

SOIL RESOURCE BASED LAND USE

OF

HASSAN DISTRICT

(KARNATAKA)



National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) Nagpur - 440 033, Maharashtra, India





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Meta Data for Soil Reports of Hassan District, Karnataka

Sr.No.	Elements	Scheme	Value						
1.	Identification Information	Name of the Dataset	Soil Resource Based Land Use of Hassan District (Karnataka)						
		Contents	Soil Survey Reports, Maps and Imagery						
		Keywords	Soil Survey Report						
		Report/Map Language	English						
		Map Scale	1:63,360						
		Survey Year	1975 - 1981						
		Imprint Year	1987						
		Edit Year	-						
		Value-addition Year	2013						
		Purpose of Value-addition	To Create Interactive Maps and Reports and Disseminate to the						
		-	End-User Agencies.						
		Access Constraints	Permission Required						
		Use Constraints	Permission Required						
2.	Contact Information	Generating Agency	NBSS & LUP, Nagpur						
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		Contact Fax	+91-712-2500534						
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3.	Spatial Domain	Bound Left	75d33'36.6947"E						
		Bound Right	76d38'01.0481"E						
		Bound Top	13d32'48.5741"N						
		Bound Bottom	12d30'41.0981"N						
		Area/Coverage	6780 sq.km						
		Projection	UTM						
		Datum	WGS 1984						
		Unit	Meter						
4	<u>Cite</u>	Administrative Location	State: Karnataka, District: Hassan						
4.	Citation	Data Prepared By	NBSS & LUP, Bangalore (Regional Centre)						
		Associated Project							
		Associated value- additions	-						
		Associated Publications	-						
		Coordinator value- added	-						
5	Storege	Publication Data Format	DDE/CasDDE						
5.	Storage	Data Format	AAA MB						
		Data Physical Location	VGIST6\D:\GeoPDE Manning Project 2013\Hassan						
		Download Location							
6	Ouicklook	Graphic file in ing format	Y						
7	Image Data	Name of the Satellite	Landsat						
<i>.</i>	iniugo Dutu	Sensor	ETM+						
		Date of Image	29 March 2002 and 27 January 2003						
		File Format	TIFF						
		Spatial Resolution	30 m						
		Image Downloaded From	http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/						
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FOREWORD

Soils differ greatly in their edaphic, morphological, physico-chemical and mineralogical properties because of assorted combination of soil forming factors and processes which act on the parent rock to form them.

Soil Scientists study soils to identify units that can be grouped according to their morphology and properties into classification units that can be delineated on maps. Different kind of soils can be interpreted for a variety of technical uses, including technology transfer.

Since it is practically difficult to make detailed investigations and conduct fertility experiments on several soils, it becomes imperative to make predictions, based on soil survey and correlation data. The present bulletin on the soils of Hassan district (Karnataka) is an endeavour of the Staff of National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning in this direction wherein efforts have been made to map soil resources of the district, highlight the problems and potentials for developing better land use plans. The bulletin covers various aspects of the soils of the districts, including a separate chapter on Soil Survey Interpretation and suitability of soils for major crops grown in the area. The results obtained may prove useful in transferring soil-based agro-technology to other areas having similar soil-site characteristics.

It is hoped that this bulletin will be exploited by agronomists, planners, extension workers of different departments for making rational land use recommendations.

Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The soil survey of Hassan district is a collective effort of many persons in the Bureau. However, the following deserve a special mention for their help and guidance in realizing the project.

- Sri Naga Bhushana, S.R. and Shri Barde, N.K.., the Regional Heads at the time of the project and field review.
- Sri Sitaram Singh for calculation of area.
- Smt. Pillai, T.L. and Sri Kharche, C.K. for their efficient typing work.
- Staff members of the Regional Centre, Bangalore and Headquarters, Nagpur in cartography and laboratory in various stage of the project.
- Sri Abraham, P.K. for map reduction and printing section headed by Sri S. Pandey for printing.

1.

INTRODUCTION

Soil is the basic resource for meeting the needs of all life. Since no two soils are similar in their inherent characteristics and behavior, a proper understanding of their properties is imperative for developing optimum land use plan. Soil surveys and maps provide information of the soil resource of an area. Interpretation of Soil data lead to predictions.

In view of this, a semi-detailed reconnaissance soil survey of the District Hassan (Karnataka) was undertaken with the following objectives:

- to prepare a soil resource map of the district, delineating soil series and/or soil series associations with phases within each soil series association,
- to characterize the soils and highlight their problems and potentials,
- to correlate and classify the soils according to Soil Taxonomy, and
- to prepare interpretative maps based on soil-site characteristics and their limitations for developing optimum land use plans.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The total geographical area of the district is 6.78 lakh hectares. It is, situated between 12°31' and 13°33' North latitude and 75°33' and 76°38' East longitude and lies in the south western part of the state of Karnataka. It is bounded on the north by Chikmagalur district, on the east by Tumkur and Mandya districts, on the south by Mysore and Kodagu districts and on the west by South Kanara district. The Hassan district comprises eight talukas (Fig. 1).

The major rock formations in the area are granites, gneisses, schist and quartzite (Fig.2).

The Hassan district is a part of the Karnataka plateau. Most of the plateau is peneplain in various stages of denudation. It has gently to rolling surface with occasional monadnocks. In the geological past, the raising of the Western Ghats resulted in the tilting of the plateau and brought about a change in climate from humid to semiarid. There are two distinct erosional surfaces:

- 1. The high hilly region popularly called 'Malnad' and
- 2. The plain region, popularly known as 'Maidan'

The district may be divided into the following physiographic zones: (map-1)

- 1. Hilly region covered with forest (southern 'malnad')
- 2. Hillocks on the plain region
- 3. Undulating to rolling lands (semi-'malnad' and high lands 'maidan')
- 4. Gently sloping pediments (southern 'maidan')
- 5. Valleys (river valleys and tank command areas)

The Sakaleshpur taluk of the district rests on the brow of the Western Ghats and comprises some of the most beautiful scenery in Karnataka State. The elevation ranges from 1000 to 1715 metres above the mean sea level. Apart from these hill peaks, there are low ranges of granite hills found in all the other taluks.

The area is drained by three important rivers viz. the Cauvery, Hemavathi and Yagachi. Most of the district lies within the Hemavati basin.

In the hilly region ('malnad'), there are number of small check dams and pickups constructed across the rivers during the 19th Century which till to date are being used for irrigation. In the undulating plain ('maidan') tank irrigation is common. Of the total net sown area, about 16 per cent is irrigated by different sources; the details are:

Total net sown area	: 3.5 lakh ha.
Total area irrigated	: 0.56 lakh ha. (16%)
Area irrigated by canals	: 10749 ha.
Area irrigated by tanks	: 34083 ha.
Area irrigated by wells	: 1717 ha.
Area irrigated by other sources	: 9797 ha.





The district has equitable climate. The average annual rainfall is 1041 mm. The western part of the district receives heavy rainfall which decreases significantly in the eastern part. A major portion of the rain is received during the southwest monsoon period (May to August). Rains are also received during October to November. The rainfall exceeds potential evapotranspiration for about 120 days in a year (Table 1). The soil moisture control section is likely to remain moist for about 140 days in a year (ustic moisture regime) which permits growing of one kharif crop under rain fed conditions. The mean annual air temperature is 23.3 °C. April is generally the hottest month and December the coldest. The difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is less than 5°C. The soil temperature regime is iso-hyperthermic (Fig.3).

