

PROFORMA FOR PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20
(April 2019-March 2020)

APR SUMMARY

Name of the KVK: Thiruvapur

1. Technology Assessment

| Category | No. of Technology Assessed & Refined | No. of Trials | No. of Farmers |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Technology Assessed | | | |
| Crops | 4 | 30 | 30 |
| Livestock | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Various enterprises | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 6 | 38 | 38 |
| Technology Refined | | | |
| Crops | - | - | - |
| Livestock | - | - | - |
| Various enterprises | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - |
| Grand Total | 6 | 38 | 38 |

2. Frontline demonstrations

| Details | No. of Farmers/Locations | Area (ha) | Units/Animals |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Oilseeds | - | - | - |
| Pulses | 10 | 2 | - |
| Cereals | 80 | 24 | |
| Vegetables | 20 | 5 | |
| Other crops | 25 | 7 | |
| Total | 135 | 38 | |
| Livestock & Fisheries | 20 | 1 | 50 |
| Other enterprises | 15 | - | 15 |
| Total | 35 | 1 | 65 |
| Grand Total | 170 | 39 | 65 |

3. Training Programmes

| Clientele | No. of Courses | Male | Female | Total participants |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| Farmers & farm women | 41 | 1220 | 472 | 1692 |
| Rural youths | 10 | 257 | 127 | 384 |
| Extension functionaries | 15 | 517 | 135 | 652 |
| Sponsored Training | 11 | 213 | 118 | 331 |
| Vocational Training | 4 | 25 | 107 | 132 |
| Total | 81 | 2232 | 959 | 3191 |

4. Extension Programmes

| Category | No. of Programmes | Total Participants |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Extension activities | 1197 | 33125 |
| Other extension activities | 1401 | - |
| Total | 2598 | 33125 |

5. Mobile Advisory Services

| Message Type | Crop | Livestock | Weather | Marketing | Awareness | Other enterprise | Total |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Text only | 331 | 31 | 52 | 13 | 107 | 10 | 544 |
| Voice only | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Voice & Text | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Total | 338 | 37 | 52 | 13 | 107 | 10 | 557 |

6. Seed & Planting Material Production

| | Quintal/Number | Value Rs. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Seed (q) | 319 | 852812 |
| Planting material (No.) | 27851 | 33421 |
| Bio-Products (kg) | 5186 | 327676 |
| Livestock Production (No.) | 5 | 31500 |
| Fishery production (No.) | - | - |

7. Soil, water & plant Analysis

| Samples | No. of Beneficiaries | Value Rs. |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Soil | 393 | 40686 |
| Water | 56 | 3181 |
| Plant | - | - |
| Total | 449 | 43867 |

8. HRD and Publications

| Sr. No. | Category | Number |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Workshops | 7 |
| 2 | Conferences | 4 |
| 3 | Meetings | 4 |
| 4 | Trainings for KVK officials | 3 |
| 5 | Visits of KVK officials | 17 |
| 6 | Book published | 3 |
| 7 | Training Manual | - |
| 8 | Book chapters | 3 |
| 9 | Research papers | 9 |
| 10 | Lead papers | - |
| 11 | Seminar papers | 7 |
| 12 | Extension folder | 25 |
| 13 | Proceedings | 8 |
| 14 | Award & recognition | 5 |
| 15 | On going research projects | 3 |

DETAILED PROGRESS REPORT 2019-20**1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK****1.1. Name and address of KVK with phone, fax and e-mail**

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| a) Name of the KVK | : | Thiruvarur |
| b) Address | : | ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra Needamangalam Thiruvarur District PIN - 614 404 |
| c) Landline Phone No. | : | 04367- 260666 04367- 261444 |
| d) Fax No. | : | 04367- 260666 |
| e) Official Mobile No. | : | - |
| f) email ID | : | kvkndm@tnau.ac.in |

1.2 .Name and address of host organization with phone, fax and e-mail

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| a) Name of the Host Organization | : | Tamil Nadu Agricultural University |
| b) Address | : | Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore PIN - 641 003 |
| c) Landline Phone No. | : | 0422- 2431222 |
| d) Fax No. | : | 0422-2431821 |
| e) Official mobile No. | : | - |
| f) email ID | : | registrar@tnau.ac.in |

1.3. Name of the Programme Coordinator with phone & mobile No.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| a) Name | : | Dr. M.Ramasubramanian |
| b) Phone - residence | : | - |
| c) Mobile | : | 9486734404 |
| d) email ID | : | ramagriextension@gmail.com |

1.4. Year of sanction:2004

1.6. Total land with KVK (in ha) (Consolidated figure):18.66

| S. No. | Item | Area (ha) |
|--------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Under Buildings and demo units | 2.08 |
| 2. | Under Road | 1.22 |
| 3. | Under Crops | 13.90 |
| 4 | Orchard/Agro-forestry | - |
| 5. | Others -Old threshing floor, ditch & fallow/not in use | 1.46 |

1.7. Infrastructural Development:

A) Buildings

| S. No. | Name of building | Source of funding | Stage | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Complete | | | Incomplete | | |
| | | | Completion Date | Plinth area (Sq.m) | Expenditure (Rs in lakhs.) | Starting Date | Plinth area (Sq.m) | Status of construction |
| 1. | Administrative Building | ICAR | 23.2.08 | 548.24 | 42.47 | - | - | Completed |
| 2. | Farmers Hostel | ICAR | 23.2.08 | 353.00 | 27.00 | - | - | Completed |
| 3. | Staff Quarters | ICAR | 23.2.08 | 459.00 | 32.00 | - | - | Completed |
| 4. | Demonstration Units | | | | | | | |
| | 1.Vermi compost | ICAR-RF | 31.03.07 | 30 | - | - | - | Completed |
| | 2.Mushroom | ICAR-RF | 31.03.07 | 20 | - | - | - | Completed |
| | 3.Shade net | NADP | 03.02.08 | 930 | 1.0 | - | - | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|------|---|---|-----------|
| | 4. Azolla production | ICAR-RF | 05.07.09 | 120 | - | - | - | Completed |
| | 5. Slatted house goat rearing | ICAR-RF | 30.11.09 | 24 | 0.15 | - | - | Completed |
| | 6. Back yard poultry | ATMA | 30.11.09 | 36 | 0.50 | - | - | Completed |
| | 7. Farm pond –composite fish culture | ICAR | 18.11.10 | 3500 | 2.00 | - | - | - |
| | 8.. Bio control production unit | ICAR | 20.03.11 | 160 | 4.00 | - | - | - |
| | 9. Composted Coir pith | ICAR | 2019 | | | | | Completed |
| | 10. Hydrophonix | ICAR | 2019 | | | | | Completed |
| | 11. Integrated Farming System | ICAR | 2018 | | | | | Completed |
| | 12.Roof top garden | ICAR | 2013 | | | | | Completed |
| | 13. Fodder bank | ICAR | 2018 | | | | | Completed |
| 5 | Fencing | ICAR | 23.2.08 | 1200 RM | 5.00 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Rain Water harvesting system | Govt. of TN | 31.03.07 | 1320 | 0.36 | - | - | - |
| 7 | Threshing and drying yard | ICAR | 20.3.11 | 394 | 2.00 | - | - | - |
| 8 | Farm godown | Govt. of TN | - | 3 Nos | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Vehicle and Implement shed | ICAR | 20.03.11 | 37 | 3.00 | - | - | - |
| 10 | Farm road | ICAR | 29.3.11 | 2200 | 2.00 | - | - | - |
| 11. | Irrigation system | ICAR | 18.11.10 | 282 RM | 1.00 | - | - | - |

