

PROFORMA FOR ACTION PLAN OF KVKS IN ZONE VIII 2008-09

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.	Name and address of KVK with Phone, Fax , e-mail and web address	Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kesarivana, Tholahunase DAVANAGERE-577002 Karnataka E-Mail : tkvk@taralabalu.org / dvgtkvk@yahoo.com
2.	Name and address of host organization with Phone, Fax and e-mail	Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation SIRIGERE-577541 Dist.: Chitradurga Phone: 08194 – 268829, 268842 Fax: 08194 – 268847 E – mail: trdf@taralabalu.org
3.	Name of the Programme Coordinator Residence Phone Number/ Mobile No.	Dr.T.N.Devaraja Mob.: 9448252673
4.	Year of sanction	2004
5.	Major farming systems / enterprises	Maize, Sugarcane, Paddy, Ragi, Groundnut, Sunflower, Bengalgram, Cotton, Jowar, Vegetable crops, Banana, Mango, Arecanut, Coconut, Beetle Vine, Dairy, Poultry, Fisheries and Sericulture
6.	Name of agro-climatic zone	Zone – III, IV, VII Harapanahalli – Zone- III Davanagere, Harihar and Jagalur - Zone- IV Channagiri and Honnali – Zone-VII
7.	Soil type	Medium to deep black soils and Red sandy loam soil
8.	Annual rainfall (mm)	646 mm

9. Staff Strength:

Details	Programme Coordinator	Subject Matter Specialists	Programme Assistants	Administrative Staff	Drivers	Supporting Staff	Total
Sanctioned	1	6	3	2	2	2	16
Filled	1	3	1	2	2	2	11

9a. Details of staff:

Sl.No.	Sanctioned post	Designation	Pay scale	Joining date	Per. / Temp.	SC/ST/Physically Handicapped	Source of salary (KVK/HO)
	Programme Coordinator						
1.	Dr.T.N.Devaraja	Programme Coordinator	12000-420-18300	17-05-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK
	Subject Matter Specialists Posts :						
2.	Mr.B.O.Mallikarjuna	Agronomy	8000-275-13500	09-01-08	Per.	Gen.	KVK
3.	Mr.Basavanagowda M.G.	Horticulture	8000-275-13500	21-11-06	Per.	Gen.	KVK
4.	Dr.G.K.Jayadevappa	Animal Science	8000-275-13500	29-01-08	Per.	Gen.	KVK
	Programme Assistants Posts :						
5	Miss. Kavitha P.	Home Science	5500-175-9000	01-06-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK
	Administrative Posts :						
6	Mr.Mallikarjuna S. Gudihindala	Office Superintendent -Cum-Accountant	5500-175-9000	01-06-05	Per.	OBC.	KVK
7	Mrs.Mamatha H.Melmalagi	Stenographer -Cum-Computer Operator	4000-100-6000	26-06-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK
	Supporting Posts :						
8	Mr.B. Shivakumar	Office Attendant	2550-55-2660-60-3200	01-06-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK
9	Mr.S.E. Shivakumar	Farm Attendant	2550-55-2660-60-3200	01-06-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK
10	Mr.N.M.Marulasiddaiah	Driver-Cum-Mechanic	3050-75-3950-80-4950	01-06-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK
11	Mr.S. Shivakumar	Driver-Cum-Mechanic	3050-75-3950-80-4950	01-06-05	Per.	Gen.	KVK

10. Plan of Human Resource Development of KVK personnel during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Discipline	Area of training required	Institution where training is offered	Approximate duration (days)
1	Agronomy	Hybrid Rice Seed production	DRR, Hyderabad	10
2	Agronomy	Recent advances in oil seed production	DOR, Hyderabad	10
3	Animal Science	Recent advances in animal nutrition	NIANP, Bangalore	05
4	Horticulture	Production of quality planting material for Horticultural crops	IIHR, Bangalore	06
5	Horticulture	Post Harvest Technologies in Horticulture crops	IIHR, Bangalore	06
6	Agronomy	Recent advances in training management	NAARM, Hyderabad	09
7	Computer programmer	Web designing, Database management	Computer technology, Davanagere	90 (1 hour/day)
8	Superintendent	Inventory (Store) System	Tally Academy	90 (1 hour/day)
9	Steno-Cum-Comp. Operator	Inventory (Store) System	Tally Academy	90 (1 hour/day)
10	Home Science	Recent advances in food processing, value addition and post harvest technology	UAS, Bangalore	10
11	Fisheries	Recent advances in aquaculture technology	CIFA, Bhuvaneshwar	15

11. Infrastructure:**i) Total Area (ha) with KVK along with Survey Numbers:**

Area Cultivated	Area occupied by buildings and roads	Area with demonstration units (Dairy & Seri.)
15.50 Acres	1.12 Acres	1.83 Guntas

ii) Buildings

Admn. Building			Farmer's Hostel			Staff Quarters			Details of Demonstration Units		
Plinth area (SQM)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Plinth area (SQM)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Plinth area (SQM)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Name	Plinth area (SQM)	Cost (Rs. in lakh)
550	47.55	2007-08	300	21.24	2007-08	392	28.61	2007-08	Dairy	79.30	2.25
									Sericulture	79.30	3.16

iii) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Model	Actual cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Tempo Cruiser	2005	4,99,250/-	45,790	Good
Hero Honda CD Deluxe	2006	39,298/-	14,470	Good

iv) Equipments and AV aids

Sl. No.	Name of Equipments	Date of purchase	Cost (Rs.in lakh)	Present status
1	Tractor & Trailer	2005	4,99,995/-	Good
2	Xerox Machine	2006	73,840/-	Good
3	Digital Camera	2006	19,900/-	Good
4	Over Head Projector	2006	19,935/-	Good
5	TV with DVD Player (Funded by: SHIMUL)	2006	11,350/-	Good
6	Power tiller (Funded by cotton FLD)	2008	99,400/-	Good

12. Details of SAC meeting conducted during 2007-08 and proposed during 2008-09

Sl. No	Date: 04-03-2008	
	Conducted during 2007-08	Proposed for 2008-09
1	<p><u>Fourth SAC meeting was conducted on 4th March 2008 and the following recommendations were made.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject Matter Specialist (Horticulture) should be deputed to KVK Coimbatore/Salem to collect the details on Nutritional tonic and bring the same for testing here. • Write a project proposal for establishment of Vermicompost Units (Vermi Hatcheries) and submit to the Directorate of Bio-Fertilizer Bangalore. • KVK staff to help farmers in adopting 'Precision Farming'. Create Precision Farming Association and try to export the produce. • To start Farmers Field School (FFS) which is a role model for scientist and farmers interaction. • To submit a project proposal on Bio-fertilizer production through the Department of Horticulture for subsidy. (Rs. 25.0 lakh fund is available for "Plant Health Clinic and Disease Forecast Unit establishment".) • To use the Animal Husbandry demo units properly and asked the SMS (Animal Science) and SMS (Horticulture) to visit Namakkal KVK (TANUVAS) for studying the various activities particularly about the demonstration units established there which are being maintained from revolving fund. Namakkal KVK is generating lot of income from Animal Husbandry units and the same can be replicated here. • Asked KVK scientists to attend ZARS meetings to collect latest information on technologies. • Involve the ARS Scientists Kathalagere for demonstrations of KVKs related to Coconut Black Headed Caterpillar (CBHC). • Encourage integrated farming system and KVK should work in this direction. • Use coconut waste for Vermicomposting. Coconut husk/fiber contains Lignin which needs to be degraded. KVK, Kasaragod has developed earthworm species for degrading Lignin. Bring this earthworm species, multiply and distribute among farmers. SMS (Agronomy) should take initiation in this regard. 	<p>Fifth SAC meeting is fixed on 22nd October 2008</p>

II. PLAN FOR TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

1: OPERATIONAL AREA DETAILS FOR 2008-09

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified thrust areas
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jagalur	Chikkabantanhalli cluster (Chikkabantanhalli, Hoskere, Sokke, Kechenahalli)	Onion	- Low productivity due to use of Local Variety(Jagalur local)	- Popularization of HYV Arka kalyan
			Dry land Horticulture	- Low water availability - Major area in rainfed	- Promotion of fruit crops/ vegetable crops/ flower crops
			Ragi	- Low yield - Local varieties - No bio-fertilizer - No micro nutrient application - No value addition	- High yield varieties - Seed treatment - Micro nutrient application - Value added products of Ragi
			Navane	- Low yield - Local varieties - No recommended dose of fertilizer - No micro nutrient application - No value addition	- Improved varieties - Seed treatment - Recommended dose of fertilizer - Value added products of Navane
			Livestock rearing	- Low milk production / low quality milk production - Infertility problems in cattle - Foot and mouth disease and mastitis	- Feeding and breeding - Disease control
2	Harapanahalli	Budihal Cluster (Budihal, Anajigere, Nandikamba, Kallahalli Nandibevur)	Livestock rearing	- Low milk production / low quality milk production - Infertility problems in cattle - Foot and mouth disease and mastitis	- Feeding and breeding - Disease control

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Harapanahalli	Budihal Cluster (Budihal, Anajigere, Nandikamba, Kallahalli Nandibevur)	Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No RDF - Sucking pest - Boll worms - Leaf reddening and square drying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bt Cotton - Seed treatment - Growth regulators - Micronutrient and RDF - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
			Sunflower (Rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genuine seeds - Bud necrosis and BHC - No Micronutrients (Zinc and Boron) - Close Spacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authenticated seeds - IPM - Micro nutrient spray - Recommended spacing
			Dry land Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low water availability - Major area in rain fed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of fruit crops/ vegetable crops/ flower crops
3	Channagiri	Hodigere Cluster (Hodigere, Koretegere, Bommenahalli, Neethigere, Devarahalli, Marabanahalli, Basavapattana Daginakatte Garaga)	Livestock rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low milk production / low quality milk production - Infertility problems in cattle - Foot and mouth disease and mastitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feeding and breeding - Disease control
			Arecanut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Button shedding - Lower productivity due to improper nutrient management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Nutrient Management - Method of application of fertilizers.
			Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower bunch weight due to improper nutrient management - Psuedostem weevil damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Crop Management in Banana - Stem injection
			Ragi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Local varieties - No bio-fertilizer - No micro nutrient application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High yield varieties - Seed treatment - Micro nutrient application
			Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Potash application - No micronutrient application - Stem borer - Downey mildew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) - Zinc application - Resistant variety/ hybrid
			Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper nutrient management - No knowledge on seed treatment - BPH and blight - Planting of aged seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INM - Seed treatment - IPM

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Channagiri	Hodigere Cluster (Hodigere, Koretegere, Bommenahalli, Neethigere, Devarahalli, Marabanahalli, Basavapattana Dagainakatte Garaga)	Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No RDF - Sucking pest - Boll worms - Leaf reddening and square drying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bt Cotton - Seed treatment - Growth regulators - Micronutrient and RDF - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
			Bengalgram (Rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor yield - Poor knowledge on seed treatment - Wilt and pod borer - Shriveled seeds - Loss of grains due to storage pests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Yielding Variety (HYV) - Seed treatment - IPM - Scientific storage of pulses
			Redgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Poor knowledge on use of bio fertilizers - Pod borer - Loss of grains due to storage pests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HYV - Seed treatment - IPM - Scientific storage of pulses
			Groundnut (Kharif)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous use of local variety - Collar rot, root rot and wilting - Tikka - No gypsum application - More energy, labour and time consumption for stripping and shelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HY and resistant variety - Seed treatment - Chemical control - Gypsum application - Groundnut stripper and decorticator
			Sunflower (Kharif)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genuine seeds - Bud necrosis and BHC - No Micronutrients (Zinc and Boron) - Close Spacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authenticated seeds - IPM - Micro nutrient spray - Recommended spacing
			Tank fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology - Lower income per unit area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable integrated fish farming with polyculture
4.	Davanagere	Kandagal Cluster (Kandagal, Bada, Mallenahalli, Ramagondanahalli)	Livestock Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low milk production / low quality milk production - Infertility problems in cattle - Foot and mouth disease and mastitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feeding and breeding - Disease control

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Davanagere	Kandagal Cluster (Kandagal, Bada, Mallenahalli, Ramagondanahalli)	Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Potash application - No micronutrient application - Stem borer - Downey mildew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) - Zn application - Resistant variety/ hybrid
			Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper nutrient management - No knowledge on seed treatment - BPH and blight - Planting of aged seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INM - Seed treatment - IPM
			Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Woolly aphid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resistant variety
			Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mono cropping - Poor soil fertility - No value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop rotation - Pulse crop - Importance of soybean and value added products
			Tank fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology - Lower income per unit area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable integrated fish farming with polyculture
			Groundnut (Rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous use of local variety - Collar rot, root rot and wilting - Tikka - No gypsum application - More energy, labour and time consumption for stripping and shelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HY and resistant variety - Seed treatment - Chemical control - Gypsum application - Groundnut stripper and decorticator
			Sunflower (Kharif)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genuine seeds - Bud necrosis and BHC - No Micronutrients (Zinc and Boron) - Close Spacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authenticated seeds - IPM - Micro nutrient spray - Recommended spacing
			Drudgery reducing equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy labour and time consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of Drudgery reducing implements in ragi, maize, sunflower, Paddy, groundnut and vegetables

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Davanagere	Kandagal Cluster (Kandagal, Bada, Mallenahalli, Ramagondanahalli)	Nutrition education	- Malnutrition among preschoolers and anemia among adolescent girls	- Importance nutritious foods for preschoolers and preparation of low cost nutritious mixes - Importance of Iron and other nutrients during adolescent period
			Mushroom cultivation	- Non availability of good quality seed - Crude method of mushroom cultivation	- Scientific method of production and processing of Oyster mushroom
			Coconut	- Higher incidence of BHC and Mites. - Lower productivity	- Integrated Crop Management in Coconut - Root feeding with Monocrotophos - Release of parasite (<i>Goniozus nephentidis</i>)
			Medicinal and Aromatic crops	- Production in few acres	- Popularization of important Medicinal and Aromatic crops.
5.	Harihara	Jigali Cluster (Jigali, K.N. Halli, Devarabelekere, J. Kumblur)	Livestock rearing	- Low milk production / low quality milk production - Infertility problems in cattle - Foot and mouth disease and mastitis	- Feeding and breeding - Disease control
			Coconut	- Higher incidence of BHC and Mites. - Lower productivity	- Integrated Crop Management in Coconut - Root feeding with Monocrotophos - Release of parasite (<i>Goniozus phentidis</i>)
			Tank fisheries	- Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology - Lower income per unit area	- Sustainable integrated fish farming with polyculture

SUMMARY OF LIST OF THRUST AREAS FOR THE KVK FOR 2008-09

- Integrated nutrient management in maize, minor millets, paddy, sunflower and groundnut
- Recycling of crop waste for vermicomposting
- Integrated pests management in paddy, groundnut, sunflower, cotton, bengalgram and redgram
- Popularization of high yielding variety/ hybrids in cereals and oil seeds
- Livestock nutrition
- Breeding problems in cattle
- Quality clean milk production
- Disease control in livestock
- Sustainable integrated fish farming with polyculture
- Enrichment and value addition to cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables for nutritional security and income generating activities
- Drudgery reduction in farm and house hold level for farm women
- Family nutrition management
- Technology support and income generating activities for women SHG members
- Integrated Nutrient Management in Coconut, Arecanut and Banana
- Black headed caterpillar and mites management in Coconut

