1614.4**
Threshold of NIN recommendation		827 gram*	2250 Kcal*
% Below NIN		80	90
% Above NIN		20	10

Note: * day/person

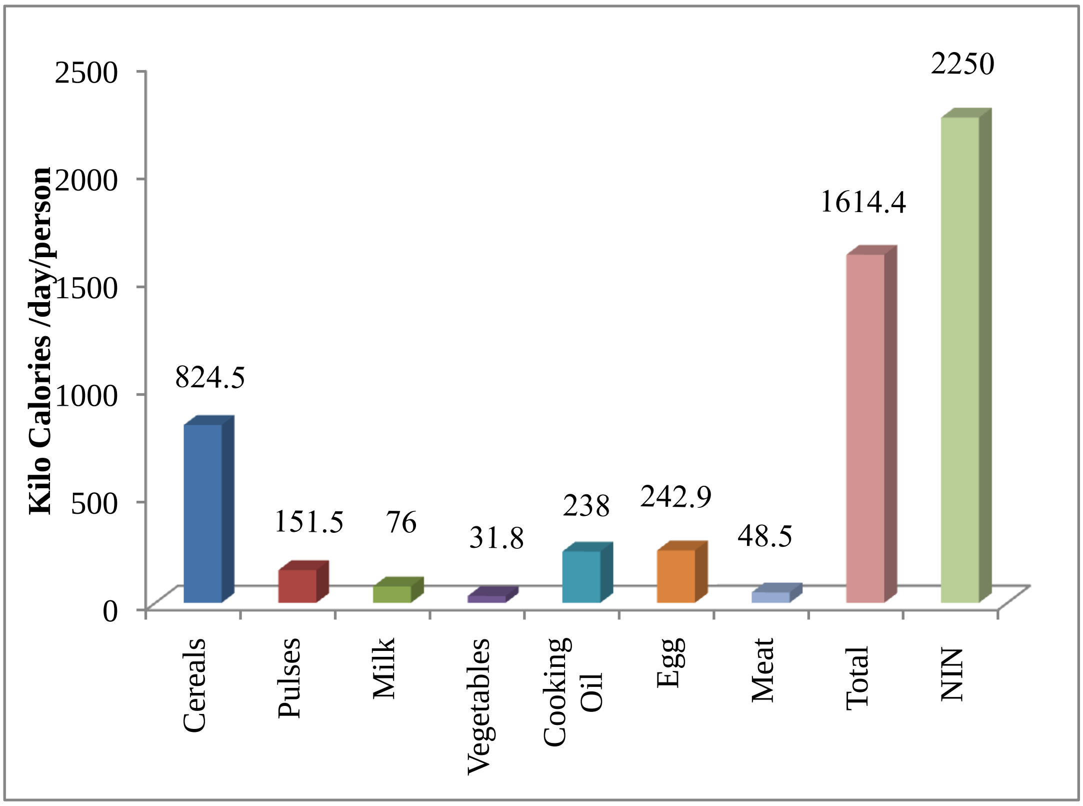

Figure 5: Per capita daily consumption of food among the sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Annual income of the sample HHs: The average annual household income is around Rs 53174. Major source of income to the farmers in the study area is from crop production (Rs 33754) followed by livestock (Rs.19420). The monthly per capita income is Rs. 1081, which is less than the threshold monthly income of Rs 975 for considering above poverty line. Due to the fact that erratic rainfall and shortage of water, farmers are diverting from crop production activities to enable the household for a comfortable livelihood. The incomes from the other aforesaid sources are very meagre (Table 10).