Table 1. Climatological data of Hassan district, Karnataka

Station Hassan: 13°00'N 76°09'E, Height 960 m above MSL

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
Mean Monthly Temperature(°C)	21.4	23.2	25.6	26.7	25.9	23.1	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.1	22.0	20.9	23.3
Potential Evapotranspiration (mm)	111	119	157	149	146	111	110	104	106	105	98	100	1406
Normal Monthly Rainfall (mm)	5.0	5.4	9.1	52.7	111.3	124.9	245.5	140.7	101.6	153.9	73.7	16.9	1040.7
Average Number of Rainy Days	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.6	7.1	8.9	13.8	10.6	7.7	8.9	4.6	1.1	67.8

(Based on observations from 1931-1960)

Source: PET: Report of National Commission of Agriculture Part IV (1976) Temp. & Rainfall : Gazetteer of India, Hassan district 1971 Rainfall.

The flora of the area is rich and varies from scrub forest (*Acacia* and *Lanterna* spp.) in the eastern sector to evergreen forests (*Terminalia* spp.) in the western sector.

The economy of the district is primarily dependent on agriculture which is the chief occupation of the people. Of the total geographical area, about 50 per cent is under cultivation. Efforts are being made to increase the irrigation potential of the area and bring more area under cultivation (Table 2) (Fig.4).

The major crops grown in the area are: Finger millet (Ragi), sorghum, rice (cereal), horsegram, pigeonpea, *Dolichos* ('Avare') green gram, black gram and chickpea (pulses), groundnut and coconut (oil seed). Coffee and cordamon plantations are grown in the 'malnad' region (Table 3) (Fig.5).



Fig.3a. Precipitation and Water Balance



Fig.3b.Temperature

Table 2. Land use of Hassan district, Karnataka (1978-79)

(Area in ha.)

Taluks	Total Ge	ographical-		Land not	Other un-			
	District Gaz. (1971) Sq. Km.	As per Revenue record (1978- 79)	Forests	available for cultivation	cultivated land exclusive of fallow land	Fallow land	Net area cultivated	Net area Irrigated
Arasikere	1242	124059	15050 (12.1)	13542 (10,9)	16725 (13.5)	5117 (4.1)	73625 (59.3)	1591 (1.3)
Channarayapat na	1048	104635	697 (0.7)	14879 (14.2)	20119 (19.2)	5125 (4.9)	63815 (81.0)	4505 (4.3)
Hassan	935	92464	1912 (2.1)	27085 (29.3)	12548 (13.6)	6416 (6.9)	44502 (43.1)	8001 (8.6)
Holenarasipur	609	60088	1213 (2.0)	12799 (21.3)	9109 (15.1)	9228 (15.3)	27739 (46.2)	4885 (8.1)
Arkalgud	690	68633	2155 (3.1)	8012 (11.7)	12340 (18.0)	3368 (4.9)	42758 (62.3)	7239 (10.5)
Alur	435	.42476	484 (1.1)	7917 (18.6)	11675 (27.5)	5494 (12.9)	16906 (36.8)	6570 (15.5)
Belur	813	80290	6022 (7.5)	9008 (11.2)	16622 (20.7)	8949 (11.1)	39689 (49.4)	9928 (12.3)
Sakaleshpur	1053	105414	26169 (24.8)	6011 (5.7)	20098 (19.6)	14247 (13.5)	38889 (36.9)	10703 (10.1)
TOTAL	6826	678059	53703 (7.9)	99253 (14.6)	119236 (17.6)	57944 (8.5)	347923 (51.3)	53422 (7.9)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percent to total geographical area according to revenue record.

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka.

TABLE 3. Distribution of major crops in Hassan district (Taluk-wise)(1978-79)

(Area in ha.)

Crops	Arasik- ere	Channar- ayapatna	Hassan	Holenar- asipur	Araklgud	Alur	Belur	Sakalesh pur	Total
Rice	2284	4539	5622	4378	6142	7116	11085	17324	58490
Finger millet(Ragi)	27888	29310	26378	16084	17130	5311	14655	225	136981
Sorghum	4551	2242	2469	832	1158	10	1943	-	13205
Coconut	12182	11382	529	486	362	-	1012	-	25953
Coffee	-	-	-	-	180	2607	6277	20280	29344
Cotton	3700	30	40	20	1320	45	1250	-	6405
Groundnut	1125	555	260	440	562	45	298	-	3285
Pulses	15337	14818	8067	10221	12739	1800	5460	229	68671
Chillies	1345	518	410	322	550	30	400	12	3587
Cardamom	-	-	96	-	-	45	-	8326	8467



Fig.4. LandUse (1978-79)



Fig.5. Major Crops

SOIL SERVEY TECHNIQUES

3.

Semi-detailed and reconnaissance soil survey and mapping of the Hassan district were carried out during 1975 to 1981 using 1 inch to 1 mile (1:63,360) scale Survey of India toposheets as base, and the standard soil survey procedure as stipulated in the Soil Survey Manual (IARI 1970). The field investigations included study of several sample strips cutting across major physiographic units and developing correlation between physiography and soils (Figs. 6 and 7). At random field checking was undertaken in the rest of the area to supplement the correlation established. The soil mapping units are the soil series, and association of soil series. A Soil map showing soil series (association) has been prepared. In all 33 soil series were identified and mapped as 30 soil mapping units. The 30 soil mapping units have inclusions of other soils to the tune of 15 to 20%. Based on the soil map, several interpretative maps like land capability, irrigability, problems and potential, land use present and suggested, and crop suitability have been prepared.



Fig.6. Physiography and Soil Relationship



Fig.7. Physiography and Soil Relationship

4.

THE SOILS

The soils of Hassan district occur in different physiographic units such as hilly region, hillocks, undulating to rolling lands, gently sloping pediments, and valleys. In the development of these soils, climate, vegetation and relief have played a dominant role. The influence of parent material is realized in the undulating plain areas where vegetation is of scrub type.

Brief descriptions of soil series observed on different physiographic positions, along with classification are given in Table 4. The soils representative of dominant series were collected and analyzed for their physical and chemical properties and presented in Table 5.

The soils of the hill ranges are very deep, loamy skeletal, clayey skeletal or clayey. Mostly, they are dark brown and yellowish red and occasionally red to dark red in colors. They have soft kaolin underlying the solum. The soils show structural and textural 'B' horizons. The soils in the valleys are very deep, grayish, clayey and stratified; lime may or may not be present. The soils of the undulating plains are shallow to very deep and gravelly to stony with rock outcrops.

The identified soils (33 Soil Series) have been classified according to Soil Taxonomy (USDA, 1975) (Table 6). The data show that the studied soils belong to 3 orders (Alfisols, Inceptisols and Entisols), 4 sub orders (Ustalf, Tropept, Orthent and Fluvent), 5 Great groups (Rhodustalf, Haplustalf, Ustropept, Ustorthent and Ustifluvent), 14 Sub groups and 23 Families.

The Fig.8 show that Alfisols are the dominant soils, occupying 34.4% followed by Entisols occupying 28.9% and Inceptisols occupy 15.5% of the total geographical area of the district.