2. Abstract of interventions proposed based on the prioritized problems during 2008-09

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Prioritized Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT	Title of FLD	Title of Training	Title of Training for extension personnel	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No micronutrient application - No potash application - Stem borer 	Integrated nutrient management	Popularization of NAH- 2049	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved cultivation practices - Soil fertility and nutrient management - Vermicompost production - Demonstration of maize sheller - Value added products in maize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved cultivation practices - Value added products in maize 	Grama sabhas, Field visits Field day
2.	Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper nutrient management - BPH and blight 	--	Introduction of HYV (TANU KMP-101)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery management - INM - Role of pheromone traps for management of stem borer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent advances in Paddy cultivation 	Seminar Field day
3.	Minor millets (Ragi and Navane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Local varieties - No bio-fertilizer - No micro nutrient application - No recommended dose of fertilizer 	--	Introduction and popularization of HYV Ragi (GPU-28) and Navane (RS-118)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertilizer management - Seed treatment with bio fertilizers - Value addition in ragi and navane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value addition in ragi and navane 	Field day

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Groundnut (Kharif/rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collar rot, root rot and wilting - Tikka - No gypsum application - More energy, labour and time consumption for stripping and shelling 	--	Popularization of resistant variety GPBD-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - INM - Importance of gypsum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved cultivation practices - Seed production techniques 	Field day, TV shows Agri camps
5.	Sunflower (Kharif/Rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of genuine seeds - Bud necrosis and BHC - No micronutrients (Zinc and Boron) - Close spacing 	--	Integrated Crop Management KBSH-53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved cultivation methods - Use of micronutrient spray - Role of beneficial insects for seed setting 	Recent advances in production technology	Field day, TV shows
6.	Bengalgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor yield - Poor knowledge on seed treatment - Wilt and pod borer - Shriveled seeds 	--	- Introduction of wilt and drought tolerant variety (JJ – 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment and fertilizer management - Role of pheromone traps in management of pod borer 	Integrated crop management	TV shows, Field days
7.	Red gram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Poor knowledge on use of bio fertilizers - Pod borer 	--	- Introduction of HYV BRG-2 for late Kharif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production technology - Importance of short duration varieties - Installation of the pheromone traps - IPM 	- Recent advances in IPM technology	Field day

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Soybean	- Mono cropping - Poor soil fertility - No value addition	--	Introduction of Monetta and KB-79	- Cultivation practices - Importance of intercrop in Sugarcane - Crop rotation and soil health management	Soil fertility and crop rotation	Field day
9.	Cotton	- No RDF - Sucking pest - Boll worms - Leaf reddening and square drying	--	Integrated Crop Management in Bt (MRC-6918)	- Importance of Bt cotton - Management of pest through pheromone traps - Growth regulators	Recent advances in production technology	FFS, Field day, TV shows
10.	Sugarcane	- Low yield - Woolly aphid incidence	--	Popularization of woolly aphid resistant variety COVC- 2003-165	- Production technology - Inter cropping	Production technology	Field day
11.	Coconut	- Higher incidence of BHC - Mites infestation - Poor nutrition	Assessment of nutritional tonic to strengthen coconut palms	Integrated management of BHC in Coconut	Improved production technology in Coconut	Management of BHC in Coconut	FFS Seminar Workshop Method demonstration
12.	Arecanut	- Button shedding - Micronutrient deficiency	--	Integrated nutrient management in Arecanut	Improved production technology in Arecanut	Integrated Nutrient Management in Arecanut.	Seminar Workshop Method demonstration
13.	Banana	- Lower productivity - Panama wilt and Pseudo stem weevil incidence	--	Use of micronutrient spray (Banana special) in Banana	Improved production technology in Banana	Integrated Nutrient Management in Banana	Seminar Workshop Method demonstration

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Onion	– Purple blotch disease – Low productivity due to use of local variety (Jagalur local)	--	Popularization of HYV Arka Kalyan.	Production technology of Onion	Management of purple blotch disease in Onion.	Seminar Workshop Method demonstration
15.	Dry land Horticulture	– Major area in rainfed – Low water availability	--	--	Dry land Horticulture	Dry land Horticulture	Seminar Workshop Exposure visits.
16.	Drudgery reducing implements (Rotary weeder, cycle weeder and twin wheel hoe weeder)	– Energy labour and time consumption	Assessment of drudgery reducing implements	--	Use of Drudgery reducing implements in ragi, maize, sunflower, paddy, groundnut and vegetables	Demonstration of drudgery reducing implements	Workshop
17.	Ragi malt	– Malnutrition among preschoolers	Impact of Ragi malt on physical and mental status of preschoolers	--	- Importance nutritious foods for preschoolers - Preparation of low cost nutritious mixes	Demonstration of low cost nutritious mixes	--
18.	Composite flour mix	– Anemia among adolescent girls	Impact of composite flour on health status of adolescent girls	--	- Importance of Iron and other nutrients during adolescent period - Management of balanced diet	Demonstration of composite flour mixes	--
19.	Post harvest technology	– Loss of grains due to storage pests	--	Safe storage of pulses	- Scientific storage of grains	Scientific storage of grains	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non availability of good quality seed - Crude method of mushroom cultivation 	--	Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific method of production and processing of Oyster mushroom - Nutrition education regarding therapeutic and nutritional importance of mushroom 	Nutrition education regarding therapeutic and nutritional importance of mushroom	--
21.	Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology - Lower income per unit area 	--	Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable integrated fish aquaculture in inland ponds - Aquaculture as a profitable entrepreneurship - Fish seed rearing - Fish farm management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable integrated fish aquaculture in inland ponds - Fish farm management 	Radio talk, TV programme, relevant brochures

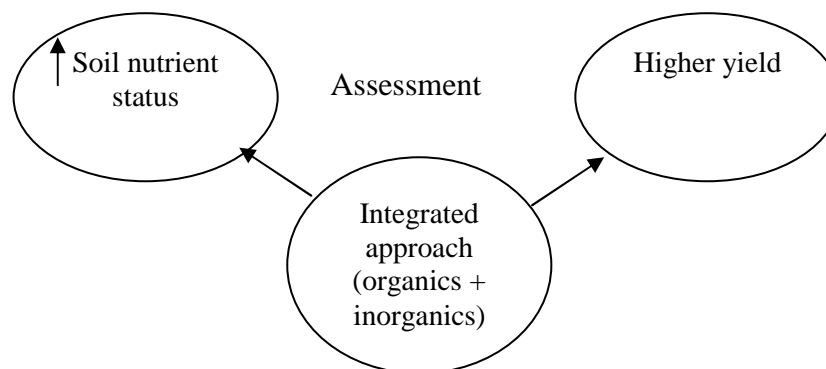
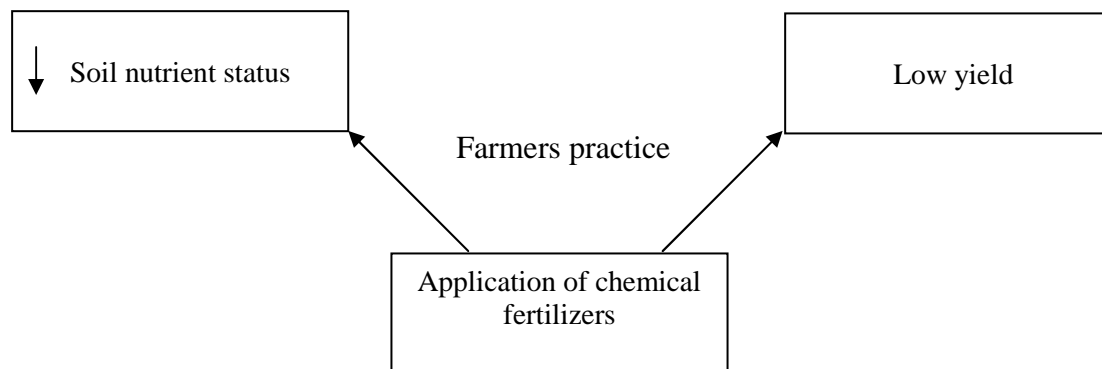
3. Details of technology assessment

Sl.No.	Problem identified	Technology for assessment	No. of On Farm Trials
1	Low nutrient status in soil, no integrated approaches	Integrated nutrient management in Maize	05
2	Higher pest incidence in Coconut	Use of TNAU Coconut tonic to strengthen Coconut palms	05
3	Low nitrogen and energy content in the paddy straw	Effect of feeding urea treated paddy straw (Enriched) along with grain mixture on milk production in crossbred milch cows	10
4	Increased cost of production of milk	Use of leguminous fodder crops in ration for reducing the feeding cost in milk production	10
5	Energy labour and time consumption	Assessment of drudgery reducing implements	10
6	Malnutrition among preschoolers	Impact of Ragi malt on physical and mental status of preschoolers	10
7	Anemia among adolescent girls	Impact of composite flour on health status of adolescent girls	10

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09

MAIZE

- 1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Integrated Nutrient Management in Maize**
- 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Zone IV (Davanagere taluk)
- 3. Production System : Rainfed
- 4. Problem definition : No RDF, no integration of organics and inorganic fertilizers, low soil nutrient status leads to low yield.
- 5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 150 farmers and 200 ha area.
 7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : To get the higher yield without affecting the soil nutrient status.
 8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	50% NP and no Potash application	--	Cost of fertilizer is very high.
2.	Technological Option 1	100% (150 : 75 : 40 NPK kg/ha)	POP, UAS (B)	Higher yields can be obtained
3.	Technological Option 2	75% NPK + 25% N (42 kg) through vermicompost	UAS (B)	Higher yields can be obtained without affecting the soil health

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Soil test before and after.
 2. Plant height (cm)
 3. Number of cobs per plant
 4. Number of seeds/row per cob
 5. Income per ha

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kandagal	Eshwarappa	0.4
2.		Mahesha	0.4
3.		Channabasappa B.R.	0.4
4.		Chandrashekar K.G.	0.4
5.		Praveen G.N.	0.4
Total			2.0

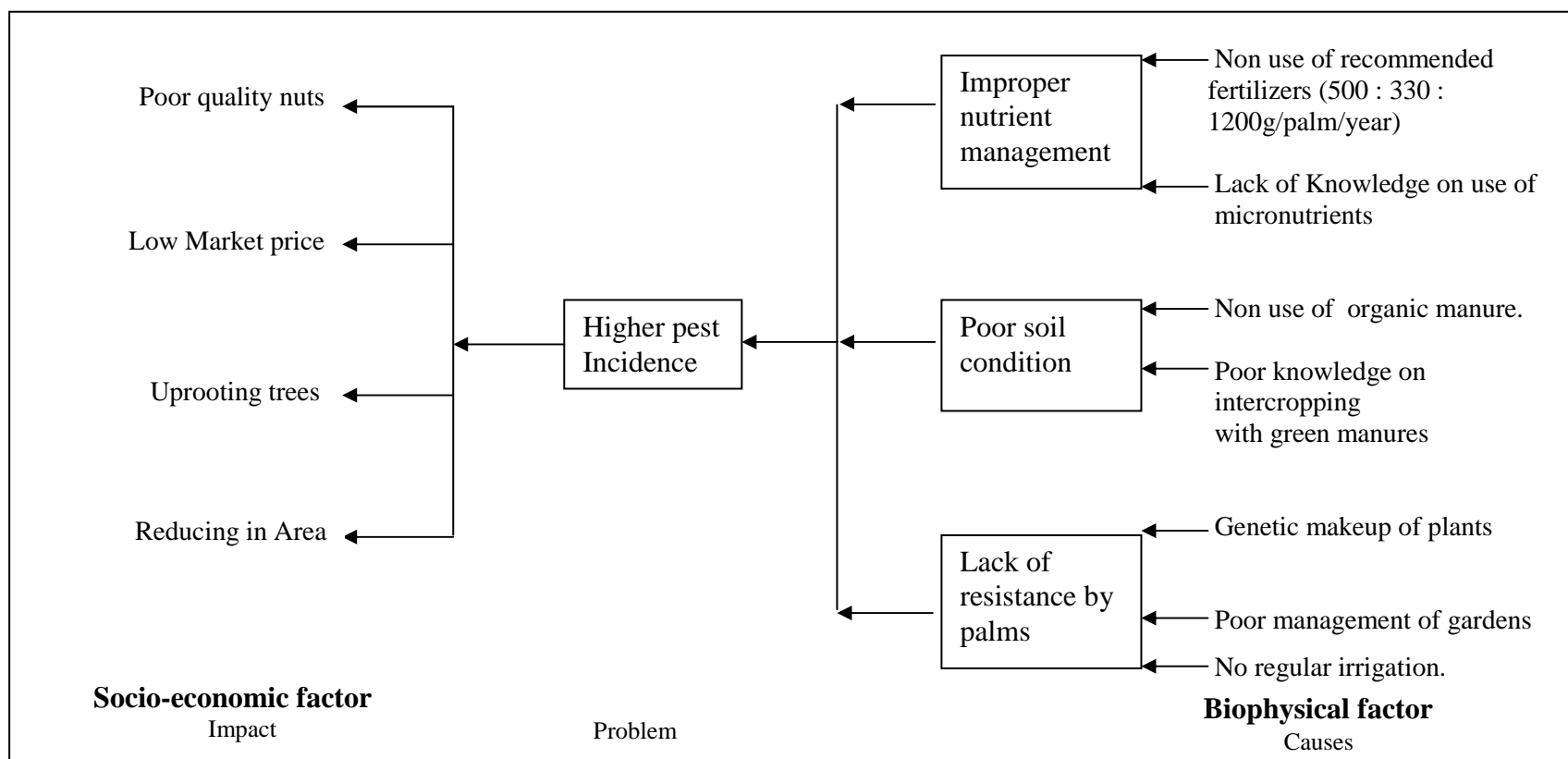
11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds	30 kg	Rs.30/kg	900.00
2	Fertilizers MOP	500 kg	Rs. 500/q	2500.00
3	Vermicompost	4.2 tons	Rs. 3000/t	12000.00
Total				15400.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT

COCONUT

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Application of TNAU Coconut tonic in Coconut**
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Zone IV (Davanagere and Harihara taluk)
3. Production System : Irrigated
4. Problem definition : Higher pest incidence (*Eriophyid* mite and Black Headed Caterpillar) due to lack of resistance in palms
5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 500 farmers and 500 ha area.
 7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : To make Coconut palms healthier by proper nutrition