Table10: Annual average income of HHs from various sources in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Income *
Nonfarm income (Rs)	0 (0)
Livestock income (Rs)	19420 (10)
Crop Production (Rs)	33754 (100)
Total Annual Income (Rs)	***53174***
Average monthly per capita income (Rs)	1081
Threshold for Poverty level (Rs 975 per month/person)	
% of households below poverty line	70.0
% of households above poverty line	30.0

* Figure in the parenthesis indicates % of Households

The average annual expenditure of farm households indicated that farmers in the study area spend highest on food (Rs. 206592) followed by education, clothing, social function and health. Now a day's education is most important among all of us. In today's competitive world, education is a necessity for man after food, clothing, and shelter. It is the only fundamental way by which a desired change in the society can happen. The average per capita monthly expenditure is around Rs.4199 and about 70 per cent of farm households are below poverty line and 30 per of farm households are above poverty line (Table 11 and Figure 6).

Table 11: Average annual expenditure of sample HHs in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Value in Rupees	Per cent
Food	37842	18.3
Education	1800	0.9
Clothing	5750	2.8
Social functions	151000	73.1
Health	10200	4.9
Total Expenditure (Rs/year)	206592	100.0
Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs)	4199	

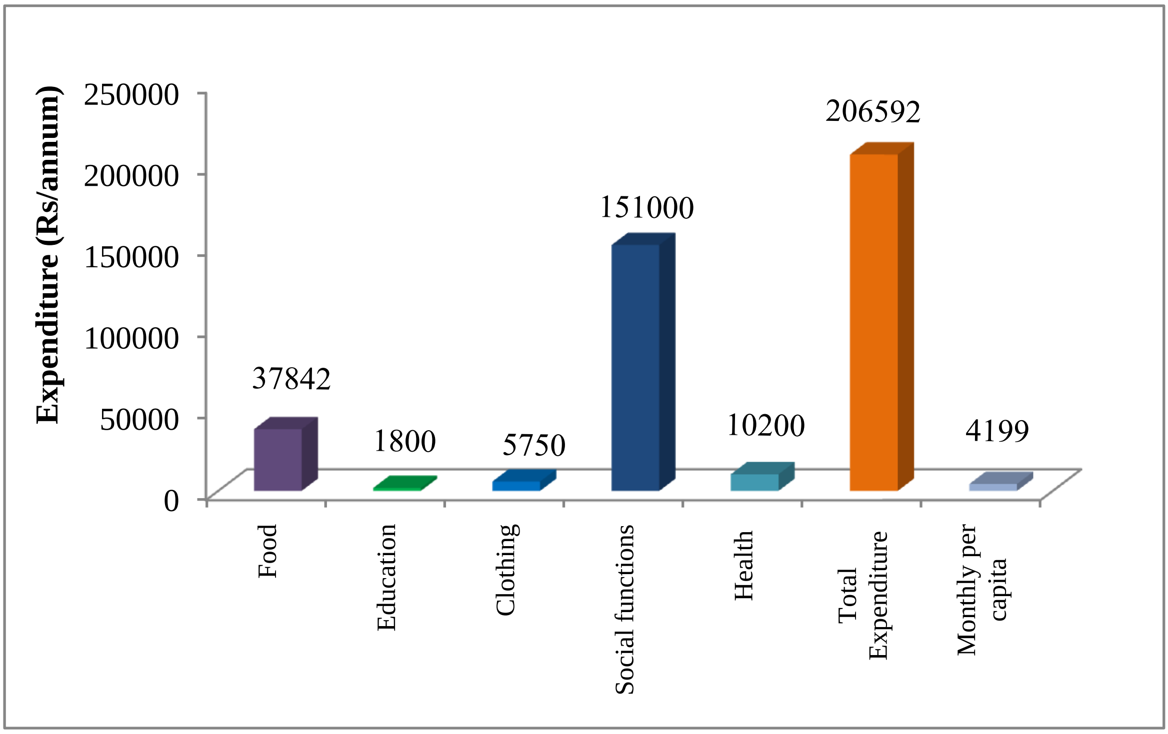

Figure 6: Average annual expenditure of sample HHs in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Land holding: The total area cultivated by them is 16.4 ha with an average land holding of sample HHs is 1.64 ha. Large numbers of households belong to small size (70 %)

groups of farmers with an average holding size 1.3 ha fallowed by the medium size (30 %) groups of farmers with an average holding size of 2.3 ha (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution of land holding among the sample households in Dimal 2 micro-watershed

