

ANNUAL REPORT (Oct. 2005 to Sept.2006)

CONTENTS

Sl.No	Particulars	Page No
1.	Introduction of KVK and staff position	1
2.	Infrastructure Development	2
3.	Description of Agro-climatic zones	3
4.	Thrust areas identified	5
5.	Training achievements	6
6.	Results of Front Line Demonstrations	10
7.	Results of On Farm testings	24
8.	Literature Developed / published	26
9.	Success story	27
10.	Functional Linkages	31
11.	Performance of Farm activities	32
12.	Identified Indigenous technology	35
13.	SAC meeting	37
14.	Extension Activities	38
15.	Utilization of budget	39
16.	HRD Programmes	43
17.	Summary Tables	44
18.	Additional Informations	
	a) Details of Method Demonstrations	49
	b) Details of Trainings	50
	c) Details of Exhibitions	55
	d) Details of Lectures Delivered	55
	e) Copies of important articles published	56
	f) Copies of Extension Literatures developed	62
	g) Copies of News paper coverage	67-86
	News paper coverage and popular articles	

ANNUAL REPORT (Oct. 2005 to Sept.2006)

1. Name and address of the KVK with Pin code :

- a) Telegraphic Address (if any): Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Opposite to P.G. Centre, Tholahunase
Davanagere - 577 002

b) Telephone with STD code

	STD Code	Phone No.
Office	-	-
Fax	08192	264512
Email Address: tkvk@taralabalu.org		

c) Name and Address of the Host Organization :

Taralabalu Rural Development Foundation
Sirigere - 577 541, Chitradurga District
Karnataka State
Ph: 08194 - 268829, 268842

2. Staff Position (as on 30th September 2006)

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Discipline	Pay Scale	Present Basic	Date of joining	Permanent /Temporary	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Others)
1	Programme Coordinator	Dr.T.N. Devaraja	Fisheries	10000-325-15300	10325	17.05.05	Permanent	Others
2	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.R. Jayaramaiah	Agronomy	8000-275-13500	8275	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
3	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.G.R. Rajakumar	Soil Science	8000-275-13500	8275	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
4	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Roopa S.Patil	Plant Protection	8000-275-13500	8275	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Mr.H.M. Sandesh	Agril. Extension	8000-275-13500	8275	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Horticulture	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Veterinary	-	-	-	-	-
8	Farm Manager	Mr.B.O. Mallikarjuna	Agronomy	5500-175-9000	5675	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
9	Programme Assistant	Ms.P. Kavitha	Home Science	5500-175-9000	5675	01.06.05	Permanent	OBC
10	Computer Programmer	Ms. Mamatha R. Halagol	Computer Science	5500-175-9000	5675	01.06.05	Permanent	Others

11	Accountant / Superintendent	Mr. Mallikarjuna S.G.	-	5500-175-9000	7600	01.06.05	Permanent	OBC
12	Stenographer	Smt. Mamata H. Malmalagi	-	4000-100-6000	4100	27.06.05	Permanent	Others
13	Driver	Mr.Marulasiddaiah.N.M	-	3050-4590	3125	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
14	Driver	Mr.S.Shivakumara	-	3050-4590	3125	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
15	Supporting staff	Mr.B. Shivakumara	-	2550-3200	2605	01.06.05	Permanent	Others
16	Supporting staff	Mr.S.E. Shivakumara	-	2550-3200	2605	01.06.05	Permanent	Others

3. Total land with KVK (in ha)

S.No.	Item	Area (ha)
A.	Under Buildings	1.0
B.	Under Demonstration Units	0.25
C.	Under Crops	7.0
D.	Orchard	1.5
E.	Agro-forestry & Waste Land	5.1
TOTAL		14.85

4. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

S. No	Name of building	Source of funding	Details		
			Start Date	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Cost (Rs.)
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	18-09-2006	550	8,41,807.00
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	-	300	7,33,000.00
3.	Staff Quarters (6)	ICAR	-	392	6,47,000.00
4.	Demonstration Units (1)	ICAR	18-09-2006	79.3	2,25,000.00
5.	Demonstration Units (2)	ICAR	18-09-2006	79.3	3,16,000.00
TOTAL					27,62,807.00

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Model	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Bajaj Tempo Trax	Cruiser	4,99,250.00	15950	Good
Hero Honda	CD Deluxe	39,297.00	3700	Good

C) Equipments & AV aids

Nature of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs)	Present status
Mahindra Tractor with Trailer	2005	4,99,995.00	Good
Soni Digital Camera	2006	19,900.00	Good
Xerox : Riciho Aficio	2006	73,840.00	Good
OHP: Suvira MP 401	2006	19,935.00	Good

5. Description of Agro-climatic Zones and farming situations of the district

The Taralabalu Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated in Davanagere district. The district occupies a total geographical area of 5913.4 Sq. Km. It is spread over 6 taluks, 35 hoblies and 232 gram panchayats. According to 2001 census, the district comprises total population is 17,90,952, out of which 9,17,705 are male and 8,73,247 are female. The district is primarily agrarian in character and more than 75% of its population depending directly/indirectly on Agriculture for their livelihood.

Davanagere district is at center of the state and lies in between latitude of the 75⁰.30' and 76⁰.30' and longitude of 13⁰.45' and 14⁰.50'. The average rainfall of the district is 644 mm. The variety of soil is medium to deep black and red sandy loam. The district is essentially kharif region and Rabi crops will be taken up with help of irrigation from Bhadra canal. The district comprises of three agro climatic zones of Karnataka viz., One taluk in Northern dry zone (Zone-III), 3 taluks in central dry zone (Zone-IV) and 2 taluks in southern transitional zone (Zone-VII).

i) The main characteristics of these three Zones are

ZONES	TALUKS	SOIL TYPE	CROPS GROWN
Northern dry zone (Zone-III)	Harapanahalli	Black and red soils	Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Onion, Chili, Sunflower, Minor millets, Coconut, Mango, Pomegranate.
Central dry Zone (Zone IV)	Davanagere, Jagalur, Harihara	Red Sandy soil mixed with clayey soil & patches of black soil	Maize, Paddy, Jowar, Sunflower, Sugarcane, Ragi, Minor millets, Vegetables, Coconut, Arecanut, Beetle vine, Groundnut, Pomegranate.
Southern transitional Zone (Zone VII)	Channagiri & Honnali	Red Sandy soil & black cotton soil	Maize, Paddy, Ragi, Cotton, Chilli, Jowar, Groundnut, Arecanut, Coconut, Mango and other Commercial crops.

ii) Field and Horticultural Crops

		Rainfed	Irrigated
Cereals	:	Maize, Jowar, Ragi	Paddy, Maize
Oilseeds	:	Sunflower, Groundnut	Sunflower & Groundnut
Pulses	:	Bengal gram, Redgram, field bean	-
Commercial Crops	:	Cotton, Onion	Cotton, Onion, Sugarcane, Tobacco
Vegetables	:	Chilli & Tomato	Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, beans, Cabbage, Bendi, Gherkin
Fruit & Plantation crops	:	Mango, sapota, Coconut, Tamarind	Mango, Sapota, Coconut, Arecanut, Beetelvine, Papaya, Pomegranate, Lime, Moringa, Jasmine, Chrysanthemum & Marigold

iii) Allied Activities:

- ⊕ Dairy
- ⊕ Inland fish aquaculture & Tank Fisheries (Shanthisagar, Channagiri Tq.)
- ⊕ Poultry

Area Covered Under Different Crops in Davanagere District (2005)

Sl.No	Crops category	Crops	Area covered under kharif in ha	Area covered under Rabi in ha	Area covered under Summer in ha
I	Cereals				
		Paddy	61392	--	432681
		Jowar	22348	5987	500
		Ragi	23131	8	27
		Maize	173271	16	41
		Wheat	0	558	--
		Bajra	659	--	--
		Minor millets	319	--	--
	TOTAL		281980	6569	43877
II	Pulses				
		Tur	8929	--	--
		Horsegram	1160	4098	--
		Blackgram	110	--	166
		Greengram	4745	5	107
		Cowpea	905	489	1057
		Avare	1939	--	--
		Bengalgram		3591	--
	TOTAL		17788	8183	1230
Total (I+II)			299788	14752	45107