B) Vehicles

| Type of vehicle | Year of purchase | Cost (Rs.) | Total kms. Run | Present status |
|---|------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Jeep Bolero-TN 66 V 0317 | 2017 | 8,34,445 | 47627 | Good running condition |
| Tractor with Trailer - Mahindra & Mahindra D1-475-40 HP | 2004 | 4,37,607 | 2713 Hrs | Good running condition |
| Two wheeler - TVS STAR CITY | 2006 | 39,400 | 47981 | Good running condition |
| Two wheeler - Honda Activa | 2009 | 50,000 | 64943 | Good running condition |
| Power tiller - VST Sakti | 2011 | 1,35,870 | 1049 Hrs | Good running condition |

C) Equipment & AV aids

| Name of the equipment | Year of purchase | Cost (Rs.) | Present status |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| Seagate Backpmlus slim | 20.03.2019 | 4850 | Good |
| Canon LBP 6230 DN printer | 30.03.2019 | 9950 | Good |
| HP Printer Laser Jet M 1005 | 03.07.2018 | 9900 | Good |
| CANON LBP 2900 printer | 09.10.2018 | 7839 | Good |
| HP Printer Laser Jet M 1005 | 04.07.2018 | 9900 | Good |
| Desktop Computer Acer- 2 Nos | 31.03.2016 | 82,500 | Good |
| Desktop Computer-HCL | 25.03.2011 | 27403 | Good |
| Desktop Computer- HP | 31.03.2015 | 39480 | Good |
| Apple IMAC Workstation | 02.11.2009 | 56000 | Good |
| Laptop Dell vostro | 31.03.2011 | 48025 | Good |
| Laptop Dell inspiron | 24.03.2010 | 40040 | Good |
| Laptop Sony | 05.12.2011 | 34990 | Good |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------|------|
| Ricoh Photo copier | 31.03.2016 | 76,800 | Good |
| Printer-HP Laser jet 1566 | 25.03.2011 | 8750 | Good |
| Samsung Laser Printer | 31.03.2016 | 9700 | Good |
| Samsung 4521 model Fax and printer | February, 2009 | 14,400 | Good |
| Epson Scanner | 31.03.2016 | 5638 | Good |
| Video camera – Sony with accessories | March , 2011 | 25,000 | Good |
| LCD projector with accessories | March , 2011 | 97,000 | Good |
| Generator | March , 2011 | 1,35,980 | Good |
| Public Address System | March , 2011 | 20,820 | Good |
| Stand Mic, AMP DPA 770 | 30.03.2019 | 9950 | Good |
| Speaker SR 500 DX | 30.03.2019 | 4200 | Good |
| Land leveler | Jan' 2011 | 10,000 | Good |
| Furniture and furnishing | March , 2011 | 2,00,000 | Good |
| Digital Visible Spectrophotometer | 2011 | 37600 | Good |
| Digital pH meter | 2011 | 5740 | Good |
| All Glass Single Distillation unit | 2011 | 35000 | Good |
| Khan Shaker | 2011 | 20000 | Good |
| Hot air oven | 2011 | 17000 | Good |
| Hot plate | 2011 | 7650 | Good |
| Willey mill | 2011 | 31500 | Good |
| Water Bath | 2011 | 6970 | Good |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|-------------|
| UP based Flame Photometer | 2011 | 43500 | Good |
| Digital conductivity meter | 2011 | 10890 | Good |
| Electronic Top loading balance | 2011 | 6500 | Good |
| Electronic Top loading balance | 2011 | 19800 | Good |
| Digestion system (Kelplus) | 2011 | 107900 | Not working |
| Distillation system (Kelplus) | 2011 | 175900 | Not working |
| Instrument table | 2011 | 78000 | Good |
| Wash basin, sink and exhaust fan | 2011 | - | Good |
| Titration unit | 2011 | 2762 | Not working |
| Vacuum pump | 2011 | 14025 | Good |
| 1 ton AC | 2011 | 19550 | Not working |
| Fire extinguisher | 2011 | 3720 | Not working |
| Exhaust fan | 2011 | 12240 | Good |
| Shaker | 2011 | 20000 | Good |
| Water Bath | 2011 | 6970 | Good |
| Induction hot plate | 2011 | 7650 | Good |
| HP-Lazer jet printer P 1566 | 2011 | 8750 | Good |
| Sand Path | 2011 | 1350 | Good |
| LG Refreigirator | 2011 | 9890 | Good |
| Sink Unit | 2011 | 36770 | Good |
| LPG Set up | 2011 | 8075 | Good |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Wall Storage Cuboard | 2011 | 15936 | Good |
| Wall side storage Cabinet | 2011 | 15936 | Good |
| Storage Cabinet | 2011 | 44837 | Good |
| Laboratory revolving stool | 2011 | 11730 | Good |
| Steel rack | 2011 | 13005 | Good |
| Stotted Angle iron rack | 2011 | 8670 | Good |
| Steel Almirah | 2011 | 44488 | Good |
| Work Table | 2011 | 15725 | Good |
| Executive chair netted | 2011 | 4930 | Good |
| Laboratory revolving Chair | 2011 | 5440 | Good |
| Portable soil and water and kit | 2011 | 27200 | Good |
| GPS | 2011 | 17000 | Good |
| Vacuam pump | 2011 | 7200 | Good |
| Bucket flask lit with Buchner finnel | 2011 | 637 | Good |
| Computer table | 2011 | 3570 | Good |

1.8. A). Details SAC meeting(s) conducted in the year

| Sl.No. | Date | No of Participants | Salient Recommendations |
|--------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | 07.03.2020 | 26 | Furnished below |

Salient Recommendations

| Sl.No | Salient Recommendations |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Farm Mechanization mela may be organized by the KVK |
| 2 | Raising vegetable crops in the bunds of paddy field may be further disseminated through Front Line Demonstrations |
| 3 | Awareness should be created on mushroom cultivation and value added products through trainings |
| 4 | Demonstration may be conducted for popularizing newly released Kaveri kalki Banana Variety in Thiruvarur district |
| 5 | More number of Roof top garden trainings may be organized at KVK |
| 6 | Capacity building programmes may be organized for the FPOs in Thiruvarur District |
| 7 | Pre seasonal awareness /training programmes may be conducted at KVK |
| 8 | More number of trainings and demonstrations may be conducted for animal husbandry components namely cattle, goat, poultry , IFS, fodder crops and other new specific technologies suitable for Thiruvarur District |
| 9 | Training and demo on value added products in fish may be conducted |
| 10 | Low cost incubator may be popularized in Thiruvarur District |
| 11 | Awareness may be created among farmers on the benefits of minor millets consumption by conducting more number of trainings on minor millets |
| 12 | Demonstration on wetland Laser leveller may be organized at KVK |
| 13 | Mulberry may be cultivated at KVK farm for the benefit of visiting farmers |
| 14 | New technologies on tree cultivation suitable for Thiruvarur District may be disseminated through trainings and awareness programme |

Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants : Attached in ANNEXTURE I

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2019-20)

2.0.Operational jurisdiction of KVKs: Thiruvarur District (10 blocks)

2.1. Major farming systems/enterprises (based on the analysis made by the KVK)

| S. No | Farming system/enterprise |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Rice based cropping system |

2.2. Description of Agro-climatic Zone & major agro ecological situations (based on soil and topography)

| S. No | Agro-climatic Zone | Characteristics |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Cauvery Delta Zone | Alluvial terrain with gentle slope |
| | Agro ecological situation | Characteristics |
| 2 | Wet land eco system | Low land delta plain |

