

Action Plan 2009 -2010

**Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Sirugamani – 639115
Tiruchirappalli District
Tamil Nadu**

General Information

1.	Name and address of KVK with Phone, Fax and e-mail	:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sirugamani – 639 115, Tiruchirapalli District, Tamil Nadu. Phone No.: 0431 - 2614417 FAX : 0431 - 2614457 e mail : kvks gm@tnau.ac.in
2.	Name and address of host organization with Phone, Fax and e-mail	:	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore – 3 Phone : 0422 – 6611200 FAX : 0422 - 2431672 e mail : registrar@tnau.ac.in
3.	Name of the Programme Coordinator Residence Phone Number/ Mobile No.	:	Dr.SP.Ramanathan Office : 0431 – 2614417 Residence : 0431 – 2456395 Mobile : 094422 84759
4.	Year of sanction	:	1977
5.	Year of start of activities	:	1977
6.	Major farming systems/enterprises	:	a) Wet land i). Rice – Rice – Pulses ii) Banana – Rice iii) Sugarcane – Sugarcane Ratoon

			<p>b) Garden land</p> <p>i) Banana - Rice</p> <p>ii) Sugarcane – Sugarcane Ratoon</p> <p>iii) Groundnut</p> <p>iv) Vegetables</p> <p>v) Flower crops</p> <p>} With live stock and sericulture</p>
7.	Name of agro-climatic zone	:	<p>Tiruchirapalli district comes under three agro climatic zones viz.,</p> <p>Sub zone II – North – Western zone</p> <p>Sub zone IV – Cauvery Delta zone (Major part)</p> <p>Sub zone V – Southern zone</p>
8.	Soil type	:	<p>Red Soil : 37.1%</p> <p>Black Soil : 25.1%</p> <p>Alluvial soil & others : 37.8%</p>
9.	Annual rainfall (mm)	:	<p>Total - 773 mm</p> <p>South west monsoon – 244 mm</p> <p>North east monsoon – 399 mm</p> <p>Winter – 33 mm</p> <p>Summer – 97 mm</p>

10. Staff Strength as on 01.03.2009:

Details	Programme Coordinator	Subject Matter Specialists	Programme Assistants	Administrative staff	Auxiliary staff	Supporting Staff	Total
Sanctioned	1	6	3	2	2	2	16
Filled	1	6	2	2	2	2	15

11. Details of staff as on 01-03-2009:

Sl.No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Discipline	Pay scale	Joining date	Permanent/Temporary
1.	Programme Coordinator	Dr. SP.Ramanathan	Agronomy	16400-450-20900-500-22400	09.05.06	Permanent
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. M.L.Manoharan	Agronomy	16400-450-20900-500-22400	14.05.08	Permanent
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.A.Palaniswamy	Agrl. Extension	16400-450-20900-500-22400	09.05.08	Permanent
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.S.Pasupathy	Agrl. Entomology	12,000-420-18300	10.05.07	Permanent
5	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.P.Balasubramaniam	Soil Science	12,000-420-18300	29.07.08	Permanent
6	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.S.Easwaran	Horticulture	8000- 275-13500	11.06.07	Permanent
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr.M.Marimuthu	Food Science & Nutrition	8000- 275-13500	02.12.04	Permanent
8	Programme Assistant (Lab Tech.)	Tmt. S.J.Vijayalalitha	-	5500-175-9000	04.06.07	Permanent

9	Computer Programmer	Ms. P.Yamuna Devi	-	5500-175-9000	03.12.08	Permanent
10	Farm Manager	Vacant	-		-	
11	Accountant/ Superintendent	Tmt.A.Sarojini Devi	-	4000-100-6000	03.12.07	Permanent
12	Stenographer	Th.K.Panneer Selvam	-	4000-100-6000	18.08.06	Permanent
13	Driver	Th.M.Kannan	-	4000-100-6000	14.09.05	Permanent
14	Driver	Th.M.Veeramani	-	3200-85-4900	21.02.07	Permanent
15	Supporting staff	Th.K.Chinnakkannu	-	2750-70-3800-75- 4400	31.03.94	Permanent
16	Supporting staff	Tmt.C.Chellam	-	2610-60-3150-65- 3540	03.4.2000	Permanent

12. Plan of Human Resource Development of KVK personnel during 2009-10

S. No	Discipline	Area of training required	Institution where training is offered	Approximate duration (days)	Training fee (Rs.)
1.	Programme coordinator	Training of Trainers (TOT)	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	5	20000/ head
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	Team building	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	5	20000/ head
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	Plant Protection	Centre for Biological control, Bangalore	5	5000/ head

13. Infrastructure:

i) Land

Total Area (ha)	Area Cultivated (ha)	Area occupied by buildings and roads (ha)	Area with demonstration units (ha)
20	4	1.22	200 sq.m

ii) Buildings

Admn. Building			Trainees Hostel			Staff Quarters			Demonstration Unit		
Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year	Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year	Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year	No.	Plinth area (m ²)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
279.15	4.51	1987 -88	241.36	12.23	1996 - 97	400	26.64	2006 - 07	2	155.45	1.16

iii) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Model	Actual cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Jeep	Bolero – LX	4,38,700	103138	Good condition.
Motor Cycle	Hero Honda CD-Dawn	30,899	20027	Good condition.
Motor Cycle	Honda Activa	48,000	100	Good condition.

iv) Equipments and AV aids

S.No.	Name of Equipments	Date of purchase	Cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Present status
1.	Colour Television and VCR	1990	23,000	Good Condition
2.	Magnetic Board with accessories	1995	9,990	Good Condition
3.	Display boards stands	1995	9,940	Good Condition
4.	Slide Projector	2000	11,500	Good Condition
5.	Over Head Projector	2000	14000	Good Condition
6.	Portable Public Address system	2000	9,500	Good Condition
7.	Refrigerator	2000	18,790	Good Condition
8.	Canon Camera with Flash	2001	32,560	Good Condition
9.	Digital camera	2005	19,900	Good Condition
10.	Printer cum Xerox machine	2005	71,400	Good Condition
11.	FAX Machine	2006	7,300	Good Condition
12.	Public Address System	2006	19,192	Good Condition
13.	All in one FAX machine	2008	14,000	Good Condition

14. Details of SAC meeting conducted during 2008-09

Sl. No	Date	Major recommendations of SACs which are to be implemented during 2009-10
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1.	19.02.2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The JDA, Trichy requested the capacity building exercises to be continued up to the field staff i.e Asst.Agrl.Officers in order to implement the schemes effectively. 2. The DD (Hort) requested the KVK to undertake the training on Bee Keeping which was one of the mandates of NHM for increasing the productivity of fruit crops. 3. The Professor and Head, VUTRC, TANUVAS suggested that the KVK can identify some of its villages for implementing the Animal Husbandry related schemes in collaboration with VUTRC. 4. The Asst.Exe.Engineer, AED suggested that the KVK to have all the farm machinery as a model unit for the benefit of trainees. 5. Tmt.Rajathi Ammal of Nagalapuram, the SAC member requested the KVK to procure suitable goat kids and supply to Nagalapuram village which would be maintained as a profitable non crop option model and also arrangements made for the timely availability of Sunflower seeds to the farmers in Nagalapuram village where Sun flower was a predominant crop. 6. The Field officer of AME Foundation suggested to have a smaller model on organic farming in KVK. It was further suggested to have two demonstration plots in the farmers field to compare the productivity under organic content rich soil and the normal one. 7. The Director, NRCB suggested that the Banana Fibre can be extracted by retting method for which technical know how will be provided by NRCB. Training on banana fibre extraction be given to the SHG women as entrepreneurial course. 8. The DEE, TNAU after appreciating the efforts taken on Inland Fish Culture using the NFDB funding, suggested to intensify the activity in few identified farmers holding as a commercial enterprise. He requested the details of NFDB activities undertaken by the KVK may be sent to the o/o DEE, TNAU for communicating to all the KVKs in order to promote this profitable non crop option. 9. Since the demand for medicinal plants is increasing, training on medicinal plants may be linked with marketing tieup so as to promote the area under medicinal plants.
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15. Plan of Work for 2009-10

TABLE 1: OPERATIONAL AREA DETAILS FOR 2009-10

Sl. No.	Taluks	Blocks/groups of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified Thrust Areas
1.	Lalgudi	Thirumangalam Abhisekapuram Valaadi Pullambadi Anbil Koohur Ariyur	Rice, Rice fallow Pulses & Sesame Banana	i) Low productivity in Rice due to non availability of quality seeds and severe incidence of pest and diseases ii) Low productivity in rice fallow pulses due to poor population and neglecting foliar nutrition leading to poor yield iii) Wind damage iv) Popularization of farm mechanization techniques due to non availability of labour. Drudgery of labour in cono weeding v) Low yield of sesame due to local varieties & non adoption of recommended package of practices	i) Popularising the rice Co (R) 49 ii) Popularizing foliar feeding in pulses. Popularizing alternate high value crops for rice fallow iii) Demonstration of stacking of banana iv) Introduction of power operated farm machinery v). Popularising the high yielding sesame varieties and integrated approach of stale seed bed method of Trianthema weed control.