Physiography	Soil Map	Dominant series Brief Description Soil Classification*		Ar	ea			
	Symbol				ha.	%		
			I. HILLY REGION					
Moderately to Steeply-sloping Hills	24	Hettur	Very deep, well drained, dark brown to yellowish red, clay loam with e2-e3 erosion	Fine loamy Typic Ustropept				
		Kogaravalli	Very deep, well drained, red to dark red, gravelly clay with e2-e3 erosion	Clayey skeletal Oxic Rhodustalf	54245	8.0		
		Arehalli	Interpret Dref Description Join Classification I. HILLY REGION I. HILLY REGION ettur Very deep, well drained, dark brown to yellowish red, clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Fine loamy Typic Ustropept ravalli Very deep, well drained, red to dark red, gravelly clay with e2-e3 erosion Clayey skeletal Oxic Rhodustalf been, well drained, brown to dark brown, clay with e1 erosion Loamy skeletal 10 agur Very deep, moderately well drained, grayish brown, clay water table (within 1.5m) with e1 erosion Fine 11 garchi Very deep, moderately well drained, yellowish brown, stratified with e1-e2 erosion Fine loamy, Typic Ustropept 41 utcrops Bare rock exposures - 12 igers Moderately deep excessively drained, dark red gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Libic Ustorthent 41 analli gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Libic Ustorthent 42 igers Moderately deep excessively drained, dark red gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Libic Ustorthent 42 analli gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Libic Ustorthent 56 with e2-e3 erosion Libic Ustorthent 56 ared gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion					
Foot-hills & Valleys	25	Idenahalli	Very deep, well drained, yellowish brown, clay with el erosion	Fine Oxic Haplustalf	10119	1.5		
	28	Adagur	Very deep, moderately well drained, grayish brown, clay water table (within 1.5m) with e1 erosion	Fine Typic Ustropept	41438	6.1		
	29	Yagachi	Very deep, moderately well drained, yello- wish brown, stratified with e1-e2 erosion	Fine loamy, Typic Ustifluvent	7713	1.1		
ValleysImage: Calay with ellopionImage: Calay with ellopionFine Typic Ustropept428AdagurVery deep, moderately well drained, grayish brown, clay water table (within 1.5m) with ellopionFine Typic Ustropept429YagachiVery deep, moderately well drained, yellowish ellopionFine loamy, Typic Ustropept729YagachiVery deep, moderately well drained, yellowish ellopionTypic Ustifluvent7II. Plain RegionHillocks1Rock OutcropsBare rock exposures-118TejigersModerately deep excessively drained, dark red gravelly sandy clay loam with e2-e3Typic Ustorthent120Yedegonda- NahalliShallow, excessive drained, calcareous, loamy skeletal, yellowish red to red gravelly loamy sand11Undulating to rolling13Machenahalli (yellowish red to red gravelly loamy sand)Lithic Ustorthent58HonnavalliDeep, well drained, yellowish red to red, gravelly loamy skeletal gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosionTypic Ustropept323KoratakereDeep, well drained, yellowish brown, Loamy skeletal gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosionTypic Ustropept3					12940	1.9		
	18	Tejigers	Moderately deep excessively drained, dark red gravelly sandy clay loam with e2-e3	4976	0.7			
	20	Yedegonda-	erosion Shallow, excessive drained, calcareous,	Loamy skeletal	1410	0.2		
Undulating to rolling Pediments	13	Machenahalli	Shallow to moderately deep, well drained, yellowish red to red gravelly loamy sand	Loamy skeletal Lithic Ustorthent	56734	8.4		
reaments	8	Honnavalli	Deep, well drained, yellowish red to red, gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion	Loamy skeletal Typic Ustropept	35201	5.2		
	23	Koratakere	Deep, well drained, yellowish brown, gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion	Loamy skeletal Oxic Ustropept	36661	5.4		
	4	Banavara	Very deep, well drained, red to dark red, gravelly, clay loam, e1-e2 erosion	Loamy skeletal Udic Rhodustalf	19077	2.8		
Gently sloping Pediments	Arehalli Deep, well drained, brown to dark brown, gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Loamy skeletal Udie Haplustaff 1ls & ys 25 Idenahalli Very deep, well drained, yellowish brown, clay with el erosion Fine Oxic Haplustaff 28 Adagur Very deep, moderately well drained, grayish brown, clay water table (within 1.5m) with el erosion Fine Oxic Haplustaff 29 Yagachi Very deep, moderately well drained, yello- wish brown, stratified with e1-e2 erosion Fine loamy, Typic Ustifluvent 3ks 1 Rock Outcrops Bare rock exposures - 18 Tejigers Moderately deep excessively drained, dark red gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Loamy skeletal, Typic Ustorthent 20 Yedegonda- Nahalli Shallow to moderately deep, well drained, yellowish red to red gravelly loamy sand with e2-e3 erosion Loamy skeletal 21 Machenahalli Shallow to moderately deep, well drained, yellowish red to red gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Lithic Ustorthent 23 Koratakere Deep, well drained, yellowish brown, gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Litawy skeletal 23 Koratakere Deep, well drained, yellowish red to red, gravelly clay loam with e2-e3 erosion Oxic Usropept <		41970	6.2				
	10	Kallenahalli	Very deep, well drained yellowish red to red, calcareous, clay loam with el-e2 erosion	Fine loamy Typic Haplustalf	1410	0.2		
	9	Kadabagere	Very deep, well drained, red to dark red, clay with el-e2 erosion	Fine Oxic Rhodustalf	37374	5.5		
	2	Bagolu	Very deep, well drained, red to dark red, clay with el-e2 erosion	Fine Udic Rhodustalf	41110	6.1		
Valleys	6	Doddakadanur	Very deep, moderately well drained, strong brown stratified with e1 erosion	Fine loamy Fluventic Ustorthent	14366	2.1		
	11	Kanatur	Very deep, imperfectly drained, dark gray, calcareous, clay with e1 erosion	Fine Typic Ustorthent	54179	8.0		
	15	Nuggihalli	NuggihalliVery deep, imperfectly drained, dark gray, calcareous, clay with e1 erosion (with 1.5m)Fine Aquic Ustropept					
	7	Hemavathi	HemavathiVery deep, moderately well drained, dark yellowish brown, stratified with e1 erosionFine loamy Typic Ustifluvent					
		Tanks and Reserve	bir Water bodies		9881	1.4		
		Other associated set	oil, less representative of the area (for details R	eport on Hassan District)	177017	26.1		

Table 4. Physiography and soils of Hassan district (KARNATAKA)

*Most soils qualify for mixed mineralogy and isohyperthermic temperature and ustic moisture regimes

Depth classesShallow7.5 to 22.5 cmModerately deep22.5 to 45.0 cmDeep45.0 to 90.0 cmVery deep90 cm