2.3. Soil types in the jurisdiction

| S. No | Soil type | Characteristics | Area in ha |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1 | Clay to clay loam- Old Delta | Low land | 1,27,506 |
| 2 | Sandy to sandy clay loam- New Delta | Light textured soil | 27,048 |

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the jurisdiction for 2019-20

Kharif

| S. No | Crop | Area (ha) | Production (Qtl) | Productivity (Qtl /ha) |
|-------|-----------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Rice | | | |
| i | Kuruvai | 125791 | | 6935 |
| ii | Samba | 22685 | | 6935 |
| iii | Thaladi | 9738 | | 5860 |
| iv | Summer | 22685 | | |
| | Total | 180899 | | |
| 2 | Sugarcane | 81 | | |
| 3 | Groundnut | 2784 | | |
| 4 | Sunflower | 29 | | |
| 5 | Oilpalm | 199 | | |
| 6 | Coconut | 5715 | | |

Rabi

| S. No | Crop | Area (ha) | Production (Qtl) | Productivity (Qtl /ha) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Blackgram | 25670 | | |
| 2 | Greengram | 46111 | | |

Summer

| S. No | Crop | Area (ha) | Production (Qtl) | Productivity (Qtl/ha) |
|-------|--------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Rice | 22685 | | |
| 2 | Cotton | 8049 | | |
| 3 | Sesame | 850 | | |

2.5. Weather data (April 2019 to March 2020)

| Month | Rainfall (mm) | Temperature°C | | Relative Humidity (%) |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | | Maximum | Minimum | |
| April 2019 | - | 32.2 | 27.3 | 87 |
| May 2019 | - | 36.1 | 32.4 | 86 |
| June 2019 | 2.8 | 32.5 | 25.2 | 86 |
| July 2019 | 120.2 | 34.5 | 27.1 | 81 |
| August 2019 | 83.6 | 36.6 | 26.6 | 83 |
| September 2019 | 230.2 | 36.8 | 26.2 | 81 |
| October 2019 | 201.0 | 33.2 | 24.5 | 82 |
| November 2019 | 243.4 | 32.1 | 24.6 | 80 |
| December 2019 | 279 | 32.7 | 27.1 | 85 |
| January 2020 | 46.7 | 33.2 | 25.5 | 82 |
| February 2020 | - | 34.1 | 26.2 | 83 |
| March 2020 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total/ Average | 1206.9 | 34 | 26.60 | 83.27 |

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district (2019-20)

| Category | Population | Production | Productivity |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Cattle | | | |
| <i>Crossbred</i> | 154098 | | 8.5 litres/ Animal |
| <i>Indigenous</i> | 46150 | | 7 Litres / Animal |
| Buffalo | 1212 | | 4.5 Litres/ Animal |
| Sheep | | | |
| Crossbred | 140 | | 12 kg |
| <i>Indigenous</i> | 453 | | 8.5 kg |
| Goats | 139300 | | 15 kg / Animal |
| Pigs | | | |
| <i>Crossbred</i> | 25 | | - |
| <i>Indigenous</i> | 526 | | - |
| Rabbits | 256 | | - |
| Poultry | | | |
| Hens | | | 1.25 kg / bird |
| <i>Desi</i> | | | |
| <i>Improved</i> | | | |
| Ducks | | | |
| Turkey and others | | | |

| Category | Area | Production | Productivity |
|----------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Fish | | | |
| Marine | 47 km | 623t | - |
| Inland | 350 ha | 8900 t | - |

Source : Animal husbandry - Livestock census-2019

2.7. Details of Adopted Villages (2019-20)

| Sl.No. | Taluk/ mandal | Name of the block | Name of the village | Year of adoption | Major crops & enterprises | Major problem identified | Identified Thrust Areas |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| KVK adopted villages | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Needamangalam | Needamangalam | Keelapattu | 2018 | Rice, Pulses, Livestock, Backyard poultry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native chicken with low egg production • Increasing demand among the farmers for dual purpose chicken | Evaluation of Breeds |
| 2 | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness on hybrid • More use of chemical insecticides for pest management | Hybrid Introduction |
| 3 | Needamangalam | Needamangalam | Rayapuram, Keelapattu | 215,2018 | Rice, Pulses, Livestock, Fisheries, Backyard poultry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The yield potential of the ruling prominent varieties like BPT got reduced • The ruling varieties in the region are susceptible to pest and Diseases • Cost of cultivation especially fertilizers and plant protection cost have escalated for the ruling varieties | Varietal introduction |
| 4 | Needamangalam | Needamangalam | Rayapuram | 2015 | Rice, Pulses, Livestock, Fisheries, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of cultivation in operations namely transplanting and | Farm mechanization |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|------------------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | Backyard poultry | weeding done by manually <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited availability of labour force for carrying out field level operation Untimely operations resulting in yield reduction | |
| 5 | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ectoparasites - ticks and fleas Roughened skin Blood parasites Reduced production | Disease management |

| DFI villages | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Needamangalam | Needamangalam | Vaduvur, Sathanur | 2018 | Rice, Pulses, Maize, Livestock, Backyard poultry | Yield reduction due to Fall army worm <i>Spodoptera frugiperada</i> incidence | Integrated Pest Management |
| 2 | Needamangalam | Needamangalam | Vaduvoor | 2018 | Rice, Pulses, Livestock, Backyard poultry | The Mobile apps were reported to impact upon the uptake of technologies by farmers, but field level data to substantiate the utility of information given through mobile apps by the farmers is not available. Hence, this OFT would analyse the Effectiveness of two important mobile apps | ICT tools |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|------|---|-------------------------------|
| 3 | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non availability of improved varieties under rice fallow ecosystem ✓ Non adoption of ICM technology | Varietal introduction |
| 4 | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ectoparasites - ticks and fleas ✓ Roughened skin ✓ Blood parasites ✓ Reduced production | Disease Management |
| 5 | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Often the farmers face the problem of inaccessibility of Extension workers and Scientists resulted in lack of efficiency in Technology Transfer ✓ Many times the technologies are given not in line with the timing of agricultural operations which will not be useful for farmers ✓ Significant Cost involved in meeting of scientists/Extension workers in their workplace amidst busy agricultural operations | Information Sharing-ICT tools |
| 6 | Needa mangalam | Needa mangalam | Vaduvur Thenpathi | Rice, Pulses | 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased cost of cultivation in operations namely transplanting and weeding done by manually ✓ Limited availability of labour force for carrying out field level operation ✓ Untimely operations resulting in yield reduction | Farm mechanization |

2.8. Priority/thrust areas

| Crop/Enterprise | Thrust area |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Maize, Blackgram | Alternate cropping |
| Rice | Weed management |
| Rice, Pulses | Information technology/ICT Tools |
| Rice | Integrated Crop Management |
| Rice, Bhendi | Farm Mechanization |
| Bhendi | Hybrid Introduction |
| Fodder , Fodder cowpea | Fodder production |
| Goats | Disease Management |
| Duck | IFS-Duck |
| Vegetables | Nutritional garden |
| Mushroom | Value addition |
| Poultry | Evaluation of Breeds |
| Rice, Pulses | Varietal Introduction |
| Rice | Integrated Nutrient Management |
| Cotton, Maize, Coconut, Brinjal | Integrated Pest Management |
| Millets | Women Empowerment- Health and Nutrition |