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice (65 palms)	Application of complex fertilizer (17:17:17) @ 150g/plant.	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers getting 10-15 nuts/bunch. • Poor quality nuts • Higher pest incidence
2.	Technological Option 1 (67 palms)	Integrated nutrient management Murate of Potash- 3.5kg/pl Gypsum- 1.0kg/pl Boron-50g/pl Neem cake – 5kg/pl	POP, UAS (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enriches soil fertility, improves water holding capacity • Imparts resistance to plants • Helps in getting quality nuts.
3.	Technological Option 2 (68 palms)	Nutritional tonic (200 ml / plant – twice a year at 6 months interval)	TNAU, Coimbatore	Strengthens Coconut palms by supplying micronutrients and growth regulators

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of bunches/palm
 2. Number of nuts/bunch
 3. Screening for incidence of pest and diseases

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Thurchghatta	Basavarajappa	1.0
2.	Bullapura	T. Basappa	1.0
3.	Jigali	Basavnagowdru	1.0
4.	Jigali	G.M. Jayadevappa	1.0
5.	Jigali	T. Chandrappa	1.0

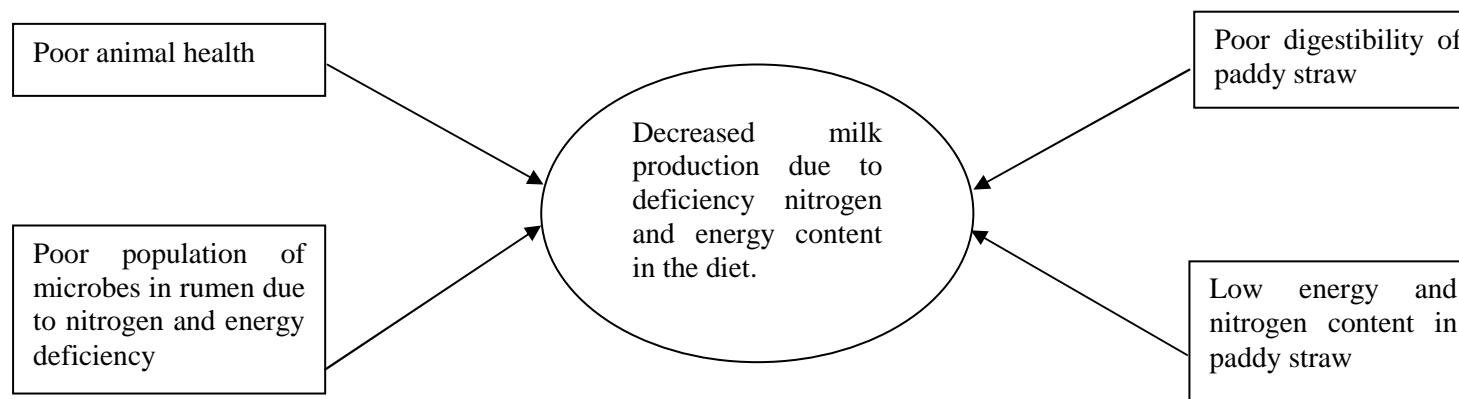
11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Complex fertilizer (17:17:17)	33 kg	8/-	264.00
2	Murate of Potash	235 kg	6/-	1410.00
3	Gypsum	67 kg	10/-	670.00
4	Boron	3.5 kg	75/-	263.00
5	Neem cake	335 kg	8/-	2680.00
6	TNAU coconut tonic	8 lit	375/-	3000.00
Total				8287.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT**ENRICHMENT OF FODDER WITH UREA**

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Effect of feeding urea treated paddy straw along with grain mixture on milk production in crossbred milch cows.**
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern dry zone (Zone-III)
3. Production System : Individual animal rearing by the farmers.
4. Problem definition : Dry roughages especially paddy straw is very low in energy content and does not contain nitrogen. When this straw which is the major feeding stuff is fed to animals, the nutrient availability from the straw will be very low and cause deficiency of both energy and protein in dairy animals there by decreases milk production.

5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages
Rationale for proposing the assessment

: Around 80% of the dairy animals owners are affected with this problem.
 : Some of the feeding trials have indicated that whatever energy is available in paddy straw can be better utilized by treating the straw with feed grade urea. Also when grain mixture is fed to animals, the starch (energy) available in the grains helps in microbial protein synthesis there by helps in increasing the straw digestibility. Combination of grain mixture and urea treated paddy straw has not been tried among dairy farmers. In this assessment, the above said combination will be observed for its efficiency in improving the milk yield.

7. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Feeding only paddy straw along with brans and cakes	--	Only straw is available for feeding animals
2.	Technological Option 1	Feeding 2 kgs urea treated paddy straw along with 2kgs of concentrate mixture daily.	NDRI, Kernal	Voluntary intake and digestibility increase.
3.	Technological Option 2	Feeding urea treated paddy straw along with grain mixture (2kg straw and 1kg of grain mixture per day)	NDRI, Kernal	Voluntary intake and digestibility increase. Production also increases due to the availability of protein and energy (grain starch).

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Milk yield.
2. Cost of milk production.
3. Voluntary intake of paddy straw by the animal
4. General health of the animal

9. Details of farmers

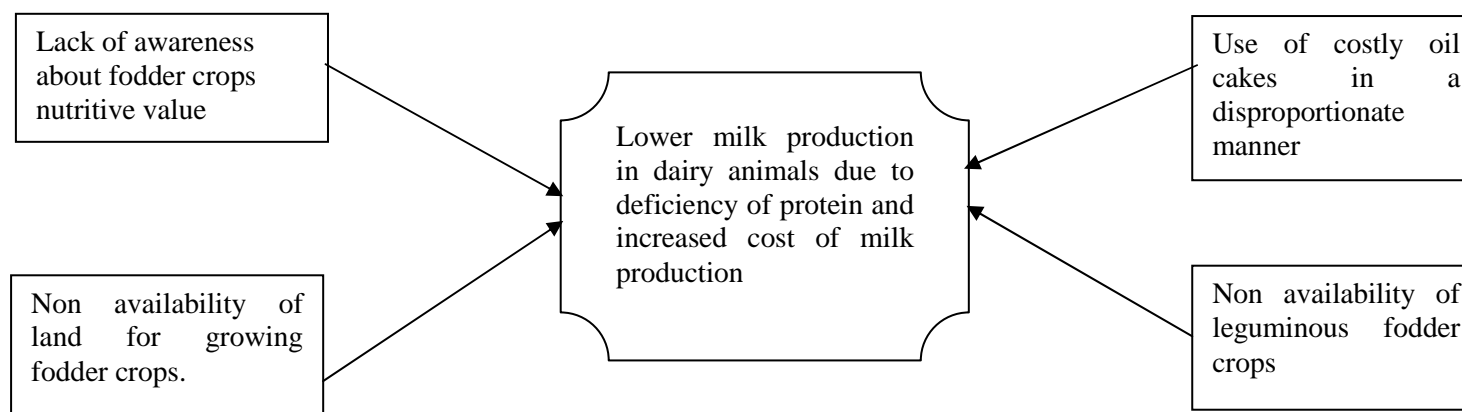
Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer
1.	Hodigere cluster	Thirtharaj
2.		G.M. Prabhakar
3.		Devanna
4.		Lokanna
5.		Prabhakar K.G.
6.		Meenakshamma
7.		Prakashanna H.G.
8.		Manjanna H.E.
9.		Kuberappa M.G.
10.		Mahadevanna

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Deworming	1.5 g bolus X 20	Rs.20/ bolus	400.00
2	Feed grade urea	8 kg/animal X 10	Rs. 5/ kg	400.00
3	Concentrate feeds	100 kg/animal X 5	Rs 10/ kg	5000.00
4	Jowar / Maize	60 kg/animal X 5	Rs. 9/ kg	2700.00
Total				8500.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT**LEGUMINOUS FODDER CROPS IN THE CATTLE RATION**

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Use of leguminous fodder crops in ration for reducing the feeding cost in milk production**
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern dry zone (Zone-III)
3. Production System : Mixed farming (Rearing animals along with crop cultivation)
4. Problem definition : Farmers are not using leguminous fodder crops rich in protein, energy and minerals for animal feeding. They are supplying nitrogen through oil cakes which are very costly and increasing the cost of milk production.
5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : Around 90% of the dairy farmers affected with this problem
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : Leguminous fodder crops are rich in crude protein and total digestible nutrients (energy). Farmers are not utilizing the fodder crops which are less costlier when compared to feeding of oil cakes. Also animal health improves by feeding leguminous fodder crops. Therefore, this trial helps farmers in assessing the benefits of using leguminous fodder crops in the ration.
8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Feeding non leguminous fodder crops and brans and oil cakes	--	Feeding animals with non leguminous fodder crops as it is available to the farmers
2.	Technological Option 1	Feeding non leguminous fodder crops along with concentrate feeds as per the nutrient requirement of animal (NRC standards) for 2 months	NDRI, Kernal	Meeting the energy requirement through non leguminous fodder crops and crude protein through concentrates
3.	Technological Option 2	Feeding leguminous and non leguminous fodder crops (1:3 ratio) along with concentrate mixture as per the nutrient requirement of animal (NRC standards) for 2months	NDRI, Kernal	Leguminous fodder crop contains crude protein helps in reducing the concentrate feeding requirement.

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Milk yield.
2. Cost of milk production.
3. Animal health status.

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer
1.	Kandagal	M. Manjunatha
2.		K.B. Rudresh
3.		G.B. Thippeswamy
4.		K.M. Harish
5.		G. S. Channabasappa
6.		Maheshwarappa
7.		K. G. Shankaramurthy
8.		Nandish K.G
9.		C.M. Kallesh
10.		K.M. Nagarajappa

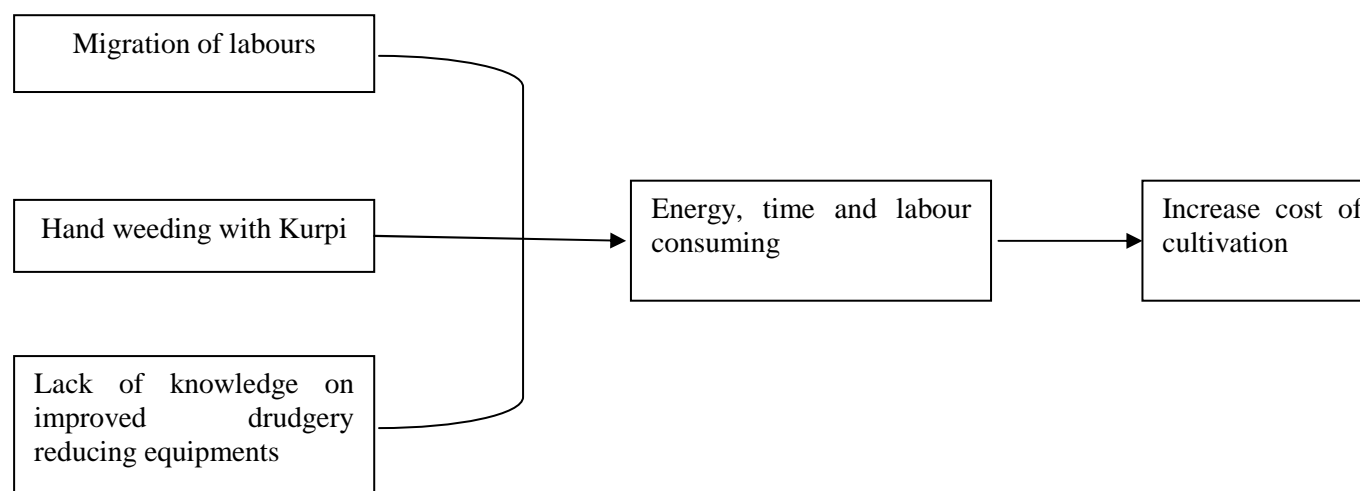
11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Deworming	1.5 g bolus X 20	Rs.20/ bolus	400.00
2	Stylosanthes/ lucerne	3 kg/animal X 5	Rs. 150/ kg	2250.00
3	Concentrate feeds	100 kg/animal X 5	Rs 10/ kg	5000.00
4	Mineral mixture	2 kg/animal X 5	Rs. 70/ kg	700.00
Total				8350.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT**DRUDGERY REDUCING IMPLEMENTS**

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Assessment of weeders as drudgery reducing implements in maize, ragi, sugarcane and pulses**
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Zone IV (Davanagere)
3. Production System : --
4. Problem definition : Weeding in field crops is energy, time and labour consuming in turn increase cost of cultivation

5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : 125 farm women in two villages
 7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : Use of weeders reduces the drudgery, time and labour consumption in turn reduces the cost of cultivation

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Hand weeding (Kurpi)	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor knowledge on improved drudgery reducing equipments
2.	Technological Option 1	Rotary weeder	PHT, UAS (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less time, energy and labour consuming Reduce cost on weeding
3.	Technological Option 2	Cycle weeder	PHT, UAS (B)	
4.	Technological Option 3	Twin wheel hoe weeder	PHT, UAS (B)	

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Time consumed for weeding per acre
 2. Weed biomass per sq.m.
 2. No. of labours required for weeding per acre
 3. Cost of cultivation per acre

10. Details of farmers

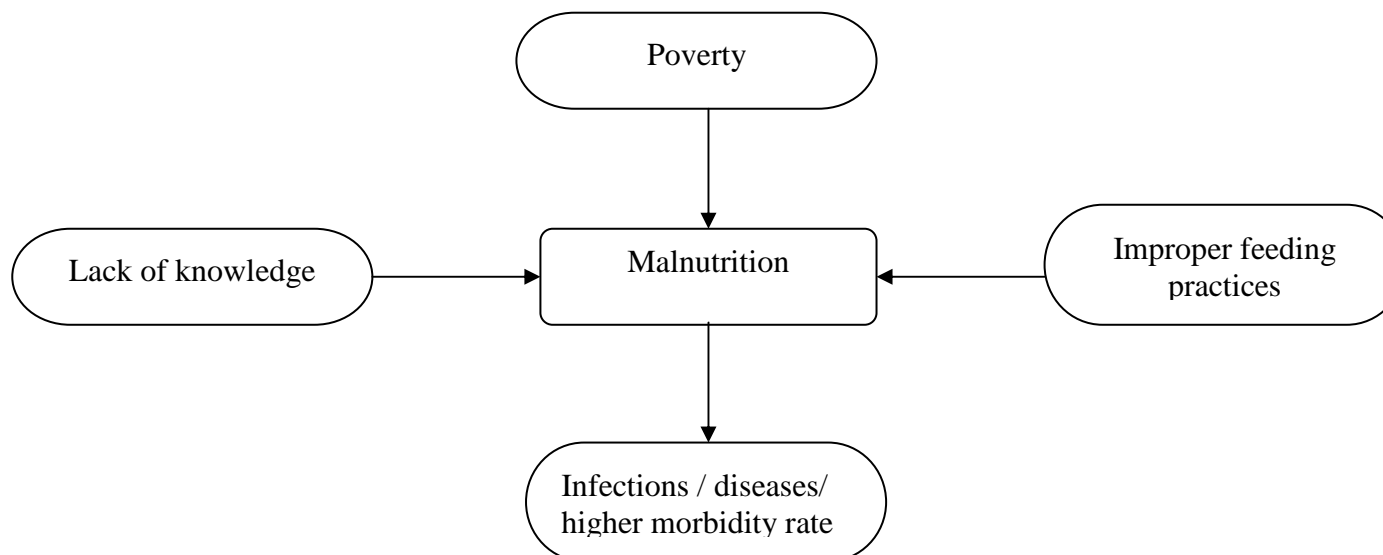
Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farm women	Unit (No.)
1.	Mallenahalli	Mamatha	3 weeders to group
2.		Kavitha	
3.		Savithamma	
4.		Kamamma	
5.		Suvaramma	
6.	Kandgal	Devika	3 weeders to group
7.		Gangamma	
8.		Kavitha Veeraiah	
9.		Yashoda	
10.		Sakamma	