Sl. No.	Taluks	Blocks/groups of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified Thrust Areas
2.	Mannachanalur	Siruganur	Rice, Maize, Amla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Non availability of quality seeds at right time. ii) Lack of marketing information about sale price iii) Low realization of produces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Introduction of Rice Co (R) 49 ii) Updating the farmers on current market prices through Market Intelligence iii) Value addition methods
3.	Manapparai	Marungapuri Vaiyampatti	Brinjal, Groundnut, Curry leaf and Elm Mushroom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Lack of knowledge on latest techniques of vegetable cultivation ii) Low yield due to pest and disease incidence in Groundnut iii) Lack of awareness on value addition in curry leaf iv) Employment opportunity for rural women by growing mushroom in farm shed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Popularizing the local varieties with improved techniques ii) Introduction of IPM concept with latest pesticides iii) Popularizing the value addition methodologies to increase the income of the farmers iv) Introduction of ELM mushroom along with value addition techniques
4.	Musiri	Kolakkudi Appanallur Thandalaipudur Thatankarpettai Mahadevi	Maize, Sunflower, Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Non availability of seeds of high value crops ii) Yield loss due to heavy weed menace iii) High cost of water soluble fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Introduction of Hybrid Maize COH (M)5 and vegetable seeds and local manapparai brinjal to increase the farm income. ii) Popularizing different mulches iii) Standardization of conventional fertilizers for replacing water soluble fertilizer

Sl. No.	Taluks	Blocks/groups of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified Thrust Areas
5.	Srirangam	Manikandam Kuzhumani Thiruchendurai Andhanallur , Kodiyalam	Rice, Banana, Sugarcane, Rice fallow pulses, Vegetables, Mango and fodder crops	<p>i) Low Productivity of Black gram in Rice fallows due to non availability of quality seeds and non adoption of recommended packages.</p> <p>ii) Low yield due to poor zinc use efficiency in Rice</p> <p>iii) Labour problem for cane harvesting</p> <p>iv) Low yield in ratoon cane due to improper nutrient management</p> <p>v) Low yield due to Sigatoka leaf spot</p> <p>vi) Low yield due to severe incidence of Pseudostem weevil in Nendran</p> <p>vii) Low flower formation leads to poor fruit set</p> <p>vii) Lack of awareness on high yielding fodder grass</p> <p>viii) Low yield with poor quality of banana</p> <p>ix) Low body weight gain due in country goat</p> <p>x) Loss of body weight due to micro mineral deficiency</p>	<p>i) Popularizing foliar nutrition with Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP).</p> <p>ii) Popularising zinc enrichment technology</p> <p>iii) Introducing of wide spaced plating for mechanical harvest.</p> <p>iv) Introduction of INM practice in sugarcane</p> <p>v) Introduction of IPM module as recommended by NRCB</p> <p>vi) Introduction of IPM module as recommended by NRCB</p> <p>vii) Popularization of Paclobutrazol 1.2lit/ha</p> <p>vii) Popularization of Co 4 fodder</p> <p>viii) Popularizing high density planting banana special mineral mixture and bunch cover</p> <p>ix) Introduction of Boer goat to get higher body weight</p> <p>x) Introduction of micro mineral cakes in goat shed</p>

Sl. No.	Taluks	Blocks/groups of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified Thrust Areas
6.	Thuraiyur	Sikathambur Nagalapuram Venkatesapuram Senkattupatti	Sunflower, Maize Chillies and Onion	<p>i) Lack of awareness on Sunflower and Maize hybrids,</p> <p>ii) Low seed set in Sunflower</p> <p>iii) Low yield due to improper nutrient management</p> <p>iv) Severe incidence of thrips in onion</p>	<p>i) Increasing the area under Sunflower and Maize hybrids under contractual farming since the yields of these crops are higher in this block.</p> <p>ii) Demonstration of Supplementary pollination and bee keeping</p> <p>iii) Soil test based fertilizer recommendation for Chillies</p> <p>iv) Control of thrips through IPM technology with latest chemicals</p>
7.	Trichy	Thiruverumbur	Rice and Sunflower	Severe incidence of nut grass at early stage of Sunflower	Popularizing different control methods for nut grass

SUMMARY OF LIST OF THRUST AREAS FOR THE KVK FOR 2009-10

- i) Use of Dynamic Market Information to increase farmers income through market intelligence
- ii) Augmenting additional income through non crop options such as fisheries, goat rearing, Dairy, Poultry etc.
- iii) Value addition of fruits and vegetables by adopting different processing techniques
- iv) Equipping farmer through e – linkage
- v) Sustaining the yield of predominant crops viz., Rice, Sugarcane, Banana through varietal introduction and technological intervention.
- vi) Augmenting net income of farmers, creation of off season employment through alternate crops via Sunflower, Maize, Pulses, Vegetables,
- vii) Improving water and nutrient use efficiency through drip fertigation for Vegetables and Banana and reduce of cost of fertilizer.
- viii) Improving soil health through soil organic carbon build up and management of problem soils and poor quality water.
- ix) Imparting vocational training to unemployed rural youth, SHGs on mushroom production, vermi compost production and apiculture.
- x) Introducing non conventional crops like bamboo in garden lands.
- xi) Promoting Inland aquaculture in cauvery deltaic areas.
- xii) Popularising “Hitech cultivation” techniques for Vegetables, Flower & Fruit crops in Trichy district.
- xiii) Skill development in using the labour saving gadgets in Farming.
- xiv) Group approach viz., Commodity groups and use of ICT technology transfer
- xv) Creation of digital database of the district in collaboration with district administration / nic.net.

Table 2 : Abstract of interventions proposed based on the identified problems during 2009-10

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others
1.	Rice	low yield in traditional varieties and susceptible for pest and disease	-	Popularizing Co (R) 49 rice variety under seed village approach	i).Hybrid rice cultivation ii)SRI techniques in rice	-	Co (R) 49 seed production
		Labour drudgery and scarcity	-	Customizing Rice Transplanter	i) Preparation of MAT nursery ii) Efficiency of mechanical transplanter and battery operated cono weeder	-	Demonstration of rice transplanter
		Poor zinc nutrient use efficiency	-	-	Preparation of enriched zinc and its benefits	-	-
		Low income from conventional rice fallow crop	-	-	Package of practices for high value crops like cucumber and watermelon	-	-
2.	Maize	Imbalanced nutrients to hybrid maize	Integrated nutrient management for maize hybrid (CoH(M)5) using DSSIFER	-	Hybrid maize production technologies	-	-
3.	Pulses	Low yield due to non adoption of improved technologies	-	FLD on blackgram and green gram	Improved cultivation practices for pulses	-	-

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others
	Pulses	Low yield and poor nutrient use efficiency	-	-	INM in pulses	-	-
4.	Groundnut	Crop loss due to pest incidence	-	-	IPM in groundnut	-	-
		Low yield due to non adoption of improved technologies	-	FLD on Groundnut	i).Improved cultivation practices for groundnut ii). Introduction of new high yielding variety VRI GN (7) for rainfed areas	-	-
5.	Sunflower	Crop loss due to pest incidence	-	-	IPM in sunflower	-	-
		Crop loss due to disease incidence	-	-	IPM in sunflower	-	-
		Crop loss due to weeds	-	-	Integrated weed management in sunflower	-	-
		Low yield due to non adoption of improved technologies	-	FLD on Sunflower	Improved cultivation practices for sunflower	-	-
		Yield loss in problem soils	-	Introduction of gypsum bed technology	Problem soil and water management	-	-
6.	Sesame	Low yield due to non adoption of improved technologies	-	FLD on Sesame	Improved cultivation practices for sesame	-	-

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others
7.	Cotton	Low yield due to non adoption of improved technologies	-	FLD on Cotton	i).Improved cultivation practices for cotton ii). Introduction of Bt cotton with high yield potential	-	-
8.	Sugarcane	Low yield in sugarcane	-	Introduction of wide paired row system of planting in sugarcane for mechanical harvest	i).Paired row system of planting in sugarcane ii). Introduction of new high yielding cane varieties (2000-133) for wet land system	-	-
		Poor nutrient use efficiency	-	Integrated nutrient management for Sugarcane	Importance of micronutrients for increasing the productivity of ratoon sugarcane	-	-
9.	Banana	Crop loss due to wind damage	-	-	i) Advanced technologies for banana cultivation ii) Importance of stacking methods to prevent lodging with low cost	-	-
		Low yield and poor quality	-	-	Management practices for quality improvement	-	-
		Crop loss due to pest incidence	-	-	IPM in Banana	-	-
		Crop loss due to disease incidence	-	-	IPM in Banana	-	-

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others
	Banana	Lack of market infrastructure	Empowering precision farming farmers through marketing techniques	-	Marketing techniques for vegetables	-	-
		Low yield and poor quality	-	-	Training on precision farming technologies	Training on precision farming technologies	-
11.	Chillies	Low yield due to poor nutrient management	-	Integrated nutrient management for chillies	INM in chillies	-	-
12.	Small onion	Low yield due to severe pest incidence	-	Control of Thrips in Small onion	IPM in small onion	-	-
13.	Brinjal	More production cost	Standardization of conventional fertilizer requirement for replacing water soluble fertilizers in Brinjal	Popularization of Manapparai local Brinjal variety for profit maximization	Protray nursery management	-	-
14.	Mango	Low yield due to poor flowering	-	Popularization of Paclobutrazol drenching for enhancing flowering in mango	Advanced techniques for cultivation of mango	Recent technologies for horticultural crops	
		Non availability of quality planting materials	-		Vocational training on advanced technologies on plant propagation	Production of quality planting materials	-

S.No	Crop/Enterprise	Identified Problem	Interventions				
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others
16.	Amla	Rural unemployment	-	Preparation of Amla squash from improved Amla variety NA 7	Value addition in Amla	-	-
17.	Fodder grass	Low yield from traditional varieties	-	Popularization of Bajra – Napier co4 fodder grass	High yielding fodder cultivation	-	-
18.	Goat	Low income due to local breeds and non feeding of micro minerals	-	Upgradation of country goat through introducing boer cross breed and micro minerals	Boer cross bred goat rearing ii). Micro mineral mixture feeding for goat	-	-
19.	Fish	Lack of awareness on fish culturing	-	Popularizing inland fish culture	Inland aquaculture	-	-
20.	Mushroom	Low shelf life	Evaluation of Elm mushroom (<i>Hypsizygus ulmarius</i>)	-	Mushroom production and value addition	-	-

**TABLE 2A. Target set for number of interventions to be implemented during
2009-10**

S. No.	Particulars of intervention	Target number / Quantity
01	On Farm Trial	15
02	Front Line Demonstration (other than oil seeds, pulses and cotton)	13
	Front Line Demonstration (Oilseeds)	5
	Front Line Demonstration (Pulses)	2
	Front Line Demonstration (Cotton)	1
03	Training Programmes	
	Farmers and farm women	79
	Rural Youth	4
	Extension personnel	11
	Sponsored programmes	23
04	Extension Programmes	
	Field Day	5
	Kisan Mela	1
	Kisan Ghosthi	-
	Exhibition	5
	Film Show	-
	Method Demonstrations	10
	Farmers Seminar	3
	Workshop	2
	Group meetings	11

	Lectures delivered	15
	Newspaper coverage	90
	Radio coverage	7
	TV coverage	5
	Radio Programmes	25
	TV Programmes	12
	Publications	20
	Popular articles	20
	Extension Literature	15
	Advisory Services	50
	Scientific visit to farmers field	65
	Farmers visit to KVK	800
	Diagnostic visits	50
	Field visits	70
	Exposure visits	25
	Ex-trainees Sammelan	-
	Agriculture Camps	4
	Clinic day	-
	Soil health Camp	5
	Animal Health Camp	5
	Agri mobile clinic	-
	Soil test campaigns	5
	Farm Science Club Conveners meet	3
	Self Help Group Conveners meetings	8
	Mahila Mandals Conveners meetings	-