2.9. Salient Achievements of (April 2019-March, 2020) (Mandated activities/ Projects)

| S.No | Activity | Target | Achievement |
|------|--|--------|-------------|
| 1. | Technologies Assessed (No.) | 7 | 6 |
| 2. | On-farm trials conducted (No.) | 43 | 38 |
| 3. | Frontline demonstrations conducted (No.) | 155 | 155 |
| 4. | Farmers trained (in Lakh) | 0.019 | 0.02539 |
| 5. | Extension Personnel trained (No.) | 505 | 652 |
| 6. | Participants in extension activities (in Lakh) | 0.31 | 0.33125 |
| 7. | Production of Seed (in Quintal) | 300 | 319 |
| 8. | Planting material produced (in Lakh) | 0.03 | 0.27851 |
| 9. | Live-stock strains and fingerlings produced (in Lakh) | - | - |
| 10. | Soil, Water, plant, manures samples tested (in Lakh) | 0.003 | 0.00435 |
| 11. | Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers (in Lakh) | 0.7 | 8.68091 |
| 12. | No.of Soil Health Cards issued by Mini Soil Testing Kits (No.) | 300 | 435 |
| 13. | No.of Soil Health Cards issued by Traditional Laboratory (No.) | - | - |

2.10. Salient Achievements by KVK during 2019-20 (bullet points)

Totally 6 OFTS and 17 FLDS were conducted in 193 farmers field during 2019-20. Through these OFTS and FLDS new varieties and new technologies were demonstrated in the farmer's field. Paddy variety ADT 53, Co 52, blackgram variety ADT 6, fodder cowpea variety Co 9, CoFS-31 fodder, Traditional rice variety with Eco friendly management were introduced. Dual purpose crossbred chicken varieties like Nicobari, TANUVAS Aseel and Swarnadhara were assessed. New technologies like, ready to eat and ready to cook mushroom products, new vegetable hybrids like Bhendi Co 4, bhendi ring cutter, Nutri garden in Anganwadis were disseminated.

- 435 soil health card was issued to 393 farmers and 63 water sample analysed for 56 farmers.
- 12 Numbers of special programmes viz., Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Fertilizer awareness programme, Observation of 'Parthenium Awareness Week', Celebration of World Soil Health day, World Honey Bee Day, Environmental Awareness and Training Programmes on tree plantation drive, Interaction of Hon'ble Prime Minister with farmers, were conducted for 6354 farmers
- As mandate of KVK training programmes are being conducted regularly. Totally 2539 farmers were benefitted through 192 on campus, off campus, vocational and sponsored training programmes.
- 1197 Extension activities viz., method demonstrations Exhibition, Radio talks, diagnostic visits, Farmers visit to KVK and Field day, T.V. programmes were conducted regularly. Totally 33125 farmers were benefitted from ten blocks of Thiruvarur Districts
- Totally 5 successful farmers were formulated on cultivation of Bhendi crop as bund crop, traditional paddy variety under organic cultivation, complete mechanization, backyard poultry and Farm land - fish pond - A two way channel to boost income
- Technologies were disseminated through various print media viz., full research article (9), Book (3), Popular article (17), Pamphlets (25), Seminars (7) and Conference papers (4) and dailies (302) which are predominantly reaches the farmers.
- Totally 319 quintal for paddy seeds viz., CR 1009 sub1 were produced and distributed to 138 number of farmers for Rs 852812
- Planting materials viz. Super Napier (27851 Nos) were produced and distributed to 32 farmers with an value of Rs 33421

- Bio products like Azolla (**54 Kg**), Vermicompost (**3400 Kg**) and Pseudomonas (**1732 Kg**) were produced with an value of Rs 327676
- **82** Numbers of mobile agro- advisory services were provided through mkisan portal alone to 868091 numbers of farmers of Thiruvarur district.
- Totally **4** numbers of awards namely BEST MECHANIZED FARMER AWARD, BEST ORAL PRESENTATION AWARD, BEST STAKEHOLDERS AWARD and BEST EXTENSION PROFESSIONAL AWARD were received by the KVK staffs and KVK contact farmer.
- **Three** numbers of externally funded projects were operated during reporting period namely TN IAMP, NICRA and SBGF.
- Short duration & YMV resistant pulses varieties (Green gram -CO8 & Black gram - VBN 8), Short duration paddy variety ADT 53, Foliar application of cotton plus, in cotton with ICM, Soil test based fertilizer application in paddy with ICM practice of salt affected soil technologies were disseminated successfully in Thiruvarur district and impact study was documented

3. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

3.A. Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2019-20

i) OFT (Technology Assessment)

| Number of technologies | | Total no. of Trials | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement |
| 7 | 6 | 43 | 38 |

ii) FLD (crop/enterprise/CFLDs)

| No of Demonstrations | | Area in ha | | Number of Farmers | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement |
| 17 | 17 | 34 | 34 | 155 | 155 |

iii) Training (including sponsored, vocational and other trainings carried under Rainwater Harvesting Unit)

| Clientele | Number of Courses | | Number of Participants | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement |
| Farmers | 40 | 41 | 1550 | 1692 |
| Rural youth | 10 | 10 | 350 | 384 |
| Extn. Functionaries | 14 | 15 | 505 | 652 |
| Vocational training | 4 | 130 | 4 | 132 |
| Sponsored trainings | 10 | 11 | 300 | 331 |

iv) Extension Activities

| Number of activities | | Number of participants | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Targets | Achievement | Targets | Achievement |
| 936 | 1197 | 30880 | 33125 |

v) Seed Production (q)

| Target | Achievement | Distributed to no. of farmers |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 300 | 319 | 138 |

vi) Planting material (Nos.)

| Target | Achievement | Distributed to no. of farmers |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 3000 | 27851 | 32 |

v) Livestock (Nos.)

| Target | Achievement | Distributed to no. of farmers |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 5 | 5 | 5 |

vii) Bio inputs (Nos.)

| Target | Achievement | Distributed to no. of farmers |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 3000 | 5186 | 619 |

3.B. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

i) Summary of technologies assessed under various crops by KVKs (Add rows wherever required)

| Thematic areas | Crop | Name of the technology assessed | Source of technology with year | No. of trials | No. of farmers |
|---|---------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Integrated Nutrient Management | | | | | |
| Varietal Evaluation | Rice | Assessment of suitable alternate crop for Rice in Kuruvai (Kharif) season | TNAU 2012,2017 | 5 | 5 |
| Integrated Pest Management | Coconut | Rugose spiraling whitefly incidence reduces the photosynthetic activity & yield | TNAU/ NIPHM | 5 | 5 |
| Integrated Crop Management | | | | | |
| Integrated Disease Management | | | | | |
| Small Scale Income Generation Enterprises | | | | | |
| Weed Management | Rice | Assessment of suitable weed management practices for Direct Seeded Rice | TNAU | 5 | 5 |
| Resource Conservation Technology | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Farm Machineries | | | | | |
| Integrated Farming System | | | | | |
| Seed / Plant production | | | | | |
| Post Harvest Technology / Value addition | | | | | |
| Drudgery Reduction | | | | | |
| Storage Technique | | | | | |
| Others (ICT tools-Information sharing) | Rice, Pulses | Assessment of Mobile Apps for Effective Technology Delivery | CRRI, Cuttack TNAU 2018 | 15 | 15 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | | | | 30 | 30 |

ii) Summary of technologies assessed under livestock by KVKs

| Thematic areas | Name of the livestock enterprise | Name of the technology assessed | No. of trials | No. of farmers |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| Disease Management | | | | |
| Evaluation of Breeds | Poultry | Assessment of performance of dual purpose crossbred chicken varieties under backyard system of rearing. | 3 | 3 |
| Feed and Fodder management | | | | |
| Nutrition Management | | | | |
| Production and Management | | | | |
| Others (Pl. specify) | | | | |
| Total | | | 3 | 3 |

iii) Summary of technologies assessed under various enterprises by KVKs

| Thematic areas | Enterprise | Name of the technology assessed | Source of technology with year | No. of trials | No. of farmers |
|--|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Women Empowerment-Health and Nutrition | Millets cookies | Alternative natural sweetener for bakery products (Cookies) | TNAU 2017 IIFPT, 2014 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