III	Oil Seeds				
		Groundnut	17707	--	8364
		Sesamum	2466	--	--
		Sunflower	11880	7136	3154
		Safflower	-	430	--
		Castor	989	--	--
		Niger	1057	--	--
		Mustard	280	--	--
		Soyabean	52	--	--
	TOTAL		34391	7566	11518
IV	Commercial Crops				
		Cotton	3124	2170	--
		Sugarcane (P)	2704	563	2392
		Sugarcane ®	2215	589	3815
		Tobacco	550	652	--
	Total Of Commercial Crops		8593	3974	6207
	GRAND TOTAL		342752	26292	92827

6. Thrust areas identified through PRA or any other method

The thrust areas are identified by the following approaches:

- 1) Farmers consultancy meeting
- 2) Scientific field visits and group interactions
- 3) Farmers visit to Taralabalu KVK
- 4) Contacts with extension functionaries of line departments
- 5) Media information, Radio, News papers, Television.

Thrust areas identified:

- ☀ Organic farming: Recycling of crop residues and biomasses, Vermicomposting, Quality FYM preparation, Crop rotation, Green manures and Bio fertilizers.
- ☀ New hybrids / HYV in Paddy, Sugarcane, Maize, Ragi, Bengal gram, sunflower, Tomato, Brinjal and Groundnut.
- ☀ Soil fertility and nutrient management in Maize, Sunflower, Sugarcane, Paddy, Groundnut, Cotton and Arecanut.
- ☀ Integrated Pest Management in Paddy(Blast & BLB), Onion (Purple blotch and Bulb rot), Arecanut (Koleroga), Sunflower (Bud necrosis), Groundnut (Collar rot)
- ☀ Integrated inland fish aquaculture and tank fisheries.
- ☀ Soil and water conservation in dry land agriculture and horticulture and water management in Bhadra command area.

- ☀ Value addition in Ragi, Maize, Soybean, Tomato and Fruit crops.
- ☀ Nutrition, health and hygiene for women and children.
- ☀ Entrepreneurship development for rural youths and farmers SHGs, through additional IGA like vermicomposting, inland fisheries, dairy, poultry, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, soil testing by mobile kit and nurseries.

7. Training Achievements

A) ON Campus

Discipline	No. of courses	No. of Participants						Grand Total
		Others		TOTAL	SC/ST		TOTAL	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
(A) Farmers & Farm Women								
Crop Production	3	8	30	38	1	32	33	71
Home Science	5	10	62	72	2	38	40	112
Plant Protection	1	7	-	7	16	-	16	23
Ag. Extension	1	24	2	26	5	1	6	32
Soil fertility & Management	2	17	-	17	22	-	22	39
TOTAL	12	66	94	160	46	71	117	277
(B) Rural Youth								
Crop Production	1	12	-	12	3	-	3	15
Fisheries	1	5	11	16	3	1	4	20
Soil fertility & Management	1	-	-	-	11	-	11	11
TOTAL	3	17	11	28	17	1	18	46
(C) Extension Functionaries								
Crop Production	1	26	-	26	8	-	8	34
Livestock Production and Management	1	9	-	9	1	-	1	10
Home Science	1	27	6	33	12	-	12	45
Plant Protection	4	37	-	37	10	-	10	47
Fisheries	1	21	1	22	-	-	-	22
TOTAL	8	120	7	127	31	-	31	158
Grand Total (A+B+C)	23	103	112	315	94	72	166	481

B) OFF Campus

Discipline	No. of courses	No. of Participants						Grand Total
		Others		TOTAL	SC/ST		TOTAL	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
(A) Farmers & Farm Women								
Crop Production	7	167	67	234	8	5	13	247
Horticulture	2	14	10	24	7	9	16	40
Home Science	15	46	205	251	28	97	125	376
Plant Protection	15	528	-	528	52	46	98	626
Soil fertility & Management	9	123	30	153	36	-	36	189
TOTAL	48	878	312	1190	131	157	288	1478
(B) Rural Youth								
Home Science	4	2	39	41	5	23	28	69
Soil fertility & Management	1	60	-	60	-	-	-	60
TOTAL	5	62	39	101	5	23	28	129
(C) Extension Functionaries								
Crop Production	1	14	-	14	5	-	5	19
Home Science	2	23	11	34	3	15	18	52
Plant Protection	1	14	-	14	1	-	1	15
Soil fertility & Management	1	16	-	16	5	-	5	21
TOTAL	5	67	11	78	14	15	29	107
Grand Total (A+B+C)	55	967	335	1302	140	195	335	1637

C) Consolidated table (ON and OFF Campus)

Discipline	No. of courses	No. of Participants						Grand Total
		Others		TOTAL	SC/ST		TOTAL	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
(A) Farmers & Farm Women								
Crop Production	10	175	97	272	9	37	46	318
Horticulture	2	14	10	24	7	9	16	40
Home Science	20	56	267	323	30	135	165	488
Plant Protection	16	535	-	535	68	46	114	649
Ag. Extension	1	24	2	26	5	1	6	32
Soil fertility & Management	11	140	30	170	58	-	58	228
TOTAL	60	944	406	1350	177	228	405	1755
(B) Rural Youth								
Crop Production	1	12	-	12	3	-	3	15
Home Science	4	2	39	41	5	23	28	69
Fisheries	1	5	11	16	3	1	4	20
Soil fertility & Management	2	60	-	60	11	-	11	71
TOTAL	8	79	50	129	22	24	46	175
(C) Extension Functionaries								
Crop Production	2	40	-	40	13	-	13	53
Livestock Production and Management	1	9	-	9	1	-	1	10
Home Science	3	50	17	67	15	15	30	97
Plant Protection	5	51	-	51	11	-	11	62
Fisheries	1	21	1	22	-	-	-	22
Soil fertility & Management	1	16	-	16	5	-	5	21
TOTAL	13	187	18	205	45	15	60	265
Grand Total (A+B+C)	81	1210	474	1684	244	267	511	2195

(E) Sponsored Training Programmes

Sl. No	Title	Discipline	Month	Duration (days)	Client	No. of courses	No. of Participants						Sponsoring Agency	
					PF/RV/EF		Male		Female		Total			
							Others	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST	Others	SC/ST		Total
1	IFS	Crop Production	Feb 06	1	PF	01	50	-	-	-	50	-	50	NABARD, Pragathi Grameena Bank, DVG
2	Production Technology of Vermicompost	Crop Production	March 06	1	PF	01	20	-	14	-	34	-	34	Samatha Maheela Vedike, Avaragere
3	Production technology of important vegetables	Horticulture	April 06	1	PF	04	09	7	2	2	11	9	20	Department of Horticulture, Davanagere
4	Solid waste management through vermicompost production	Home Science	April 06	2	PF	02	01	5	-	19	1	24	25	KRVP, Bangalore
5	Production technology of important vegetables	Horticulture	June 06	1	PF	04	23	14	-	1	23	15	38	Department of Horticulture, Honnali
TOTAL				5	-	12	103	26	16	22	119	48	167	-

8. Frontline Demonstrations

A. Oilseeds

a) Details of implementation

Sl. No.	Crop	Year	Season	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Remarks
				Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Groundnut	2005-06	Rabi / Summer	5	5	3	8	11	-
2	Sunflower	2005-06	Rabi / Summer	5	5	3	6	9	-
3	Ground nut	2006-07	Kharif	10	10	6	18	23	-
4	Sunflower	2006-07	Kharif	10	10	6	15	21	-

b) Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil *			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				Low, medium, high							
				N	P	K					
Groundnut	Rabi / Summer 2005-06	Irrigated	Medium Black Soil	-	-	-	Maize	2-12-05 15-12-05	4-4-06 20-4-06	Nil	-
Sunflower	Rabi / Summer 2005-06	Irrigated	Medium Black Soil	-	-	-	Paddy	17-12-05	27-3-06	Nil	-
Groundnut	Kharif 2006-07	Rainfed	Red Soil (with Pebbles)	-	-	-	Maize	19-07-06	Nov. 2 nd week 2006	229.2	-
Sunflower	Kharif 2006-07	Irrigated	Medium Black Soil	-	-	-	Onion	12-07-06 27-07-06	Nov. 1 st week 2006	229.2	-