Particulars	Units	Values
Small farmers		
Total land	ha	9.4
Sample size	Percent	70.0
Average land holding	ha	1.3
Medium farmers		
Total land	ha	6.9
Sample size	Percent	30.0
Average land holding	ha	2.3
Total sample households		
Total land	ha	16.4
Sample size	Percent	100
Average land holding	ha	1.6

Land use: The total land holding in the Dimal-2 Microwatershed is 16.4 ha (Table 13). Of which 16.4 ha is rain fed land. The average land holding per household is worked out to be 1.64 ha.

Table 13: Land use among samples households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Per cent	Area in ha
Irrigated land	0.0	0.0
Rainfed Land	100	16.4
Fallow Land	0.0	0.0
Total land holding	100.0	16.4
Average land holding	1.6	

In the Microwatershed, the prevalent present land uses under perennial plants are neem trees (12 %).

The land use decisions are usually based on experience of farmers, tradition, expected profit, personal preferences, resources and social requirements. The present dominant crops grown in the study area were by red gram (77.1 %) followed by sorghum (8.6 %) wheat (8.6 %) and groundnut (5.7 %) which are taken during *Kharif* season (Table 14 and Figure 7).

Table 14: Present cropping pattern and cropping intensity in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

% to Grand Total

Crops	Kharif	Grand Total
Groundnut	5.7	5.7
Redgram	77.1	77.1
Sorghum	8.6	8.6
Wheat	8.6	8.6
Grand Total	100.0	100.0