3.C. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL

1. Assessment of suitable alternate crop for Rice in Kuruvai (Kharif) season

1. Thematic area: Varietal evaluation
2. Title: Assessment of suitable alternate crop for rice in Kuruvai season
3. Scientists involved: Dr.A.Anuratha, SMS (SS&AC) and Programme Coordinator
4. Details of farming situation

- Location of trial

Mostly delta farmers cultivating the paddy crop in three season, it creates the sea water intrusion during the summer and Kharif season. The yield of paddy crop was also declined due to salinity. In such situation, most of the delta farmers and Agricultural department requested with KVK, Thiruvarur , alternative crop is needed for paddy in kuruvai season which required less water than paddy. Hence, KVK conducted On farm trial to assess the suitable alternate crop for rice in Kuruvai season at five farmers field of Mahadevapattinam and Ullikottai villages of Mannarkudi block during 2019-20 season.

- Major crops grown

Mahadevapattinam and Ullikottai villages - Paddy under irrigated condition ,Pulses, Cotton, Gingelly .

- Season

The main cropping systems followed by the farmers are Paddy - Paddy - Rice fallow pulses, Paddy - Paddy - Rice fallow cotton, Paddy is cultivated both kharif and rabi season of every year under irrigated condition. On farm trial sowing has taken up during June month (Kharif season) with available water source.

- Farming situation (Irrigated/Rainfed)

Paddy , Maize and black gram was mainly cultivated in irrigated condition in both villages.

- Climatic condition during the crop period

The annual rainfall of Mannarkudi during 2019-20 was 1162 mm. Mahadevapattinam and Ullikottai villages received an average rainfall of 2.8 mm with 1 rainy days in June, 120 mm of rainfall in 7 rainy days during July, 84 mm

of rainfall in 7 rainy days in August and 230.2mm rainfall in 15 rainy days during September 2020. During the crop period (June 2019 – Sep 2019), totally 436.8 mm of rainfall was received in 30 rainy days.

- Soil type and fertility status

The soil type is clay loamy with a pH of 6.9 and EC of 0.4 dSm⁻¹ with a soil nutrient status of low Nitrogen (239 kg/ ha), medium Phosphorus (13.8 kg / ha) and medium Potassium (255 kg /ha). With respect to available S and micronutrients, Zn was predominately deficient, while S, Fe, Cu, Mn and B were in sufficient status.

5. Problem definition / description

- Normally farmers cultivate paddy crops in Kharif, rabi and summer season.
- The incidence of salinity and algae growth are severe problem in paddy and results in low yield.
- No awareness on alternative crops for paddy during Kharif season
- Non adoption of improved crop management practices.
- Poor grain yield.
- Less farm income.
- Farmers expected high yielding crops during kuruvai season .
- The main objective of the study was to assess the suitable alternative crops in kuruvai season.

6. Technology Assessed

Three crops were assessed with integrated crop management practices during kharif season .

1. Cultivation of CO 51 Paddy variety Farmers Practice - Shorter duration – 105 -110 days , High yielding semi dwarf rice variety , Moderately resistant to Blast, Brown Plant Hopper and Green Leaf hopper , Grain yield - 6623 kg/ha
2. Cultivation of Black gram VBN 8 - Duration : 65-75 days Season : Adi pattam (June – Aug) Purattasi Pattam (Sep-Oct) Thai Pattam (Jan-Feb) Yield : 900 kg/ha 11.94 and 13.49% increase over VBN 6 and CO 6 respectively Highest yield obtained : 2050 kg/ha Special features : Non- shattering and synchronous maturity; Resistant to Yellow Mosaic Virus and leaf crinkle diseases
3. Cultivation of Maize COMH 6 - Duration (days) : 110 Season : Irrigated (June-July & Nov. – Dec.) Rainfed (Sept. – Oct.) Yield (kg/ha) : Irrigated : 7400 kg/ha Rainfed : 5000 kg/ha, High yielding single cross hybrid. ,Bold, orange yellow semi dent karnal , High shelling (81%) with high test weight (400 g /1000 grains) ,Multiple disease resistance viz, Sorghum downy mildew, Maydis leaf blight, Turcicum leaf blight, Post flowering stock rot and Banded leaf and sheath blight, Simultaneous sowing of male and female parents for flowering synchronization.

7. Critical inputs given

| Name of the critical inputs | Quantity (kgs) | Cost (Rs.) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| VBN 8 seed | 40 | 5000 |
| Maize Hybrid COMH6 Seed | 40 | 8000 |
| TNAU Maize Maxim | 30 | 9000 |
| TNAU Pulse wonder | 10 | 2000 |
| <i>Pseudomonas</i> | 5 | 600 |
| Total | | 24,600/- |

8. Results

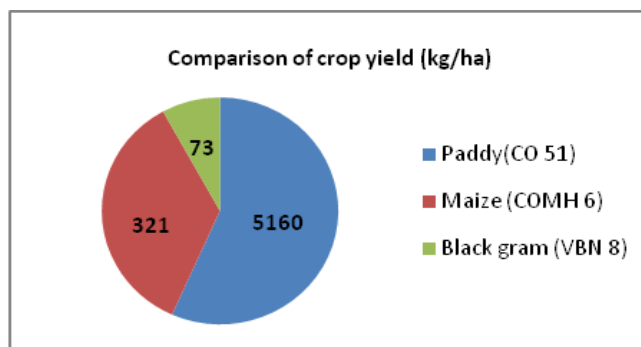
Table : 1. Performance of the technology

| Technology Option | No.of trials | Yield (t/ha) | Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha) | B:C | Water consumed (mm) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| Farmers Practice - (Rice CO51) | 5 | 5.160 | 34060 | 1.70 | 1140 |
| Technology 1 (Maize Hybrid COMH6) | | 3.212 | 26740 | 1.71 | 500 |
| Technology 2 (Black gram VBN 8) | | 0.732 | 43200 | 2.44 | 300 |

Description of the results

| Parameters | FP -Rice CO 51 | Maize Hybrid COMH 6 | Black Gram VBN 8 |
|---|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Plant height (cm) | 76 | 220 | 24 |
| No of productive tillers per plant/ No of pod per plant | 33.20 | - | 28 |
| No of seed per pod | - | - | 8 |
| No of grain per cob | - | 320 | - |
| 1000 grain weight/100 seed weight (g) | 18.3 | 24 | 3.8 |
| Seed yield (tons/ha) | 5.16 | 3.21 | 0.73 |
| Gross cost Rs. /ha | 48500 | 37500 | 30000 |
| Gross return Rs. /ha | 82500 | 64240 | 73200 |
| Net return Rs. /ha | 34060 | 26740 | 43200 |
| BCR | 1.70 | 1.71 | 2.44 |

- ✓ The On farm trials were conducted in five farmers field at Mahadevapattinam and Ullikottai villages during Kharif season 2019-20. KVK offered off campus training, distributed critical inputs to the beneficiaries and demonstrations were carried out. The yield and other parameters data recorded in OFT trials are presented below.