* Lab yet to be established

c) Crop performance

Sl. No	Crop	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Demo yield (q/ha)				Increase in yield (%)	Cost of additional cash inputs (Rs/ha)	
					Highest	Lowest	Average	Local check		Demo	Local check
1	Groundnut	TMV-2	11	5	30.13	15.50	18.94	10.22	85.23	2450	3900
2	Sunflower	KBSH-1	9	5	33.20	18.13	22.60	19.76	14.37	1737	3000

B. Pulses

a) Details of implementation

Sl. No.	Crop	Year	Season	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Remarks
				Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1	Bengal gram	2005-06	Rabi	5	5	3	7	10	-

b) Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/Irrigated)	Soil type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Harvest date	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				Low, high	medium,						
				N	P	K					
Bengal gram	Rabi / Summer	Irrigated	Medium Black Soil	-	-	-	Onion Maize	17-11-05 20-11-05	20-2-06	Nil	-

c) Crop performance

Sl. No	Crop	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Demo yield (q/ha)				Increase in yield (%)	Cost of additional cash inputs (Rs./ha)	
					Highest	Lowest	Average	Local check		Demo	Local check
1	Bengal gram	A-1	10	5	10.53	7.95	9.08	6.49	39.91	1758	2250

(C) Performance of FLD in the district During 2005-06

i) Oilseeds

Crop: Groundnut

Season: Rabi / Summer 05-06

Sowing Date: 2-12-05

Harvesting Date: 4-4-05

Situation: Irrigated

District: Davanagere

Agro-climatic Zone: Zone IV

Previous Crop Pattern: Maize

Status of National Productivity Level:

Rainfall Distribution: Nil

S. No.	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				Increase in yield %	Cost of additional cash Rs./ha	
				Demonstration			Local check		Demo.	Local check
				Highest	Lowest	Average				
1	TMV-2	11	5	30.13	15.50	18.94	10.22	85.23	2450	3900

Crop: Sunflower

Season: Rabi / Summer 05-06

Sowing Date: 17-12-05

Harvesting Date: 27-3-06

Situation: Irrigated

District: Davanagere

Agro-climatic Zone: Zone IV

Previous Crop Pattern: Paddy

Status of National Productivity Level:

Rainfall Distribution: Nil

S. No.	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				Increase in yield %	Cost of additional cash Rs./ha	
				Demonstration			Local check		Demo.	Local check
				Highest	Lowest	Average				
1	KBSH-1	9	5	33.20	18.13	22.60	19.76	14.37	1737	3000

II) Pulses

Crop: Bengal gram

Season: Rabi / Summer 05-06

Sowing Date: 17-11-05
20-11-05

Harvesting Date: 20-2-06

Situation: Rainfed

District: Davanagere

Agro-climatic Zone: Zone IV

Previous Crop Pattern: Onion & Maize

Status of National Productivity Level:

Rainfall Distribution: Nil

S. No.	Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				Increase in yield %	Cost of additional cash Rs./ha	
				Demonstration			Local check		Demo.	Local check
				Highest	Lowest	Average				
1	A-1	10	5	10.53	7.95	9.08	6.49	39.91	1758	2250

(D) Farming situation and results of Demonstration

i) Oilseeds

Sl.No.	Agro-Climatic Zone	Dist.	Soil Type	Crop & Variety	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvesting	No. of Demon.	Area (ha.)	Highest Yield q/ha	Avg. Yield q/ha.	Cost input (Rs.)	Gross Return (Rs.)	Net Return (Rs.)
1	Zone IV	Davanagere	Medium Black Soil	Groundnut TMV-2	2-12-05 15-12-05	4-4-06 20-4-06	11	5	30.13	18.94	6350	28410	22060
2	Zone IV	Davanagere	Medium Black Soil	Sunflower KBSH-1	17-12-05	27-03-06	9	5	33.20	22.60	4737	36160	31423

ii) Pulses

Sl.No.	Agro-Climatic Zone	Dist.	Soil Type	Crop & Variety	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvesting	No. of Demon.	Area (ha.)	Highest Yield q/ha	Avg. Yield q/ha.	Cost input (Rs.)	Gross Return (Rs.)	Net Return (Rs.)
1	Zone IV	Davanagere	Black	Bengal gram A-1	17-11-05 20-11-05	20-02-06	10	5	10.53	9.08	4008	16644	12336

(E1) Analytical Review of component demonstrations (details of each component for rainfed / irrigated situations to be given separately for each season):

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Ground nut	Rabi / summer 2005-06	1. Seed/Variety 2. Bio-fertilizer PBB + Culture 3. Fertilizer management 4. Plant Protection 5. Combination of component* Bio-fertilizer(per ha) Rhizobium - 375g Fertilizer management (per ha) DAP - 0.5 q MOP - 1.0q Urea - 0.5 q Gypsum - 5 q Plant Protection(per ha) <i>Trichoderma</i> - 400g Monocrotophos - 0.5 L Carbendazium - 1.0 kg	- * * * Irrigated	18.94	10.22	85.23

(F1) Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

1. Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* reduced incidence of seed and collar rot
2. Gypsum and RDF application increased the shelling and oil percentage

(G1) Farmers reactions on specific technologies

1. Reduced disease incidence due to seed treatment
2. Better seed filling due to Gypsum and RDF application

(H1) Extension and Training activities under FLD

S.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	1	2-3-2006	23	-
2	Farmers Training	2	7-12-2005 7-2-2006	42	-
3	News coverage	1	8-2-2006	-	-

(E2) Analytical Review of component demonstrations: contd.

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	Percentage increase in productivity over local check
Sunflower	Rabi / summer 2005-06	1. Seed/Variety 2. Bio-fertilizer PBB + Culture 3. Fertilizer management 4. Plant Protection 5. Combination of component* Seed / Variety (per ha) KBSH-1 - 5 kg Fertilizer management(perha) Zinc Sulphate-10 kg Boron - 1.25 kg Plant Protection (per ha) Metasystax - 0.4 L Neemact - 1.0 L Imidacloprid - 25 g	* * * * Irrigated	22.60	19.76	14.37

(F2) Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

1. Seed treatment with Imidacloprid avoided incidence of sucking pests up to 40 DAS
2. Application of Micronutrients (Zn & B) resulted in better seed filling.

(G2) Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

1. Performance of KBSH - 1 was on par with private hybrids
2. Seed treatment and Micro nutrient application resulted in higher yields
3. Control of insects resulted in higher yields

(H2) Extension and Training activities under FLD

S.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	-	-		-
2	Farmers Training	2	15.10.05 19.1.06	53	-
3	Media coverage	2	17.10.05 20.1.06	-	-

(E3) Analytical Review of component demonstrations: contd.