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Rotary weeder	2	850.00	1700.00
2	Twin wheel hoe weeder	2	850.00	1700.00
3	Cycle weeder	2	1800.00	3600.00
Total				7000.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT**VALUE ADDED PRODUCT IN RAGI (MALT)**

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Impact of Ragi malt on physical and mental status of preschoolers**
 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Zone IV (Davanagere)
 3. Production System : --
 4. Problem definition : Prevalence of malnutrition among preschool children
 5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of preschoolers suffering from malnutrition (grade I, II, III) in the operational area : 65 Children

7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : To improve nutritional and health status of preschoolers and to achieve better nutritional security among preschoolers.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Locally available food grains	--	--
2.	Technological Option 1	Ragi malt (Ragi, Wheat and Green gram)	UAS (B)	To achieve nutritional security and to reduce morbidity and mortality because of Protein Energy Malnutrition
3.	Technological Option 2	Ragi malt with 10% soy flour	UAS (B)	

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Anthropometric measurements
2. Nutritional survey
3. Acceptability

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	No. of children	Unit (No.)
1.	Mallenahalli	10	1 Anganavadi center
2.	Kandagal	10	1 Anganavadi center

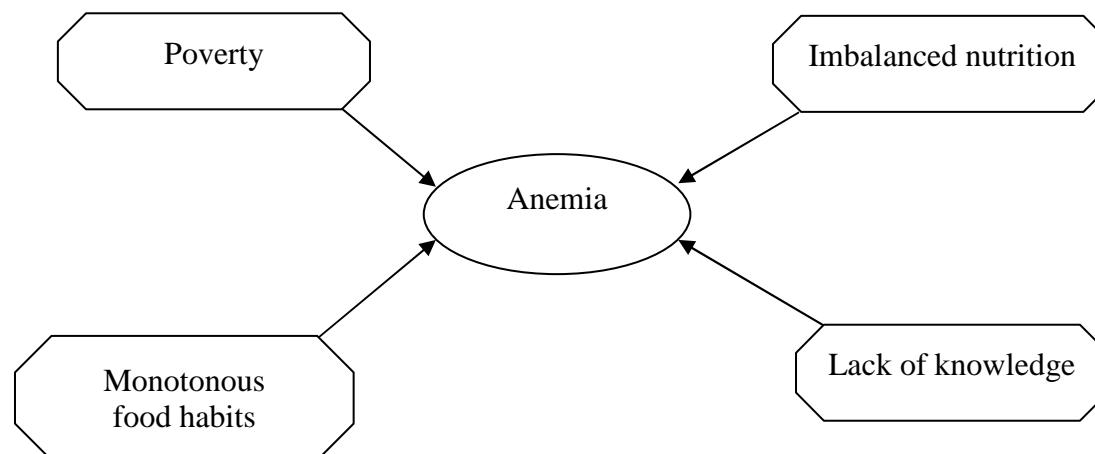
11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Ragi malt	60 kg	80-00/kg	4800-00
2	Ragi malt with soy flour	60 kg	85-00/kg	5100-00
Total				9900.00

PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE OF ASSESSMENT

ENRICHED COMPOSITE FLOUR

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : **Impact of composite flour on nutritional status of adolescent girls**
 2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Zone IV (Davanagere)
 3. Production System : --
 4. Problem definition : Prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls which leads to growth retardation, mental stress and low work efficiency
 5. Problem Cause Diagram :



6. Number of adolescent girls suffering from anemia in the operational area : 45 girls
 7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : To improve health status of adolescent girls

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl.No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Normal food habit	--	--
2.	Technological Option 1	Composite flour (Wheat, Seed Amaranth , Soy, Greengram, Meti powder)	UAS (B)	To achieve nutritional security among adolescent girls and to reduce mental stress in turn improves work efficiency.

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Anthropometric measurements
2. Nutritional survey
3. Acceptability

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	No. of Girls
1.	Ramagondanahalli	10

11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Composite flour	90 kg	50-00/kg	4500-00
Total				4500-00

4. Details of Frontline Demonstrations

PLAN OF FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR 2008-09 Including Oilseeds, Pulses, Cotton, Cereals, Horticultural Crops, Plantation Crops, Commercial Crops And Enterprises

MAIZE

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization and nutrient management in maize hybrid (NAH-2049).**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Low yield, no micronutrient application, no potash application, stem borer.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Maize	20-22	24-25	16-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local hybrids • Recommended dose of fertilizers not used • No micro nutrient application • Stem borer problem 	Low yield due to stem borer and no potash application.

5. Objective of the demonstration : Increase the yield through the use of resistant hybrid.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Use of resistant hybrid will reduce the stem borer incidence inturns increases the yield.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Resistant variety (NAH-2049)	UAS, Bangalore	--	Resistant to stem borer and downey mildew

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Number of seeds/rows per cob
 3. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)	Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)	
1	Hodigere	G.S. Mahesh	0.4	19	Kandagal	Shashidhara	0.4	
2		Kubendrappa	0.4	20		G. B Thippeswamy	0.4	
3		Rajanna	0.4	21		K.M. Nagarajappa	0.4	
4		Nagaraja	0.4	22		K.G. Shankaramurthy	0.4	
5		Halesh	0.4	23		Madhusudhana	0.4	
6		Srinivas	0.4	24		K. Verrabharappa	0.4	
7		Kenchappa	0.4	25		Nagaraja .C.R	0.4	
8		Revakka	0.4	26		Yathish	0.6	
9		Murigeppa	0.4	27		N.R. Arunakumar	0.4	
10		G.S. Girish	0.4	28		Kallesh C.M	0.4	
11		Prabhakar	0.4	29		Rajeshwari	0.4	
12		Thirtharaj Neelamma	0.4	30		Verranna	0.6	
13		Basavanagowda	0.4	31		Neelappa	0.4	
14		Ramesha	0.4	32		Mallenahalli	Siddesh	0.4
15		Ninganna	0.4	33			Prassana	0.6
16	Bommenahalli	Rudreshappa	0.4	34	Mahendra		0.4	
17		Niramala	0.4	35	Revanna		0.4	
18		Halleshappa	0.4	36	Mamatha	0.4		
Total			7.2	Total			7.8	

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (NAH-2049)	225 kg	Rs. 40/ kg	9000-00
2	MOP	7.5 q	Rs. 400/ q	3000-00
3	Zinc sulphate	150 kg	Rs. 60/ kg	9000-00
Total				21000-00

PADDY

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Introduction and Popularization of high yielding variety (TANU-KMP-101)**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Improper nutrient management, BPH and blight.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Paddy	25 q	30-40 q	20-25 q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper nutrient management - No knowledge on seed treatment - BPH and BLB - Planting of aged seedlings 	Low yield

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization of high yielding TANU variety
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Continuous use of local variety has reduced the yield with high pest incidence.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
TANU (KMP-101)	UAS, Bangalore	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 130-135 days duration - Medium rice - Expected yield 45-50q/ha

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Number of hills per plant
 3. Number of panicle per plant
 4. Income/ha

9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kurki	Prabhakar	0.4
2.		Veeresh	0.4
3.		Shanmugha	0.4
4.		Kallesh	0.4
5.	Mallenahalli	Mamatha w/o Ravikumar	0.4
6.		Savithamma	0.6
7.		Rathnamma	0.4
8.		Manjappa	0.4
9.		Basavarajappa	0.4
10.	Kandagal	Mahesh	0.4
11.		Palakshappa	0.4
12.		Dhanyakumar	0.4
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (TANU)	310 kg	Rs. 13 /kg	4030-00
2	Pheromone traps	25 No.	Rs. 250/ha	1250-00
Total				5280-00

RAGI

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization high yielding variety (GPU-28)**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Low yield, local varieties, no bio-fertilizer, no micro nutrient application, no recommended dose of fertilizer.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Ragi	15-20	30	12-15	- Growing local varieties - High seed rate - No bio fertilizers - No RDF/micronutrient	Low yield

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization of high yielding variety for increasing the yield.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Replacement of local variety with HYV increases the production and productivity.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
GPU – 28	UAS, Bangalore	--	- Neck blast resistant - 110 to 115 days duration - Suited for August sowing

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Number of Fingers per plant
 3. Income/ha

9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Chikkabantanahalli	Basavaraj M.S.	1.0
2.		Mahantesha D.	1.0
3.		Ramesha	1.0
4.		Ningappa	1.0
5.		Anandamma K.	1.0
6.		Parvathamma	1.0
7.		Renukamma	1.0
8.		Chandrappa M.B.	1.0
9.		Nagaiah B.M.	1.0
10.		Karibasaiah	1.0
11.	Hodigere cluster	Shadakshari	1.0
12.		Ravikumar	1.0
13.		Nagaraj	1.0
14.		Basavaraj	1.0
15.		Prabhakar	1.0
16.		Kuberappa	1.0
17.		Girishappa	1.0
18.		Gajendrappa	1.0
19.		Shivaraj	1.0
20.		Gururaj	1.0
Total			20.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (GPU-28)	240 kg	Rs. 15/ kg	3600-00
2	Seed treatment Bio fertilizers	8 kg	Rs. 100 for 400 gm	2000-00
3	Micro nutrient Zinc	50 kg	Rs. 60/kg	3000-00
Total				8600-00

NAVANE

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization high yielding variety (RS-118)**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Low yield, local varieties, no bio-fertilizer, no recommended dose of fertilizer.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Navane	--	--	4.0	- Growing local varieties - High seed rate - No bio fertilizers - No RDF/micronutrient	Lower productivity

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization of high yielding variety by increasing the yield.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Replacement of local variety with HYV increases the production and productivity.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
RS- 118	UAS, Bangalore	--	- 100 days duration - Suitable for late sowing - Yield 10-15 q/ha

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Number of Fingers per plant
 3. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Chikkabantanahalli	Basavaraj M.S.	0.6
2.		Mahantesha D.	0.4
3.		Ramesha	0.6
4.		Ningappa	0.6
5.		Anandamma K.	0.4
6.		Parvathamma	0.4
7.		Renukamma	0.6
8.		Chandrappa M.B.	0.4
9.		Nagaiah B.M.	0.4
10.		Karibasaiah	0.6
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (RS-118)	50 kg	Rs. 15/kg	750-00
2	Seed treatment Bio fertilizers	2 kg	Rs. 100 for 400 gm	500-00
3	Fertilizer N- 40 kg (Urea)	4.26 q	Rs. 500/q	2130-00
	P-40 kg (SSP)	3.32 q	Rs. 400/q	1328-00
Total				4708-00

SUGARCANE

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization woolly aphid resistant variety (CO-VC-2003-165)**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Low yield, woolly aphid

Crop	Yield gap (ton/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Sugarcane	100-120	150-160	80-100	- Incidence of Woolly aphid - Difficult for spraying to control	Woolly aphid

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization woolly aphid resistant variety.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Difficult to control, wider spacing can be used for inter cropping with vegetables to generate additional income with in 3-4 months.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
CO-VC- 2003-165	VC farm Mandya UAS- Bangalore	--	- Set - 6 tons/ha - Woolly aphid resistant

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of hills per plant
 2. Sugarcane recovery percent
 3. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kandagal cluster	Nagendrappa	0.4
2.		Somashekharaiyah	0.4
3.		Chandrappa	0.4
4.		Nagaraj	0.4
5.		Sureshappa	0.4
Total			2.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Setts CO-VC-2003-165	12 tons	Rs. 1500/ton	18000-00
Total				18000-00

COTTON

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Crop Management**
 2. Production System : Rainfed/Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : No RDF, Sucking pest, Boll worms, Leaf reddening and square drying

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Cotton	28-35	40-42	10-12	- Use of local hybrids - Square drying - Non availability of Bt seeds - Leaf reddening - Boll worms and sucking pest	Decreased cultivable area

5. Objective of the demonstration : To increase the area and yield of Cotton
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : The area under cotton has to be increased with increasing the yield return by reducing cost of production.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
ICM in Bt Cotton	--	--	- Resistant to Boll worm - More number of bolls per plant

- 8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height
2. Number of bolls per plant
3. Yield and Income/ha

9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)	Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Hodigere	Shadakshari	0.4	26.	Hodigere	Neelamma	0.4
2.		Ravikumar	0.4	27.		Kantanna	0.4
3.		Nagaraj	0.4	28.		Karisiddaiah	0.4
4.		Basavaraj	0.4	29.		Rudresh	0.4
5.		Prabhakar	0.4	30.		Virupakshappa	0.4
6.		Kuberappa	0.4	31.	Mallikanna	0.4	
7.		Girishappa	0.4	32.	Anajigere	Siddalingappa	0.4
8.		Gajendrappa	0.4	33.		Kuberappa	0.4
9.		Shivaraj	0.4	34.		Kenchappa	0.4
10.		Gururaj	0.4	35.		T.Bharamagowda	0.4
11.		Siddesh	0.4	36.		Hanumakka	0.4
12.		G.S. Mahesh	0.4	37.	Budihal	Hanumanthappa	0.4
13.		Kubendrappa	0.4	38.		Thuodur uchhangamma	0.4
14.		Rajanna	0.4	39.		Parushappa	0.4
15.		Nagaraja	0.4	40.		A.K. Gonapp	0.4
16.		Halesh	0.4	41.		B.Shivanna	0.4
17.		Srinivas	0.4	42.		Kariyappa	0.4
18.		Kenchappa	0.4	43.		Kotresh	0.4
19.		Revakka	0.4	44.		T. Benuvappa	0.4
20.		Murigeppa	0.4	45.		S. Shivakumar	0.4
21.		G.S. Girish	0.4	46.		Rajappa	0.4
22.		Prabhakar	0.4	47.		S. Shivappa	0.4
23.		Thirtharaj Neelamma	0.4	48.		K. Shivakumar	0.4
24.		Basavanagowda	0.4	49.		Narappa	0.4
25.		Ramesha	0.4	50.		Basamma	0.4
Total			10.0	Total			10.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Full package is followed (Seeds, seed treatment chemical, growth regulator, vermicompost, pesticides)	--	Rs. 1400/acre	70000-00
Total				70000-00

GROUNDNUT

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Crop Management and popularization of disease resistant variety GPBD-4**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Collar rot, root rot and wilting, tikka, no gypsum application, more energy, labour and time consumption for stripping and shelling