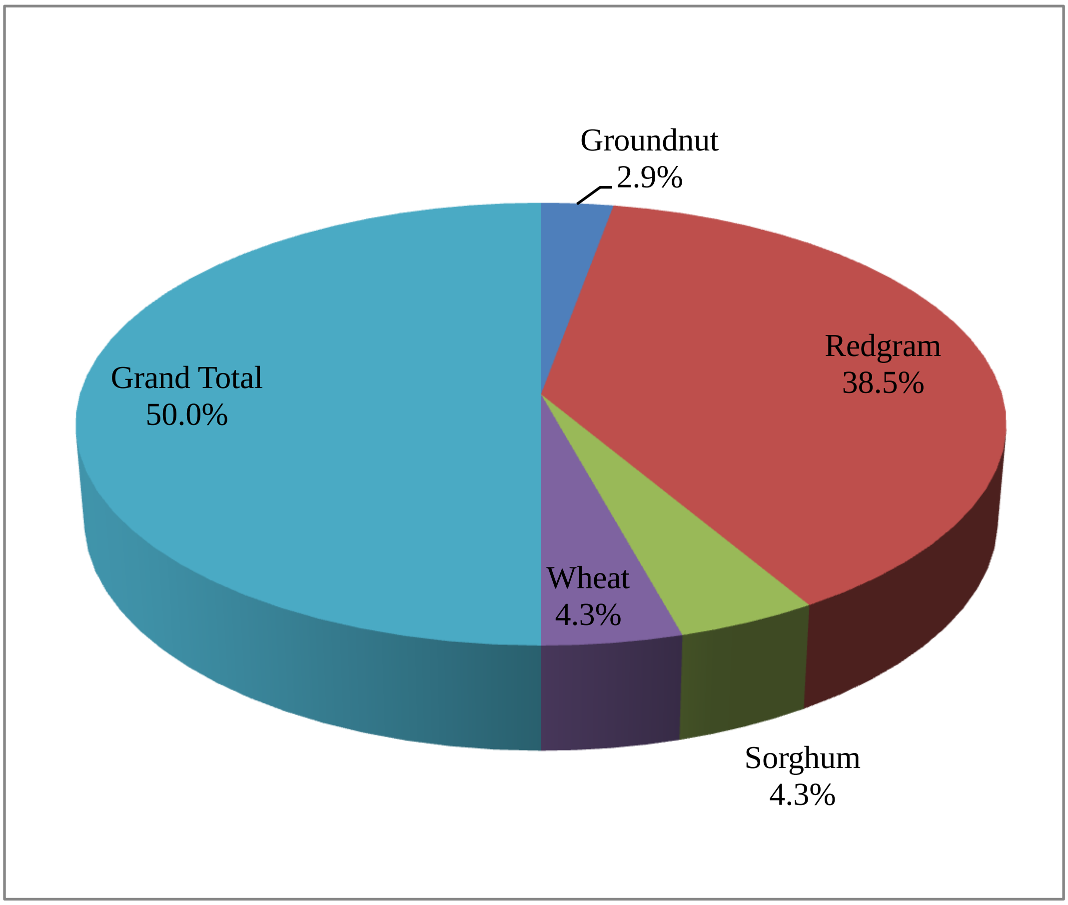

Figure 7: Present cropping pattern in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Economic land evaluation

The main purpose of economic land evaluation in the watershed is to identify the existing production constraints and propose the potential/alternate options for agro-technology transfer and for bridging the adoption and yield gap.

In Dimal 2 Microwatershed, 4 soil series are identified and mapped (Table 15). The distribution of major soil series are Novinihala covering an area around 42 ha (6.7 %) followed by Kalamundargi 45 ha (7.2 %), Dimal 81 ha (13.1%) and Mannur 452 ha (73.0 %).

Table 15: Distribution of soil series in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Sl. No	Soil Series	Map Description	Area in ha (%)
1	NHA mB1	Shallow, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently uplands; clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	42 (6.7)
2	KMP mB1	Moderately deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently uplands; clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	45 (7.2)
3	DIM mB1	Deep, calcareous, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands; clay surface on 1-3 % slope, slightly eroded	27 (4.4)
	DIM mB2	Deep, calcareous, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands; clay surface on 1-3 % slope, moderately eroded	54 (8.7)
4	MAR mB1	Very deep, calcareous, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands; clay surface on 1-3% slope, slightly eroded	172 (27.8)
	MAR mB2	Very deep, calcareous, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands; clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	231 (37.3)
	MAR mC2	Very deep, calcareous, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on gently sloping uplands; clay surface on 3-5% slope, moderately eroded	49 (7.9)

Present cropping pattern on different soil series are given in Table 16. Crops grown on Mannur soils are grow groundnut, redgram, sorghum and wheat.

Table 16: Cropping pattern on major soil series in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

(Area in per cent)

Soil Series	Soil Depth	Crops	Dry	Grand Total
			Kharif	
MAR	Very deep (>150 cm)	Groundnut	5.3	5.3
		Redgram	78.9	78.9
		Sorghum	7.9	7.9
		Wheat	7.9	7.9

Land is used for agricultural use for growing cereals, pulse, oilseeds and commercial crops. The soil/ land potential are measures in terms of physical yield and net income. The alternative land use options for each micro-watershed are given below (Table 17).

Table 17: Alternative land use options for different size group of farmers (Benefit Cost Ratio) in Dimal 2 Microwatershed.

Soil Series	Small farmers	Medium Farmers
MAR	Groundnut (1.18), Redgram (2.15), Sorghum(1.72) & Wheat(1.08)	Redgram (2.28)

The productivity of different crops grown in Dimal 2 micro-watershed under potential yield of the crops is given in Table 18.

The data on cost of cultivation and benefit cost ratio (BCR) of different crops is given in Table 18. The total cost of cultivation in study area for groundnut in MAR soil is Rs.26231/ha (with BCR of 1.18), Wheat cost of cultivation in MAR soil is Rs.24359/ha (with BCR of 1.08), redgram cost of cultivation in MAR soil is Rs. 21833/ha (with BCR of 2.20) and sorghum cost of cultivation in MAR soil is Rs.14756/ha (with BCR of 1.72).