Crop	Season	Component	Farming situation	Average yield (q/ha)	Local check (q/ha)	% increase in productivity over local check
Bengal gram	Rabi 2005-06	1. Seed/Variety 2. Bio-fertilizer PBB + Culture 3. Fertilizer management 4. Plant Protection 5. Combination of component* Bio-fertilizer(per ha) <i>Rhizobium</i> - 375g PSB - 375 g Plant Protection(per ha) <i>Trichoderma</i> - 375 g Prophinophas - 1 L Nemact - 1 L Coriander seeds - 2 kg Pheromone traps - 5 No.	- * - * Rainfed	9.08	6.49	39.91

(F3) Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

1. Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* reduced the wilt
2. Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* & PSB resulted in better crop growth.
3. IPM resulted in reduced pest incidence

(G3) Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

1. Seed treatment with *Trichoderma*, *Rhizobium* & PSB resulted in higher yield
2. IPM resulted in reduced cost of cultivation and increased yields

(H3) Extension and Training activities under FLD

S.No.	Activity	No. of activities organized	Date	Number of participants	Remarks
1	Field days	1	14.2.06	35	-
2	Farmers Training	1	6.1.06	11	-
3	Media coverage	-	-	-	-

C. Cotton

a) Details of implementation

Sl. No.	Crop	Year	Season	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demonstration			Remarks
				Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Others	Total	
1.	Cotton	2006-07	Kharif	20	16(Rainfed) 4 (Irrigated)	12	38	50	-

b) Details of farming situation

Crop	Season	Farming situation (RF/ Irrigated)	Soil Type	Status of soil			Previous crop	Sowing date	Completion of harvesting	Seasonal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days
				Low, medium, high							
				N	P	K					
Cotton	Kharif 2006-07	16 (Rainfed) 4 (Irrigated)	Black Soil Red soil	-	-	-	-	1-7-06	Jan-07	229.2	-
							Tomato				

D. Results of FLDs of Cereals, Horticultural Crops and allied enterprises

S. No.	Season & Year	Crop/ Enterprise	Area (ha)		No. of farmers/ demo.	Remarks
			Sanctioned	Implemented		
1	Rabi 2005-06	Rabi Jowar	5	5	12	-
2	Rabi 2005-06	Wheat	1	1	5	-
3	Rabi 2005-06	Beetroot	1	1	5	Failed due to failure in water supply
4	Rabi 2005-06	Aerobic rice	2	2	5	-
5	Rabi 2005-06	Maize	1	1	2	-
6	Rabi 2005-06	Sugarcane	2	2	5	-
7	Rabi 2005-06	Paddy	2	2	5	-
8	Rabi 2005-06	Onion	1	1	2	-
9	Rabi 2005-06	Tomato	1	1	2	-
10	Rabi 2005-06	French bean	1	1	2	-
11	Rabi 2005-06	Fish	1	1	5	-
TOTAL			18	18	50	-

D1. Performance of FLDs Cereals, Horticultural Crops and allied enterprises

Sl. No.	Crop/ Enterprise	Variety	No.of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (q/ha)				Increase in yield %	Additional cost (Rs./ha)	
					Demonstration			Local check		Demo.	Local check
					Highest	Lowest	Average				
During Rabi / Summer 2005-06											
1	Rabi Jowar	M - 35-1	12	5	12.65	8.89	10.23	6.62	54.53	290.00	600.00
2	Wheat	DWR-39	5	1	3.38	2.30	2.62	1.85	42.00	1750.00	3000.00
4	Aerobic rice	KRH - 2	5	2	92.52	42.13	70.25	68.13	3.11	1460.00	8000.00
5	Maize	Seed tech	2	1	30.00	20.02	25.01	20.00	24.63	1300.00	950.00
6	Sugarcane	CO -78 04	5	2	1400.00	850.00	1200.00	900.00	33.33	3600.00	5000.00
7	Paddy	JGL-1798	5	2	65.00	42.00	58.00	45.50	27.47	2500.00	3500.00
8	Onion	Arka kalia	2	1	265.00	185.00	225.00	175.80	28.00	3000.00	2500.00
9	Tomato	US Agri	2	1	498.00	409.50	457.50	249.30	83.51	4300.00	2700.00
10	French bean	Arka Komal	2	1	21.70	18.60	20.15	12.02	67.64	3700.00	2500.00
11	Fish	Catla & Common carp	5	1	41.00	29.00	35.00	-	-	2700.00	-

During Kharif 2006-07							
12	Ragi	GPU-48 (HYV)	20	8	Expected date of harvesting Nov. 3 rd week 2006	495.00	2000.00
13	Maize	CP-818 (INM)	13	6	Expected date of harvesting Nov. 1 st week 2006	1905.00	3000.00
14	Maize	Nithyashree (UASB Sponsored)	6	2.4	Expected date of harvesting Nov. 1 st week 2006	3880.00	-
15	Sugarcane	CO - 7804 (STCR, UASB Sponsored)	2	0.6	Expected date of harvesting August 3 rd week 2007	-	-
16	Paddy	JGL - 1768 (IPM)	2	1.0	Expected date of harvesting December 4 th week 2006 IPM measures yet to be taken	-	-
17	Fish	Catla & Common carp	4	1.0	Expected date of harvesting August 2007	2900.00	-

9. Results of On Farm Testing

a). Number of on farm trials conducted during Rabi / Summer 2005-06

Crop/ enterprise	Varietal/ feed evaluation	Nutrient/ feed management	Cropping system	Disease management	Total
Groundnut	1	-	-	-	1
Cotton	-	1	-	-	1
Potato	1	-	-	-	1
Sugarcane (2006-07)	-	-	1	-	1
Onion (2006-07)	-	-	-	1	1
Total	2	1	1	1	5

b). Results of on farm trials

Sl. No.	Crop/ enterprise	Farming situation	Problem identified	Title of OFT	Technology tested	Production per unit (kg/ha)	B:C Ratio
1	Groundnut	Irrigated	Low yielding	Introduction of GPBD-4	a)Traditional practice: Local variety	1855	1:2.45
					b)Improved practice: TMV - 2	2144	1:2.92
					c) Refined practice: GPBD-4	2562	1:3.16
2	Cotton	Rainfed	Leaf reddening	Control of Leaf reddening	a)Traditional practice: RDF 3 splits	780	1:4.33
					b)Improved practice: RDF 2 splits + DAP	760	1:4.22
					c)Refined practice: RDF 2 splits + Mg spray	780	1:4.18
3	Potato	Irrigated	Introduction	Non existence	a)Traditional practice: Hassan Local	12000	1:2.02
					b)Improved practice: Kufri Jowahar	13500	1:2.08
					c)Refined practice: Kufri Jyothi	16500	1:2.42

10. Literature Developed/Published

(A) KVK News Letter: Not yet Published

(B) Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Scientific Articles	Community Participatory Management of Solid Waste through Eco Friendly Technology	Devaraja T.N, G.R.Rajakumar, R.Jayaramiah and Kavitha P	1
Popular articles	Environmental Refugees	Devaraja T.N	1
	Use of Tank silt in Agriculture	G.R.Rajakumar and R.Jayaramiah	1
	Recycling of Sugarcane trash	R.Jayaramiah and G.R.Rajakumar	1
	Management of BPH in Paddy	Roopa S Patil and R.Jayaramiah	1
	Value Addition and Nutrition	Kavitha P and R.Jayaramiah	1
	Sustainability in Agriculture	Devaraja T.N	1
	Easy learning of English	Devaraja T.N	1
	Inland Fisheries	Devaraja T.N	1
	Balance Nutrition	Kavitha P	1
	An introduction to Taralabalu KVK	-	1

Literature developed/published

Item	Title	Authors name	Number
Extension literature/ Brouchers	An introduction to Taralabalu KVK (Kannada)	-	1000
	An introduction to Taralabalu KVK (English)	-	1000
	Vermicompost Production (Kannada)	-	1000
	Inland Aquaculture -A boon to small farmers (Kannada)	Devaraja T.N.	500
Wall Posters	Solid Waste Management	-	100

11. Success story

'Reaping success, breeds success' - a reality unfolds through environmentally humble technology in this rural area called "Kurki" a small village in Davanagere district with a population of 2141 in which 90 % of them depend on agriculture with remaining being engaged in non-agriculture operations. About 49 % of the total population belongs to backward communities, forming the bottom of the pyramid adding to BPL section of the country. Evidently, personal hygiene and public sanitation were given least importance in their life. Their way of life had deleterious impact on the sustainability of the surrounding environment and vice versa.