- On farm trial results revealed that cultivation of Black gram VBN 6 variety recorded more plant height (24 cm), less incidence of YMV, higher pod yield (730 kg/ha), less water consumption (300 mm) and higher farm net income (Rs.432002/ha) as compared to Maize (COMH 6) and Paddy (CO 51) varieties.
- Higher water consumption (1140mm) was observed in local check variety (CO 51 paddy variety).
- Economics of the study revealed that cultivation of Black gram (VBN 8) variety registered higher net returns (Rs.43200/ha) and benefit cost ratio (2.44) followed by Maize and local check variety.
- The study showed that cultivation of Black gram (VBN 8) variety performed well under irrigated condition during kuruvai season and consumed less water, recorded higher yield and high net return.

Constraints faced: Fall army worm incidence was noticed in Maize COMH 6 at two farmers field.

9. Feed back of the farmers involved

Cultivation of black gram VBN 8 recorded more number of pod per plant, more number of seed per plant, less water consumption and higher pod yield compared to Maize and Paddy during kharif season. Very less incidence of pest and diseases was observed in VBN and also fetched good market price. The number of pesticides spray (2-3 spray) is required for Maize hybrid COMH 6 to control fall army worm.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:

Since, VBN 8 black gram has performed well, suitable alternate crop for paddy during Kharif season may be recommended to Thiruvarur district.

2. Assessment of suitable weed management practices for direct seeded rice

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Thematic area | Varietal evaluation |
| 2 | Title | Assessment of suitable weed management practices for direct seeded rice |
| 3 | Scientists involved | Dr. A. Rajeshkumar, Training Assistant (Agronomy) |
| 4 | Details of farming situation: Describe the farming situation including Season, Farming situation (RF/Irrigated), Soil type, fertility Status, Seasonal rainfall (mm) No. of rainy days etc (about 500 words) | Season: Rabi Soil type: Clay loam Farming situation: Irrigated situation Soil fertility status: Low N, Medium P and High K Seasonal rainfall: - No. of rainy days: - |
| 5 | Problem definition / description: (one paragraph) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield reduction due to severe weed density Weeds compete with crops for Moisture, Nutrients and sunlight etc., |
| 6 | Technology Assessed: (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice) | TO1: Pendimethaline 0.75 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS TO2: Pretilachlor 0.45 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS. TO3: Farmers practice (Hand weeding at 20 DAS) |

7. Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value)

| S.no | Technology option | Critical input | Quantity per trial | Cost per trial (Rs.) | No. of trials |
|------|---|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Pretilachlor 0.45 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS | Paddy seeds | 25 kg | 1000 | 5 |
| | | Pseudomonas | 2 kg | 120 | |
| | | Pendimethaline | 1 kg | 750 | |
| 2 | Pendimethaline 0.75 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS | Paddy seeds | 25 kg | 1000 | |
| | | Pseudomonas | 1 kg | 120 | |
| | | Pretilachlor | 1 lit | 800 | |
| 3 | Farmers practice (Hand weeding at 20 DAS) | Paddy seeds | 25 kg | 1000 | |
| | | Pseudomonas | 1 kg | 120 | |

8. Results:

| <i>Technology Option</i> | <i>No. of trials</i> | <i>Yield (q/ha)</i> | <i>Net Returns (Rs/ha)</i> | <i>B:C ratio</i> |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Farmers Practice-(Hand weeding at 20 DAS)</i> | 5 | 49.11 | 38876 | 1.98 |
| <i>Technology 1 : Pretilachlor 0.45 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS</i> | | 61.47 | 57602 | 2.41 |
| <i>Technology 2 : Pendimethaline 0.75 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS</i> | | 56.96 | 50886 | 2.26 |

Other performance indicators

| <i>Parameters</i> | <i>No. of trials</i> | <i>Farmers Practice-(Hand weeding at 20 DAS)</i> | <i>Technology 1 : Pretilachlor 0.45 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS</i> | <i>Technology 2 : Pendimethaline 0.75 kg/ha + hand weeding 35 DAS</i> |
|--|----------------------|--|---|---|
| <i>Weed density (No.m²)</i> | 5 | | | |
| <i>Plant height (cm)</i> | | 94.7 | 114.5 | 106.4 |
| <i>No. of panicles/m²</i> | | 276 | 387 | 336 |

Description of the results: (one page) in addition you can use graphs also

Constraints faced:

9. Feed back of the farmers involved

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology

Among the three weed management practices, the pre emergence application of pretilachlor 0.45 ha + hand weeding on 35 DAS recorded higher yield of 61.47 quintals/ha with the highest net return of (57602 Rs/ha).

Growers expressed that the pre emergence application of pretilachlor 0.45 ha + hand weeding on 35 DAS contributed higher weed control efficiency.

Suitable post emergence herbicides for controlling the sedges in DSR is needed

3. Assessment of management modules against Fall Army Worm in Maize : Not conducted

Area under maize is not available in the district

4. Assessment of Mobile Apps for Effective Technology Delivery

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Thematic area | Information Technology/ICT tools |
| 2 | Title | Assessment of Mobile Apps for Effective Technology Delivery |
| 3 | Scientists involved | Dr.M.Ramasubramanian |
| 4 | Details of farming situation: Describe the farming situation including Season, Farming situation (RF/Irrigated), Soil type, fertility Status, Seasonal rainfall (mm) No. of rainy days etc (about 500 words) | <p>Agro-climatic Zone : Cauvery Delta Zone Agro ecological situation: Wet land eco system Soil type: Clay to clay loam- Old Delta, Sandy to sandy clay loam- New Delta</p> <p>The rice cultivation in Thiruvarur district has undergone a series of changes given the unprecedented labour shortage and enhanced labour wages for important crop operations like leveling, nursery preparation, pulling out of seedlings, transplanting, weeding and harvesting. These problems lead to severe reduction and shift in rice cultivation.</p> <p>The following are the crop rotation is being followed in Thiruvarur district.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Rice - Rice - Rice 2.Rice - Rice - Pulses (Blackgram & Greengram) / Gingelly 3.Rice - Rice - Gingelly /Groundnut 4.Fallow - Rice - Cotton 5.Sugarcane 6.Pulses / Gingelly - Rice - Pulses (Black gram & Green gram) <p>Alternate cropping against rice is only possible during Kuruvai season (dry). Pulses, Maize, Gingelly and Groundnut are cultivated as alternate crops. As the soil is predominantly heavy clay type, Rice is the only crop which thrives well in case of inundation without much difficulty especially during North East monsoon period. Annual rainfall is 1230 mm (53 % NEM & 30 % SWM).</p> |
| 5 | Problem definition / description: (one paragraph) | The Mobile apps were reported to impact upon the uptake of technologies by farmers, but field level data to substantiate the utility of information given through mobile apps by the farmers is not available. Hence, this OFT would analyse the Effectiveness of two important mobile apps |
| 6 | Technology Assessed: (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO1: Farmer' s practice of Farmer to Farmer mode of transfer of Technology • TO2:Expert System on Paddy available as android app (TNAU 2018) • TO3:Rice Expert App (CRRI, Cuttack) |
| 7 | Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value) | - |

8. Results

Performance of the technology

| Description of new Technology (Technology assessed - TO1) | Description of Technology to be replaced (TO2) | Description of Farmers practice (FP) | Mean Knowledge gain (Before and after Experimental design) | | | Adoption Index (No. of adopted practices/No. of Recommended X 100) | | | Perception Index (Sum total of ease in operation, interactivity and resourcefulness) | | | Net income/ha | | |
|---|--|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | T01 N=20 | T02 N=20 | FP N=20 | T01 N=20 | T02 N=20 | FP N=20 | T01 N=20 | T02 N=20 | FP N=20 | T01 N=20 | T02 N=20 | FP N=20 |
| Expert System on Paddy available as android app | Rice Expert App of CRRI, Cuttack | Farmer's practice of Farmer to Farmer mode of transfer of Technology | 42.60 (Max:50) | 35.40 (Max:50) | 30.20 (Max:50) | 73.33 (Max:100) | 53.33 (Max:100) | 49.55 (Max:100) | 44.25 | 36.44 | Not Applicable | Rs.35000 | Rs.31500 | Rs.28000 |