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Groundnut	12-15	18-20	8-12	- Use of local varieties - No seed treatment - No gypsum application - Collar rot , Tikka	Lower productivity of the crop

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularizing of resistant variety and to increase the area under GPBD-4.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : To reduce the cost of production and increase the yield using HYV.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
GPBD-4	UAS- Bangalore	--	- Resistant to Tikka - Suited for central dry zone - 105-110 days duration

- 8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of seeds per plant
2. Seed weight
3. Yield and Income/ha

9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Hodigere	Shivaraj	0.4
2.		Gururaj	0.4
3.		Siddesh	0.6
4.		G.S. Mahesh	0.4
5.		Kubendrappa	0.4
6.		Rajanna	0.4
7.		Nagaraja	0.4
8.		Halesh	0.4
9.		Srinivas	0.6
10		Kenchappa	0.4
11.		Shadakshari	0.6
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	GPBD-4 Seeds	550 kg	Rs. 40 / kg	22000-00
2	Trichoderma	2.2 kg	Rs. 300/kg	660-00
3	Gypsum	2.5 tons	Rs. 1000/ton	2500-00
Total				25160-00

GROUNDNUT

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Crop Management and popularization of disease resistant variety GPBD-4**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi/Summer
 4. Problem definition : Collar rot, root rot and wilting, Tikka, No gypsum application, More energy, labour and time consumption for stripping and shelling

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Groundnut	12-15	18-20	8-12	- Use of local varieties - No seed treatment - No gypsum application - collar rot , Tikka	Lower productivity of the crop

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularizing of resistant variety and seed production.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : To reduce the cost of production and increase the yield using HYV.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
GPBD-4	UAS- Bangalore	--	- Resistant to Tikka - Suited for central dry zone - 105-110 days duration

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of seeds per plant
 2. Seed weight
 3. Yield and Income/ha

9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Mallenahalli	Mamatha	0.4
2.		Mahendra	0.4
3.		Siddlingappa	0.4
4.		Revanasiddappa	0.4
5.		Jayappa	0.6
6.		Rathnamma	0.4
7.		Karibasappa	0.4
8.		Vishalamma	0.4
9.		Sharadamma	0.4
10.		Shanthamma	0.4
11.		Giriyappa	0.4
12.		Mahadevappa	0.4
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	GPBD-4 Seeds	550 kg	Rs. 40 / kg	22000-00
2	Trichoderma	2.2 kg	Rs. 300/kg	660-00
3	Gypsum	2.5 tons	Rs. 1000/ton	2500-00
Total				25160-00

SUNFLOWER

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Crop Management and introduction of KBSH-53**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Improper nutrient management, lack of knowledge on seed treatment, bud necrosis and downy mildew.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Sunflower	5-6	10-12	4-8	- Non availability of truthful seeds - No seed treatment - Bud necrosis - Improper nutrient management	Lower productivity due to occurrence of pest and diseases

5. Objective of the demonstration : Introduction of high yielding hybrids.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Pest and disease incidence as increased in the hybrids.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
KBSH-53	UAS - Bangalore	2008	- 90 days duration - High yielding hybrid

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Size of heads (cm)
 3. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Hodigere cluster	Neelamma	0.4
2.		Kantanna	0.4
3.		Karisiddaiah	0.6
4.		Rudresh	0.4
5.		Virupakshappa	0.4
6.		Mallikanna	0.6
7.	Kandagal cluster	M. Manjunatha	0.4
8.		K.B. Rudresh	0.4
9.		G.B. Thippeswamy	0.6
10.		K.M. Harish	0.4
11.		G. S. Channabasappa	0.4
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (KBSH-53)	25 kg	Rs. 140/kg	3500-00
2	Imidaclopid (5 gm/kg of seed)	125 g	Rs. 500/ha	2500-00
3	Neem (5%)	5 L	Rs. 750/L	3750-00
4	Zinc sulphate	50 kg	Rs. 60/ kg	3000-00
5	MOP	4 q	Rs. 400/q	1600-00
6	Boron	13 kg	Rs. 200/kg	2600-00
Total				16950-00

SUNFLOWER

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Crop Management and introduction of KBSH-53**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi/Summer
 4. Problem definition : Improper nutrient management, lack of knowledge on seed treatment, bud necrosis and downy mildew.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Sunflower	5-6	10-12	4-8	- Non availability of truthful seeds - No seed treatment - Bud necrosis - Improper nutrient management	Lower productivity due to occurrence of pest and diseases

5. Objective of the demonstration : Introduction of high yielding hybrids.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Pest and disease incidence as increased in the hybrids.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
KBSH-53	UAS - Bangalore	2008	- 90 days duration - High yielding hybrid

10. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Size of heads (cm)
 3. Income/ha

8.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Budihal cluster	Thuodur uchhangamma	0.6
2.		Parushappa	0.4
3.		A.K. Gonapp	0.4
4.		B.Shivanna	0.6
5.		Kariyappa	0.6
6.		Kotresh	0.4
7.		T. Benuvappa	0.4
8.		S. Shivakumar	0.6
9.		Rajappa	0.4
10.		S. Shivappa	0.6
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (KBSH-53)	25 kg	Rs. 140/kg	3500-00
2	Imidaclopid (5 gm/kg of seed)	125 g	Rs. 500/ha	2500-00
3	Neem (5%)	5 L	Rs. 750/L	3750-00
4	Zinc sulphate	50 kg	Rs. 60/ kg	3000-00
5	MOP	4 q	Rs. 400/q	1600-00
6	Boron	13 kg	Rs. 200/kg	2600-00
Total				16950-00

REDGRAM

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization and Integrated Pest Management in BRG-2**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Improper nutrient management, lack of knowledge on seed treatment, pod borer.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Redgram	2	10-12	4	- Use of local varieties - No seed treatment with bio fertilizers - Pod borer	Improper nutrient management

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization of HYV to increase the yield
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : To reduce the pest and disease incidence through IPM and variety suited for late sowing in Kharif.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
BRG-2	UAS - Bangalore	--	- Duration (150-170 days) - Seed and late sowing

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Number of pods per plant
 3. Number of seeds per pod
 4. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Hodigere cluster	Ravikumar	0.6
2.		Nagaraj	0.4
3.		Basavaraj	0.4
4.		Prabhakar	0.6
5.		Kuberappa	0.6
6.		Girishappa	0.4
7.		Gajendrappa	0.4
8.		Shivaraj	0.6
9.		Gururaj	0.4
10.		Siddesh	0.6
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (BRG-2)	75 kg	Rs. 36/kg	2700-00
2	PSB, Rhysobium	2 kg	Rs. 50/ha	500-00
3	Trichoderma (4 gm/kg of seed)	3 kg	Rs. 300/kg	900-00
4	Pheromone traps Ha lures	25 No.	Rs. 250/ha	1250-00
5	Neem (5%)	5 L	Rs. 750/L	3750-00
6	Quinolphous	5 L	Rs. 400/L	2000-00
Total				11100-00

BENGALGRAM

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Crop Management and introduction of JJ-11**
 2. Production System : Rainfed
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Poor yield, Poor knowledge on seed treatment, Wilt and pod borer, Shriveled seeds, Loss of grains due to storage pests

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Bengalgram	5.5	8-10	4.8	- Use of local varieties - No seed treatment - Wilt and pod borer	- Seed treatment - Wilt

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize wilt resistant variety
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : To increase the yield with introduction of high yielding disease resistant variety
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
JJ-11	UAS - Bangalore	--	- 95-100 days duration - Wilt resistant and drought tolerant

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Plant height (cm)
 2. Number of seeds per plant
 3. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)	Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Bheemaneri	Bhoganiya Thippeswami	0.4	16.	Bheemaneri	T. Manjunatha	0.4
2.		Sanjeevareddi	0.4	17.		Devendrappa	0.4
3.		Venkannajja	0.4	18.		Subhan	0.4
4.		Andanagoudru Parameshwarappa	0.4	19.		Andanagoudru Rudrappa	0.4
5.		Somanthappa	0.4	20.		Andanagoudru Lokesh	0.4
6.		H.M. Nagarajappa	0.4	21.		Shivanna	0.4
7.		Channappagoudru	0.4	22.		Bhalappa	0.4
8.		H.M. Shivarajappa	0.4	23.		A.C. Manjunatha	0.4
9.		K.B. Basavarajappa	0.4	24.		Yallavaa karmudi	0.4
10.		B.C. Rudreshi	0.4	25.		Chandrappa Karmuki	0.4
11.		B.H. Venkatesh	0.4				
12.		Umesh.B.N	0.4				
13.		B.C. Basavaraja	0.4				
14.		Vishwanatha	0.4				
15.		G.T. Ravikumar	0.4				
Total			6.0	Total			4.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (JJ-11)	620 kg	Rs. 35/kg	21700-00
2	PSB, Rhizobium	4 kg	Rs. 50/ha	1000-00
3	Trichoderma (4 gm/kg of seed)	6 kg	Rs. 300/kg	1800-00
4	Pheromone traps Ha lures	76 No.	Rs. 470/ha	4700-00
5	Neem (5%)	15 L	Rs. 750/L	11250-00
6	Quinolphous	15 L	Rs. 400/L	6000-00
Total				46450-00

SOYBEAN

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Introduction and production technology high yielding variety (Monette/KB-79)**
 2. Production System : Rainfed/Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Soil health, Mono cropping, No inter cropping

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Soyabean	--	10-15	8	- Local varieties - Market problem - No value addition	- Local varieties - Value addition

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization of soyabean as a sole crop/intercrop
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : To increase the soil health, intercropping in sugarcane
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Monette/KB-79	UAS - Bangalore	--	- 80-85 days duration - Short duration and intercrop in sugarcane

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of pods per plant
 2. Number of seeds per pod
 3. Income/ha

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Mallenahalli	Mamatha	0.4
2.		Mahendra	0.4
3.		Siddlingappa	0.4
4.		Revanasiddappa	0.4
5.		Jayappa	0.6
6.		Rathnamma	0.4
7.		Karibasappa	0.4
8.		Vishalamma	0.4
9.		Sharadamma	0.4
10.		Shanthamma	0.4
11.		Giriyappa	0.4
12.		Mahadevappa	0.4
Total			5.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (Monette/KB-79)	310 kg	Rs. 40/kg	12400.00
2	PSB, Rhizobium	4 kg	Rs. 50/ha	1000-00
3	Trichoderma (4 gm/kg of seed)	6 kg	Rs. 300/kg	1800-00
4	Thiram (100g /ha)	500gm	Rs.70/100g	350-00
4	Pheromone traps Sl lures	25 No.	Rs. 470/ha	2350-00
5	Neem (5%)	5 L	Rs. 750/L	11250-00
6	Melothion/Methyl parathion(50 E.C)	3L	Rs. 400/L	1200-00
Total				30350-00

BANANA

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Application of Banana special**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Lower bunch weight due to deficiency of micronutrients

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Banana	250	400	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of 17:17:17 with DAP twice. • Poor knowledge on use of micronutrients 	Lower bunch weight

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the use of Banana special spray.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Micronutrient spray increases bunch weight and in turn helps in increasing productivity.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Banana special	IIHR, Bangalore	--	Micronutrient spray helps in increasing the finger size in turn helps in increased bunch weight.

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of fingers in the bunch.
 2. Total weight of the bunch.
 3. Total yield/ha.

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Marabanahalli	R.S. Patil	0.2
2.	Marabanahalli	Nagaraj	0.2
3.	Gondihosahalli	Onkarappa	0.2
4.	Gondihosahalli	Lokesh	0.2
5.	Davanagere	Anandappa	0.2
Total			1.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Banana special	30 kg	Rs. 150/kg	4500.00
2	Shampoo	250 No.	Rs. 1.5/pack	375.00
3	Lemon	250 No.	Rs. 2.00	500.00
Total				5375.00

COCONUT

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Management of Black headed caterpillar in Coconut**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif/Rabi summer
 4. Problem definition : Higher incidence of BHC due to lower resistance by plants

Crop	Yield gap (nuts/bunch)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Coconut	50	80	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of complex fertilizer @ 100g/palm • Poor knowledge on use of micronutrients. • Non use of organic manures 	Higher incidence of BHC

5. Objective of the demonstration : Integrated Management of BHC.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Integrated approach helps in reducing the pest incidence significantly.

7.Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
1. Root feeding with Azadiractin (15 ml/ plant-3 times –Jan – Feb, Apr-May, Sept-Oct)	POP, UAS Bangalore	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Root feeding of the chemical enters the plant system, caterpillars on leaf feeding dies in turn helps in prevention of BHC population. ● Release of parasites in the summer months bring down BHC population. ● Cutting and burning of infested fronds prevents spreading of BHC.
2. Release of parasite <i>Goniozus nephentidis</i>			
3. Mechanical control			

8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Number of bunches/palm.
2. Number of nuts/palm.
3. Screening for incidence of BHC
4. Percent increase of yield over control.

9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)	Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Jigali	G.M. Jayadevappa	0.4	26	Devarabelakere	M. Shivamurhayya	0.4
2.		G.N. Maheshwarappa	0.4	27		A.K. Chikkappa	0.4
3.		T. Chandrappa	0.4	28		Gowdra Basappa	0.4
4.		T. Bharmgowda	0.4	29		Hanuma Reddi	0.4
5.		T. Basavaraj	0.4	30		K.R. Channabasappa	0.4
6.		N. Indhudhara	0.4	31		M.Basappa	0.4
7.		D. Gurubasappa	0.4	32		G.N. Nanjundeshwara	0.4
8.		B. Karibasappa	0.4	33		K.Jayappa	0.4
9.		T. Dharmegowda	0.4	34		D.N.Paramehwarappa	0.4
10.		N. Shekarappa	0.4	35		Thurchghatta	Basavarajappa
11.		C. Hanumagowda	0.4	36	Vishwanth		0.4
12.		C. Bharamgowda	0.4	37	M. Rudramuni		0.4
13.		Hanumagowda	0.4	38	S.T. Thippeswamy		0.4
14.		C. Mallappa	0.4	39	M. Chandrappa		0.4
15.		Nanjappa	0.4	40	G.S. Channabasappa		0.4
16.		Ramangowda	0.4	41	T.H. Kallappa		0.4
17.		Devirappa	0.4	42	S.N. Jayappa		0.4
18.		Shekarappa	0.4	43	M.K. Gurupadappa		0.4
19.		G.N. Siddangowda	0.4	44	Bullapura		T. Basappa
20.		B. Basavaraj	0.4	45	Chandranahalli	K.H. Hanumanthraj	0.4
21.	Tholahunase	Ramanaik	0.4	46	Kandagallu	Eshwarappa	0.4
22.		Ramachandranaik	0.4	47		Mahesh	0.4
23.		Kampalappa	0.4	48		T.C. Bhojaraj	0.4
24.		Basavarajappa	0.4	49		G.S. Channabasappa	0.4
25.		Shanmukappa	0.4	50		K.M. Basavaraj	0.4
		Total	10.0		Total		10.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Azadirectin*- 1 st dose	30 L	Rs. 650/L	19500.00
2	<i>Goniozus nephentidis</i>	15 No./palm	Supplied by KSDH, Davanagere	
* Remaining two doses are farmer's contribution			Total	19500.00

ARECANUT

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Integrated Nutrient Management**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif/Rabi summer
 4. Problem definition : Button shedding due to deficiency of micronutrients.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Arecanut	15-16	20-22	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of complex fertilizer @ 100g/palm • Poor knowledge on use of micronutrients and potash. • Non use of organic manures • Poor water management. 	Button shedding

5. Objective of the demonstration : Integrated Nutrient Management.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Integrated Nutrient Management increases the productivity and use of micronutrient prevents button shedding.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Integrated Nutrient Management Murate of Potash- 230g/pl Borax- 25g/pl	POP, UAS Bangalore	--	Application of organic manures increases soil fertility, use of potash helps in imparting resistance to pest and diseases and also prevents button shedding.