Erosion el slight e2 moderate e3 severe





Fig: 9 Soil Series Association

Soil			Drair	nage	Stonin	ess		Тех	ture	p	H				
Mappi ng Unit	Series Association	Topography (Slope %)	Ground water table(m)	Class	Surface	Sub soil	Soil Depth	Surface	Series central section	Surface	Series central section	Organic matter (%)	CEC (me/100g)	Base Saturation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rock out crops	Hillocks (15-20%)	NA	D5	St3-R3	St3- R3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2	Bagolu	Gently slopes (3- 5%)	10-15	D4	St0	St0	150	sl-scl	С	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Colour subsoil 2.5 YR 3/6 & 3/4 with textural 'B'
3	Banankere	Gently slopes (3- 5%)	8-10	D4	St1	St0	100- 120	sl-scl	C (40%)	6.4	6.6-7	0.4	20	84	Combic 'B'
4	Banavar	Undulating to rolling (5-10%)	10-15	D4	St2	g3	80-100	gsl-gscl	gsc-gc (42%)	6.8	6.7-7.2	0.5-0.2	30	93	Control section 2.5YR 3/6 & 3/4 with textural 'B'
5	Chalya	Undulating to Gently sloping (3- 8%)	15-20	D4	St2	g3	70-90	ls-sl	cl-sc (29%)	7.4	7.2-7.3	0.3-0.2	17	87	Textural 'B' highly gravelly
6	Doddakadanur	Vally (0-2%)	3-5	D3	Nil	Nil	150	sc-scl	Stratified	NA	NA	Na	Na	Na	
7	Hemavathi	Vally (0-2%)	3-5	D3	Nil	Nil	150	fls-fsl	Stratified	6.9-7.4	6.3-7.5	0.6-0-18	6.2-16.4	75-85	
8	Honnavalli	Undulating to rolling (5-8%)	15-20	D4	St3	St3	40-60	ls-sl	gacl-gcl	6.1	6.5	0.2-0.08	14.0	85	Cambic'B'
9	Kadabagere	Gently slopes (3- 5%)	10-15	D4	St1	-	150	sl-scl	sc-c(35- 40%)	6.7	6.1-6.5	0.5-0.2	9.8-12.6	90-76	Control section 2.5YR 3/5 & 3/4 with textural 'B'
10	Kallenahalli	Gently slopes (3- 5%)	10-15	D4	St1	St0	120- 150	sl-cl	cl-c (30%)	7.4	8.0	0.5-0.4	20	83-92	Textural 'B'
11	Kanatur	Vally (0-2%)	3-5	D3	Nil	Nil	150	sl	c-sic (50- 64%)	9.2	8.2-9.8	0.75-0.3	20-30	93-00	Sub-soil calcareous
12	Kodigehalli	Vally fringes (0- 3%)	3-5	D3	Nil	Nil	100- 120	scl-sicl	sic-c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Surface crecks& pressure faces scar.
13	Machenahalli	Undulating to rolling (10-15%)	15-20	D4-D5	St3-R2	st3	20-30	ls-sl	ls-sl (17%)	6.3	6.3	0.4	6-7	76-80	
14	Navinakere	Vally (0-2%)	1.5-3	D3	Nil	Nil	150	scl	sl-scl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Calcareous Sub- class
15	Nuggihalli	Vally (0-1%)	1-2	D2	Nil	Nil	150	scl	c (41-44)	8.6	7.7-8.2	0.7-0.4	21-24	89-97	Sub-soil chroma1
16	Srinivasapura	Vally (0-2%)	3-5	D3	Nil	St2	100- 120	sl-sicl	sl-gcl (29%)	7.3	7.9	0.4-0.3	16-18	80-90	Stratified sub- class
17	Sunnakalluhosuru	Undulating to rolling (8-15%)	15-20	D4-D5	st3	st3	60-70	gscl-gcl	gcl-gsc	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
18	Tejigere	Hillocks (10-20%)	20-25	D4-D5	st3-R3	st3	20-40	gsl-gscl	gscl-gcl	7.3	6.9	0.3-0.2	10-12	70-80	
19	Valambige	Undulating to rolling (8-15%)	20-25	D4-D5	st3-R3	st3	15-20	gls	gcl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
20	Yedegondanahalli	Hillocks (10-20%)	20-25	D5	st4-R4	st3	15-25	gcl	gcl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Calcareous sub- soil
21	Chalya-Bagolu- Machenahalli (40-30- 20%)			-				- Data alread	y given						

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	Machenahalli (40%)	Data already given													
22	Ramanathpura-(30%)	Undulating to	15-20	D4-D5	st3-R2	st3	90-130	sl-scl	gcl-gc	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Combic 'B'
	Mandanahalli (20%)	rolling (8-15%)	15-20	D4-D5	st3-R2	st3	15-30	ls-sl	scl-cl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Combic 'B'
	Basavanahalli-(40%)	Undulating to rolling (8-15%)	10-15	D4	st1	st0	90-120	sl-scl	cl-c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Combic 'B'
23	Arehalli-(30%)	Undulating to rolling (8-15%)	10-15	D4	st2	st3	60-80	scl-cl	gcl-gc	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Textural 'B'
	Koratakere-(20%)	Undulating to rolling (10-15%)	10-15	D4	st1	st3	50-60	ls-sl	sl-gcl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Combic'B' with soft kaolin below
	Hettur-(40%)		20-30	D4	st1	st2	100-120	scl-cl	cl-gcl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
24	Kogaravalli (30%)	Moderate to steep hill range (10-25)	20-30	D4	st1	st3	100-120	scl-cl	cl-gcl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Textural 'B', 2.5 YR & soft kaolin below solum
	Arahalli (20%)			-			Da	ta already	given						
	Bellur- (50%)	Undulating to													Combic 'B' soft
25	Idenahalli (30%)	rolling foot hills (10-15%)	15-20	D4	st1	st2	100-150	scl-cl	c-gc	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	kaolin below solum
25	Idenahalli (30%)	Undulating to rolling foot hills (8-15%)	15-20	D4	st0	st1	150	scl-cl	c-sc(44- 48%)	7.2	6.5-7	0.7-0.5	8-11	60-80	Textural 'B', soft kaolin below solum
26	Bioodu- (40%)	Moderate to steep hill range (10- 25%)	20-30	D4	st0	st0	120-180	cl-c	с	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Textural 'B'
	Hettur- (30%)			-			Da	ta already	given						
	Arahalli (30%)	Data already given													
27	Kananur- (40%)	Valley (0-2%)	1-2	D2	st0	st0	150	cl	c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sub-soil chroma 1
	Srinivasapura-(30%)	Data already given													
	Maradanahalli(20%)	Valley (0-2%)	1-2	D2	Nil	Nil	100-120	sicl-c	c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Surface cracks & pressure faces
28	Adagur-(50%)	Valley (0-2%)	3-5	D3	st0	st0	150	scl	sc-c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Mavinakere-(40%)			Data alre	eady given										
29	Hagachi- (40%)	Valley (0-2%)	3-5	D3	st0	st0	150	sl-scl	stratified	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Adagur- (30%) Mavinakere-(20%)			-			Da	ta already	given						
30	Hemavathi- (40%) Konanur- (30%) Adagur- (20%)			-			Da	ta already ;	given						

Drainage class:	D1 = Poorly drained	Stoniness gravelliness rockiness: $0 = 0-10\%$			
	D2 = Imperfectly drained	1 = 10 - 15%			
	D3 = Moderately well drained	2 = 15-35%			
	D4 = Well drained	3 = 35-60%			
	D5 = Excessively drained	4 = 60%			

B.S. % & CEC is weighted mean of the series control section for 100 g m soil clay percentage is weighted mean of the control section.