	Celebration of Nutrition week	1
	PRA exercise conducted	2
	Survey on socio economic improvement through Animal Science to SHG women	-
	Awareness on Cotton contract farming	1
	Distribution of BT cotton seeds under contract farming in collaboration with Cotton Corporation of India	1
	Insect trap awareness campaign	1
	AIDS awareness campaign	1
	Awareness on KVK activities to Tribes	1
	Formation of Joint Liability Groups	2
05	Production and supply of seed materials	-
	1) Cereals	2000 kg
	ii) Oilseeds	500 kg
	iii) Pulses	1000 kg
	iv) Vegetables seedlings	50000 nos
	v) Flower crops cuttings	10000 nos
	vi) Others (Specify)	-
	Production and supply of Planting materials	
	Fruits	300 seedlings
	Spices	-
	Vegetables	6000 seedlings
	Forest species	
	Ornamental crops	500
	Plantation crops	-

	Fodder slips	100000
	Production and supply of bio-products	
	Bio agents	-
	Bio fertilizers – Vermicompost	500 kg
	Bio pesticides	-
	Production and supply of livestock material	
	Sheep	-
	Goat	-
	Fisheries	-
	Others (Specify)	-
06	Number of soil samples to be analyzed	500
07	Number of water samples to be analyzed	500

Table 3 Plan of On Farm Testing for 2009-10

OFT 1 (Under Assessment)

1.	Title of the On Farm Trial	:	Evaluation of high value crops in rice fallows of cauvery delta zone
2.	Agro-Ecological Zone	:	D44 Semi arid hot – Central Peninsular Plateau with a growing period of 120-150 days moderate moisture availability
3.	Production System	:	Irrigated low land
4.	Problem identified	:	The existing rice fallow crops like blackgram and gingelly fetch very low income to the farmers because of low yield
5.	Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages	:	Nearly 80% of the delta rice farmers are growing conventional crops i.e., blackgram and gingelly fetching low income, even though they have assured irrigation facilities
6.	Thrust areas	:	Alternate high value crop introduction
7.	Rationale for proposing the OFT	:	The farmers of Cauvery delta zone usually sow Blackgram under residual soil moisture and Sesame using ground water. The productivity of these two crops is very low i.e., 420kg/ha, 200kg/ha respectively due to non adoption of improved practices. Introduction of cucurbits in these lands will fetch more price during summer season due to high demand ultimately resulting in enhanced income for the farmers
8.	Technology option 1		
	Farmers practice	:	Rice fallow Pulses, blackgram, ADT 3 (sowing in January).
	Extent of yield loss	:	50%
9.	Technology option 2		
	Technology Option	:	Sowing of Sesame during February 2 nd week after field preparation
	Source	:	TNAU
	Level of adoption	:	28%
	Reasons for no/low adoption	:	Non availability of high yielding varieties

10. **Technology Option 3**

Raising cucurbits / watermelon during summer. (Feb-May)

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Sesame seed	0.5	100	50	Cucurbit seed	0.3	165	50
2	Micronutrients	2	50	100	Micronutrients	2	50	100
3	DAP	2	10	20	Ethrel	0.25	1000	250
	Total			170	Total			400

12. Area (ha.) for implementing :

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 570

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.2850

OFT 2 (Under Assessment)

1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Management of leaf miner in groundnut
2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : DS.4 Semi arid hot – Tamil Nadu upland with a growing period of 90-120 days little to moderate moisture availability
3. **Production System** : Irrigated Garden land
4. **Problem identified** : Leaf miner is one of the major pests in groundnut causing severe yield reduction.
5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : About 60% of farmers fields are infested by the pest.
6. **Thrust areas** : Integrated Pest Management
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : This pest is most serious in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Manapparai and Marungapuri blocks of Trichy District. Hence the intervention will benefit groundnut growers under irrigated and dryland conditions
8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Spraying Monocrotophos/ Acephate.
 - Extent of yield loss : 40%
9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : Quinalphos 25EC 1000ml/ha
 - Source : TNAU

Level of adoption : 10%

Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness among the farmers

10. **Technology Option 3**

The application of Nimbicidin in combination with Quinalphos will decrease the leaf miner attack due to antifeedent and toxic effect of neem oil

11. **Budget proposed for OFT**

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Quinalphos 25 EC	0.1 lit	600	60	Quinalphos 25 EC	0.1 lit	600	60
2	Seeds	15	40	600	Nimbicidin	0.1 lit	500	50
					Seeds	15	40	600
	Total			660	Total			710

12. **Area (ha.) for implementing**

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. **Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT** : Rs. 1370

14. **Total Number of OFTs proposed** : 5

15. **Total budget required for 1 ha** : Rs. 6850

OFT 3 (Under Assessment)

1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Management of Alternaria blight in Sunflower
2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : DS.4 Semi arid hot – Tamil Nadu upland with a growing period of 90-120 days little to moderate moisture availability
3. **Production System** : Irrigated Garden land
4. **Problem identified** : Crop loss due to the attack of Alternaria blight in sunflower
5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : About 70% of farmers fields are infested by the disease
6. **Thrust areas** : Integrated Pest Management
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : As for as sunflower crop is concerned this disease is the main problem. Since it affects the crop in all stages. Therefore it requires more attention to save the crop. Hence necessary preventive measures should be enlightened to the farmers in this aspects
8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Spraying Copper oxychloride and sulphur
 - Extent of yield loss : 20%
9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : Spraying Mancozeb 2.5 g / lit
 - Source : TNAU

Level of adoption : 15 %
 Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness among the farmers

- 10. Technology Option 3** : 1) Spraying Mancozeb 2.5 g / lit.
 2) Second spray of copper oxychloride 2.5 g/lit after 15 days.
 3) Third spray of Mancozeb 2.5 g / lit

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Mancozeb	0.125 kg	250/kg	70	Mancozeb	0.125 kg	250/kg	70
					copper oxychloride	0.25 kg	450/kg	130
	Total			70	Total			200

12. Area (ha.) for implementing

- i) Technology Option 1 :(Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 :0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 :0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT: Rs.270

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.1350

OFT 4 (Under Assessment)

1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Evaluation of different stacking methods for Banana Var.Neypoovan
2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : Cauvery Delta zone
3. **Production System** : Wet land system
4. **Problem identified** : Crop loss due to wind
5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : 1200 farmers
6. **Thrust areas** : Profit maximization
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : Due to wind during monsoon period, 60-80% yield loss occurred in banana production in the operational areas. The non availability and cost of bamboo and casuarina pole is leading to more investment. Hence standardizing the stacking methods will reduce the cost of cultivation and increase the farmers profit.
8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Stacking with casuarina and bamboo poles (Farmers have to invest Rs.30,000 to 50,000 for casuarina and bamboo poles)
 - Extent of yield loss : Yield loss 60-80%
9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : Stacking with Nylon rope
 - Source : NRCB
 - Level of adoption : 2-3%

Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness

10. **Technology Option 3** : Stacking with Nylon ropes and allowing the side sucker which is just opposite side to the bunch. The technique will improve the root anger and leads to better field stand.

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Nylon ropes	9kg	165	1485	Nylon ropes	9kg	165	1485
	Total			1485	Total			1485

12. Area (ha.) for implementing

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.1ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.1ha

13. **Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT:** Rs. 2970

14. **Total Number of OFTs proposed** : 5

15. **Total budget required for 1 ha** : Rs.14850

OFT 5 (Under Assessment)

1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Standardization of conventional fertilizer requirement for replacing water soluble fertilizers in Brinjal under Precision Farming
2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : Cauvery Delta zone
3. **Production System** : Garden land system
4. **Problem identified** : More production cost
5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : 250 farmers & 240ha
6. **Thrust areas** : Profit maximization
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : High cost and more demand for water soluble fertilizers leads to more input cost. Hence using conventional water soluble fertilizers will reduce the input cost.
8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : 100% water soluble fertilizers in Precision Farming.,
 - Variety : Raviyaa
9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : 50% water soluble fertilizers and 50% conventional fertilizers
 - Source : TNAU
 - Level of adoption : Less than 10%
 - Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of scientific information

10. **Technology Option 3** : 100% conventional fertilizers

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Ravia Protray seedlings				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. (Kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. (Kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	19:19:19	5	90	450	Urea	60	5.20	310
2	Multi K	12.5	80	1000	MOP	10	5	50
3	MAP	2.5	80	200	Total			360
	Total			1650				

12. Area (ha.) for implementing

i) Technology Option 1:

ii) Technology Option 2: 0.5 ha

iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 2010

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs. 10050

OFT 6 (Under Assessment)

1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Evaluation of different types of mulches for vegetables under precision farming
2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : Cauvery Delta zone
3. **Production System** : Garden land system
4. **Problem identified** : Crop loss due to weeds
5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : All the precision farming farmers are facing weed infestation in their fields
6. **Thrust areas** : Maximization of yield
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : Due to severe infestation of nut grasses in the precision farming field, severe crop loss is occurred. Hence finding suitable mulches is highly essential for better crop withstand and yield
8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : No mulch
 - Extent of yield loss : Yield loss – 25%.
9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : Plastic mulch
 - Source : TNAU
 - Level of adoption : Nil
 - Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness

10. Technology Option 3

: Using available biomass viz., paddy straw, sugarcane trashes, coir compost

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Plastic mulch) Rs 12/sq.m for 25 micron				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	(Plastic mulch) Rs 12/sq.m for 25 micron	400 Sq.m	12	4800		Nil		

12. Area (ha.) for implementing

- i. Technology Option 1:
- ii. Technology Option 2: 0.2 ha
- iii. Technology option 3: 0.2 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 4800**14. Total Number of OFTs proposed** : 2**15. Total budget required** : Rs.9600**OFT 7 (Under Assessment)**

- 1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Foliar application of nutrients for increasing productivity of rice fallow black gram
- 2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : D44 Semi arid hot – Central Peninsular Plateau with a growing period of 120-150 days moderate moisture availability
- 3. **Production System** : Irrigated low lands
- 4. **Problem identified** : Low yield and poor nutrient use efficiency in rice fallow Blackgram

5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : More than 50% of the farmers in the operational area following old practice and 50% of the farmers do not adopt DAP spraying.
6. **Thrust areas** : Nutrient use efficiency and productivity improvement in pulses
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : The yields of Black gram sown in rice fallows were very low. Foliar application of DAP is recommended to improve the yield but the solubility of DAP is poor. Hence other forms of fertilizer nutrients are to be evaluated.
8. **Technology option 1**
- Farmers practice : No foliar spraying
- Extent of yield loss : 80%
9. **Technology option 2**
- Technology Option : Foliar application of 2% DAP twice during flowering
- Source : TNAU
- Level of adoption : Less than 50%
- Reasons for no/low adoption : Poor solubility of DAP
10. **Technology Option 3** : Foliar application of Mono Ammonium Phosphate MAP and 1% K₂SO₄ twice during flowering which supplement NPK during critical stages

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)