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Screening for incidence of button shedding.
2. Number of inflorescence/tree.
3. Yield/ha.

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area (ha)	Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area (ha)
1.	Tholahunase	Nagarajappa	0.4	26	Daginakatte	Sathish M.B	0.4
2.		Basavarajappa	0.4	27		Shivashankarappa	0.4
3.		Ningappa	0.4	28		Maheshwarappa	0.4
4.		Lingaraju	0.4	29	Kamsagara	Chandrappa	0.4
5.		Veeranna	0.4	30		Gowramma	0.4
6	Hodigere	G.B. Nagarajgowda	0.4	31	Basavapattana	Basavapattana	0.4
7		G.K. Basavarajappa	0.4	32		R.R. Kusagur	0.4
8		G.S. Veerabhadrappe	0.4	33		Sannachannappa	0.4
9		G.H. Eshwarappa	0.4	34		Nanjundappa	0.4
10		G. Kubendrappe	0.4	35		M.G. Manjunath	0.4
11		H.G. Manjunath	0.4	36		Basavaraju	0.4
12		G.B. Mallikarjuna	0.4	37	Neeralagundi	Mallikarjunagowda	0.4
13		G.M. Bhojaraj	0.4	38		Eshwarappa	0.4
14	Marabanahalli	R.S. Patil	0.4	39		Veereshbabu	0.4
15		Nagaraj	0.4	40		Maheshgowda	0.4
16		Thippesh	0.4	41	Shantharaj	0.4	
17		G. Benakappa	0.4	42	Somashekar	0.4	
18		Doddabasappa	0.4	43	Kandagallu	Mahesh	0.4
19		Yogendrappe	0.4	44		S.B. Prakash	0.4
20	Janardhana	0.4	45	Channabasappa G.K.		0.4	
21	Kotehal	M. Prakash	0.4	46		Veeranna	0.4
22		G. Eshwarappa	0.4	47		K.B. Rudresh	0.4
23		G. Chandregowda	0.4	48	Thurchaghatta	Basavarajappa	0.4
24	G. Ganeshappa	0.4	49	Mahadevappa		0.4	
25	Daginakatte	D. M. Basavarajppa	0.4	50		Basappa	0.4

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Borax	6.9 q	7000/q	48300.00
2	Murate of potash	63.40 q	600/q	38040.00
Total				86340.00

ONION

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization of variety Arka Kalyan.**
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Lower productivity of the crop due to use of local varieties and incidence of purple blotch disease.

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Onion	12-15	15-20	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local variety (Jagalur local) • No seed treatment • Purple blotch disease 	Lower productivity

5. Objective of the demonstration : Increase the productivity of Onion by popularization of HYV Arka kalyan.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : HYV Arka kalyan has the potentiality of yielding 22-25 q/ha.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Popularization of HYV Arka kalyan	IIHR, Bangalore	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive red coloured round bulbs. • Good keeping quality. • Resistance to purple blotch disease. • High yielding (22-25 q/ha)

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Screening for incidence of Purple blotch.
2. Size of the bulb.
3. Total bulb yield.

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Sokke	Anand	0.2
2.		Bhojanagowda	0.2
3.		Basamma	0.2
4.		Govindappa	0.2
5.	Chikkabantanahalli	Basavarajappa	0.2
6.	Chikkabantanahalli	Basaveshwarappa	0.2
7.	Katenahalli	Kotrabasappa	0.2
8.	Gopalpura	D.M. Mahantesh	0.2
9.	Gowripura	Bhojanagowda	0.2
10.	Tarehalli	Srinivasareddy	0.2
Total			2.0

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds - Arka kalyan	10 kg	400/kg	4000.00
2	Trichoderma	0.5 kg	200	200.00
Total				4200.00

GIRIRAJA AND GIRIRANI BIRDS

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Giriraja and Girirani poultry birds rearing in backyard free range conditions**
 2. Production System : Free range conditions (Backyard)
 3. Season of the demonstration : All seasons
 4. Problem definition : Lower body weight gain due to deficiency of energy source.

Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Poultry meat production	500-600 gms in 8 weeks	900-1000 gms in 8 weeks	400-500 gms in 8 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low genetic potential • Lack of energy source 	Nutrition (Deficiency of energy)

5. Objective of the demonstration : Introduce high yielding variety of poultry birds (Giriraja and Girirani) to farmers field.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Giriraja and Girirani poultry birds are well suited for backyard condition and gain body weight faster in less time.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Rearing of Giriraja and Girirani birds for meat purpose.	UAS, Bangalore	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These birds grow faster in less time. • Gives more number of eggs/year • Disease resistant • Meat is very tasty.

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Body weight gain.
 2. No. of eggs produced.
 3. Feed conversion efficiency.

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer
1.	Kallahalli cluster	Shivanna
2.		Renukarya
3.		Rudresh
4.		Mallesh
5.		Rathnamma
6.		Savithamma
7.		Nagaraju
8.		Venkatesha
9.		Karibasavaiah
10.		Siddaiah

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Giriraja and Girirani poultry birds	20 x 20	Rs. 30/ bird	12000-00
2	Maize	3 kg/bird for 8 weeks X 400 birds	Rs. 8.50 / kg	10200-00
3	Transportation	--	--	800-00
Total				21000-00

FEEDING CONCENTRATES FOR BETTER BODY WEIGHT GAIN IN SHEEP

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Feeding concentrates to sheep**
 2. Production System : Free range conditions
 3. Season of the demonstration : All seasons
 4. Problem definition : Lower body weight gain due to deficiency of energy and protein source.

Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Sheep	12 kg at the time of maturity	16-18 kg at the time of maturity	10-11 kg at the time of maturity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper nutrition • Worm infestation 	Lack of balanced feeds

5. Objective of the demonstration : To show the importance of feeding concentrates to sheep.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : By feeding balanced feeds sheep gain body weight faster. By grazing sheep the nutrient requirement of the animal is not met properly which results in lower body weight gain.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Feeding concentrates for better body weight gain in sheep	UAS, Bangalore	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep grows faster in less time. • Gives more meat. • Disease resistance.

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Body weight gain.
 2. Feed conversion efficiency.

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer
1.	Jigali cluster	R. Mahendrappa
2.		Chandrappa
3.		Nagamma
4.		D.S. Geetha
5.		Shankamma
6.		Ambujamma
7.		H.S. Chandru
8.		Chandrappa
9.		D. Kotamma
10.		G.D. Shivanagowda

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Concentrates feed	50 kg x 10 farmers	Rs. 10 / kg	5000-00
2	De wormer	150 mgs x 10 farmers	Rs. 5 / tablet	50-00
3	Transportation	--	--	450-00
Total				5500-00

SAFE STORAGE OF PULSES

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Scientific storage of pulses**
 2. Production System : --
 3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi
 4. Problem definition : Post harvest losses of grains due to insect infestation

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Post harvest technology	--	--	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improper sun drying ● Stored in gunny bags 	Post harvest loss due to bruchids

5. Objective of the demonstration : To reduce post harvest loss due to bruchid infestation.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Scientific storage of pulses prevents pest damage in pulse grains storage at household level.
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Scientific storage of pulses	UAS, Bangalore	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduces damage of stored grains ● Low cost ● Simple and easy to adopt ● Drudgery reducing ● Prevents economic loss

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Weight of 100 grains
 2. No. of seeds damaged in 100 seeds
 3. Percentage of grain loss

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farm women	Unit	Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farm women	Unit
1.	Hodigere	Ravikumar	01	11.	Bheemanere	B.C. Rudreshi	01
2.		Sunanada	01	12.		B.H. Venkatesh	01
3.		Menakshamma	01	13.		Umesh.B.N	01
4.		Rathnamma	01	14.		B.C. Basavaraja	01
5.		Ganagamma	01	15.		Vishwanatha	01
6.		Girishappa	01	16.		Thippeswami	01
7.		Gajendrappa	01	17.		Sanjeevareddi	01
8.		Shivaraj	01	18.		Venkannajja	01
9.		Gururaj	01	19.		Andanagoudru Parameshwarappa	01
10.		Siddesh	01	20.		Somanthappa	01

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Plastic containers	20	400.00	8000.00
Total				8000.00

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION

8. Technology to be demonstrated : Utilization of quality mushroom seeds for better yield
 9. Production System : --
 10. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 11. Problem definition : Low production due to the non availability of quality seeds and unscientific methods involved in cultivation

Crop/Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Mushroom cultivation	--	--	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crude method of mushroom cultivation • Non availability of good quality seeds 	Low production potentiality

12. Objective of the demonstration method : To increase the productivity of mushrooms by using quality seeds and to demonstrate the scientific method of cultivation.
 13. Rationale for selection of the technology : Use of quality mushroom seeds and scientific method of cultivation improves yield
 14. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Utilization of quality mushroom seeds for better yield	UAS, Bangalore	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher yield potentiality • Eco friendly • Nutritious

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Yield
 2. Income/ cycle

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farm women/ rural youth	Unit
1.	Davangere	Srikanth	01
2.	Devinagara	Bharathi	01
3.	Davanagere	Raghavendra	01
4.	Mallenahalli	Mamatha	01
5.	Davanageer	Ravi kumar	01

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Mushroom seeds (spawn)	25 kg	100.00/kg	2500.00
	PP bags	2.5 kg	140.00/ kg	350.00
	Formalin	500 ml	1200.00/ L	600.00
	Nylon threads	10 kg	120.00 /kg	1200.00
	Sprayer	5 No.	300.00	1500.00
			Total	6150.00

SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED INLAND FISH FARMING

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Sustainable integrated inland fish farming
 2. Production System : Irrigated
 3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
 4. Problem definition : Low fish production and lower farm income

Crop	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Fisheries	15	30	12	a. Inadequate and improper fertilization b. Inadequate and improper feeding c. Low quality fish seed d. Improper stocking density e. Poaching	Low yield and lower income per unit area

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the inland polyculture of fishes and integrated aquaculture for improved farm income.
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Complete package of practices on inland aquaculture is developed and need to be extended for the welfare of farmers at the earliest
 7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Sustainable integrated inland fish farming	ICAR, New Delhi	--	Complete package of practices on fish farming and integrated aquaculture with an emphasis on enhanced income for small farmers

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : 1. Improved yield
2. Farm income per unit area

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Shyagale	M. Ramachandrappa	0.2
2.	K.N. Halli	T. Chandrappa	0.2
3.	Kalasappanagalli	G. Channnabasappa	0.2
4.	Davanagere	S.S. Siddaraju	0.2
5.	K.N. Halli	S.N. Siddesh	0.2
6.	Jigali	G.N. Basavangowda	0.2
7.	Kandagal	Palakshappa G.	0.2
8.	Kandgal	Chidanandappa M.S.	0.2
9.	Ajjihalli	M.C. Jayappa	0.2
10.	Kandagal	Umapathi K.H.	0.2

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost
1	Advanced fingerlings	20000	1-00 / fingerling	20000-00
2	Vitamin mineral mixture	20 kg	80-00 / kg	1600-00
3.	Vegetable seeds	--	500-00 per farmer	5000-00
4.	Birds	300	30-00 / bird	9000-00
Total				35600-00