* *Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc*

Description of the results: (one page) in addition you can use graphs also Constraints faced:

9. Feedback of the farmers involved: Rice Expert system of TNAU has been very useful and it can be further popularized among

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Some videos can be inserted along with photographs

5. Assessment of performance of dual purpose crossbred chicken varieties under backyard system of rearing.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thematic area | Varietal evaluation |
| 2 | Title | Assessment of performance of dual purpose crossbred chicken varieties under backyard system of rearing. |
| 3 | Scientists involved | Dr. S. Saravanan, (Veterinary and Animal Sciences) |
| 4 | Details of farming situation: Describe the farming situation including Season, Farming situation (RF/Irrigated), Soil type, fertility Status, Seasonal rainfall (mm) No. of rainy days etc (about 500 words) | Season: All season Soil type: Clay loam Farming situation: Irrigated situation Soil fertility status: Low N, Medium P and High K Seasonal rainfall: - No. of rainy days: - |
| 5 | Problem definition / description: (one paragraph) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native chicken with low egg production • Increasing demand among the farmers for dual purpose chicken. |
| 6 | Technology Assessed: (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice) | TO1: TANUVAS Aseel TO2 : Nicobari TO3: Farmers practice (Desi breed) |

7. Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value)

| S.no | Technology option | Critical input | Quantity per trial | Cost per trial (Rs.) | No. of trials |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | TANUVAS Aseel | Chicks | 60 | 2,200 | 3 |
| | | Feed | 50 kg | | |
| 2 | Nicobari | Chicks | 60 | 2,200 | |
| | | Feed | 50 kg | | |
| 3 | Farmers practice (desi breed) | - | - | - | |

8. Results:

| <i>Technology Option</i> | <i>No. of trials</i> | <i>Yield (Kg)</i> | <i>Net Returns</i> | <i>B:C ratio</i> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>Farmers Practice-(Desi breed)</i> | 3 | 80 | 41800 | 2.817391 |
| <i>Technology 1 : TANUVAS Aseel</i> | | 162 | 48200 | 3.171171 |
| <i>Technology 2 : Nicobari</i> | | 96 | -14520 | 0.345946 |

Other performance indicators

| <i>Parameters</i> | <i>No. of trials</i> | <i>Farmers Practice- (desi breed)</i> | <i>Technology 1 TANUVAS Aseel</i> | <i>Technology 2 Nicobari</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Weight gain @3months</i> | 3 | 0.65 | 0.880 | 0.67 |
| <i>Mortality(%)</i> | | 18% | 9.5% | 24% |

Description of the results: (one page) in addition you can use graphs also
Constraints faced:

Among the three breeds, TANUVAS Aseel excelled in performance apart from other breeds. Birds attended weight gain of 0.850-1 kg by three months of age. The birds were sold at Rs.500/ unit.

9. Feed back of the farmers involved

Though the preference based market exists in Thiruvavur district, the appearance of birds is highly similar to native chicken breed that had fetched better price.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology

TANUVAS Aseel can be promoted in wider scale for farmers adoption.

6. Alternative natural sweetener for bakery products (Cookies)

| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thematic area | : | Post harvest technology / value addition |
| 2. | Title | : | Alternative natural sweetener for bakery products (Cookies) |
| 3. | Scientists involved | : | Dr.J.VANITHASRI, Training Assistant (Home Science) |
| 4. | Details of farming situation Describe the farming situation including Season, Farming situation | : | Not applicable |
| 5. | Problem definition / discription (one paragraph) | : | Sulphur is a contaminant which enters sugar during refining. The maximum permissible limit for sulphur according to Bureau of Indian Standard is 70 ppm. According to International standards, it is 10 ppm. The sugar industries claim to be the amount of sulphur in white sugar is 20-70 ppm. If the amount of sulphur exceeds the permissible limits, it is highly toxic and accounts for the defamation of white sugar. Hence nowadays people are avoid to consumer white sugar. Instead of white sugar they go for jaggery and palm sugar. In view of this trial was made to replace white sugar with jaggery and palm sugar to prepare cookies. |

| 6. | Technology Assessed (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice) | : | <p>Farmers practice - White sugar cookies Wheat flour, powdered sugar and dalda were used to cookies</p> <p>TO1 - Palm sugar cookies Wheat flour, palm sugar and dalda were used to prepare cookies</p> <p>TO2 - Jaggery cookies Wheat flour, powdered jaggery and dalda were used to cookies</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|----------|---|--|--|--|--------|------------|----------|--------------|----|-------------|--------|--------|----|----------------|-------|--------|----|------------------|-------|--------|----|------------|-------|---------|----|-------|-------|--------|--|--|-------|---------|
| 7. | Critical inputs given (along with quantity as well as value) | : | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th> <th>Particular</th> <th>Quantity</th> <th>Amount (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>wheat flour</td> <td>150 kg</td> <td>9000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Powdered sugar</td> <td>25 kg</td> <td>1000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Powdered jaggery</td> <td>25 kg</td> <td>1250/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Palm sugar</td> <td>25 kg</td> <td>10000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Dalda</td> <td>75 kg</td> <td>8250/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>29500/-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | S. No. | Particular | Quantity | Amount (Rs.) | 1. | wheat flour | 150 kg | 9000/- | 2. | Powdered sugar | 25 kg | 1000/- | 3. | Powdered jaggery | 25 kg | 1250/- | 4. | Palm sugar | 25 kg | 10000/- | 5. | Dalda | 75 kg | 8250/- | | | Total | 29500/- |
| S. No. | Particular | Quantity | Amount (Rs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | wheat flour | 150 kg | 9000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Powdered sugar | 25 kg | 1000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Powdered jaggery | 25 kg | 1250/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Palm sugar | 25 kg | 10000/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Dalda | 75 kg | 8250/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 29500/- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Results | : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Technology Option | No. of trials | Production (kg) | Net Returns (Rs.) | B:C ratio |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| FP - White sugar cookies | 5 | 80 | 11100 | 1.24 |
| TO ₁ - Palm sugar cookies | | 80 | 25000 | 1.24 |
| TO ₂ - Jaggery cookies | | 80 | 12540 | 1.25 |

Other performance indicators

| Technological options | Organoleptic scores | Shelf life (days) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| FP - White sugar cookies | 8.5 | 30 |
| TO ₁ - Palm sugar cookies | 8.0 | 30 |
| TO ₂ - Jaggery cookies | 7.0 | 30 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 8a. | Description of the results: (one page) in addition you can use graphs also | : | The shelf life of the cookies prepared by using white sugar, jaggery and palm sugar was same (30 days). Negligible changes were observed in organoleptic score of all type of cookies. It is concluded that the jaggery cookies and palm sugar cookies can be used as a replacement for white sugar cookies. |
|-----|--|---|--|

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 8b. | Constraints faced | : | No |
| 9. | Feed back of the farmers involved | : | The farmers and entrepreneurs are very much satisfied about the taste of the jaggery cookies and palm sugar cookies. They are planning to prepare this type of cookies for sale. The cost of white sugar is very less when compared to jaggery and palm sugar. So, the cost of the palm sugar and jaggery cookies is also high. It is a difficult task to reach the marketability of the product |
| 10. | Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology | : | White sugar leads to many health hazards. Hence it can be replaced by the either jaggery or palm sugar. |