Fig: 13 Soil Groundwater





Fig: 15 Soil Erosion





	G 1	6 .14	G	Textural	Coarse	Soil : 1:2.5	Water Ratio	0.C.	G	C.E.	C.	B.S.	Extra cati	ctable ons
Horizon	Sand	Silt	Clay	class	fragments	pН	EC	%	Caco ₃	meq 100 gm soil	100 g clay	%	Ca	Mg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					25	5 Idena	ahalli Se	ries						
Ар	84.3	2.1	22.5	Scl	0.8	7.2	0.1	0.6	-	7.7	27.5	76	4.9	0.9
Bt	45.6	6.0	46.2	с	5.2	7.0	0.1	0.2	-	6.2	12.3	60	3.2	0.4
	18 Tejigere Series													
Ар	79.3	8.6	19.1	gsl	43.2	7.3	0.3	0.3	-	10.7	52.3	72	6.4	0.8
Ac	75.2	2.0	21.7	gscl	72.5	6.9	0.1	0.06	-	12.3	56.6	80	5.8	5.1
13 Machenahalli Series														
Ар	76.3	7.3	15.4	glc	9.7	6.3	0.1	0.4	-	6.2	40.2	76	2.1	2.6
Ac	70.0	13.0	16.3	gls	62.8	6.3	0.1	0.2	-	7.4	45.4	78	-	-
8 Honnavalli Series														
Ар	72.2	11.8	11.5	ls	1.9	6.1	0.1	0.2	-	9.8	80.8	85	3.4	4.1
В	65.7	8.5	25.3	gscl	40.8	6.1	0.1	0.1	-	13.9	54.5	85	6.6	4.9
4 Banavara Series														
Ар	56.3	3.0	32.8	gscl	60.6	6.8	0.1	0.5	-	16.9	47.8	91	8.7	6.2
Bt	51.1	4.1	43.6	gc	69.1	6.8	0.1	0.3	-	29.3	66.5	93	14.5	13.0
						5 Cha	lya Serie	es						
Ар	74.1	4.1	19.2	gcl	22.5	7.4	0.01	0.7	-	12.5	48.0	84	8.2	1.8
Bt	55.4	10.1	34.2	gsc	62.5	7.2	0.01	0.3	-	18.7	54.1	87	12.9	2.7
					10	Kaller	nahalli S	eries						
Ар	62.7	9.0	25.6	Scl	Nil	7.4	0.1	0.5	-	19.5	69.5	83	12.7	3.0
Bt	47.0	11.8	43.5	с	Nil	8.0	0.1	0.2	-	20.2	46.7	92	13.9	3.7
					9	Kadab	agere Se	eries						
Ар	66.2	6.8	25.5	scl	5.9	6.7	0.1	0.5	-	8.4	28.2	89	5.5	1.2
Bt	45.5	7.9	50.2	с	6.8	6.3	0.1	0.3	-	10.2	20.3	76	5.5	1.5
					1	1 Kar	atur Ser	ies						
Ар	68.5	4.8	17.3	sl	12.5	9.2	0.4	0.7	1.08	10.9	53.1	93	8.6	0.9
С	22.4	25.6	52.2	с	15.2	9.8	0.5	0.4	1.92	30.2	56.3	100	16.5	10.5
					15	5 Nugg	gihalli Se	eries						
Ар	64.8	7.1	27.7	scl	3.0	8.6	0.3	0.7	0.51	23.8	79.7	89	9.8	10.1
В	48.3	6.9	44.3	с	3.5	8.2	0.1	0.4	1.03	24.4	52.8	97	12.7	8.6
					7	Hema	vathi Se	ries						
Ap	86.2	2.1	12.2	ls	6.1	7.4	0.1	0.5	-	7.6	52.4	78	4.4	1.5
С	84.2	2.0	18.2	sl	1.2	7.6	0.1	0.5	-	7.6	52.4	78	4.4	1.5
IIc	68.2	2.5	26.2	scl	-	7.2	0.1	0.5	-	15.2	58.0	86	12.3	2.0

Table 6. Physical and chemical properties of typical soils of Hassan district (KARNATAKA)

Note: Soil separates in the subsurface is the weighted average of all the horizon upto parent material/CEC for 100 g clay is estimated on the basis of clay and organic carbon.



Series	Family	Sub group	Great	Sub order	Order
Bagolu	Fine		group	oruci	
Banavar	Loamy skeletal	Udic Rhodustalf			
Kadabagere	Fine		Rhodustalf		
Kogaravalli	Clayey skeletal	Oxic Rhodustalf		Ustalf	Alfisol
Chalya, Arehalli	Loamy skeletal	Udic Haplustalf			
Biccodu, Idenahalli	Fine	Oxic Haplustalf	Haplustalf		
Kallenahalli	Fine loamy	Typic Haplustalf			
Adagur, Banankere	Fine				
Honnavalli,	Loamy skeletal				
Sunnakalluhosuru		Typic Ustropept			
Ramanathapura,	Fine loamy				
Basavanahalli					
Bellur	Fine				
Koratakere	Loamy skeletal	Oxic Ustropept	Ustropept	Tropept	Inceptisol
Hettur	Fine loamy				
Kodigehalli,	Fine	Vertic Ustronent			
Maradanahalli		vente Ostropept			
Nuggihalli, Konanur	Fine	Aquic Ustropept			
Valambige,	Loamy skeletal	Lithia Ustropont			
Mandanahalli		Liune Ostropept			
Doddakadanur	Fine loamy	Fluventic Ustorthent			
Machenahalli,	Loamy skeletal	Lithic Ustorthent			
Yedegondanahalli		Entitle Ostorulont	I lot out hour t	Orthant	
Kanatur	Fine		Ustorthent	Orthent	
Mavinakere Fine loamy		Typic Ustorthent			Entisol
Tejigere	Loamy skeletal				
Yagachi	Fine				
Srinivasapura, Hemavathi	Fine loamy	Typic Ustifluvent	Ustifluvent	Fluvent	

The mineralogy is mixed and temperature regime is Isohyperthermic for all the soils.



Fig.19 Distribution of soils



5. SOIL SURVEY INTERPRETATIONS FOR LAND USE PLANNING

Evaluation of land for land use planning is a consequent step following the mapping process. In the recent past, it has gained high popularity in almost every land development program. Generally the agronomist would generate this kind of information after conducting field experiments on individual soil mapping units. Since this would take considerable time, planning will have to proceed with the information given in the soil survey reports. In view of the practical need for exploiting soils of the Hassan district for optimum land use planning, land capability, irrigability, productive and problem soils, suggested land use and soil suitability for crops has been worked out for the mapped soil units.

5.1 Land Capability:

Land capability classification is an interpretative grouping made primarily for broad agricultural, forestry and non-agricultural use. The arable soils are grouped, according to their limitations, in Class I-IV; the forestry soils are grouped in Class VI & VII; the Class VIII soils have maximum limitation are used for recreation or quarrying.

Further sub-division of the classes have been based on the dominant limiting factor, such as 'e' for erosion, 's' for soil, 'd' for drainage and 'w' for wetness. The soil mapping unit have been grouped into different subclasses and indicated in Table 8.

Мар	Land capability	Description	Area ha.	Percent
symbol	Sub-class			
1	IIs	Good lands under irrigation with minor problems - clayey subsoil salinity, drainage	174975	25.8
2	IIe	Good lands with minor problems erosion hazard, low fertility	80889	11.9
3	IIIe	Moderately good lands with problems of erosion	19077	2.8
4	IIIes	Moderately good lands with problems of erosion gravelliness	41970	6.2
5	IVes	Fairly good lands with problems of slope, gravelliness and erosion	40177	6.0
6	VIes	Lands not suitable for cultivation with shallow soils gravelliness, steep slopes, severe erosion	85808	9.7
7	IIIes-IIes(VIes)	Moderately good and good lands with lands not suitable for agriculture with minor to severe problems of soil- erosion	46217	6.8
8	IVe-VIes (IVes)	Fairly good lands and some lands not suitable for agriculture with gravelly soils, steep slopes, erosion	36661	5.4
9	VIes (IIIes)	Lands not suitable for agriculture and some moderately good lands with erosion hazard and gravelly soils	27239	4.0
10	VIe-VIes	Lands not suitable for agriculture with steep slopes to be permanently under vegetation	54245	8.0
11	IVe-IIIe	Fairly good and some moderately good lands with erosion hazard	10119	1.5
12	IVe-VIe-VIes	Fairly good lands and some lands not suitable for agriculture with steep slopes and erosion hazard	60466	8.9
13	VIII	Hillocks and base rock outcrops	12940	1.9

Table 8. Land capability classification



5.2 Irrigability:

It has already been indicated earlier 16 per cent of the total cropped area is under irrigation. The irrigated areas are generally in Plains and valleys. The soils of the area were evaluated to suitability for irrigation so that where possible more area could be brought under irrigation, particularly after the completion of the Hemavathi project.

Soil irrigability classification is made on the basis of important soil characteristics namely surface, soil texture, depth, available water retention capacity and permeability, alkali and saline conditions. Land irrigability classification is made taking into consideration, in addition to soil irrigability class, the quantity and quality of water, drainage requirements, topography, and economic considerations.

Irrigability class includes both soil and land irrigability classes. Sub-classes have been divised to cover similar limitations such as's' - problems due to soils 'd'- problems due to drainage, and 't'- problems due to topography.