Table 18: Economic land evaluation and bridging yield gap for different crops in Dimal 2 micro-watershed

Particulars	MAR (150 cm)			
	Groundnut	**Redgram**	**Sorghum**	**Wheat**
Total cost (Rs/ha)	26231	21833	14756	24359
Gross Return (Rs/ha)	30875	47989	25400	26347
Net returns (Rs/ha)	4644	26156	10644	1988
BCR	1.18	2.20	1.72	1.08
Farmers Practices (FP)				
FYM (t/ha)	2.5	2.7	1.7	3.3
Nitrogen (kg/ha)	22.5	28.0	22.5	22.5
Phosphorus (kg/ha)	57.5	63.1	57.5	57.5
Potash (kg/ha)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grain (Qtl/ha)	7.5	12.1	12.5	25.0
Price of Yield (Rs/Qtl)	4000	4000	2000	1000
Soil test based fertilizer Recommendation (STBR)				
FYM (t/ha)	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
Nitrogen (kg/ha)	24.7	23.8	61.1	98.8
Phosphorus (kg/ha)	61.8	56.5	71.0	92.6
Potash (kg/ha)	23.2	18.5	29.6	37.1
Grain (Qtl/ha)	17.3	12.4	28.4	37.1
% of Adoption/yield gap (STBR-FP) / (STBR)				
FYM (%)	71.1	64.2	77.5	55.0
Nitrogen (%)	8.9	-17.4	63.2	77.2
Phosphorus (%)	6.9	-11.7	19.0	37.9
Potash (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain (%)	56.6	1.7	56.0	32.5
Value of yield and Fertilizer (Rs)				
Additional Cost (Rs/ha)	6822	4787	7394	7279
Additional Benefits (Rs/ha)	39160	829	31810	12050
Net change Income (Rs/ha)	32338	-3958	24416	4771

The data on FYM, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash application by the farmers to different crops and recommended FYM for different crops is given in Table 18. There is a huge gap between FYM application by farmers and recommended FYM in all the crops across the soils. There is a larger yield gap in crops grown across different soil series. Adequate knowledge about recommended package of practices is the pre-requisite for their use in cultivation of crops. It is a fact that, recommended practices are major contributing factors to yield. Inadequate knowledge about recommended practices leads to their improper adoption. Strengthening of extension services by concerned agency is required to increase adoption of recommended cultivation practices and ultimately reducing the gap. By adopting soil-test fertiliser recommendation, there is scope to increase yield and income to a maximum of Rs 32338 in groundnut and a minimum of Rs 4771 in wheat cultivation.

Economic valuation of Ecosystem Services (ES) was aimed at combining use and non-use values to determine Total Economic Value (TEV) of ES. Ecosystem Services (ES) were valued based on their annual flow or utilization in common monetary units, Rs/year. The valuation of ES was based on market price in 2017 or market cost approaches whichever is applicable, and in other cases on value or benefit transfer from previous valuation studies.

The onsite cost of different soil nutrients lost due to soil erosion is given in Table 19 and Figure 8. The average value of soil nutrient loss is around Rs 896 per ha/year. The total cost of annual soil nutrients is around Rs. 555685 per year for the total area of 619.59 ha.

Table 19: Estimation of onsite cost of soil erosion in Dimal 2 micro-watershed

Particulars	**Quantity(kg)**		**Value (Rs)**	
	Per ha	**Total**	**Per ha**	**Total**
Organic matter	127.07	78786	800.56	496350
Phosphorous	0.12	74	5.28	3271
Potash	2.92	1809	58.37	36189
Iron	0.05	34	2.63	1628
Manganese	0.06	35	15.49	9601
Cupper	0.02	10	9.28	5753
Zinc	0.00	2	0.10	61
Sulpher	0.11	67	4.31	2673
Boron	0.01	4	0.26	159
Total	130.36	80821	896.27	555685