5. Details of Training activities

5a. Plan of training programmes for farmers/farm women during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration (Days)	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Specify FLD/ OFT in relation the programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No micronutrient application - No potash application - Stem borer - No value addition 	To create awareness regarding the use of micro nutrients and potash, resistant varieties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved cultivation practices - Soil fertility and nutrient management - Demonstration of maize sheller - Value added products in maize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Cob sheller - Preparation of maize products 	04	04	75	OFT - Integrated Nutrient Management in Maize FLD - Popularization and nutrient management in Maize hybrid (NAH-2049)
Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improper nutrient management - BPH and blight 	To increase the yield with minimum cost of production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery management - INM - Role of pheromone traps for management of stem borer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Pheromone trap installation 	02	04	50	Introduction and popularization of high yielding variety (TANU-KMP-101)
Minor millets (Ragi and Navane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Local varieties - No bio-fertilizer - No micro nutrient application - No recommended dose of fertilizer 	To popularize the Ragi and Navane minor millets as remunerative crop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertilizer management - Seed treatment with bio fertilizers - Value addition in ragi and navane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment with bio fertilizers 	02	02	35	Popularization high yielding variety (GPU-28) Popularization high yielding variety (RS-118)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Groundnut (Kharif/rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collar rot, root rot and wilting - Tikka - No gypsum application - More energy, labour and time consumption for stripping and shelling 	ICM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - INM and importance of gypsum - Use of drudgery reducing equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Decorticator - Stripper 	04	06	85	FLD - Integrated Crop Management and popularization of disease resistant variety GPBD-4
Sunflower (Rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genuine seeds - Bud necrosis and BHC - No Micronutrients (Zinc and Boron) - Close Spacing 	IPM and INM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved cultivation methods Use of micronutrient spray Role of beneficial insects for seed setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Apiary 	02	02	55	FLD- Integrated Crop Management and introduction of KBSH-53
Bengalgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor yield - Poor knowledge on seed treatment - Wilt and pod borer - Shriveled seeds 	ICM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment and fertilizer management - Role of pheromone traps in management of pod borer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Pheromone trap installation 	03	02	40	FLD - Integrated Crop Management and introduction of JJ-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Redgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Poor knowledge on use of bio fertilizers - Pod borer 	IPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production technology - Importance of short duration varieties - Installation of the pheromone traps - IPM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Pheromone trap installation 	02	02	35	FLD - Popularization and Integrated Pest Management in BRG-2
Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mono cropping - Poor soil fertility - No value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil fertility management and crop rotation - Value addition to soybean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivation practices - Importance of intercrop in Sugarcane - Crop rotation and soil health management - Value addition to soybean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of soy milk and weaning mixes 	01	01	25	FLD - Introduction and production technology high yielding variety (Monette/KB-79)
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No RDF - Sucking pest - Boll worms - Leaf reddening and square drying 	ICM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of Bt cotton - Management of pest through pheromone traps Growth regulators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Sowing technique - Pheromone trap installation - Micronutrient spray - Use of power weeder 	06	06	125	FLD - Integrated Crop Maangement
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yield - Woolly aphid 	To popularize the woolly aphid resistant variety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production technology - Inter cropping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set treatment - Planting techniques 	02	02	42	FLD - Popularization woolly aphid resistant variety (CO-VC-2003-165)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coconut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low productivity - Severe incidence of BHC - Mites - Poor nutrition 	To create awareness on improved production technologies in Coconut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved production technologies in coconut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Root feeding of - Monocrotophos - Release of parasite - Method of Fertilizer application 	02	04	200	Integrated management of BHC in Coconut
Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower productivity - Psuedostem weevil damage - Panama wilt 	Create awareness on improved production technologies in Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved Production Technologies in Banana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of Sword suckers - Sucker treatment with fungicides spray of Banana special 	02	03	200	Integrated Nutrient Management in Banana.
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology - Lower income per unit area 	To popularize the inland polyculture of fishes and integrated aquaculture for improved farm income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable integrated fish aquaculture in inland ponds - Aquaculture as a profitable entrepreneurship - Fish seed rearing - Fish farm management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pond construction - Pond preparation - Seed selection and stocking density - Feed formulation and management - Fertilizer management - Health management - Integration of other agriculture activities around pond 	05	01	20	FLD - Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture
Arecanut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Button shedding - Lower productivity - Micronutrient deficiency 	Integrated Nutrient Management	Integrated Nutrient Management in Arecanut	Method of fertilizer application	02	04	200	Integrated Nutrient Management in Arecanut.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Onion	- Purple blotch disease - Low productivity due to use of local varieties.	Popularization of HYV Arka Kalyan	Production technology of Onion.	Seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma</i>	02	05	300	Popularization of HYV Arka Kalyan
Dry land Horticulture	- Major area in rain fed - Low water availability	Promote fruit crops in the dry land	Dry land horticulture	- Soil and water conservation techniques - Layout of fruit orchards	02	05	300	--
Medicinal and Aromatic crops	- Production in smaller area.	Popularization of medicinal and aromatic crops.	Production technologies of Medicinal and Aromatic crops.	- Oil extraction methods	02	05	250	--
Cattle	- Energy and protein deficiency in cattle	Educate farmers about nutrient requirement in cattle	Production of high yielding varieties of fodder crops and their nutritive value in cattle	- Mixing up of right proportions of leguminous and non leguminous fodder crops - Chaffing of feeds	02	02	60	OFT - Effect of feeding urea treated paddy straw along with grain mixture on milk production in crossbred milch cows.
Cattle	- Mastitis	Educate farmers about improved management practices to avoid mastitis	Prevention and control of mastitis in high yielding milch cows	- Use of teat dips and milking methods	01	02	60	--
Livestock	- Foot and mouth disease	Educate farmers about the disease prevention and economic losses involved in it	Prevention and control of foot and mouth disease in livestock	- Use of disinfectants - Feeding methods	01	02	60	--
Cattle	Under nutrition in calves	Educate farmers about feeding colostrums and milk to calves	Scientific method of calf rearing	- Feeding calves based on the body weight and use of milk replacers.	01	02	60	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Livestock	Low quality feeding stuffs	To show the importance of enrichment of low quality feeding stuffs	Enrichment of low quality feeding stuffs with NPN substances	Treating roughages with NPN substances	01	02	60	OFT - Effect of feeding urea treated paddy straw along with grain mixture on milk production in crossbred milch cows.
Nutrition education	-Malnutrition -Less knowledge and adoptability	– To create awareness on nutritional security – To reduce morbidity among children because of PEM	Importance of early childhood nutrition to achieve nutritional security among children	Preparation of ragi based, nutritionally enriched weaning mixes	01	04	60	OFT- Impact of Ragi malt on physical and mental status of preschoolers OFT - Impact of composite flour on nutritional status of adolescent girls
Drudgery reducing implements	Energy, time and labour consumption	To reduce energy, time and labour consumption and cost of cultivation	Awareness on improved drudgery reducing implements	Demonstration of weeders	01	03	45	OFT- Assessment of weeders as drudgery reducing implements in maize, ragi, sugarcane and pulses
Post harvest technology	Post harvest loss	To reduce post harvest losses due to bruchid infestation	Safe storage of pulses	- Proper sun drying to achieve 8-9% moisture content - Storing in air tight containers and spreading 3 cm fine sand on grains	02	02	40	FLD - Scientific storage of pulses

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Income generating activities	Non utilization of spare time by farm women	Effective utilization of spare time for income generation	Income generating activities for farm women	- Preparation of agarbatti, soap powder, liquid soap, phenyl - Utilization of waste clothes for preparation of quilt and footmats	02	02	60	--
Post Harvest Technology	Energy, time and labour consuming Mechanical shelling of groundnut pods causes damage of seeds	- To reduce energy, time and labour consuming for stripping and shelling - To reduce damage of seeds	Use of groundnut stripper and decorticator	- Demonstration of groundnut stripper and decorticator	01	02	30	--

5.b. Plan of training programmes for rural youth during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vermi composting	- Soil health - Thrash burning	Recycling of agricultural waste to organic manure	Production technology of vermin compost through different methods	- Filling up of the waste material - Harvesting of manure	06	02	50	OFT- Integrated nutrient management
Vegetable crops	- Lack of good quality planting materials.	Create awareness on improved methods of seedlings production	Methods of raising quality planting materials in vegetable crops	- Raised seed bed method. - Poretray nursery.	03	02	100	--
Kitchen gardening	- Imbalance nutritional diet	Educate rural youths about balanced nutrition.	Nutritional gardening.	- Layout of the garden.	02	04	200	--
Poultry	- Lower body weight gain in poultry and increased cost of production of meat/egg.	Educate farmers about importance of Giriraja poultry birds rearing in backyard free range conditions.	Giriraja and Girirani poultry birds rearing in backyard as a source of subsidiary income for poor	- Effective utilization of kitchen waste.	03	02	60	FLD – Giriraja and Girirani poultry birds rearing in backyard free range conditions
Sheep and goat	- Lower body weight gain in sheep and goat	Educate farmers about feeding concentrates in improving the body weight	Rearing sheep and goat as a source of subsidiary income for poor	- Preparation of home made feeds	03	02	60	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	Infertility problem in cattle	Educate farmers about the advantages of artificial insemination	Artificial insemination and its importance in cattle	- Thawing of semen straw - Use of AI gun - Depositing semen in right area	03	02	60	--
Nutrition education	Prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls	To achieve nutritional security	Importance of balanced diet during adolescent period	Preparation of composite flour mixes	01	02	30	OFT- Impact of composite flour on nutritional status of adolescent girls

5c. Plan for Training Programmes for Extension Functionaries during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No RDF - Sucking pest - Boll worms - Leaf reddening and square drying 	ICM	Recent advances in production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed treatment - Sowing technique - Pheromone trap installation - Micronutrient spray - Use of power weeder 	02	01	25	FLD – Integrated Crop Management
Coconut	Black Headed Catterpillar Incidence.	Educate them about methods of controlling BHC.	Integrated Management of BHC in Coconut.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Root feeding with monocrotophos - Release of paracite <i>Goniozus nephentidis</i> 	03	04	250	Integrated Management of BHC in Coconut.
Cattle	Low quality milk production	Educate extension functionaries about the importance of clean milk production	Quality clean milk production	Milking methods	01	02	60	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malnutrition among preschoolers - Anemia among adolescent girls 	To achieve nutritional security	Nutrition education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of different weaning and composite flour mixes 	02	02	40	<p>OFT- Impact of Ragi malt on physical and mental status of preschoolers</p> <p>OFT - Impact of composite flour on nutritional status of adolescent girls</p>
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology 	To popularize the inland polyculture of fishes and integrated aquaculture for improved farm income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sustainable integrated fish aquaculture in inland ponds - Fish farm management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pond construction - Pond preparation - Seed selection and stocking density - Seed rearing - Feed formulation and management - Fertilizer management - Health management - Integration of other agriculture activities around pond 	02	01	15	FLD - Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture

5d. Plan of Vocational training programmes for Young Farmers (Rural Youth) during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants
Quality planting materials in Horticulture crops.	Lack of availability of quality planting materials	Demonstrate new techniques of seedling production.	Methods of raising quality planting materials in Horticulture crops	- Raised seed bed method. - Poretray nursery. - Grafting, Budding and Layering technique.	10	02	100
Livestock	Increased cost of production of milk in dairy animals	Educate farmers about scientific dairy farming	Scientific dairy farming	- Selection of cow - Feeding methods - Preparation of home made feeds	05	01	30
Livestock	Feeding concentrates low in protein and energy	Educate farmers about preparation of concentrate feeds as per BIS specifications	Preparation of balanced feeds through SHGs	- Blending of different feed raw materials	05	01	30
Mushroom cultivation	Low production	To increase production potentiality by use of quality seeds	Mushroom cultivation	- Stuffing of paddy straw - Sowing of mushroom seeds - Water spraying	03	01	10
Fisheries	- Low fish production per unit area (0.5 to 0.8 t per ha) - Incomplete technical know-how of aquaculture technology - Lower income per unit area	To popularize the inland polyculture of fishes and integrated aquaculture for improved farm income.	Sustainable integrated fish aquaculture in inland ponds - Aquaculture as a profitable entrepreneurship - Fish seed rearing - Fish farm management	- Pond construction - Pond preparation - Seed selection and stocking density - Feed formulation and management - Fertilizer management - Health management - Integration of other agriculture activities around pond	7	01	25

5e. Plan for sponsored training programme during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	Number of participants	Sponsoring Agency
Coconut	- Black Headed Catterpillar Incidence.	Educate them about methods of controlling BHC.	Integrated Management of BHC in Coconut.	- Root feeding with monocrotophos - Release of paracite <i>Goniozus nephentidis</i>	03	04	250	KSDH, Davanagere.
Cattle	- Low and unhygienic milk production	Quality clean milk production	Quality clean milk production	- Milking methods - Use of teat dips	01	30	1000	Shimoga Milk Union Ltd. Shimoga

6 . Details of Extension Programmes planned for 2008-09

Month	Block & village/ Cluster	Extension Programme	Specify FLD/OFT in relation to the programme	Expected number of participants		
				Farmers/Farm women/Rural youth	Extension Personnel	Total
April	Chikkabantanahalli, Budihal, Hodigere, Kandagal, Jigali, Davanagere Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Group meeting - Identification and selection of farmers - Preliminary training and discussion 	FLDs	150	50	200
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Group meeting - Identification and selection of farmers - Preliminary training and discussion 	FLDs and OFTs	150	25	175
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Group meeting - Identification and selection of farmers - Preliminary training and discussion 	FLDs and OFTs	150	25	200
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Group meeting - Identification and selection of farmers - Preliminary training and discussion 	FLDs/OFTs	200	25	225

	Jigali Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Group meeting - Identification and selection of farmers - Preliminary training and discussion 	FLDs and OFTs	150	25	175
	Davanagere cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Group meeting - Identification and selection of farmers - Preliminary training and discussion 	FLDs and OFTs	200	50	250
May	Chikkabantanahalli cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Method demonstrations - Trainings 	FLDs	150	20	170
	Budihal Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Method demonstrations - Trainings 	FLDs	140	25	165

May	Hodigere Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Method demonstrations - Trainings 	FLD	150	25	175
	Kandagal Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Method demonstrations - Trainings 	FLD/OFT	150	20	170
	Davanagere cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training - Field visits - Seminar 	FLDs and OFTs	150	25	175
	Jigali Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field visit - Method demonstrations - Training - Seminar 	FLD/OFT	150	20	170

June	Davanagere, Hodigere, Budihal, Chikkabantanahalli Kandagal Cluster	– Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD/OFT	175	30	205
		– Pond preparation – Seed stocking – Sowing of vegetable seeds on pond dykes – Erection of poultry cages –	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture			
July	Davanagere cluster	– Vocational training – Fertilization and feeding regime standardization, release of poultry birds – Fish Farmers' Day – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	25 rural youth 150	40	215
August	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Training – Monitoring of FLD ponds – World Kitchen garden day	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	150	15	165
September	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Sampling fish for weight, – Feeding regime changed – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	150	25	175
October	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Health management – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture	125	25	150

		– Seminar	FLD/OFT			
November	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Feeding regime changed – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	140	25	165
December	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Sampling fish for weight – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	160	30	190
January	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Partial harvesting – Field day – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	175	30	205

February	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Complete harvesting – Field visit – Method demonstrations – Training – Seminar	FLD- Popularization of pond integrated aquaculture with fish polyculture FLD/OFT	125	25	150
March	Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihar	– Filed days, field visit	FLD/OFT	100	50	150

7.Details of Seeds / Planting Material/ Livestock / Bioproducts to be produced during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Category	Crop / Enterprise	Variety / Breed	Quantity (kg / No)
1	Production and supply of seed materials			
	Cereals			
	Oilseeds			
	Pulses			
	Vegetables	Onion	Arka Kalyan	25 kg
	Flower crops			
	Others (Specify)			
2	Production and supply of Planting materials			
	Fruits	Mango	Alphanso	1000 No.
		Sapota	Cricket ball/ Kalipatti	1000 No.
	Spices			
	Vegetables	Drumstick	PKM-1/ Dhanraj	5000 No.
	Forest species			
	Ornamental crops			
	Plantation crops	Arecanut	Thirthahalli Local	2000 No.
		Coconut	Arsikere tall	500 No.
	Others (Specify)			
3	Production and supply of bio-products			
	Bio agents			
	Bio fertilizers			
	Bio pesticides			

4	Production and supply of livestock material			
	Cattle	Milk	--	12000 ltr
	Sheep	Meat	Bellary	250-300 kg
	Goat			
	Fisheries	Ornamental fishes	Guppy, Gambusia, Molly, Sword tail	5000 No.
	Others (Specify)			

8. Activities of soil, water and plant testing laboratory

Year of establishment	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	No. of soil samples planned to be analyzed and reported	No. of water samples planned to be analyzed and reported	No. of Plant Samples planned to be analyzed and reported	Remarks if any
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9. Details of process documentation planned for 2008-09 in relation to output, outcome and impact

Sl. No.	Title of document	Expected date of submission
1	ICM in cotton – Rejuvenated crop story in Davanagere district	December 2008
2	Taralabalu Nutritive Malt – Rural energy source for women and children	March 2009

10. Details of print media coverage planned for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Nature of literature/publications and no. of copies	Proposed title of the publication
1	Leaflet/folder (1000 copies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - INM in Arecanut, Coconut and Banana - Production technology of important medicinal plants - Dry land Horticulture. - Purple blotch management in Onion. - Enrichment of low quality feeding stuffs. - Safe storage of pulses. - Weaning mixes for nutritional security and income generation. - Aerobic cultivation of Paddy. - INM in Paddy, Maize. - Production technology in Soyabean. - Production technology in Navane. - Methods of vermicomposting production. - Different methods of composting. - Production technology in fodder crops. - Advances in aquaculture technologies - Fish seed rearing, a profitable venture for small farmers - Portable carp plastic hatchery - Ornamental fishes for control of mosquito menace
2	Paper articles (Daily news paper)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tips to control mastitis in dairy animals - Epidemic diseases and ornamental fishes in the context of Davanagere district