Mapping units in the soil map have been grouped into various irrigability class and subclass (Table 9).

Мар	Irrigability	Description	Area ha.	Percent
symbol	Sub-class			
1	2s	Irrigable lands with moderate limitation; texture,	213757	31.5
		alkalinity, drainage		
2	3s	Irrigable lands with severe limitations of gentle	84075	12.4
		slopes, gravelly subsoil		
3	4st	Marginally irrigable lands undulating slopes,	61659	9.1
		gravelliness, stoniness, excess run off		
4	6st	Lands not suitable for irrigation, shallow gravelly	190854	28.2
		soils, steep slopes and hills		
5	3s-6st	Irrigable lands with severe limitations gentle slopes	46217	6.8
		gravelly subsoil; some lands not suitable for irrigation		
6	6st-3s	Lands not suitable for irrigation shallow gravelly	27239	4.0
		soils; some irrigable lands with severe limitation,		
		gentle slopes, gravelly subsoil		
7	4st-6st	Marginally irrigable lands, undulating slopes gravelly	36661	5.4
		soils, stony soil; some lands not suitable for irrigation		
8	4st-3s	Marginally irrigable lands, undulating slopes; some	10119	1.5
		irrigable lands severe limitation of gentle slopes		

Table 9. Irrigability classification



5.3 Productive Soils:

Soils identified and mapped in the district which have least limitations and are expected to respond well to management for major crops are classified under productive soils. Based on soil characteristics and availability of water, the soil mapping units have been grouped under two classes: Good and average (Table 10).

Мар	Productivity	Soil map	Description	Recommendations	Area	a
symbol	class	unit			ha	%
1	Good	6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30	Very deep, moderately well drained, clayey and loamy soils in valley regions	Response to Management is good. Suitable for paddy, sugarcane, coconut, finger millet, vegetables and flowers. Two crops can be	174985	25.8
			iogionis.	taken.		
2	Average	2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 21	Very deep, well drained clayey and gravelly clay loam soils with high moisture retentivity on very gently sloping lands.	Require minimum soil and water conservation measures. Response to management is average under dry land agriculture. Suitable for long duration crops.	169076	24.9

Table 10. Productive soils

5.4 Problem Soils:

Soils with considerable limitations which hinder crop growth and yield are termed problem soils. problems associated with soils of Hassan district are shallow to moderate rooting depth, gravelliness, stoniness, rockiness, low to moderate water retentivity, poor fertility status, tendency towards development of saline and alkali conditions, high water table, flooding, sheet, rill and gully erosion and steep slopes. Based on the intensity of the above limitations, soil mapping units have been grouped into three classes: slight, moderate and severe (Table 11).

Table 11. Problem soils

Мар	Intensity	Soil map	Associated problems	Recommendations	Are	ea
symbol	of problem	unit			ha	%
1	Slight	8, 13, 22	Shallow to moderate rooting depth, gravelly, stony, few rock outcrops gentle to moderate slopes, sheet erosion, scanty vegetation.	Require intensive soil and water conservation measures and dry farming practices. Suitable for pastures and limited agriculture.	119174	17.6
2	Moderate	17, 18, 19	Shallow rooting depth, gravelly, stony and rocky soils, moderate to steep slopes, severe erosion scanty vegetation.	Require high input in soil and water conservation measures and dry farming practices. Suitable for forestry, pastures and limited agriculture of short duration crops.	12440	1.8
3	Severe	1, 20	Rocky, bouldery, stony with very shallow rooting depth, steep slopes. Excessive relief very thin scrub vegetation.	Require permanent vegetative cover. Suitable for quarrying recreation and forms good catchment for watersheds, possibility of construction of storage tanks.	14350	2.1







5.5 Suggested Land Use:

The survey has provided information on the distribution of soils, their morphology, physio-chemical characteristics and qualities of different soils in the district. Major crops grown in the district are given in Table 3. Management of soils under different land capability and irrigability classes has been discussed. The problem and productive soils have been grouped and described. Based on the above interpretation, the suggested land use patterns are recommended for the identified and mapped soil units. The recommendations given furnish general guidelines for cropping and management.

The suggested land use is given in Table 12.

Map symbol	Description and soil map units	Suggested Land use
1	Hill ranges with steep to moderate slopes having	Suitable for plantation crops and maintenance of
	very deep soils and high rainfall areas includes	forest. Crops recommended are - Coffee, tea,
	the soil mapping units of	citrus, pepper, cardamom, tapioca, cashew
	Hettur-Kogaravalli-Arehalli (24), Bellur-	
	Idenahalli (25) and Biccodu-Hettur-Arehalli (26)	
2	Hillocks with rock outcrops and shallow gravelly	Suitable for forestry and pasture. Quarrying and
	soils with stoniness includes the soil mapping units :	mining of economic minerals
	Rock outcrops (1) and Yedegondanahalli (20)	
3	Undulating to rolling lands with few rock	Suitable for grazing land and farm forestry with
	outcrops and gravelly soils includes soil	small areas for dry land agriculture of short
	mapping units :	duration crops
	Chalya (5), Honwavalli (8), Machenahalli (13),	Crops recommended are : Horsegram,
	Sunnakalluhosuru (17), Tejigere (18), Valambige	groundnut, sesamum, cowpea, pearl millet and
	(19) and association of series, MachenahaHi-	fodder crops
	Ramanathapura-Mandanahalli (22)	
4	Gently sloping lands with very deep clayey and loamy soils includes soil mapping units :	Suitable for agriculture with minor amendments of soil and water conservation. Rain fed crops recommended are : Finger millet sorthum
	Bagolu (2), Banankere (3), Kadabagere (9),	pulses, castor, pearl-millet, hybrid maize
	Rahenananii (10) and association of series Basayanahalli Arehalli Koratakara (23) Chalya	Irrigated crops are : Finger millet sorghum
	Bagolu-Machenahalli (21)	groundnut rice mulberry potato vegetables
	Bugota Machenanani (21)	flowers and coconut
5	Valley lands (Tank Command areas and river	Suitable for agriculture with very minor
	valleys) with very deep, clayey and loamy soils	amendments for drainage
	under tank and canal irrigation includes soil	-
	mapping units :	Crops recommended are:
	Doddakadanui (6), Hemavathi (7), Kanatur(ll)	Kharif : Rice, sugarcane, finger millet,
	Kodigehalli (12), Mavinkaere (14), Nuggihalli	vegetables and flowers.
	(15), Srinivasapura (16) and association of series	Rabi : Bengal gram, peas, onion, potato'
	Konanur-Srinivasapura-Maradanahalli (27),	Plantation Crops : Coconut, banana and inter
	Adagur-Mavinakere (28), Yagachi-Adagur-	crop
	(30) Mavinakere (29), Hemavathi-Konanur, Adagur	

Table 12. Suggested land use



5.6 Soil Suitability of Ragi:

It has been generally realized that the user agencies look forward for the interpretations of the soil map in terms of its suitability for growing crops, so as to make the optimum use of the limited land resource.

It is well known that most of the crops need well-drained moderately-fine to medium-textured soils, free of salinity and having optimum physical environments. Soil maps based on several parameters, can aid in predicting the behavior and suitability of soils for growing crops. In many areas, soil surveys have been completed showing the extent and distribution of various kinds of soils, but practically no attempts have been made to evaluate the suitability of such soils for growing crops so that such findings could find application in other areas with comparable soil characteristics.