'Sustainability' is a special word with a meaningful philosophical background and currently drawing increased attention of the world. All of a sudden, modern society is feeling jittery about it and an intent search has begun for sustainability in every aspect of life. Such a commotion inevitably prompts us to ask 'what is sustainability in life, after all?'. The concept of sustainability is essential to support the survival of human race on the planet Earth. Whether it is agriculture, fisheries, industries, universities, governments, homes, religions etc., the sustainability of each become very important. It is directly proportional to the development and improvement of that system. Hence, nourishing the sustainability in any system will enable a guaranteed development for a longer duration in time and space. We have already created an alarming situation affecting the sustainability in agriculture which is the back bone of more than 70 % population of the country. Indiscriminate use of inorganic chemicals, unscientific agronomic practices, conveniently forgotten traditional wisdom and callousness and greediness of the policy makers, farmers, youths and blinkered researchers have resulted in the chaotic scenario of Indian agriculture.

Chemical farming, organic farming, and natural farming - likewise several agricultural practices are being discussed and debated about these days. Many persons have difference of opinions and varying experiences in each of the above practices. There should be a healthy ambience to develop a "Balanced Farming System" by scientific blending of available practices amongst relevant people mentioned above.

In rural areas, huge quantities of solid wastes are generated through various activities on regular basis. Improper disposal and / or utilization of these wastes have created health problems particularly amongst children. It is pertinent to note that nearly 27 % of the children are malnourished in the country. Therefore, overall unhygienic conditions in the rural areas are making the life difficult due to the polluted environment. Hence, it is essential to produce quality food grains keeping the well being of the future generation in mind. This will automatically improve the standard of life of rural population.

A typical village "Kurki" with the above situation was identified by Taralabalu KVK through repeated inter-personnel visits. The village has 452 agricultural families with 5862 acres cultivable land. Main crops grown in the area are Paddy, Maize, Sunflower, Sugarcane, Ragi, Soybean, Redgram, Green gram, Tomato and Arecanut. Other enterprises practiced by the villagers include dairying (Photo 1), poultry and mushroom cultivation (Photo 2). Few dairy units are attached to biogas plants from which slurry obtained is a major waste (Photo 3). All these practices generate huge quantities of solid wastes in addition to domestic waste which are improperly managed causing environmental pollution.

The approximate quantity of wastes generated in the village is as follows:

Cattle dung - > one ton very day

Crop wastes - > 5,000 tons every year

Kitchen wastes - > three tons every day

In addition, availability of space around the houses / backyards, channel water from Bhadra canal and natural tree shaded areas were helpful in designing and effective implementation of the program.

Considering this background it was essential to manage the solid wastes by community participation through environmentally friendly technology. Team of scientists from Taralabalu KVK designed a comprehensive action plan for tackling the above situation. As a first step, different communities in the village were addressed and appraised the significance of cleaner and sustainable environment. Fourteen women from Adi Dravida colony with the age group of 20 to 45 years belonging to BPL were organized under a self help group named "Sri Choudeshwari Krishi Mitra Kendra (Mahila Swa-Sahaya Sangha) to implement the action plan (Photo 4). Members were educated by training, awareness camps and demonstrations on different aspects like health and hygiene, pollution free environment, solid wastes and their management through eco-friendly approaches (Vermicomposting), value addition to agriculture produce, self entrepreneurships and cost effective agriculture.

Health status of children men and women who were weak and under weight was addressed by educating house holds about the value added products in their daily diet (Photo 5). The following are the important value added products demonstrated using the local resources:

Ragi - Malt, Happala, halippattu, Khilsa

Maize - Popcorn, Pakoda-Vada-Mensinakayi, Soup

Soya - Soymilk, Dosa, Chapathi, Biscuits, Soy Sondige, Chatni, and Soy Halwa

Milk - Khawa, Peda, Khalakand

Cereals - mixing with Pulses

Vermicomposting as an entrepreneurship was emphasized among the members (Photo 6). Members were linked to Canara bank for their savings and entrepreneurial activities.

Women members of the group observed socio-economic changes among themselves following the trainings and awareness camps. Their regular meetings helped to discuss common problems faced by them, ways and means to tackle the same and to make regular savings. This brought discipline and responsibility among the members. They developed a sense of pride and

worthiness which directly influenced the complete health of the family members of the group. The recycling of domestic wastes through vermicomposting resulted in cleaner environment. This was evident in reduced number of children falling sick in comparison to the past. Value additions to locally available food grains improved their food quality. And this helped students to perform better in academics.

Earlier there was no link between different enterprises which resulted in inefficient recycling of wastes. After Taralabalu KVK's intervention different routes were planned to link these enterprises in the form of following integrated farming system (IFS) model.

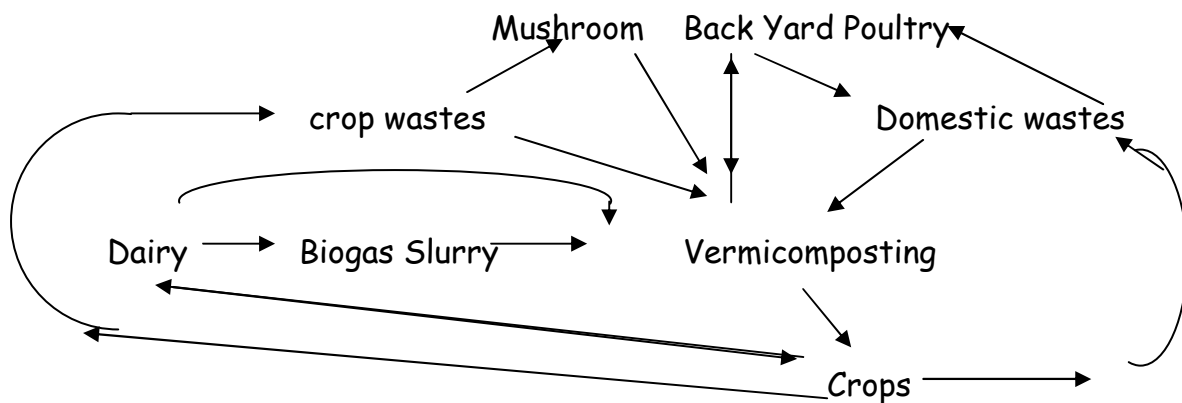


Fig. 1 Model of Integrated Farming System

Specialty of the above model is that output of one enterprise will become input for the other enterprise. This enabled efficient recycling of the wastes generated in various sectors. This model helped in creating pollution free environment and solving fodder-fuel-energy crisis. This has helped the members generating year round income and employment through one or the other enterprise. The program has brought change in their perception of any new technology with opened eyes.

Twelve tons of compost and 50 kg of earthworms were collectively produced by one vermicomposting demo unit in about 8 months. Out of the quantity produced, after meeting their requirement they have sold excess compost and worms to other farmers and earned additional income (Table 1).

Table 1. Product and income generated through vermicomposting

	Quantity Used for their own	Sold	
		Quantity	Value in Rs
Vermicompost	10 ton	2 ton	6000=00
Earthworms	30 kg	20 kg	4000=00

By producing and utilizing vermicompost and Earthworms, the group has brought down the expenditure involved in purchasing chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Application of vermicompost has helped in improving the physical (soil aggregation, water holding capacity and aeration), chemical (nutrients availability, stabilize pH, Organic carbon and salinity, reduce nitrate leaching and water stagnations) and biological (microbial activity and reduced pest and diseases) properties of soil. Crops produced with the application of vermicompost have shown

to possess good taste, quality and aroma which improved health of the members. It is clearly evident that the current program has widened the horizon of life among the members and brought an overall improvement in their life style.

The success observed by the group members has inspired the fellow villagers to form similar self help groups with technical intervention from Taralabalu KVK. Here again it is note worthy to record the changed attitude of farmers towards a successful scientific model such as one described above and adopt the same in their practices. Inspired by the demo unit, nearly 40 more farmers have constructed vermicomposting units and linked their other enterprises based on the resources available. Consequently, other farmers are also showing interest to go for vermicompost production.

By the collective community participation and management of solid waste through eco-friendly approaches, "Kurki" is heading towards becoming an "organic village". Taralabalu KVK aims at encouraging more number of farmers to take up above said model in Kurki and other villages of the district.