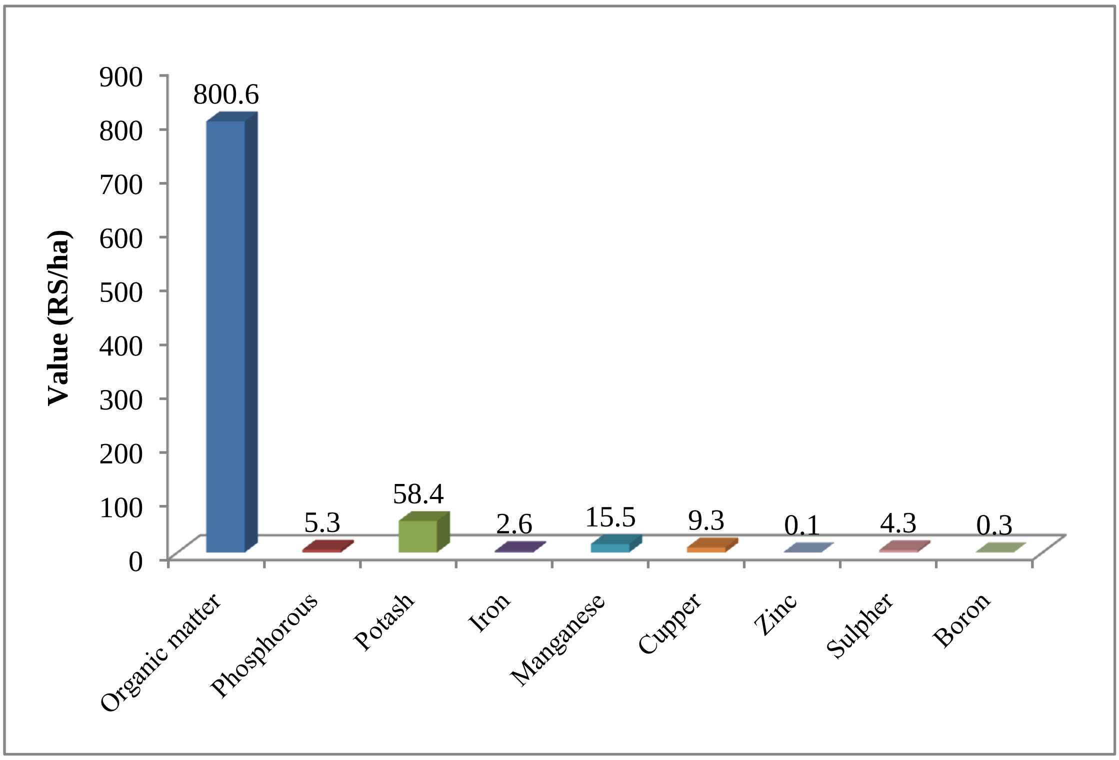

Figure 8: Estimation of onsite cost of soil erosion in Dimal 2 micro-watershed

The average value of ecosystem service for food grain production is around Rs.9963/ ha/year (Table 20 and Figure 9). Per hectare food grain production services is maximum in redgram (Rs. 26156) followed by sorghum (Rs. 9944), groundnut (Rs. 3409) and wheat (Rs. 341).