1	DAP	2 kg	10	20	MAP	1 kg	100	100
2	Blackgram seed	3 kg	75	225	K ₂ SO ₄	1 kg	80	80
3	Total			245	Blackgram seed	3 kg	75	225
					Total			405

12. Area (ha.) for implementing

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 650

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.3250

OFT 8 (Under Assessment)

- 1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Management of Mealy Bug in sunflower
- 2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : DS.4 Semi arid hot – Tamil Nadu Upland with a growing period of 90-120 days little to moderate moisture availability
- 3. **Production System** : Irrigated Garden land
- 4. **Problem identified** : Striped mealy bug *Ferrisia virgata* (Hemiptera)
- 5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : Nearly 70% of farmers growing fields crops are struggling to control the pest with various combination of pesticides without any concrete results

6. **Thrust areas** : Integrated pest management
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : The Mealy bugs suck plant sap from the young shoots, leaves sunflower stems, and heads resulting in the withering and yellowing of plant. It is also reported to act as a vector of virus which causes the swollen shoot disease in cocoa. The sunflower yield is very much reduced there by causing severe loss to the farmers
8. **Technology option 1**
- Farmers practice : Spraying any one of the insecticides such as monocrotophos, dimethoate, Quinalphos, Fenitrothion, acephate
- Extent of yield loss : 80 %
9. **Technology option 2**
- Technology Option : Application of Profenophos 50 EC 1000ml/ha
- Source : TNAU
- Level of adoption : Less than 20%
- Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness among the farmers
10. **Technology Option 3** : Spraying Nimbicidin on crawlers (early stage of mealy bug nymphs) followed by application of systemic insecticide Profenophos 50 EC 1000ml/ha in the late stage of the crop

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)

1	Profenophos	0.1 lit	700	70	Profenophos	0.1 lit	700	70
2	Seed	0.5	500	250	Nimbicidin	0.1 lit	500	50
3	Total			320	Seed	0.5 kg	500	250
					Total			370

12. Area (ha.) for implementing :

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 690

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.3450

OFT 9 (Assessment)

- 1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Evaluation of promising Sugarcane clones
- 2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : DS.4 Semi arid hot – Tamil Nadu Upland with a growing period of 90-120 days little to moderate moisture availability
- 3. **Production System** : Irrigated low land
- 4. **Problem identified** : Low yield in Sugarcane
- 5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : Nearly 70% of the farmers are growing Co 86032 cane variety in wetlands and yields are very low
- 6. **Thrust areas** : Introduction of high yielding varieties for wet lands

7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : To identify a suitable alternate variety in wetlands for replacing Co 86032
8. **Technology option 1**
Farmers practice : Co 86032
Extent of yield loss : 30 %
9. **Technology option 2**
Technology Option : High yielding cultivars CoSi 6
Source : TNAU
Level of adoption : 10%
Reasons for no/low adoption : Low CCS percentage and hence not preferred by sugar industry
10. **Technology Option 3** : High yielding clone Co Si 2000 – 133

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Cane setts Co 86032	0.5 t	1500/t	750	Cane setts Co Si 2000-133	0.5 t	1500/t	750

12. Area (ha.) for implementing :

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha

iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 1500

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.7500

OFT 10 (Under Assessment)

1.	Title of the On Farm Trial	:	Title of the On Farm Trial : Evaluation
2.	Agro-Ecological Zone	:	DS.4 Semi arid hot – Tamil Nadu Upland with a growing period of 90-120 days little to moderate moisture availability
3.	Production System	:	Irrigated Garden land
4.	Problem identified	:	Drudgery of labour in cono weeding
5.	Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages	:	Most of the SRI farmers express their difficulty in operating the cono weeder
6.	Thrust areas	:	Drudgery reduction
7.	Rationale for proposing the OFT	:	Evaluation of energy operated cono weeder is highly essential as the area under SRI has been increasing
8.	Technology option 1		
	Farmers practice	:	Manual weeding
	Extent of yield loss	:	30%
9.	Technology option 2		
	Technology Option	:	Cono weeding
	Source	:	TNAU

- Level of adoption : 40%
- Reasons for no/low adoption : Drudgery in operation
- 10. **Technology Option 3** : Weeding using battery operated cono weeder

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1.	Cono weeder (Normal)	1	1100	1100	*Battery operated Cono weeder	1	11000	11000

12. Area (ha.) for implementing :

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 12100

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.16500

OFT 11 (Under Assessment)

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Title of the On Farm Trial | : | Evaluation of elm mushroom (<i>hypsizygyus ulmarius</i>) |
| 2. | Agro-Ecological Zone | : | DS.4 Semi arid hot – Tamil Nadu Upland with a growing period of 90-120 days little to moderate moisture availability |
| 3. | Production System | : | Garden land |
| 4. | Problem identified | : | Poor keeping quality of oyster mushroom |
| 5. | Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages | : | NIL |
| 6. | Thrust areas | : | Introduction of new Oyster mushroom for tropical areas |
| 7. | Rationale for proposing the OFT | : | Low shelf life of oyster mushroom is the major disadvantage in large scale spread. Hence a new Oyster mushroom released by IIHR is to be evaluated. |
| 8. | Technology option 1 | : | |
| | Farmers practice | : | Cultivation of oyster mushroom |
| | Extent of yield loss | : | 50% |
| 9. | Technology option 2 | : | |
| | Technology Option | : | Cultivation of Milky mushroom |
| | Source | : | TNAU |
| | Level of adoption | : | 10% |
| | Reasons for no/low adoption | : | High investment |
| 10. | Technology Option 3 | : | Cultivation of Elm mushroom, IIHR variety |
| | 11. Budget proposed for OFT | : | |

. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 1			
	Name	Qty. (kg)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1.	Spawn	20 packet	20	400
2.	Polythene	1 kg	125	125
3.	Paddy straw	8 bundles	60	480
4.	Dettol	1/2lit	250	125
	Total			1130

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Spawn (Elm mushroom)	20 packet	20	400	Spawn	20 packet	20	400
2	Polythene	1 kg	125	125	Polythene	1 kg	125	125
3	Paddy straw	8 bundle	60	480	Paddy straw	8 bundle	60	480
4	Dettol	1/2lit	250	125	Dettol	1/2lit	250	125
	Total			1130	Total			1130

12. Area (ha.) for implementing :

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice): 2 nos of SHGs
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 2 nos of SHGs
- iii) Technology option 3 : 2 nos of SHGs

- 13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 3390
- 14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 2
- 15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.6780

OFT 12 (Under Assessment)

- 1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Evaluation of enriched zinc application in low land rice
- 2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : D44 Semi arid hot – Central Peninsular Plateau with a growing period of 120-150 days moderate moisture availability
- 3. **Production System** : Irrigated low land
- 4. **Problem identified** : High zinc deficiency and poor zinc use efficiency by rice crop in wetlands.
- 5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : AbAb M More than 30% of the rice farmers notice the zinc deficiency symptoms
- 6. **Thrust areas** : Integrated Nutrient management
- 7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : The availability of Zinc is to be increased in wetlands. The Zinc enriched with Farm yard manure will improve the zinc nutrient use efficiency in rice. hence the OFT is proposed.
- 8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Non application of Zinc
 - Extent of yield loss : 20 - 30%
- 9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : Recommended dose of zinc sulphate 25kg/ha

- Source : TNAU
- Level of adoption : 32%
- Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness on deficiency symptoms
10. **Technology Option 3** : Enriched zinc sulphate application (25kg/ha ZnSO₄ incubated with FYM 750kg/ha for 1 month). Due to incubation for one month the zinc will be converted as chelated form and subsequently zinc uptake will be enhanced

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	zinc sulphate	3	25	75	zinc sulphate	3	25	70
2	Paddy seed	6	25	150	FYM for enrichment	100	1	100
3	Total			225	Paddy seed	6	25	150
					Total			325

12. Area (ha.) for implementing : 1 ha

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 550

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 5

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.2750

OFT 13 (Under Refinement)

1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Management of nut grass (*Cyperus spp*) in between crop rows in Sunflower
2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : D44 Semi arid hot – Central Peninsular Plateau with a growing period of 120-150 days moderate moisture availability
3. **Production System** : Gardenland
4. **Problem identified** : Cyperus weed menace in between field crop rows is a major problem through out the district
5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : More than 60% of the farmers are facing Cyperus infestation in their fields and their yield is drastically reduced
6. **Thrust areas** : Integrated Weed management
7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : Each weed plant competes with adjacent crop plant for uptake of nutrients light and space. Unfortunately most of the fertilizers applied stimulated the cyperus weeds more than the crop, where in the weeding becomes the prime necessity. Further during dry spell the crop plant exhibit the moisture stress symptoms much earlier in weedy fields than the weed free fields.
8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Manual Weeding
 - Extent of yield loss : 30 %
9. **Technology option 2**
 - Technology Option : Post emergence spray of Glyphosate using plastic hood

- Source : TNAU
- Level of adoption : Less than 10 %
- Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness
10. **Technology Option 3** : Post emergence smearing of glyphosate using sponge material. Smearing of herbicide prevents wind drift and thereby control the weeds effectively due to close plant contact

11. Budget proposed for OFT

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Glyphosate	0.5 lit	500	250	Glyphosate	0.5 lit	500	250
2					Sponge	10 nos	5	50
	Total			250	Total			300

12. Area (ha.) for implementing :

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

- 13. **Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT** : Rs. 550
- 14. **Total Number of OFTs proposed** : 5
- 15. **Total budget required for 1 ha** : Rs.2750

OFT 14 (Under Refinement)

- 1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Integrated nutrient management in maize COH(M) 5 using DSSIFER
- 2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : D44 Semi arid hot – Central Peninsular Plateau with a growing period of 120-150 days moderate moisture availability
- 3. **Production System** : Garden land
- 4. **Problem identified** : adoption of blanket fertilizer recommendation low yields due to ignoring the soil fertility status
- 5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : Most of the farmers adopt only partial dose of blanket fertilizers recommendation
- 6. **Thrust areas** : Soil test based fertilizer prescription for efficient nutrient utilization
- 7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : Around 50,000 ha are cultivated with maize in different parts of the district . The average yield of the maize hybrids are 4-5t/ha but the potential is still higher. Further farmers use the fertilizer recommendation as prescribed for varieties exploit the potential of the hybrids, soil test based fertilization is suggested.
- 8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Application of 125kg of 17:17:17 complex basally + 25kg of urea as top dressing
 - Extent of yield loss : More than 50 %

9. **Technology option 2**

Technology Option : 150 :75:75 NPK / ha

Source : TNAU

Level of adoption : 30%

Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of awareness

10. **Technology Option 3**

: DSSIFER based soil test values of NPK will be applied with 12.5t/ha of FYM with recommended dose of biofertilizer to fulfil the actual need of fertilizers based on soil test values.