Based on the soil site characteristics of the studied soils, (Table 5), the mapped soils of the Hassan district was grouped into different suitability classes based on the parametric approach of FAO (1975) as modified by Sehgal and Associates for Ragi crop which covered more than 1/3 of the total cultivated area (20% of the total geographical area). The evaluation has been based on the several parameters. Every soil unit was rated as per limitation technique using site characteristics (Table 13). The limitation of two indicate that the crop still be grown economically but with a marginal profit. The degree of limitations allocated for each property in respect of each map soil unit as shown in Table 14 and overall suitability of the soils determined based on the degree and the number of limitations for that particular unit. The final soil suitability is based on the number and degree of limitation(s) as per definitions of the following criteria:

Order 'S' Suitable:

Land on which sustained use of the kind under consideration is expected to yield benefits without unacceptable risk to land resources.

Soil cito			Deg	gree of limitation		
characte	ristics	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
Climate (rainfall ir	annual 1 mm)	750	500-750	400-500	400	-
Topograp	ohy (slope %)	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15
Drainage		Moderately well	Imperfect to weak	Poor excessive	Very poor	-
Texture		Loam silt sandy clay loam	Clay loam Silty clay loam	Loamy and silty clay loam	Sand, fine clay	-
Gravellin	ess/ Stoniness					
Volume	Surface	3	3-5	15-40	40-75	75
Percent	Subsurface	15	15-40	40-75	75	-
Soil dept	h (cm)	80	50-80	20-50	20	-
Lime %		15	15-25	25-50	50	-
Caption exchange capacity (soil) (meq/100g)		16	10-16	5-10	5	-
Base satu	ration %	80	50-80	35-50	35	-

Table 13. Criteria used in assessing suitability for Ragi

nit lit					Degre	e of lin	nitatio	n due t	0				
ng Un	ciatio		hy	ه	Те	exture	Gra Ston	ivels iness	h		tion	a	class
Soil Mappi	Soil Mappi Series Asso		Topograp	Drainag	Surface	Series central section	Surface	Sub surface	Soil Dept	CEC	Base Satura	Overall limitatio	Suitability c
2	Bagolu	0	1	1	0-1	1-2	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
3	Banankere	0	1	1	0-1	1-2	1	0	0	0	0	1-2	S1-2
4	Banavar	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	S2
5	Chalya	0	2	1	1-2	1	1	2	0-1	0	0	2	S2
6	Doddakadanur	0	0	0	1	1-2	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
7	Hemavathi	0	0	0	1-2	1-2	0	0	0	1	0-1	1-2	S1-2
8	Honnavalli	1	2	1	2-1	1	3	2	1	1	0	2-3	S3
9	Kadabagere	0	1	1	0-1	2-1	1	0	0	1	0	1-2	S1-2
10	Kallenahalli	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	S1
11	Kanatur	0	0	0	1	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	S1-2
12	Kodigehalli	0	0	0	1	1-2	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
13	Machenahalli	1	3	1-2	1-2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2-3	S3
14	Navinakere	0	0	0	0	0-1	0	0	0	-	-	1	S1
15	Nuggihalli	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	S1-2
16	Srinivasapura	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	S1
17	Sunnakalluhosuru	0	3	1-2	1-2	1	3	2	1	-	-	4	N2
18	Tejigere	0	3-4	1-2	1-2	1	3	2	2-3	-	-	4	N2
19	Valambige	0	2-3	1-2	2	1	3	2	2-3	-	-	4	N1
20	Yedegondanahalli	0	3-4	2	2	1	3	2	2-3	-	-	4	N2
21	Chalya-Bagolu- Machenahalli	0	1-2	1	1	1-2	1	1	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
22	Machenahalli- Ramanathpura- Mandanahalli	0	3	1-2	2-3	2	3	2	1	-	-	2-3	S3
23	Basavanahalli- Arehalli-Koratakere	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	0-1	-	-	2-3	S 3
24	Hettur-kogaravalli- Arahalli	0	3-4	1	1	1-2	1	1	0	-	-	3-4	N2
25	Bellur-Idenahalli	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2-3	S 3
26	Bioodu-Hettur- Arahalli	0	4	1	1-2	2	0	0	0	-	-	4	N2
27	Kananur- Srinivasapura- Maradanahalli	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
28	Adagur-Mavinakere	0	0	0	0	1-2	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
29	Hagachi-Adagur- Mavinakere	0	0	0	0-1	1-2	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2
30	Hemavathi- Konanur-Adagur	0	0	0	1-2	2-1	0	0	0	-	-	1-2	S1-2

Table 14. Suitability classification of soils for Ragi crop, Hassan district (Karnataka)

S-1. Highly Suitable

Land unit (s) represents optimum conditions for plant growth, without limitations or *with only slight limitations*.

S1-2. Suitable

As above with slight to moderate limitations or slight to and/or no more than 1 moderate limitations.

S-2. Moderately Suitable

Land unit(s) representing nearly optimal conditions, affects productivity by 20% or less; *have slight limitations and/or no more than 3 moderate limitations*.

S-3. Marginally Suitable

Land Unit(s) representing moderate conditions, affects productivity significantly, but still economical (marginally) *have more than 3 moderate limitations and/or no more than 1 severe limitating that*, however, does not exclude the use of land.

Order 'N' Not Suitable:

Land which has qualities that appear to preclude sustained use of the kind under consideration.

N-1. Currently Not Suitable

Land unit(s) representing marginal conditions and uneconomical to use; *have one severe limitation* that excludes the use of the land or *more than one severe limitation that can be corrected*.

N-2. Permanently Not Suitable

Land unit(s) which yield below the profitable level; inhibits the use of land for considered land use; *have severe or very severe limitations* which excludes the use of the land and which cannot be corrected.

The summarized version of the soils falling in different suitability classes is given in Table 15. The data show that most (41.1%) of the soils are suitable for cultivation of Ragi crop; 3.4% of the area is highly suitable, 9.1% of the area is moderately suitable and 24.5% of the area is marginally suitable for Ragi crop. 1.8% of the area is unsuitable for the above purpose but potentially suitable. 19% of the area is both unsuitable under the present and potential situation.

It may be observed that unsuitable soils presently and potentially are localized in the western part of the district and have two major limitations viz. topography and stoniness. The soils which are presently unsuitable but potentially suitable are located in the southern part of the district and have major limitation of surface stoniness which can be taken care of with high inputs. The suitable soils are generally on gently sloping pediments and valleys. The soils are very deep, well drain to moderately well drained.



Suitability class	Soil mapping units	Area in ha.	Percent	
S1	Kallenahalli (10), Mavinakere (14), Srinivasapura	23058	3.4	
(Highly suitable)	(16)			
S1-2	Bagolu (2), Banenkere (3), Doddakadanur (6),	279023	41.1	
(Suitable)	Hemavathi (7), Kadabagere (9), Kanatur (11),			
	Kodigehalli (12), Nuggihalli (15), Chalya-Bagolu-			
	Machenahalli, (21)Konanur-Srinivasapura-			
	Maradenahalli (27), Adagur-Mavinakere (28),			
	Yagachi-Adagur-Mavinakere (29), Hemavathi-			
	Konanur-Adagur (30)			
S2	Banavar (4), Chalya (5)	61047	9.1	
(Moderately suitable)				
S3	Honnavalli (8), Machenahalli (13), Machenahalli-	165954	24.5	
(Marginally suitable)	Raraanathapura-Mandanahalli (22), Basavanahalli-			
	Arehalli-Koratakere (23), Bellur-Idenahalli (25)			
N1	Sunnakalluhosuru (17), Tejigere (18), Valambige (19)	12440	1.8	
(Unsuitable,				
potentially suitable)				
N2	Yedegondanahalli (20), Rock out crops (1), Hettur-	129061	19.0	
(Unsuitable presently	Kogaravalli-Arehalli (24), Biccodu-Hettur-Arehalli			
and potentially)	(26)			

TABLE 15.	Suitability	of ma	apping	units	for	Ragi
	2		11 0			ω

Figures in parenthesis indicate soil map symbol.