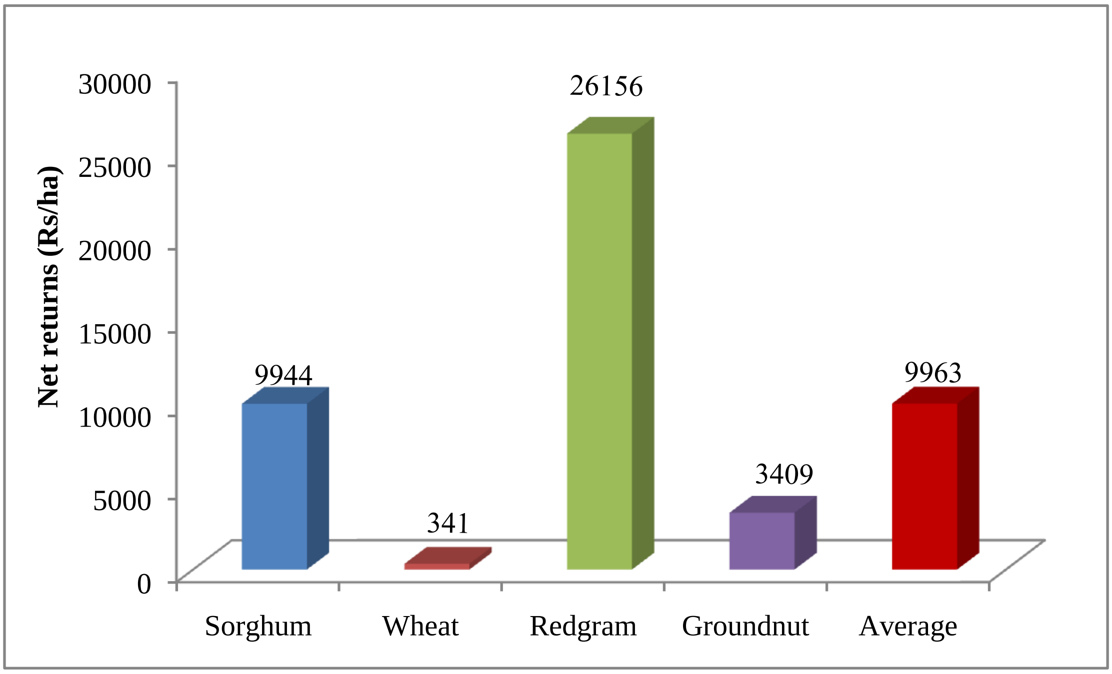

Figure 9: Ecosystem services of food grain production in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Table 20: Ecosystem services of food grain production in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Production items	Crops	Area in ha	Yield (Qtl/ha)	Price (Rs/Qtl)	Gross Returns (Rs/ha)	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)
Cereals	Sorghum	1.2	12	2000	24700	14756	9944
	Wheat	1.2	25	1000	24700	24359	341
Pulses	Redgram	12.1	12	4000	47989	21833	26156
Oil seeds	Groundnut	0.8	7	4000	29640	26231	3409
Average value		15.3	14	2750	31757	21795	9963

The average value of ecosystem service for fodder production is around Rs. 1194/ ha/year (Table 21). Per hectare fodder production services is maximum in wheat (Rs. 1647) followed by groundnut (Rs. 1235) and sorghum (Rs. 700).

Table 21: Ecosystem services of fodder production in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Production items	Crops	Area in ha	Yield (Qtl/ha)	Price (Rs/Qtl)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)
Cereals	Sorghum	1.2	0.8	850	700
	Wheat	1.2	1.6	1000	1647
Oil seeds	Groundnut	0.8	1.2	1000	1235
Average value		3.2	1.2	950	1194

The water demand for production of different crops was worked out in arriving at the ecosystem services of water support to crop growth. The data on water requirement for producing one quintal of grain is considered for estimating the total value of water required for crop production. The per hectare value of water used and value of water was maximum (Table 22 and Figure 10) in redgram (Rs.65312) followed by wheat (Rs.41323), sorghum (Rs.37643) and groundnut (Rs.20615).

Table 22: Ecosystem services of water supply in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Crops	Yield (Qtl/ha)	Virtual water (cubic meter) per ha	Value of Water (Rs/ha)	Water consumption (Cubic meters/Qtl)
Groundnut	7.4	2061	20615	278
Redgram	12.0	6531	65312	544
Sorghum	12.4	3764	37643	305
Wheat	24.7	4132	41323	167
Average value	56.5	4122	41223	324