11. **Budget proposed for OFT**

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Seeds Co H (M) 5	3 kg	100	300	Cotton Seeds	3 kg	100	300
2	Micro nutrient mixture	2	50	100	Micro nutrient mixture	2	50	100
3	Bio fertilizers	3 Pkt	10	30	Bio fertilizers	3 Pkt	10	30
4	Total			430	Total			430

12. **Area (ha.) for implementing :**

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice):
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 0.5 ha
- iii) Technology option 3 : 0.5 ha

- 13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT** : Rs. 860
- 14. Total Number of OFTs proposed** : 5
- 15. Total budget required for 1 ha** : Rs.4300

OFT 15 (Under Assessment)

- 1. **Title of the On Farm Trial** : Empowering precision farming farmers through marketing techniques
- 2. **Agro-Ecological Zone** : D44 Semi arid hot – Central Peninsular Plateau with moderate moisture availability
- 3. **Production System** : Garden land system
- 4. **Problem identified** : Low income due to lack of marketing infrastructure
- 5. **Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages** : Nearly 80 % of farmers dispose their produce through local vendors
- 6. **Thrust areas** : Market extension
- 7. **Rationale for proposing the OFT** : Increasing the farmers income through market intervention
- 8. **Technology option 1**
 - Farmers practice : Selling of produce through local vendors
 - Extent of yield loss : Around 50%

9. **Technology option 2**

Technology Option : Technical support to the precision farmers association by KVK and channelizing the market network

Source : TNAU

Level of adoption : -

Reasons for no/low adoption : Lack of market intelligence support

10. **Technology Option 3**

: Technical pack up to the precision farmers association by KVK and channelizing the marketing and providing cold storage facilities

11. **Budget proposed for OFT**

S. No	Critical Inputs for Technology Option 2 (Recommended Practice)				Critical inputs for other technology Options			
	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Name	Qty. kg	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
1	Plastic containers	25 no	400	10,000	Plastic container	25 no	400	10,000
2	Tata ACE vehicle *	1 no	2,25,000	2,25,000	Cold storage facilities**	2t	100000/t	200000**
	Total			2,35,000				10,000

* Owned by KVK and hire charges will be paid by the association to the KVK

** Cold storage Facilities will be created with the assistance of Dept.Agrl.Marketing and the same will be maintained by the Association

12. Area (ha.) for implementing: 2 Registered Farmers

- i) Technology Option 1 : (Farmer's Practice): 5 Independent Vegetable growers
- ii) Technology Option 2 : 2 associations
- iii) Technology option 3 :2 associations

13. Grand Total Cost proposed per OFT : Rs. 245000

14. Total Number of OFTs proposed : 2

15. Total budget required for 1 ha : Rs.265000

Table 4 : Season-wise plan of Front Line Demonstrations (FLD) for 2009-10

A. OTHER THAN OIL SEEDS PULSES AND COTTON – Kharif

FLD 1

POPULARIZING CO (R) 49 RICE VARIETY THROUGH SEED VILLAGE APPROACH

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
To increase the availability of quality seeds	Rice seed production	4 t/ha	10 t/ha	5 t/ha	The existing rice variety BPT 5204 is highly susceptible to blast and bacterial leaf blight and hence yield is drastically reduced	Popularizing Co (R) 49 (resistant to blast and BLB) through developing seed clusters	Co (R) 49 - Seed 40 kg/ha	Rs.800	5	12
							Total budget (5ha)	Rs.4000		

FLD 2

CUSTOMIZING RICE TRANSPLANTER

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
To overcome the labour drudgery and scarcity	Mechanized rice farming	4 t/ha	10 t/ha	5 t/ha	Delayed planting due to availability of labour during peak planting season resulting in drastic reduction in yield	Mechanical transplanting using rice transplanter	Rice seed 50 kg / ha	1000	5 ha	12
							Rice transplanter hire charge	7500*		
							Total budget (5ha)	Rs.12500		

*50% hire charges borne by farmers

FLD 3

POPULARIZATION OF MANAPPARAI LOCAL BRINJAL VARIETY FOR PROFIT MAXIMIZATION

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Increasing Horticultural productivity	Brinjal	18 t/ha	25 t/ha	21 t/ha	Non adoption of improved technologies and suitable varieties	Popularization of Manapparai local Brinjal variety for increasing farmers income	250 g of Seeds / ha Protray 150 no.s	1000 2250	1 ha	5
							Total budget (1ha)	Rs.3250		

FLD 4

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT FOR CHILLIES

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmer's yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Integrated Nutrient Management	Chillies	800 kg/ha	3000 kg/ha	1200 kg/ha	Poor nutrient management and inadequate supply of nutrients	Integrated nutrient management for increasing the productivity of chillies	Cost of chilli seeds (K1) 1kg/ha	450	5 ha	12
							Micro nutrients mixture 2.5kg/ha	125		
							Azospirillum-2.5 kg	75		
							Phosphobacteria-2.5 kg	75		
							Total/ha	725		
							Total budget (5ha)	Rs.3625		

FLD 5

VALUE ADDITION IN CURRY LEAF

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Value addition	Curry leaf	2500 kg	4000 kg	3000 kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness on nutritious foods. Lack of knowledge on instant ready mix foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drying of curry leaf Value addition Preparation of curry leaf ready mixes Marketing techniques 	Pulses 10kg @ 50	Rs.500	2 no s	2 SHG s
							Food additives	Rs.450		
							Milling charges	Rs.100		
							Packing and labeling	Rs.500		
							Hot air oven 1 No.	Rs.12000*		
Total	Rs.13550									
							Total budget (2 units)	Rs. 14200		

* Hot air oven will be kept in KVK and will be used for hands on experience for trainees

FLD 6

UPGRADATION OF COUNTRY GOAT THROUGH INTRODUCING BOER CROSS BREED

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Lesser weight of local goat breeds and non feeding of micro minerals	Live stock improvement	Local adult goat weight 20 kg	Adult goat weight 35 kg	Adult goat weight 25 kg	Lack of awareness of new breeds and non feeding of micro minerals	Introduction of Boer cross bred male goat for up gradation of local goat through natural crossing and micro minerals for licking	(i). 4 male Boer cross breed goat (ii). Micro mineral cakes 15 nos	Rs.5000 per goat* Rs.1000	4 villages	4 (Registered farmers association)
							Total Budget (for 4 goats* and mineral cakes)	Rs.14000		

* 50% of the cost borne by farmers for purchase of Boer cross breed goat

FLD 7

POPULARIZING INLAND FISH CULTURE

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
To increase the income of delta farmers through fish culture	Fish culture	-	-	-	Lack of awareness on fish culturing.	Introduction of fish farming in Cauvery delta	Pond size of 40mx10mx1m – 1 no.	Rs.10000 per pond*	3 units	3 (Registered farmers association)
							Total budget (3 no s)	Rs.30000		

*The remaining cost will be borne by the association

OTHER THAN OIL SEEDS PULSES AND COTTON – Rabi

FLD 8

INTRODUCTION OF WIDE PAIRED ROW SYSTEM OF PLANTING IN SUGARCANE

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Farm mechanization	Sugarcane	80 t/ha	250 t/ha	90 t/ha	delayed harvest due to non availability of labour results in declined cane yield	Popularizing wide paired row system of planting to facilitate mechanical harvesting	Co Si (SC) 6 Sugarcane setts – 5 t/ha	7500	4 ha	10
							Total budget (4 ha)	Rs.15000*		

***50% cost borne by the farmers**

The mechanical harvesting will be done with the help of M/s.EID Parry (I) Ltd.,

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT FOR SUGARCANE

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Integrated Nutrient Management	Sugarcane	80t/ha	250 t/ha	90 t/ha	Poor nutrient management and poor maintenance of ratoon with improper nutrient management resulting in low yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stubble shaving • Application of micronutrients for increasing the productivity of ratoon cane 	Micronutrient mixture 25 kg	Rs.1250	5	12
							Total budget (5ha)	Rs.6250		

CONTROL OF THRIPS IN SMALL ONION

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Integrated pest management	Small onion	17.5t/ha	30t/ha	22.5 t/ha	Thrips damage	Spraying Dimethoate 30 EC 1ml/lit with + wetting agent 0.5ml/lit	Dimethoate 500 ml/ha	225	10 ha	25
							Wetting agent 250 ml/ha	75		
							Total budget (10 ha)	Rs.3000		

FLD 11

POPULARIZATION OF BAJRA – NAPIER CO4 FODDER GRASS

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Enhancing milk production	Fodder grass (Bajra – Napier Co 4)	250 t/ha	350 t/ha	200 t/ha	Lack of awareness on high yielding fodder grass	Popularizing Bajra – Napier Co 4	Co 4 setts 2 budded 40000/ha	14000	1 ha	10
							Total budget (1 ha)	Rs.14000		

OTHER THAN OIL SEEDS PULSES AND COTTON – Summer

FLD 12

POPULARIZING HIGH DENSITY PLANTING AND BUNCH COVER IN BANANA

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Yield maximization and quality improvement	Banana	25 t/ha	40 t/ha	32 t/ha	Low plant density pulls down the yield	Popularizing high density planting, Banana special MN mixture and bunch cover	Bunch cover 120kg	12000	1 ha	5
							Banana Sakthi 10g/plt @ 100/kg	25, Banana special MN mixture		
							Total budget (1ha)	Rs.14500		

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Integrated pest management	Banana plant protection	45 t/ha	60 t/ha	40 t/ha	Pseudo stem Weevil attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field sanitation – removal and destruction of dried leaves. Dilution of 150 ml monocrotophos in 350ml of water 2 injections each 2ml one at 45 cm from the ground level and the other at 150 cm from the ground level during 5th, 6th and 7th month of planting 	Monocrotophos 2 lit	600	5 ha	12
							Total budget (5ha)	Rs.4250		

MANAGEMENT OF SIGATOKA LEAF SPOT IN BANANA

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Integrated disease management	Banana	45 t/ha	60 t/ha	40 t/ha	The Sigatoka leaf spot disease is the most devastating disease which drastically reduces the yield	Spraying Propiconazole 1ml/lit + wetting agent 0.5ml/lit	Propiconazole 500ml/ha	525	5 ha	12
							Wetting agent 250ml/ha	75		
							Total budget (5ha)	Rs.3000		