12. Constraints

Suggestions:

- i) Promotional opportunities may be made available to the staff working in NGO KVKs. In case of higher post if further promotion is not possible, alternatively time bound higher pay scale may be ensured.
- ii) Increasing the staff strength to the old pattern of 26 numbers enabling efficient work at KVKs.
- iii) Fortnightly financial report, if not very essential, may be discontinued.
- iv) To avoid the delay, the matter of sanctioning additional increments such as small family norms to NGO KVK staff may be given to NGO heads.
- v) The council must ensure the release of grants for salary and other activities 6 months in advance.
- vi) Batch wise Annual Review Meeting may be reconsidered to reduce the time period.
- vii) Sub-centers of KVKs at Taluka levels may be established.

13. Functional linkage with different organization

Name of Organization	Nature of linkage
University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore	Technology transfer, Knowledge update, Bi monthly meeting
IIHR, Bangalore	Technical support, trainings, supply of seed materials,
Department of Agriculture	Training Programmes, field visits, pests surveillance, Bi monthly meeting
Department of Horticulture	Trainings, field visits
Department of Fisheries	Trainings, Field visits
Department of Forestry	Supply of planting materials
Department of Women and Child Welfare	Trainings to SHGs and Anganavadi Workers
District Industries Centre	Vocational trainings
Department of Social Welfare	Programme participation
Karnataka State Seed Corporation	Supply of seed materials for FLDs
Karnataka Oilseed Federation	Supply of seed materials for FLDs & trainings
KRVP, Bangalore	Environmental Awareness campaign programme
District Statistical information Centre	Basic data of district
Canara Bank, State Bank of India	SHGs A/c and KVK A/c

14. Performance of demonstration units

Sl. No.	Demo Unit	Year of estt.	Area	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
				Variety	Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1.	KadaliVana Vermicompost (Pit method)	2005	40sq m	-	compost	2 t	300	6000	Farm wastes were used as source for vermicompost Produced compost used the farm only.
	Vermicompost (Pit method)	2006	80sq m	-	compost	-	800	-	Locally available farm wastes were used as source for vermicompost
2.	Mushroom	2006	6m x 6m x 3m	Oyster	Fresh and dry Mushroom	-	4500	-	Unit started
3.	Apiculture	2006	2 units	<i>Apis cerana indica</i>	Honey	-	3660	-	Unit started
4	KesariVana Vermicompost								
	Pit method	2006	80sq m	-	Compost	1.5t	600	4500	Locally available materials were used as source for vermicomposting
	Kadapa stone	2006	20 sq m	-	compost	-	2000	-	Produced compost used for the farm only.

15. Performance of instructional farm (Crops) including seed production

Sl. No	Name of the crop	Date of sowing	Date of harvest	Area (ha)	Details of production			Amount (Rs.)		Remarks
					Variety	Type of Produce	Qty.	Cost of inputs	Gross income	
1	Cereals (Kharif / Rabi / Summer 2005-06)									
	Maize+ Avare (4:1)	10-9-05	12-1-06	0.6	Seed tech (Swarna)	Grains	12 q	1,750	7,824	Intercrop Avare (2 q) has also given additional income (Rs.1800)
	Paddy	06-3-06	10-6-06	0.2	JGL 1796	Grains	17.70 q	1,450	13,006	--
	Maize	01-6-06	22-9-06	4.0	Seed tech (Swarna) Pioneer, Aruna, Nityashree	Grains	--	15,000	--	Not yet threshed
2	Pulses									
	Redgram (Pure)	02-7-06	1 st week of January (Expected)	2.0	Japan Super (JS-1)	Seeds	--	2,800	--	Flowering stage and for seed production
	Redgram (inter crop)	01-6-06	1 st week of January (Expected)	0.2	TTB - 7	Seeds	--	975	--	Flowering stage
	Avare	11-9-06	1 st week of December (Expected)	0.1	HA - 3	Seeds	--	950	--	Flowering stage / for seed production

3	Oilseeds									
	Sunflower	09-2-06	06-5-06	1.0	KBSH-1	Grains	6.5 q	2,800	10,555	
	Groundnut	13-1-06	25-4-06	0.1	GPBD- 4	Seeds	1.5 q	750	1,850	Seed production
4	Fibres									
	Cotton	17-7-06	1 st week of January (Expected)	0.6	Bt. Cotton MRC- 6918	Lint	--	3,750	--	Flowering stage/ square formation
5	Vegetables									
	Tomato (Kharif)	9-10-05	13-12-05	0.1	Private Hybrids	Fruits	3.27 t	1,200	7,200	Cost of the produce varies from time to time depending on the market situation and demand
	Tomato (Summer)	03-2-06	10-4-06	0.1	Private Hybrids	Fruits	3.88 t	1,200	11,203	
	Tomato (Kharif)	05-5-06	11-7-06	0.1	Private Hybrids	Fruits	2.58 t	1,850	7,000	
	Brinjal	12-1-05	15-12-05	0.3	Private Hybrids	Fruits	10.0 t	3,500	19,050	
	Cucumber	28-4-06	05-6-06	0.1	Local (Avaragere)	Green fruits	710 Kg	550	6,120	
	Bhendi	10-5-06	25-8-06	0.1	Local (Santhebennur)	Seeds	80 Kg	720	2,400	Seed production
	Chilli	20-5-06	29-7-06 (first picking)	0.1	Private Hybrids	Green fruits	5.50 q	700	3,857	Harvesting is in progress
	French Bean	28-7-06	09-9-06	0.1	Arka komal	Fruits	2 q	850	1,600	--
6	Commercial crops									
	Sugarcane (ratoon)	17-11-05	November 06	0.4	CO -7804	Cane	--	4,000	--	Yet to be harvested

16. Utilization of hostel facilities: Yet to be established

17. Give details of innovative methodology or innovative technology of Transfer of Technology developed and used during the year

Farmers Consultancy Meeting: Taralabalu KVK conducted consultancy meeting with farmers of all 6 talukas of the district inviting Gramapanchayath members and representative farmers of the area. The problems in Agriculture and allied fields were identified through discussions and the information was used in planning the KVK activities for the year.

18. Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology.

ITK	Operational Area	Farmer Name
Rats and squirrels control through cats	Chatnahalli, Harapanahalli Tq	Renukarya
Twin & composite planting in Coconut and Arecanut	Chatnahalli, Harapanahalli Tq	Renukarya
Bio digester	Thurchagatta, Davanagere Tq	Basavarajappa

Cats for control of rats and squirrels in coconut and arecanut orchards

As an innovative tool for control of rats and squirrels menace in coconut and Arecanut orchards, the farmer has reared a group of cats (25 nos). These cats will catch the rats and squirrels effectively as preys. The farmer has innovated this technology when all other management methods have failed to control. By this eco friendly approach, 30-40 % yield loss due to rats and squirrels can be minimized.

Twin planting of Coconut

The farmer has planted, coconut in twins with 6 feet spacing at 25 feet interval all along the border of 1 acre area and accommodated equal no of population as under recommended system of coconut planting. By this method farmer has grown successfully several suitable inter crops in the space available.

The effective root zone of coconut tree will be around 5-6 feet circumference. The farmer has obtained yields on par with that recommended practice besides getting additional income from intercrops.

Composite Planting of Coconut

In composite planting system, the coconut trees were planted in tetrangle with 6 feet radius from centre tree. By this, the farmer has accommodated 3 to 4 times more trees than the recommended one in one acre. Farmer has not experienced any loss in yield due to dense planting. Instead he has utilized the space i.e. root zone effectively and grown several suitable inter crops. The farmer is getting high returns through composite system of planting.