11. Details of electronic media coverage planned for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Nature of media coverage	Proposed title of the programme to be telecasted/ broadcast
1	Radio talk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scope and importance of medicinal and aromatic crops - Dry land Horticulture. - INM in Arecanut, Coconut and Banana. - Balanced cattle feed preparation. - Rearing Giriraja poultry birds in backyard. - Value addition in field and horticulture crops. - Bio cotton. - Cotton production technology. - Recycling of Sugarcane thrash. - Advances in sustainable inland integrated fish farming - Ornamental fishes as biological control measure for epidemic diseases
2	TV Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fodder crops and their nutritive value - Azolla cultivation methods - Cotton. - Production technology in Navane. - INM in Arecanut, Coconut and Banana. - Management of pseudostem weevil in Banana. - Management of BHC in Coconut. - Advances in sustainable inland integrated fish farming in rural areas for small farmers

12. Nature of collaborative activities planned for 2008-09

Thrust area	Collaborative Organizations	Nature of activities*	No. of Activities
BHC in Coconut	KSDH, Davanagere	- Campaign - Seminar - Demonstration	04 02 10
Purple blotch management in Onion	KSDH, Davanagere	- Training - Workshop	02 02
INM in Arecanut, Coconut and Banana	KSDH, Davanagere	- Seminar - Workshop	06 06
Quality clean milk production	Shimoga Milk Union Ltd. Shimoga	- Training programme	30
Ornamental fishes as biological control agents for epidemic diseases	City Corporation of Davanagere	- Seminar - Campaign - Training for extension personnel - Production of ornamental fishes - Release of fish agents in strategically identified areas - Monitoring of the selected areas for the establishment of released fishes - Replenishment of fish stock - Impact study	--

13. Activities proposed under Farmers Field School (FFS) – Detailed proposal is to be provided in the following format

Title of FFS

Problem definition

Main Objectives of FFS:

Scientific rationale of FFS:

The learning process involved in FFS :

Priorities of FFS:

Budget details:

14. Schedule for creation of Database at KVK during 2008-09

S. No	Name of Database	Content of Database	Expected date of Completion
01	Resource inventory of the District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nine fold classification of land 2. Number and size of operational holdings 3. Weather parameters of the district. (for a minimum period of ten years) 4. Details of soil profile 5. Detailed cropping pattern (for a minimum period of ten years) 6. Area, production and productivity of major crops 7. Details of livestock wealth in the district 8. Production and productivity of livestock produces 9. Area under irrigation from different sources 10. Seasonal availability of labour 11. Trend in wholesale price of major crop and livestock products (for a minimum period of ten years) 12. Details on input agencies 13. Details on infrastructural facilities available for production, post harvest and marketing 14. Details of institutional credit facilities 15. Any others relevant to district 	

Data required since inception of the KVK			
1.	Farmers Database	Details of farmers	
2.	Technology Inventory for the District	Details of suitable technologies for a district with their details	
3.	Database for Technologies assessed and Refined	Technologies taken up for assessment and refinement with their attributes	
4.	Frontline Demonstrations Database	Details of crops and enterprises along with technologies identified for demonstration	
5.	Training Database	Details of training programmes across all categories and types of participants	
6.	Database of Extension Programmes	Details of extension activities conducted with types of participants	
7.	Seeds and Planting Material Database	Details of crops along with varieties produced and sold	
8.	KVK Inventory of Assets	Details of inventories including all assets explaining year of purchase, present condition etc.	
9.	KVK Accounts Database	Various accounts along with their sanction, expenditure etc.	

15. Are there any activities planned for production and supply (Either buy back or directly farmer to farmer) of seeds/ planting material/Boo-agents etc. In villages (other than KVK farm) so that public private partnership is utilized. Please give details in the following format

Sl. No	Seeds/Planting material /Bio-agent	Name of the public-private partnership arranged	Quantity of output expected (qtl)
1	Planned for production of, fodder crops seedlings/seeds in about 1 acre of land	--	50,000 cuttings
	Fish seeds – production of ornamental fishes in a selected village self help affinity group	Village Self help Affinity Group with City Corporation through TKVK	10,000 No. of fishes

16. What is the extent of cultivable wasteland in your district? Are there any specific activities planned to be implemented in these wastelands by the KVK during 2008-09. Please give details.

Sl. No	Name of activity	Extent of coverage's	
		No. of farmers	Area (ha)
1.	Dry land Horticulture	50	50

*Individual /SHGs/farmers' Associations/Corporate/Institutions/Private agencies etc.

17. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented through out the country. You are requested plan for implementing some of the activities envisaged in NHM in your district in collaboration with district head of department of horticulture. Please give details of any such plans for 2008-09

18. Whether ATMA is functioning in your district? YES

If yes, what type of coordination and collaboration does your KVK is proposed to have during 2008-09?

If Yes, whether Strategic Research and Extension Planning (SREP) has been prepared?

Yes / No

19. What type of Scientist-Farmer linkages are proposed by your KVK for 2008-09?

20. Please give details of activities planned, other than those listed above.

- Organizing exposure visits to farmers / farm women and rural youths in establishing dairy unit and fodder demo plots.

III. ACTION PLAN FOR FARM ACTIVITIES

1. Financial status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening balance as on 01.04.2007	Expenditure incurred during 2007-08	Receipts during 2007-08	Closing balance as on 31.03.2008	Proposed expenditure during 2008-09	Proposed receipts during 2008-09
55361.07	285642.78	272178.03	41896.32	2,72,500-00	4,58,500-00

2. Physical status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening stock position of materials* as on 01.04.2007	Quantity produced during 2007-08	Quantity sold during 2007-08	Closing stock position as on 31.03.2008	Expected production during 2008-09	Expected number of beneficiaries
--	Vegetable Tomato-316 kg Chilli - 130 kg Brinjial -100kg	316 kg 130 kg 100kg	--	--	--
	Sugar cane Seed prodction -9t Commerical -108.782t	9t --	-- 108.782t	15t 90 t	20 farmers and FLD --
	Paddy (8.88 q)	8.88 q	--	25 q	--
	Cotton (4.5 q)	4.50 q	--	10 q	--
	Maize (172 q)	172 q	--	150 q	--
	Fish (18000 fingerlings)	18000 fingerlings	--	--	FLD
	Redgram (1.5 q)	1.5 q	--	--	25 farmers

3. Plan for utilization of Revolving Fund (2008-09)

Amount to be invested (Rs.)	Purpose	Expected production	Approximate value of the produce
40,000-00	Maize	150 q	75,000-00
5,000-00	Cotton	10 q	20,000-00
15,000-00	Paddy	50 q	30,000-00
60,000-00	Sugarcane ratoon	90 t	76,500-00
25,000-00	Sugarcane COVC-2003-165	35 t	40,000-00
10,000-00	Fodder crops	--	50,000-00
90,000-00	Dairy animals (milch)	50 lit /day	1,08,000-00
10,000-00	Vermicompost	10 t	20,000-00
10,000-00	Nursery	--	25,000-00
5,000-00	Fisheries	-	10,000-00
2,500-00	Soil testing using mobile kit	50 samples	4,000-00
2,72,500-00			4,58,500-00

4. STATUS OF KVK FARM AND DEMONSTRATION UNITS

No. of blocks	Area (Ac)	Source of irrigation	Season	Crop /enterprise/ demonstration units	Size (no. of units/area) Ac	Expected output	
						Quantity	Value (Rs.)
2	1.20	Bore well	Kharif /Rabi	Sugarcane ratoon (CO 86032)	1.20	45 t	38,250/-
1	1.20	Bore well	Kharif	Sugarcane ratoon (CO 7804)	1.20	45 t	38,250/-
3	10.0	Rainfed / Bore well	Kharif	Maize (Hybrids)	10.0	150 q	82,500/-
1	2.0	Bore well	Kharif	Paddy	2.0	50 q	30,000/-
1	2.0	Rainfed / Bore well	Kharif / Rabi	Cotton	2.0	10 q	20,000/-
2	3.0	Rainfed / Bore well	Rabi	Maize	3.0	40 q	25,000/-
--	2 units	Bore well	April 07- March 08	Vermicompost	--	5 t	10,000/-
--	1.0	Bore well	April 07- March 08	Soil Testing using Mobile kit	--	50 Samples	4,000/-
1	2.0	Bore well	Kharif	Fodder crops cultivation	2.0	100 t	50,000/-
1	0.2	Bore well	Kharif/Rabi	Grapes unit	0.2	--	--
1	0.2	Bore well	Kharif/Rabi	Drumstick (PKM-1)	0.2	1000 No.	2000/-
1	5.0	Bore well	--	Mango orchard	5.0	5 q	5000/-

IV. PLAN FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Table 26. Details of Budget utilization (2007-08) and Proposed during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08			2008-09
		Sanc-tioned	Released	Expenditure	Budget Proposed
A. Recurring Contingencies					
1	Pay & Allowances	3000000	2918665	2369343.00	5412287
2	Traveling allowances	100000	100000	99810.40	150000
3	Contingencies				
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	217000	217000	216999.40	300000
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	140000	140000	139995.83	200000
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	91000	91000	84722.00	130000
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	84000	84000	78845.00	120000
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	88000	88000	66898.50	150000
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	42000	42000	27330.00	100000
G	Training of extension functionaries	28000	28000	3360.00	30000
H	Maintenance of buildings				50000
I	Library	10000	10000	8151.00	10000
J	Maintenance of Demonstration Units (Inland Aquaculture, Fish Portable Plastic Carp Hatchery, STL, Green House, Bio-Control Agent Prod. Lab., Bio Fertilizer Unit)				1214000
TOTAL (A)		3800000	3718665	3095455.13	7866287

Table 26. (Continued)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08			2008-09
		Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure	Budget Proposed
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies					
1	Works (Please Specify)				11800000
	i) Compound Wall, 8' height for 20 Acres of Land				3500000
	ii) Rain Harvest Structure				300000
	iii) Over Head Tank				1000000
	iv) Drainage System				4000000
	v) Roads (1800 m) including Embankment				2400000
	vi) Solar Lighting and Water System for the Campus				600000
	vii) Administrative, Farmers Hostel & Staff Quarters Buildings.	2776000	2776000	2776000	
2	Vehicles				342000
3	Farm Development				2300000
4	Agricultural Equipments				1977000
5	Office Equipments				760000
6	A.V. Aids				602500
7	Furniture/Fixture / Fittings	500000	500000	500000	838320
8	Library Establishment				20000
9	Establishment of Demonstration Units (Dairy, Sericulture, Inland Aquaculture, Portable Fish Hatchery, STL, Green House, Bio Control Lab, Bio Fertilizer Unit)				5325640
TOTAL (B)		3276000	3276000	3276000	23965460
C. REVOLVING FUND					
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		7076000	6994665	6371455.13	31831747

SUMMARY OF TARGETS SET FOR NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 2008-09

S. No	Particulars of intervention	Target	
		No. of technologies	Number of Trials
01	Technologies to be assessed		
1.	Integrated Nutrient Management in Maize	02	05
2.	Application of TNAU Coconut tonic in Coconut	02	05
3.	Enrichment of fodder crop with urea	02	10
4.	Use of leguminous fodder crops in relation for reducing the feeding cost in milk production	02	10
5.	Assessment of weeds as drudgery reducing implements in maize, ragi, sugarcane & pulses	03	10
6.	Impact of Ragi malt on physical and mental status of preschoolers	02	20
7.	Impact of composite flour on nutritional status of adolescent girls	01	10
02	Technologies to be refined		
03	Front Line Demonstration	Area(ha)	Number of Demonstrations
	Oilseeds		
	• Groundnut (Kharif) - ICM and popularization of disease resistant variety (GPBD-4)	05	11
	• Groundnut (Rabi/Summer) - ICM and popularization of disease resistant variety (GPBD-4)	05	12
	• Sunflower (Kharif) - ICM and introduction of KBSH-53	05	11
	• Sunflower (Rabi/Summer) - ICM and introduction of KBSH-53	05	10
	Pulses		
	• Redgram (Kharif) - popularization of and IPM in BRG-2	05	10
	• Bengalgram – ICM and introduction of JJ-11	10	25
	• Soybeanflower	05	12
	Cereal Crops		
	• Maize - Popularization and nutrient management in Maize hybrid (NAH-2049)	15	36
	• Paddy - Introduction and popularization of high yielding variety (TANU-KMP-101)	05	12
	• Ragi - Popularization of high yielding variety (GPU-28)	20	20
	• Navane - Popularization of high yielding variety (RS-118)	05	10
	Horticultural Crops		
	• Application of Banana special	01	05
	• Popularization of variety Arka kalyan	02	10

	Plantation Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated management of BHC in Coconut • Integrated Nutrient Management in Arecanut 	20 20	50 50
	Commercial Crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularization of woolly aphid resistant variety (CO-VC-2003-165) • Integrated Crop Management in Cotton 	02 20	05 50
	Enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giriraja and Girirani poultry birds rearing in backyard free range conditions • Feeding concentrates to sheep • Scientific storage of pulses • Utilization of quality mushroom seeds for better yield • Sustainable integrated inland fish farming 	10 10 20 05 10	10 10 20 05 10
04	Training Programmes	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
	Farmers and farm women	08	2572
	Rural Youth	16	562
	Extension personnel	10	390
	Vocational programmes	06	195
	Sponsored programmes	34	1250
05	Extension Programmes	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram saba / visit to Gram panchayath • Identification and selection of farmers • Preliminary field visit / Group discussion • Trainings • Method demonstrations • Field visits • Field days • Agri- Vety camps • Farmers meet / Seminars • Agriculture exhibitions • National days celebrations • Film shows • Radio programmes • TV- programmes • Agriculture quiz programmes 		

S. No	Particulars of intervention	Target	
		Quantity (kg) / Number	Number of Farmers
06	Production and supply of seed materials		
	Cereals	--	--
	Oilseeds	--	--
	Pulses	--	--
	Vegetables - Onion	25 kg	50
	Flower crops	--	--
	Others (Specify)	--	--
07	Production and supply of planting materials		
	Fruits – Mango, Sapota	2000 No.	100
	Spices	--	--
	Vegetables - Drumstick	5000 No.	200
	Forest species	--	--
	Ornamental crops	--	--
	Plantation crops – Arecanut, Coconut	2500 No.	250
	Others (Specify)	--	--
08	Production and supply of bio-products		
	Bio agents	--	--
	Bio fertilizers	--	--
	Bio pesticides	--	--
09	Production and supply of livestock material		
	Cattle – Milk	12000 L	--
	Sheep – Meat	250-300 kg	--
	Goat	--	--
	Fisheries	5000 No.	--
	Others (Specify)		
		Number	Number of Farmers
07	Number of soil samples to be analyzed		
08	Number of water samples to be analyzed		
09	Number of plant samples to be analyzed		