OTHER THAN OIL SEEDS PULSES AND COTTON – Rabi/Summer

POPULARIZATION OF PACLOBUTRAZOL DRENCHING FOR ENHANCING FLOWERING IN MANGO

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Crop production	Mango	12 t/ha	22 t/ha	14 t/ha	Low flower formation results in poor fruit set	Popularization of Paclobutrazol (Cultar) drenching for improving yield in mango	Paclobutrazol (1.5 litre/ha)	6000/ha	1 ha	5
							Total budget (1 ha)	Rs.6000		

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Value addition	Amla	6000kg	5000 kg	4000 kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fruit is sour and astringent taste Lack of awareness on indigenous medicines Lack of knowledge on value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of amla juice extraction Value addition Preparation of amla squash Bottling techniques 	Amla 10kg @ Rs.80/kg	Rs.800	3 nos	3 SHG s
							Sugar 20kg @ Rs.20/kg	Rs.400		
							Total	Rs.2000		
							Total budget (3 units)	Rs.6000		

B. OIL SEEDS

FLD – 1

KHARIF - Groundnut

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Low yield of groundnut under rainfed situation	Groundnut	1100 kg/ha	2500kg/ha	1800 kg/ha	Non adoption of latest technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of VRI GN 7 for rainfed areas. • Seed hardening with CaCl₂ 0.5% • Application of micronutrients • Adoption of weed control methods through herbicide • INM • Application of growth regulators 	Seeds 125 kg/ha @ Rs.40/kg	5000	5	12
							CaCl ₂ 0.5% 350 g	70		
							Pendimethalin 1kg ai/ha	1350		
							DAP + Ammonium Sulphate	70		
							Planofix 500ml	200		
							Total for 1ha	6690		
							For 5 ha	33450		

FLD – 2

Kharif - Sunflower

Thrust area	Crop	Yield gap (q/ ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmer's yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Low productivity of sunflower	Sunflower	800 kg / ha	3000 kg / ha	1200 kg/ha	Poor seed setting due to boron deficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of hybrid seeds. • Balanced fertilizer / biofertilizer and micro nutrients • Foliar application of boron for increasing the productivity of sunflower • Providing supplemental pollination 	Hybrid seeds 5 kg @ Rs.500/- / kg	2500	5	12
							Bio fertilizer 25 packets @ Rs.6/kg	150		
							Micronutrient mixture 12 kg @ Rs.40/kg	480		
							Borox 2kg	100		
							Total for 1ha	3230		
							For 5 ha	16150		

FLD – 3

RABI /SUMMER - Groundnut

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Low yield of groundnut under rainfed situation	Groundnut	1100 kg/ha	2500kg/ha	1800 kg/ha	Non adoption of latest technologies	Seeds 125 kg/ha @ Rs.40/kg	5000	5	12	
						CaCl ₂ 0.5% 350 g	70			
						Pendimethine 1kg ai/ha	1350			
						DAP + Ammonium Sulphate	70			
						Planofix 500ml	200			
						Total for 1ha	6690			
						For 5 ha	33450			

FLD – 4

RABI /SUMMER - Sunflower

Thrust area	Crop	Yield gap (q/ ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Improving productivity of sunflower and problem soil and water management	Sunflower	800 kg / ha	3000 kg / ha	1200 kg/ha	Poor seed setting due to boron deficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of hybrid seeds. • Problem soil and water management • Balanced fertilizer / biofertilizer and micro nutrients • Foliar application of boron for increasing the productivity of sunflower • Proving supplemental pollination 	Hybrid seeds 5 kg @ Rs.500/- / kg	2500	5	12
							Bio fertilizer 25 packets @ Rs.6/kg	150		
							Micronutrient mixture 12 kg @ Rs.40/kg	480		
							Borox 2kg	100		
							Gypsum 1t @Rs.1000/t	2000		
							Gypsum bed	6000		
							Total for 1ha	11230		
For 5 ha	56150									

FLD – 5

RABI /SUMMER – Sesame

Thrust area	Crop	Yield gap (q/ ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Improving productivity of Sesame	Sesame	400kg/ha	2.5t/ha	400kg/ha	Though yield due to non adoption of improved varieties and latest technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of improved variety of Sesame TMV 4 • Seed pelleting with nutrients • Applying recommended schedule of fertilizers • To adopt integrated weed management practices 	Seeds 5 kg @ Rs.75/kg	425	5	12
							Biofertilizers 25 pac @ Rs.6/pac	150		
							MN mixture 25kg @ Rs.50	1250		
							Bavistin 0.7 kg @ Rs.500/kg	350		
							Total for 1ha	2175		
							For 5 ha	10875		

C. PULSES

FLD – 1

RABI / SUMMER - Blackgram

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Low yield of blackgram under rainfed situation	Black gram	450 kg/ha	1220kg/ha	550 kg/ha	Non adoption of improved varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of improved variety VBN 5 tolerant to yellow mosaic virus. Highly suited of rainfed condition. • Seed treatment with Rhizobium and Phospobacteria. • INM • Foliar spray of DAP and NAA @ flowering stage 	Seeds @ 20 kg/ha Rs.60/kg	1200	5	12
							Bio fertilizer 30@ Rs.6/packet	180		
							MN mixture 25 kg @ Rs.40/kg	1000		
							DAP 200kg @ Rs.12/kg	2400		
							Total for 1ha	4780		
							For 5 ha	23900		

FLD – 2

RABI /SUMMER - Greengram

Thrust area	Crop / livestock / enterprises	Yield gap (q/ unit ha / number) or (number/unit)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha) / Number	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha) or number/unit	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Low yield of greengram under rainfed situation	Green gram	450 kg/ha	1220kg/ha	550 kg/ha	Non adoption of improved varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of CoGg 7 highly suited for kharif season higher protein content 25.2% . good for culinary purpose Seed treatment with Rhizobium and Phospobacteria. • INM • Foliar spray of DAP and NAA @ flowering stage 	Seeds @ 25 kg/ha Rs.60/kg	1500	5	12
							Bio fertilizer 30@ Rs.6/packet	180		
							MN mixture 25 kg @ Rs.40/kg	1000		
							DAP 200kg @ Rs.12/kg	2400		
							Total for 1ha	4780		
							For 5 ha	23900		

D. COTTON

FLD – 1

Kharif - Cotton

Thrust area	Crop	Yield gap (q/ ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Technology to be demonstrated	Critical inputs to be provided		Area (ha)	No. of farmers
		District average yield	Potential yield	Farmer's yield			Name & Quantity (kg/ha)	Cost (Rs./ha) or Rs./unit		
Improving productivity of Cotton	Cotton	11 q/ ha	20 q/ ha	12.5 q/ ha	Due to severe incidence of pest and micronutrient deficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Bt Cotton • Spraying of MgSO₄ @2% • Setting pheromone trap • Light trap for sucking pest 	Bt cotton seeds 1.25 kg/ha @ Rs.2000/- / kg	2500	5	12
							MgSO ₄ 10kg/ha @ Rs.45/kg	450		
							Pheromone trap 5nos/ha @Rs.100/trap	500		
							Light trap 1no/ha @Rs.2000/trap	2000		
							Total for 1ha	5450		
							For 5 ha	27250		

Table 5 : Plan for Training Programmes for Extension Functionaries during 2009-10

Crop / Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Organization	Training Course Title	No. of Courses	Duration (days)	Skill to be transferred
Horticultural crops	Yield and quality Improvement	State Department	Recent technologies for Horticultural crops	1	2	Latest Technologies
Vegetables	Yield and quality Improvement	State Department	Precision Farming technologies	1	2	Protray nursery, Fertigation, Marketing
Fruits	Quality planting material production	State Department	Advanced technologies for fruit propagation	1	1	Grafting & layering techniques
Community nutrition	Lack of knowledge	Social welfare department	Balanced diet for pre school children	1	1	Low cost nutritious recipes
Rural Health	Lack of knowledge on nutrition	Social welfare department	Preparation of low cost nutritious foods	1	1	Hands on experience on preparation of nutritious foods
Human Resource Development	Team building	Department of Animal Husbandry	Developing linkages through team work	1	2	We feeling and team sprit
	Team building	Department of Forestry	Developing linkages through team work	1	2	We feeling and team sprit
	Leadership skills	Department of sericulture	Developing leadership qualities for effective extension work	1	2	Personality development
	Communication	Department of agriculture	Effective communication skills	1	2	Interpersonal communication
	Communication	Department of horticulture	Effective communication skills	1	2	Interpersonal communication
	IPM	Input dealers	Awareness about integrated pest management recommendations	1	1	IPM technologies

Table 6 : Plan of vocational training programmes for Young Farmers (Rural Youth) during 2009-10

Crop / Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Training title*	No. of programmes	Duration (days)	Skill to be transferred
Vermicompost, Bio control agents, apiculture, Sericulture	Production of organic inputs	Entrepreneurship development through agri based enterprises	1	10	Vermicompost production, Bio control agents preparation, bee keeping, silkworm rearing and reeling techniques
Eco friendly compost production	Recycling of farm wastes	Production of enriched compost from organic and industrial waste	1	10	Various methods of composting, coir pith compost, sugarcane trash compost, Vermicompost, enrichment technology, use of microbial consortia and Effective Micro organisms.
Fruits	Horticultural crop propagation	Advanced technologies for plant propagation	1	10	Grafting, budding, layering and nursery management techniques
Fruits and vegetables	Value addition	Value added products in fruits and vegetables	1	10	Preparation of Squash , Jam, Jelly and value addition techniques

Table 7 : Plan of training programmes for farmers/farm women during 2009-10

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Identified Thrust Area	Training Course Title*	No. of Courses	Duration (days)	Skill to be transferred
Rice	Non availability of labour for nursery preparation	Labour scarcity	Preparation of MAT nursery	1	1	Selection of base materials for raising nursery, Quantity of seeds, application of nutrients for healthy seedlings.
		Labour scarcity	Mechanical Transplanters	1	1	Operational methods of transplanter
	Disease problem in rice	Disease free new rice variety	Packages of practices for Co 49	1	1	Nursery and main field management, INM, IWM, IPM etc.,
	Imbalance nutrient application	Zinc deficiency	Effect of enriched zinc application	1	1	Deficiency symptoms of zinc, incubating materials for enrichment
	Less yield in rice cultivation	Yield reduction	SRI technique in hybrids and newly released varieties	1	1	Nursery technologies , motorized cono weeders , nutrient and water management
	Poor yield in crops due to soil sodicity	Problem soil management	Reclamation of sodic soil for increasing the yield of rice	2	1	Sodic soil reclamation through spent wash, gypsum and organic manures and green manures
	Stem borer and leaf	Integrated pest	Integrated pest	1	1	Early diagnosis and