Indigenous bio digestable unit

An innovative farmer has constructed a bio digestable unit of 12' X 12' X 8' dimension, wherein he is dumping all his crop residues and farm waste along with cow dung and urine layer by layer. Parthenium, neem, lantana, ekka, eupatorium, cassia and other plants which play a very important role in pest and disease management are also added in the tank. Watering will be done every day. Iron mesh is provided at 1' above the bottom of the tank with an outlet. After decomposition of mixture of all these waste material, the extract which is drained out will be collected in the cement tank provided below the ground level. The same sucker tank is also connected to the vermicompost unit which is present near the biodigestable unit and vermiwash is collected. The mixture of these two will be given to the crops at 15 days interval. By this way he has increased the soil fertility of his land besides controlling pest and disease in an eco friendly way.

19. Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

- **Identification of courses for farmers/farm women**
Group discussion and field visits to problematic areas
Feed back from line departments
- **Rural Youth**
SHGs formation and group discussion
- **In-service personnel**
Direct contact and field visits to problematic areas

20. List special programmes undertaken by the KVK, which have been financed by State Govt./Other Agencies

Name of the scheme	Date/ Month of initiation	Funding agency	Amount (Rs.)
Vegetable Production Technology	April 2006	Department of Horticulture	25,000=00
National Environmental Awareness Campaign	January 06	Min. of Env. & Forests, GOI	5,000=00
TOTAL			30,000=00

21. Indicate seeds/planting/bio products/livestock materials produced and sold to the farmers: Nil

22. Scientific Advisory Committee meeting: Conducted on 9.11.2005

Sl. No	Recommendations	Action taken
1	Thrust areas of the district be identified and prioritized in the field of agriculture and allied activities and selection of the villages should be based on the problems faced by the farmers in crop and livestock production irrespective of the proximity/distance to the center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Identified the major thrust areas of the district such as Wooly aphid in Sugarcane, Brown Plant Hopper in Paddy, Viral problem in Beetelvine etc., and conducted suitable training programmes, Demonstrations and FLD's ❖ Conducted Vocational training programmes on dairy management ❖ Covered all the taluka's of the district by selecting minimum two villages from each taluka
2	Make use of AIR Media and other mass medias for popularization of KVK and its activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delivered Radio talk about introduction to Taralabalu KVK and its functions ❖ More than 50 events news covered under the leading national Kannada daily news papers
3	OFT on Management of Wooly Aphid: it was recommended to conduct FLD instead of OFT	❖ Conducted FLD for management of Wooly Aphid through Bio-control method (Micromus) at Avaragere, Davanagere Taluk. And controlled the Wooly Aphid effectively
4	OFT on Introduction of Potato crop: it has been suggested to include two more varieties	❖ Conducted OFT including two more varieties such as Kufri Jyothi and Kufri Jowahar along with Hassan Local at Haluvarthi village, Davanagere Taluk as per the recommendations
5	OFT on Leaf reddening in Cotton: it was recommended to not to use urea as a critical input	❖ Conducted OFT on Leaf Reddening at Arasanahal village, Harapanahalli Taluk according to the recommendations

23. Impact of KVK programmes: Impact analysis will be carried out in time to come as the KVK started functioning since a year.

24. Field activities

- i. Number of villages adopted : 04
- ii. No.of farm families selected : 20
- iii. No. of survey : 04

25. Extension Activities

S. No.	Activities	No. of prog.	Date (s)	No. of beneficiaries (farmers/Rural Youth)			No. of Extension functionaries			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Scientific Visits to farmers fields	198	-	179	14	193	4	1	5	-
2.	Advisory Services	280	-	275	5	280	-	-	-	-
3.	Method Demo	70	-	192	40	232	14	2	16	-
4.	News Paper Coverage	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Field Days	3	-	35	20	55	-	-	-	-
6.	National Day	1	-	28	6	34	-	-	-	-
7.	Brain Storming Session on Natural farming	1	-	350	30	380	15	5	20	-
8.	International Mothers Day	1	-	-	11	11	-	-	11	-
9.	World Environmental Day	1	-	9	21	30	-	-	-	-
10.	Diagnostics Survey	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Exhibitions	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Lectures Delivered	16	-	689	416	1105	24	13	37	-

26. Details of KVK Bank accounts

Bank account	Name of the bank	Location	Account Number
With Host Institute	Canara Bank	Vidya Nagar, Davanagere	SB A/c : 9860
With KVK	Canara Bank	Vidya Nagar, Davanagere	SB A/c : 10144 SB A/c : 10145

27. Utilization of funds under FLD on Oilseed (Rs. In Lakhs)

Item	Sanctioned by ZC		Released by ZC		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2006
	Kharif 2005	Rabi 2005-06	Kharif 2005	Rabi 2005-06	Kharif 2005	Rabi 2005-06	
Inputs	-	0.210	-	0.210	-	0.209	0.0066
Extension activities	-	0.030	-	0.030	-	0.030	0.0000
TA/DA/POL etc.	-	0.045	-	0.045	-	0.045	0.0000
TOTAL	-	0.285	-	0.285	-	0.284	0.0066

28. Utilization of funds under FLD on Pulses (Rs. In Lakhs)

Item	Sanctioned by ZC		Released by ZC		Expenditure		Unspent balance as on 1 st April 2006
	Kharif 2005	Rabi 2005-06	Kharif 2005	Rabi 2005-06	Kharif 2005	Rabi 2005-06	
Inputs	-	0.088	-	0.088	-	0.088	0.0000
Extension activities	-	0.012	-	0.012	-	0.011	0.0007
TA/DA/POL etc.	-	0.019	-	0.019	-	0.019	0.0000
TOTAL	-	0.119	-	0.119	-	0.118	0.0007

29. Utilization of funds under FLD on Cotton (Rs. In Lakhs):

There was no Cotton FLD during 2005-06

**30. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2005 -06 and 2006 -07 (upto Sep. 2006)
(year-wise separately) (current year and previous year)**

S. No.	Particulars 2005-06	Sanctioned 2005-06	Released 2005-06	Expenditure 2005-06
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	20,00,000=00	20,00,000=00	19,84,643.00=00
2	Traveling allowances	75,000=00	75,000=00	74,999=80
3	Contingencies			
<i>a</i>	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	1,00,000=00	1,00,000=00	99,928=90
<i>b</i>	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	80,000=00	80,000=00	79,828=67
<i>c</i>	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	75,000=00	75,000=00	74,944=57
<i>d</i>	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	30,000=00	30,000=00	29,984=00
<i>e</i>	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	50,000=00	50,000=00	28,558=30
<i>f</i>	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	30,000=00	30,000=00	14,259=00
<i>g</i>	Training of extension functionaries	25,000=00	25,000=00	24,735=00
<i>h</i>	Maintenance of buildings	-	-	-
<i>i</i>	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	-	-	-
<i>j</i>	Library	10,000=00	10,000=00	9,985=00
TOTAL (A)		24,75,000=00	24,75,000=00	24,21,866=24
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works	29,68,000=00	27,62,807=00	27,62,807=00
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	6,15,000=00	6,15,000=00	6,13,670=00
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	5,40,000=00	5,40,000=00	5,38,547=50
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	10,000=00	10,000=00	9,724=00
TOTAL (B)		41,33,000=00	39,27,807=00	39,24,748=50
C. REVOLVING FUND		-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		66,08,000=00	64,02,807=00	63,46,614=00

Table 30 continued

S. No.	Particulars 2006-07	Sanctioned 2006-07 up to 30 - 9 -06	Released 2006-07 up to 30 -9- 06	Expenditure 2006-07 up to 30 - 9 - 06
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	22,00,000=00	7,50,000=00	7,42,808=00
2	Traveling allowances	75,000=00	45,000=00	53,232=10
3	Contingencies			
<i>a</i>	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	55,000=00	7,250=00	48,484=00
<i>b</i>	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	35,000=00	4,400=00	28,354=28
<i>c</i>	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	25,000=00	2,750=00	0=00
<i>d</i>	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	10,000=00	1,500=00	510=00
<i>e</i>	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	35,000=00	5,400=00	15,390=00
<i>f</i>	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	20,000=00	3,128=00	5,700=00
<i>g</i>	Training of extension functionaries	10,000=00	1,500=00	-
<i>h</i>	Maintenance of buildings	-	-	-
<i>i</i>	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	-	-	-
<i>j</i>	Library	-	-	-
TOTAL (A)		24,65,000=00	8,20,928=00	8,94,478=38
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works	23,25,000=00	-	-
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	75,000=00	-	-
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	-	-	-
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	10,000=00	-	-
TOTAL (B)		24,10,000=00	-	-
C. REVOLVING FUND		-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		48,75,000=00	8,20,928=00	8,94,478=38