5.7 Soil Suitability for Eucalyptus Plantation:

Eucalyptus plantations are important raw materials for many industries and also they are evergreen trees. The suitability of soils for eucalyptus plantation of Hassan district were evaluated in similar lines as that done for Ragi. The criteria used for assessing the suitability are given in Table 16. The degree of limitations allocated for each property in respect of each mapped soil unit is shown in Table 17. The summarized version of the soils falling in different suitability classes is given in Table 18. A map showing the distribution of the suitability of soils for eucalyptus plantation is also prepared.

It may be observed- that the suitable soils occupy about 8.3% of the area and are distributed in the central and southern part of the district. They are very deep soils in valley regions. Moderately suitable soils are distributed in the eastern and central portion of the district covering 36.5%. They are very deep clayey and loamy soils on gently sloping and undulating pediments. Marginally suitable soils have least area of distribution (26.2%) and they are on undulating to rolling pediments. The unsuitable soils (27.9%) are in the western portion of the district which get heavy rainfall and have steep slopes where eucalyptus will have fungus attack due to high humidity (personal communication) which is the reason of classifying the soils as permanently unsuitable.

G. 1	Degree of limitation											
Soll site characteristics	None	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Very severe							
CLIMATE												
-Rainfall (mm)	500-1000	250-600	150-250	150	1500							
				1000-1500								
-MAT (°C)	18-22	22-25	25-28	28	8							
			12-15	8-12								
TOPOGRAPHY												
-Plains	0-1	1-3	3-6	8								
-Hills	0-8	8-15	15-30	30								
WETNESS												
-Flooding	Nil- Slight	Moderate	Severe	Very severe								
-Drainage	Well	Moderately	Excessive	Poop – Very	Very poor							
_		well	imperfect	excessive								
Soil texture (USDA)	sil, l, si, fri,	sic, sc, cl, sicl,	sic, sc(m), ls, c	c (m) s								
	sicl, cl(s)	cl (m)	(s)									
STONINESS (%												
volume)												
-Surface	3 (all)	3-15 (all)	15-40 (all)	40-75 (all)	75 (all)							
	3-15 (fgr)	15-40 (fgr)	40-75 (fgr)	75 (fgr)								
-Subsoil	3	3-15	15-40	40-75	75							
SOIL DEPTH (cm)	120	80-120	50-80	20-50	20							
LIME %	3-15	0-3	30-50	50-75	75							
		15-30										
BASE SATURATION	50	50-80	35-50	35								
SALINITY												
-Fine to mod. Fine tex.	2	2-4	4-8	8-15	15							
-Coarse to moderate	4	4-8	8-15	15-25	25							
SODICITY (ESP)	15	15-25	25-40	40								

Table 16. Criteria used for assessing suitability of soils for Eucalyptus plantation

Key: (s) Structured (m) massive (all) all sizes of gravels G stones (fgr) fine gravel 2.5 cm diameter

Source: Introductory pedology, J.L. Sehgal

Suitability class	Mapping units	Area in ha.	Percent
S1	6, 7, 14, 16, 27, 10	56219	8.3
(Highly suitable)			
S2	2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15,	247556	36.5
(Moderately suitable)	21		
S3	8, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20,	177398	26.2
(Marginally suitable)	22, 23, 29		
N2	24, 25, 26, 28, 30	189410	27.9
(Unsuitable presently and potentially)			

Soil			Degree of limitation due to															
Mappi ng Unit	Series Association	Climate Topography			Wetness		Seil	Stoniness		Soil	Lime	Dam	Galia	Sadi	Overall	Suitabililit	Major	
		Rain fall	MA T	Plains	Hills	Flodding	Drainage	texture	texture Sur Sub face soil	Sub soil	Depth	%	Base Saturation	Sann ity	city	limitation	y class	Limitation
1	Rock out crops	0	1	-	4	0	0	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	N2	r
2	Bagolu	0	1	1-2	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	S2	S
3	Banankere	0	1	1-2	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	S2	8
4	Banavar	0	1	2	-	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	S2	s, g
5	Chalya	0	1	2	-	0	0	1	2	2	0-1	1	0	0	0	2	S2	s,g
6	Doddakadanur	0	1	0-1	-	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	S1	d
7	Hemavathi	0	1	0-1	-	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	S1	d,w
8	Honnavalli	0	1	2	-	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2-3	S3	t,g
9	Kadabagere	0	1	1-2	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	S2	s
10	Kallenahalli	0	1	1-2	-	0	0	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	S1	S
11	Kanatur	0	1	1-2	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	S2	S
12	Kodigehalli	0	1	0-1	-	0	1	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	2	S2	S
13	Machenahalli	0	1	3	-	0	3	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	S3	d,g,t,1
14	Navinakere	0	1	0-1	-	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	1	S1	d,s
15	Nuggihalli	0	1	0	-	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	S2	S
16	Srinivasapura	0	1	0-1	-	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	S1	d
17	Sunnakalluhosuru	0	1	3	-	0	3	0-1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2-3	S3	t,d,1
18	Tejigere	0	1	-	1-2	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	S3	t,d,1
19	Valambige	0	1	3	-	0	3	0	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	S3	t,d,1
20	Yedegondanahalli	0	1	-	1-2	0	3	0	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	S3	t,d,1
21	Chalya-Bagolu- Machenahalli	0	1	2	-	0	0	1-2	1-2	1-2	0-1	0	0	0	0	1-2	S2	s,g
22	Machenahalli- Ramanathpura- Mandanahalli	0	1	2-3	-	0	2-3	1-2	3	3	2-3	-	-	-	-	3	S 3	d,g,t,1
23	Basavanahalli- Arehalli-Koratakere	0	1	3	-	0	0	1-2	1	1-2	0-1	-	-	-	-	3	S 3	t,g
24	Hettur-kogaravalli- Arahalli	4	1	-	1-2	0	0	0	0	1-2	0	-	-	-	-	4	N2	с
25	Bellur-Idenahalli	4	1	-	0-1	0	0	0	1	0-1	0	0	0	0	0	4	N2	с
26	Bioodu-Hettur- Arahalli	4	1	-	1-2	0	0	1-2	1	1-2	0	-	-	-	-	4	N2	с
27	Kananur- Srinivasapura- Maradanahalli	0	1	0-1	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	S1	s
28	Adagur-Mavinakere	4	1	0-1	-	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	N2	с
29	Hagachi-Adagur- Mavinakere	3	1	0-1	-	1	1	2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	S 3	c,s
30	Hemavathi-Konanur- Adagur	4	1	0-1	-	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	N2	с

Table 18. Suitability classification of soils of Hassan district (Karnataka) for eucalyptus plantation

r = rockiness;

s = soil; t = topography;

g = stoniness;

w = wetness;

d = drainage;

c = climate; l = soil depth





6.

CONCLUSION

Soils of Hassan district, Karnataka have been mapped, characterized, classified and interpreted.

Productive soils occurring along valleys and gently sloping pediments cover about 50.7 per cent. They are very deep, clayey and loamy, with high water retentivity and are suitable for raising climatically adapted crops. These soils are expected to respond well to management. They require minor amendments in drainage and soil and water conservation measures.

Problem soils cover about 21.5 per cent and occur along undulating to rolling lands. They have shallow rooting depth, gravelliness and rockiness and erosion hazard. They are suitable for pasture lands, farm forestry and occasional cultivation of minor crops. They require intensive soil and water conservation measures.

The hill ranges (malnad) need to be permanently covered with vegetation where there is ample scope for growing plantation crops like coffee, pepper, orange, cardamom. The forest species are to be maintained for ecological balance.