Rice	folder	management	management with special reference to rice stem borer and leaf folder			management
Rice fallow crops	Low income generation	Yield maximization	Impact of high value crops	1	1	Package of practices of cucurbits , watermelon ashgourd , pumpkin
	Low yield in rice fallow pulse	Yield maximization	Package of practices of rice fallow pulses	1	1	Seed treatment , maintenance of population , foliar feeding of nutrients and growth regulators
Sesame	Low yield	Yield maximization	Package of practices of rice fallow gingelly	1	1	Transplanting, Fertigation, foliar feeding of micro nutrients
Sugarcane	Labour scarcity	Improved technologies	Paired row system of planting in sugarcane	1	1	Spaced transplanting techniques, Chip bed nursery preparation, single buded nursery preparation , wider spaced paired row system
Sugarcane	Poor maintenance of ratoon without adequate nutrition	Micronutrients for sugarcane ratoon	Importance of micronutrients for increasing the productivity of ratoon sugarcane	2	1	Importance of micronutrients, methods of application of micronutrients, maintenance of ratoon crop with adequate fertilization

	Top shoot borer and internodal borer	Integrated pest management	Integrated pest management in sugarcane	1	1	Early diagnosis and management
Banana	Low yield and quality	Yield & Quality improvement	Advanced technologies for Banana cultivation	3	1	Sucker treatment, HDP, Fertigation & Bunch cover
	Pseudostem weevil damage	Integrated pest management	Integrated pest management in banana	2	1	Early diagnosis of pest damage , pesticide application techniques
	Sigotoka leaf spot damage	Integrated disease management	Integrated disease management in banana	2	1	Early diagnosis, application of fungicides
	Low market price	To prepare value addition techniques	Value addition in banana	2	1	Hands on experience on banana products
Groundnut	leaf miner	Integrated pest management	Integrated pest management in groundnut	2	1	Early diagnosis and management
Sunflower	Reduction in yield due to weeds	Weed menace (sedges)	Control of nut grass (<i>Cyperus Spp</i>)	1	1	Stale seed bed preparation, cropping system approach, mechanical and chemical weed control methods
	Poor quality produce	Nutritional	Integrated soil fertility	2	1	Importance of INM for

	and yield due to Nutritional disorder	disorder	management for balanced nutrition to alleviate the nutritional disorder in sunflower			integrated soil fertility management use of biofertilizers and chemical fertilizers balanced nutrition for alleviating nutritional disorders
	Low yield during summer season due to alkali water	Problem water management	Management of alkali water for increasing the yield of sunflower	2	1	Alkali water management through gypsum bed technology and soil application of gypsum based on RSC values
	Mealy bug damage	Integrated pest management	Integrated pest management in sunflower	2	1	Early diagnosis, choice of recommended IPM tactics
	Alternaria leaf blight	Integrated disease management	Integrated disease management in sunflower	2	1	Early diagnosis and management
Maize	Poor yield due to improper nutrient management	Integrated nutrient management	Integrated nutrient management for maize hybrid using DSSIFER	2	1	Importance of INM for integrated soil fertility management use of biofertilizers and chemical fertilizers based on DSSIFER for balanced nutrition
Vegetables	Low yield and quality	Yield & Quality	High tech vegetable	3	1	Fertigation

		improvement	cultivation technologies			and Mulching
	Poor planting material	Yield & Quality improvement	Protray nursery management	2	1	Protray nursery
Betelvine	Wilt disease	Integrated disease management	Integrated disease management betelvine	1	1	Early diagnosis and adoption of IPM techniques
Chillies	Poor yield due to inadequate fertilizer application	Integrated nutrient management	Integrated nutrient management for increasing the productivity of chillies	2	1	Importance of INM for integrated soil fertility management use of biofertilizers and chemical fertilizers for balanced nutrition
Small onion	Thrips damage	Integrated pest management	Integrated pest management in small onion	2	1	Early diagnosis, to adopt pest management tactics
Flowers	Low yield and quality	Yield & Quality improvement	Latest technologies for flowers cultivation	2	1	Fertigation, Pruning and Mulching
Mango	Lack of knowledge on value addition	Income generation	Value addition in mango	2	1	Hands on experience on value addition
Fruits	Low shelf life of fruits and vegetables	Income generation	Preparation of Jam and Jelly	3	1	Hands on experience on preparation of Jam and Jelly
Milk	highly perishable	Income generation	Value addition in milk	2	1	Hands on experience on value addition in milk
Tomato	Poor keeping quality	Income	Value added tomato	2	1	Hands on experience on

		generation	products			tomato products
Amla	Limited market for fresh consumption	Effective method of preservation	Value addition in amla	1	1	Hands on experience on amla products
Ornamental plants	Rural unemployment	Ornamental gardening	Landscape and Ornamental gardening	1	1	Gardening techniques
Bouquet preparation	Rural unemployment	Value addition of flowers	Bouquet preparation by using locally available flowers	1	1	Bouquet preparation
Home made products	Rural unemployment	self employment	Washing soap making	1	1	Hands on experience in production techniques
Herbal foods	Rural unemployment	self employment	Importance of herbal foods	1	1	Nutritional awareness
Embroidery	Rural unemployment	self employment	Embroidery	3	1	Hands on experience on embroidery works
Fisheries	Rural unemployment	Fisheries	Ornamental fish culture	2	1	Selection of fish varieties ,Rearing techniques
Vegetables	Lack of market information	Marketing techniques	Marketing techniques for vegetables	1	1	Marketing techniques
Fodder	Lack of fodder availability	Fodder cultivation	High yielding fodder cultivation	2	1	Cultivation techniques of fodder
Goat	Low yield from goat rearing	Lack of goat hybrid	Boer cross bred goat rearing	2	1	Hybrid goat rearing techniques

	Low yield from goat rearing	Malnutrition in goats	Micro mineral mixture feeding for goat	2	1	Feeding techniques for goat
Soil and Water Testing	Improper method of sampling leads to unrealistic results in soil testing and selection of crops and var. for different water quality	Soil Health and Irrigation Water quality	Importance of soil and water testing for improving the soil health and maximizing the yield of crops	4	1	Various tools used for sampling, methods of taking soil and water sample and preparation for analysis

Table 8 : Plan for sponsored training programme during 2009-10

Crop/ Enterprise	Identified Thrust Area	Organization	Training course title*	No. of Courses	Sponsored Agency	Skill to be transferred
Vegetables	Yield & Quality improvement	KVK, Sirugamani	Precision farming technologies	10	NADP	Protray Nursery, Fertigation & Marketing
Mushroom	Poor keeping quality	KVK, Sirugamani	Mushroom production and processing techniques	3	DRDA	Bed preparation, spawn and value added products

Soil conservation and Rain Water Harvesting	Soil water conservation	KVK, Sirugamani	Strategies to improve soil health and ground water management	10	AED	Soil and water management techniques to be transferred to the water shed team members
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Table 9 : Details of Extension Programmes planned for 2009-10

Month	Block & village	Extension Programme	Specify FLD/OFT in relation to the programme	Expected number of participants		
				Farmers/Farm women/Rural youth	Extension Personnel	Total
April, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Mechanization in sugarcane	40	40	80
April, 09	Navallur kuttapattu, Bahanoor	Campaign	FLD in sunflower	50	-	50
April, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting with SHGs	Value addition in curry leaf	50	-	50
April, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Campaign	Popularization of high density planting in	30	-	30

			banana			
May, 09	Thuraiyur, T.Pettai, Mannachanallur	Campaign	Water and soil sampling	50	-	50
May, 09	Manapparai, Manikandam	Campaign	IPM in sunflower	50	-	50
May, 09	Lalgudi, Poongudi, Vaiyampatti	Campaign	Nut grass control methods	50	-	50
May, 09	Marungapuri	Campaign	Upgradation of country goat	30	-	30
May, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Capacity building	0	50	50
May, 09	Andanallur, Srirangam	Demonstration	Amla squash making	100	-	100
June, 09	Lalgudi , Pullampadi	Demonstration	Enriched zinc preparation	50	-	50
June, 09	Lalgudi , Kolakkudi	Group meeting	Alternate cropping	50	-	50
June, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Stress management	-	50	50
July, 09	Andanallur, Kavalkarapalayam	Campaign	Evaluation of high yielding sugarcane	50	-	50
July, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Seminar and Exhibition	Banana cultivation and Value addition	100	10	110
July, 09	Vaiyampatti, Kolakkudi, Moovanoor	Campaign	Popularization of Manapparai local Brinjal	50	-	50
July, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Campaign	Popularization of Co 4 grass	50	-	50

July, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Marketing strategies	-	50	50
August, 09	E.Mathur, Poongudi, Navalur kuttapattu	Field Day	OFT on Sunflower	50	-	50
August, 09	Manikandam, Poongudi, Imamkulathur	Campaign	Ground water quality for Irrigation	50	-	50
August, 09	Andanallur	Campaign	Banana stacking methods	50	-	50
August, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Team building	-	50	50
August, 09	Sengattupatti	Campaign	IPM in onion	50	-	50
September, 09	Manapparai, Moovanoor, Kolakkudi	Village meeting	Standardization of conventional fertilizer to replace water soluble fertilizer	50	-	50
September, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Demonstration	Use of farm implements	50	-	50
September, 09	Vaiyampatti	Campaign	OFT on Maize nutrition	50	-	50
September, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Marketing strategies	0	50	50
October, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Campaign	Production of Elm mushroom	50	-	50
October, 09	Thirumangalam	Field day	Rice transplanter	50	-	50
October, 09	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Capacity building	0	50	50
November,	Kammanaikampalayam,	Campaign	Banana IPM	50	-	50

09	Andanallur, Athavathur		technologies			
December, 09	Kolakudi	Field Day	Precision Farming in Vegetable crops	50	-	50
January, 10	Lalgudi , Piratiyur, Srirangam	Campaign	Cucumber/Watermelon cultivation practices	150	25	175
January, 10	Srirangam	Campaign	Mango production technology	60	-	60
January, 10	T. Pettai	Seminar	Wasteland Development	50	25	75
January, 10	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Marketing strategies	-	50	50
February, 10	Pettavaithalai	Field visit and Group discussion	Wide spaced paired row system	50	-	50
February, 10	Pettavaithalai	Campaign	INM in sugarcane	50	-	50
February, 10	KVK, Sirugamani	Group meeting	Marketing strategies	-	50	50
March, 10	KVK, Sirugamani	Demonstration	Embroidery work	100	-	100
March, 10	KVK, Sirugamani	Field Day	Precision Farming	50	-	50
March, 10	Moovanoor	Field Day	Precision Farming	-	50	50
March, 10	Lalgudi	Farmers day Celebration	New varieties and technology	300	-	300