31. Status of revolving fund (Rs. in lakhs) for the three years

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April	Expected income		Net balance in hand as on 1 st April of each year
		Fixed deposit	Farm income	
April 2003 to March 2004	-	-	-	-
April 2004 to March 2005	1,00,000=00	-	-	1,00,000=00
April 2005 to March 2006	1,00,000=00	2,72,359=47	3,39,658=22	32,701=25

32. Activities of Soil, Water and Plant Testing Laboratory

Status of establishment of Lab: Yet to be established

Details of samples analyzed so far using Mobile Kit under revolving fund:

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples	41	24	19	1704
Water Samples	4	4	4	75
Total	45	28	23	1779

1. Status of purchase of equipments: Sanctions yet to be given

2. Targeted date for establishment: August 2007

33. Details of linkage with ATMA

a) Is ATMA implemented in your district : No

34. a) Give details of programmes implemented under National Horticultural Mission

Projects submitted and response from the Board awaited.

35. Information which has not been reflected above

Human Resource Development Programs

SMS	Course	Title, Date and Venue
Dr. Devaraja T.N.	Conference	First National Conference on KVKs, 27-28 October 2005 at NASC Complex, New Delhi organized by ICAR
Kavitha P.	Training	" Refresher Course for Home Scientists of KVK's" 18 th -21 st Jan 2006 Home Science Collage and Research Institute Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
Dr. Devaraja T.N.	Seminar	National Annual Conference on Environmental Education 6-8 th July 2006. Indian Environmental Society Bangalore.
Dr. R. Jayaramaiah	Workshop	" Process of Agriculture Knowledge Management at KVK" ' 12-15 th Sept. 2006. at Mitraniketan KVK, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala'

SUMMARY TABLES

Table - 1 Area-wise distribution of On + Off Campus Training Courses for Farmers and Farm Women (regular + sponsored + vocational)

AREAS	No. of courses	No. of beneficiaries					
		Male	Female	TOTAL	SC	ST	TOTAL
Crop Production	12	254	148	402	-	-	46
Horticulture	4	74	24	98	-	-	25
Home Science + Mushroom cultivation	21	92	421	513	-	-	189
Plant Protection	16	603	46	649	-	-	114
Ag. Extension	1	29	3	32	-	-	06
Soil Fertility & Management	11	198	30	228	-	-	58
Total	65	1250	672	1922	-	-	438

Table - 2 Area-wise distribution of On + Off Campus Training Courses for Rural Youth (regular + sponsored + vocational)

AREAS	No. of courses	No. of beneficiaries					
		Male	Female	TOTAL	SC	ST	TOTAL
Crop Production	1	15	-	15	-	-	3
Home Science + Mushroom cultivation	4	7	62	69	-	-	28
Fisheries	1	8	12	20	-	-	4
Soil Fertility & Management	2	71	-	71	-	-	11
Total	8	101	74	175	-	-	46

Table - 3 Area-wise distribution of On + Off Campus Training Courses for In-service Extension Personnel (regular + sponsored + vocational)

AREAS	No. of courses	No. of beneficiaries					
		Male	Female	TOTAL	SC	ST	TOTAL
Crop Production	2	53	-	53	-	-	13
Livestock Production	1	10	-	10	-	-	1
Home Science + Mushroom cultivation	3	65	32	97	-	-	30
Plant Protection	5	62	-	62	-	-	11
Fisheries	1	21	1	22	-	-	-
Soil Fertility & Management	1	21	-	21	-	-	5
Total	13	232	33	265	-	-	60

Table - 4: Numbers of Extension Activities and Beneficiaries

Nature of Extension Activity	No. of activities	Farmers			Extension Officials			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Scientific Visits to farmers fields	198	179	14	193	4	1	5	183	15	198
Advisory Services	280	275	5	280	-	-	-	275	5	280
Method Demonstration	70	192	40	232	14	2	16	206	42	248
News Paper Coverage	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Days	3	35	20	55	-	-	-	35	20	55
National Day	1	28	6	34	-	-	-	28	6	34
Brain Storming on Natural farming	1	350	30	380	15	5	20	365	35	400
International Mothers Day	1	-	11	11	-	-	11	-	11	11
World Environmental Day	1	9	21	30	-	-	-	9	21	30
Diagnostics Survey	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exhibitions	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lectures Delivered	16	689	416	1105	24	13	37	713	429	1142
Total	608	1757	563	2320	57	21	978	1814	584	2398

Table - 5: Front Line Demonstration on Oilseed Crops

Crop & Season	No. of demonstrations	Area (ha)	Demonstration yield (q/ha)	Local yield (q/ha)	% increase
Groundnut Rabi / Summer 2005-06	11	5	18.94	10.22	85.23
Sunflower Rabi / Summer 2005-06	9	5	22.60	19.76	14.37
Ground nut Rabi / Summer 2006-07	23	10	Yet to be harvested		
Sunflower Rabi / Summer 2006-07	21	10	Yet to be harvested		
Total	64	30			

Table - 6: Front Line Demonstration on Pulse Crops

Crop & Season	No. of demonstrations	Area (ha)	Demonstration yield (q/ha)	Local yield (q/ha)	% increase
Bengal gram Rabi 2005-06	05	10	9.08	6.49	39.91
Total	05	10	9.08	6.49	39.91

Table - 7: Front Line Demonstration on Other Crops

Crop	No. of demonstrations	Area (ha)	Demonstration yield (q/ha)	Local yield (q/ha)	% increase
Jowar Rabi 05-06	12	5	10.23	6.62	54.53
Wheat Rabi 05-06	5	1	2.62	1.85	42.00
Aerobic Rice Rabi / Summer 05-06	5	2	70.25	68.13	3.11
Maize Rabi / Summer 05-06	2	1	25.01	20.00	24.63
Paddy Rabi / Summer 05-06	5	2	58.00	45.50	27.47
Sugarcane Rabi 05-06	5	2	1200	900	33.33
Onion Rabi / Summer 05-06	2	1	225.0	175.8	28.00
Tomato Rabi / Summer 05-06	2	1	457.5	249.3	83.51
French bean Rabi / Summer 05-06	2	1	20.15	12.02	67.64
TOTAL	40	16	-	-	-

Table - 8: Front Line Demonstration on Other enterprises

Name of the enterprise	No. of demonstrations	Unit size	Demonstration yield	Local yield	% increase
Fisheries	5	0.2 ha 5 units	3.5 ton	-	-
TOTAL	5	-	-	-	-

Table - 9 (A): No. of On Farm Trials conducted

Crops	Varietal/ feed evaluation	Nutrient/ feed management	Cropping system	Total
Oilseeds Groundnut 05-06	1	-	-	1
Commercial crops Cotton 05-06	-	1	-	1
Sugarcane 06-07	-	-	1	1
Vegetables, fruits & flowers Potato	1	-	-	1
Total	2	1	1	4

Table - 9 (B): Details of technology refined

Technology tested	No. replications	Technology refined	Result justifying the refinement
Groundnut 2005-06	3	Introduction of GPBD-4	Performed better compared to local & TMV-2
Cotton 2005-06	7	Application of MgSO ₄ @ 0.5 % In addition to recommended practice	Non Significant to be tested further
Potato 2005-06	3	Introduction of Kufri Jyothi, Hassan Local & Kufri Jawahar	Kufri Jyothi performed better (16.5 t / ha) than other two
Sugarcane 2006-07	3	Paired row spacing two feet & four feet with French bean intercrop	To be completed by August 07
Onion 2006-07	5	Purple blotch management	Crop is in harvesting stage