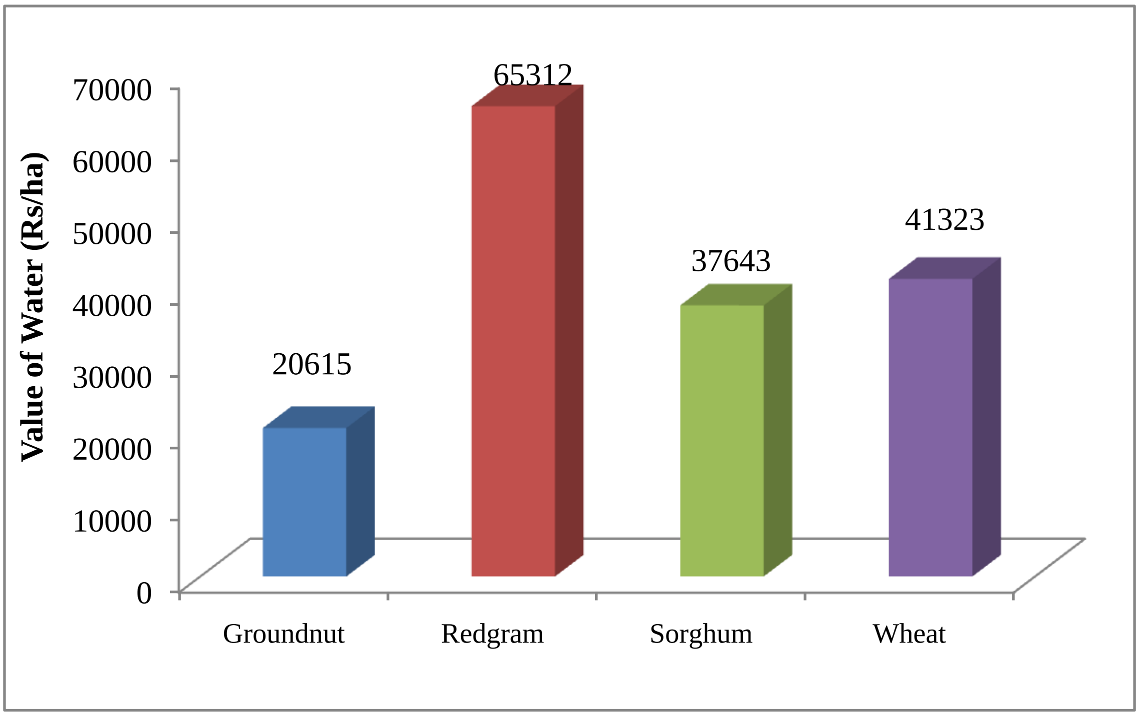

Figure 10: Ecosystem services of water supply in Dimal 2 Microwatershed

Table 23: Farming constraints related land resources of sample households in Dimal 2 Microwatershed.

Sl. No	Particulars	Per cent
1	Less Rainfall	90
2	High Crop Pests & Diseases	10
3	Lack of transportation	100
4	Damage of crops by Wild Animals	60
5	Lack of storage	90
6	Non availability of Plant Protection Chemicals	100
7	**Source of loan**	
	Bank	90
	Money Leander	10
8	**Market for selling**	
	Regulated	10
	Village market	90
9	**Sources of Agri-Technology information**	
	Mobile	10
	Newspaper	10
	Television	90

The main farming constraints in Dimal 2 micro-watershed to be found are less rainfall, high crop pests & diseases, lack of transportation, lack of storage, damage of crops by wild animals and non availability of plant protection chemicals. Majority of farmers depend up on money lender bank are sources of loan for purpose of crop production. Farmers to sell the agriculture produce through village market and the farmers getting the agriculture related information on mobile, newspaper and television. Farmers reported that they are not getting timely support/extension services from the concerned development department (Table 23).

The findings of the study would be very much useful to the planners and policy makers of the study area to identify the irrationality in the existing production pattern and to suggest appropriate production plans for efficient utilization of their scarce resources resulting in increased net farm incomes and employment. The study also throws light on future potentialities of increasing net farm income and employment under different situations viz., with existing and recommended technology.