Table 10 : Details of print & electronic media coverage planned for 2009-10

SI. No.	Nature of literature/publications and no. of copies	Proposed title of the publication
1.	Booklet – 300 copies	Quality seed production in pulses and oilseeds cultivation
		Commercial flower cultivation
		Improved cultivation techniques for vegetables
		Hybridization in rice
		Sunflower cultivation
2.	Leaflets – 100 copies	Method of water sampling
		Direct sowing of rice
		Inland Fish culture
		Value added products in banana
		High value crops in rice fallow
		Alkali water management
		Mealy bug management
		Micro nutrient deficiency in sugarcane
		Boer cross bred goat rearing
		Wide spaced cane planting
		Preparation of enriched farm yard manure
		Store products pest management
		Quality seed production in maize
		Hybridization in maize
		Team building
Market led management		

SI. No.	Nature of media coverage	Proposed title of the programme to be telecasted/ broadcast
		Capacity building
1.	Doordarshan	Documentary film on KVK activities
		Promotion of Commodity groups for efficient marketing.
		Success story of Precision Farming demonstration in Trichy district.
		Alternative enterprises for the livelihood enhancement of poor farmers
		Moisture conservation techniques in dryland agriculture
		Mealy bug control in field crop
2.	All India Radio	Production technology in sunflower
		Value added products in mango
		Pruning methods in different fruit trees
		Drip Fertigation in sugarcane
		Mechanization in sugarcane
		Pest and disease management in banana
		Alkali water management

Table 11. Nature of collaborative activities planned for 2009-10

S.No.	Thrust area	Collaborative Organizations	Nature of activities*	No. of Activities
1.	Maximisation of yield of banana	National Research Centre for Banana, Trichy	Exposure visit to banana growers field	10
2.	Popularisation of Maize hybrids	Department of Millets, TNAU, Coimbatore and Maize Research Station, Vagarai	Supply of COHM5 Maize hybrid seeds	2
3.	Farming System	National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad	Training and Field visit.	2
4.	Organic farming	National Centre for Organic Farming & Certification,	Training and Exposure	1

		Ghaziabad	visit	
5.	Integrated Pest Management	Project Directorate of Biological Centre, Bangalore	Training	2
6.	Precision Farming	NADP through TNAU, Coimbatore.	Demonstration	100
7.	National Horticultural Mission	Department of Horticulture, Govt. of TamilNadu.	Training	10
8.	Soil and Water Conservation	District Rural Development Agency / Agricultural Engineering Department	Training	15
9.	Value addition	NABARD / Nationalised Bankd	Training	2
10.	Animal Husbandry	TANUVAS – Training & Research Centre, Trichy and Department of Animal Husbandry.	Training, Campaign	10
11.	Quality Seed Production and Distribution	TamilNadu Rice Research Institute, Aduthurai, National Pulses Research Centre, Vamban & Agricultural Research Station, Vaigaidam, O/o. Special Officer (Seeds)	Seminar	2
12.	Popularising Bamboo Cultivation	National Bamboo Mission through Department of Horticulture	Training to farmers	2
13.	PHT in Rice and Pulses	IICPT, Thanjavur	Training to rural entrepreneurs	5
14.	Stored product pest	Central IPM, Trichy	Collaborative trials and awareness campaigns.	2
15	New Oyster mushroom variety evaluation	IIHR, Bangalore	Collaborative trials for evaluating the performance.	2

Table 12 : Financial status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening balance as on 01.04.2008	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	Receipts during 2008-09	Closing balance as on 31.03.2009	Proposed expenditure during 2009-10	Proposed receipts during 2009-10
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1,17,066	4,04,771	5,95,899	3,08,194	3,00,000	4,50,000
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Table 13: Physical status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening stock position of materials* as on 01.04.2008	Quantity produced during 2008-09	Quantity sold during 2008-09	Closing stock position as on 31.03.2009	Expected production during 2009-10	Expected number of beneficiaries
Rice seeds – 2 tonnes	5 tonnes	7 ton	NIL	5 ton	250
Pulses – 120 kg	500 kg	620 kg	NIL	1 tonne	100
Vegetable seedling - Nil	10000	10000	NIL	100000 seedlings	20
Vermicompost	600 kg	600 kg	NIL	1 ton	150
Co 3 Fodder slips	1 lakh	1 lakh	NIL	1 lakh	20

Table 14 : Plan for utilization of Revolving Fund (2009-10)

Amount to be invested (Rs.)	Purpose	Expected production	Approximate value of the produce
50000	Rice seed production	6000kg	96000
5000	Ornamental plants	3000 plants	15000
20000	Co 3 and Co 4 fodder slips	2 lakh slips	70000
1000	Vermigold	1000 kg	5000
5000	Aonla seedling production	500	10000

Table 15: Status of KVK farm and Demonstration units

No. of blocks	Area	Source of irrigation	Season	Crop/enterprise/demonstration units	Size (no. of units/area)	Expected output	
						Quantity	Value
4	20 ha	Canal and ground water	Kharif Rabi	Rice-Sugarcane Pulses, Rice, Fodder Co-3 and Co 4	20 ha	To be raised in 2009-10 2,00,000 slips	70,000
	Shadenet	-	-	Vegetable seedlings & ornamentals	-	1,00,000 seedlings	30,000
	Vermi culture unit			Vermicompost production and distribution as "Vermi Gold in 2 kg packets		500 packets	5,000
	Mush room			Oyster mushroom production		300 kg	18,000

16. 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

SI. No	Seeds/Planting material /Bio-agent	Name of the public-private partnership arranged	Quantity of output expected (qtl)
1	Rice - Labeled seeds	Seed village farmers	80
2	Blackgram - Labeled seeds	Seed village Farmers	30
3	Bio agents for Sugarcane shoot borer	Agricultural College, Trichy	Trichogramma – 50,000
4	Vegetable Seedlings	Trichy Dist. Precision Farmers Association, Kolakudi	Brinjal - 1,00,000 Tomato - 25,000 Chillies - 10,000
5	Curry leaf seedlings	KVK Farm	1000 seedlings
6	CO-3 and Co-4 Fodder slips	KVK Farm	2,00,000 slips
7	Horticulture plants	KVK Farm	3000 nos.
8	Aonla seedlings	KVK Farm	500 seedlings
9	Mushroom spawn	KVK Farm	300 bottles

17. 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 2009-10. Please give details.

SI. No	Name of activity	Extent of coverage	
		No. of farmers	Area (ha)
1	Integrated Watershed Development Programme implemented thro' State Dept.of Agri.Engineering	1100	25 watersheds of T.Pettai Union
2	Capacity building exercises to the beneficiaries	200	160

	of free land distribution by the Govt.of Tamil Nadu		
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18. 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 2009-10

Training programmes are organized by state department of Horticulture and Scientists of KVK will be deputed as resource persons

19. Whether ATMA is functioning in your district? YES/NO

Yes

If yes, what type of coordination and collaboration does your KVK is proposed to have during 2009-10?

KVK plays a pivotal role in preparing the District Action Plan.

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

SREP is under preparation

20. What type of Scientist-Farmer linkages are proposed by your KVK for 2009-10?

i) Interactive workshop for Training Need Assessment

An interactive work shop is organized for assessing the working needs demonstration requirements in the district. The line department officials, progressive farmers, SHGs, bankers are invited for the interactive meet. Based on the needs most of the activities are planned.

ii) Progressive successful farmers as resource persons in training.

In the training programmes like precision farming, Inland aquaculture, package for alternate crops like Maize successful farmers who practiced these technologies are used as resource persons.

21. Activities of soil, water and plant testing laboratory

Year of establishment	Expenditure is Rs.(lakhs)	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
May - 2005	11.8	500	500	100	-

22. Details of budget utilization (2008-09)

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
A. Recurring Contingencies				
1	Pay & Allowances	3600000	3600000	
2	Traveling allowances	100000	100000	
3	Contingencies 700000			
a	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	200000	200000	
b	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	115000	115000	
c	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	80000	80000	
d	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	100000	100000	
e	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	75000	75000	
f	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	50000	50000	
g	Training of extension functionaries	20000	20000	
h	Maintenance of buildings	25000	25000	
i	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	-	-	
j	Library	10000	10000	
k	Farmers Field School	25000	25000	
TOTAL (A)		4400000	4400000	

B. Non-Recurring Contingencies				
1	Works	-	-	
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture	15000	15000	
3	Vehicle (Two wheeler)	50000	50000	
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	-	-	
TOTAL (B)		65000	65000	
C. Revolving Fund		-	-	
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		4465000	4465000	

23. Details of Budget Estimate (2009-10) - ICAR KVKs alone may consider Pay and Allowances based on VI Pay Commission Orders from ICAR, for rest of the KVKs lease estimate based on the existing norms, since ICAR is yet to take decision in this regard.

S.No.	Particulars
A. Recurring Contingencies	
1	Pay & Allowances
2	Traveling allowances
3	Contingencies
a	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)
b	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments
c	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)
d	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)
e	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)
f	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)
g	Training of extension functionaries
h	Maintenance of buildings
i	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory
j	Library
k	Farmers Field School
TOTAL (A)	
B. Non-Recurring Contingencies	
1	Works – Building Renovation
2	Equipments - AAS & Furniture
3	Vehicle (Farm Machinery)
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)

TOTAL (B)	
C. Revolving fund	
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	

24. Targets for E-linkage activities

S. No	Nature of activities	Likely period of completion (please set the time frame)	Remarks if any
01	Final installation of E-Linkage facility	Before June 2009	-
02	Creation of web-site		
03	Development of Technological Models with modules in major disciplines		
04	Creation and maintenance of relevant database system for KVK		
05	Any other (Please specify)		

E- Linkage activities – Technology Module

Technology packup for banana in vernacular

Data base

- District Resource Inventory
- Data base on KVK entrepreneurs
- Data base on fish farming as non crop option in Trichy District
- Impact of Precision Farming in Trichy District
- Impact of NHM activity in Trichy District
- Market and Dynamic Market Information activities in market promotion
- Impact of entrepreneurship courses on self employment (SHG)

25. Activities planned under Rainwater Harvesting Scheme during 2009-10 (only to those KVKs which are already having scheme under Rain Water Harvesting)

S. No	Activities planned during 2009-10	Remarks if any
	-	-

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

- An FFS on Dry Farming has been planned during 2009-10
- NADP Precision farming 100ha demonstration in 3 Districts (Pudukkottai, Sivagangai and Trichy Districts)
- Capacity Building for 790 farmers under NADP Precision farming in 3 Districts (Pudukkottai, Sivagangai and Trichy Districts)
- Resource scientists for NHM programmes
- Technical consultation for micro irrigation programmes in the District.
- Technical support for monitoring the integrated water shed development programme in Trichy, Karur and Perambalur Districts.