7. Assessment of management modules against Rugose Whitefly in Coconut

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1. | Thematic area | : | Post harvest technology / value addition |
| 2. | Title | : | Assessment of management modules against Rugose Whitefly in Coconut |
| 3. | Scientists involved | : | Dr.R.Ramesh, SMS (Agrl.Entomology) |
| 4. | Details of farming situation Describe the farming situation including Season, Farming situation (RF/Irrigated), Soil type, fertility Status, Seasonal rainfall (mm) No. of rainy days etc (about 500 words) | : | <p>Agro-climatic Zone : Cauvery Delta Zone Agro ecological situation: Wet land eco system Soil type: Clay to clay loam- Old Delta, Sandy to sandy clay loam- New Delta</p> <p>The rice cultivation in Thiruvavur district has undergone a series of changes given the unprecedented labour shortage and enhanced labour wages for important crop operations like leveling, nursery preparation, pulling out of seedlings, transplanting, weeding and harvesting. These problems lead to severe reduction and shift in rice cultivation. The following are the crop rotation is being followed in Thiruvavur district.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Rice - Rice - Rice 2.Rice - Rice - Pulses (Blackgram & Greengram) / Gingelly 3.Rice - Rice - Gingelly /Groundnut 4.Fallow - Rice - Cotton 5.Sugarcane 6.Pulses / Gingelly - Rice - Pulses (Black gram & Green gram) <p>Alternate cropping against rice is only possible during Kuruvai season (dry). Pulses, Maize, Gingelly and Groundnut are cultivated as alternate crops. As the soil is predominantly heavy clay type, Rice is the only crop which thrives well in case of inundation without much difficulty especially during North East monsoon period. Annual rainfall is 1230 mm (53 % NEM & 30 % SWM).</p> |

| 5. | Problem definition / description (one paragraph) | : | Nematode incidence reduces the tuberose yield upto 40% | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------|--|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|--|-------|
| 6. | Technology Assessed (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice) | : | <p>TO 1 – Farmers’ Practice – FYM @ Application of Insecticides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TO 2 – Yellow sticky traps to monitor the adult movement ✓ Release of <i>Chrysopa zastrowi silemmi</i> Predator at 15 days interval ✓ <i>Encarsia guadeloupae</i> parasitoid ✓ Foliar application of <i>Isaria fumosorosea</i> (1x10⁹ spores/ml) ✓ Intermittent water spray ✓ Spraying neem based formulations(Azadirachitin 1% @ 2 ml/lt) along with wetting agent or detergent powder @ 10gms/lt at 20 days interval ✓ Spraying of 1% starch solution for sooty mould <p>Avoid spraying of chemical insecticides</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Critical inputs given (along with quantity as well as value) | : | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Name of the critical input</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Quantity per trial</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Encarsia guadeloupae</i> Parasitoid</td> <td>2 pkts</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>chrysoperla zastrowi silemmi</i></td> <td>400 nos/ ac</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow sticky traps(3 x1.5 ft)</td> <td>10 nos/ ac</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foliar application of <i>Isaria fumosorosea</i> (1x10⁹) @ 5g/lt</td> <td>2 kgs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Name of the critical input | Quantity per trial | <i>Encarsia guadeloupae</i> Parasitoid | 2 pkts | <i>chrysoperla zastrowi silemmi</i> | 400 nos/ ac | Yellow sticky traps(3 x1.5 ft) | 10 nos/ ac | Foliar application of <i>Isaria fumosorosea</i> (1x10 ⁹) @ 5g/lt | 2 kgs |
| Name of the critical input | Quantity per trial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Encarsia guadeloupae</i> Parasitoid | 2 pkts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>chrysoperla zastrowi silemmi</i> | 400 nos/ ac | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yellow sticky traps(3 x1.5 ft) | 10 nos/ ac | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foliar application of <i>Isaria fumosorosea</i> (1x10 ⁹) @ 5g/lt | 2 kgs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Results | : | On going | | | | | | | | | | |

3.D. FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATION

a. Follow-up of FLDs implemented during previous years

| S. No | Crop/Enterprise | Thematic Area | Technology demonstrated | Details of popularization methods suggested to the Extension system | Horizontal spread of technology | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | | | | No. of villages | No. of farmers | Area in ha |
| | | | | | | | |

b. Details of FLDs (Information is to be furnished in the following tables category wise i.e. cereals, horticultural crops, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and commercial crops.)

| Sl. No | Crop | Thematic area | Technology Demonstrated | Season and year | Source of funds | Area (ha) | | No. of farmers/demonstration | | | Reasons for shortfall in achievement |
|--------|------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Proposed | Actual | SC/ST | Others | Total | |
| 1 | Rice | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration of Newly released Non lodging short duration Paddy variety ADT 53 with ICM in Thiruvarur District | Khraif 2019 | ICAR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 2 | Rice | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration of Co52 paddy variety (MGR 100) for Thaladi (Rabi)season | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 3 | Rice | Integrated Crop Management | Demonstration of ICM for Salt affected soils of Thiruvarur District | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 4 | Rice | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration of Traditional rice variety with Eco friendly management | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|--|------------------|------|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 5 | Rice | Farm Mechanization | Demonstration of complete mechanization in rice cultivation | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 6 | Blackgram | Varietal Introduction | Introduction of Rice Fallow blackgram variety ADT 6 in Thiruvarur District | Rice fallow 2020 | ICAR | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 7 | Bhendi | Hybrid Introduction | Demonstration of bhendi hybrid as border/bund crop in paddy field of Thiruvarur District | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 8 | Brinjal | Integrated Pest Management | Eco friendly management of shoot and fruit borer in brinjal | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - |
| 9 | Cotton | Integrated Pest Management | Demonstration of ecofriendly methods for the management of mealy bug in cotton | Summer | ICAR | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| 10 | Cowpea | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration of fodder cowpea variety Co 9 in Thiruvarur District | Summer | ICAR | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 15 | - |
| 11 | Fodder | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration on CoFS-31 fodder crop | Rabi 2019 | ICAR | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |

c. Details of farming situation

| Crop | Season | Farming situation (RF/Irrigated) | Soil type | Status of soil | | | Previous crop | Sowing date | Harvest date | Seasonal rainfall (mm) | No. of rainy days |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | N | P | K | | | | | |
| Rice | Khraif 2019 | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | M | Pulses | 02.06.2019 | 20.10.2019 | 505.8 | 35 |
| Rice | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | M | Pulses | 03.08.2019 | 27.01.2020 | 1084.1 | 55 |
| Rice | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | H | Pulses | 05.08.2019 | 28.01.2020 | 1084.1 | 55 |
| Rice | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | M | Pulses | 04.08.2019 | 28.01.2020 | 1084.1 | 55 |
| Rice | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | M | Pulses | 10.08.2019 | 04.02.2020 | 1084.1 | 55 |
| Blackgram | Rice fallow 2020 | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | M | Rice | 07.01.2020 | 10.03.2020 | 46.7 | 1 |
| Bhendi | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Sandy clay loam | L | M | H | Rice | 03.08.2019 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---|---|---|------------|------------|------------|-------|----|
| Brinjal | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Sandy clay loam | L | M | H | Vegetables | 12.06.2019 | 20.10.2019 | 505.8 | 35 |
| Cotton | Summer | Irrigated | Clay loam | L | M | M | Rice | 10.01.2020 | | | |
| Cowpea | Summer | Irrigated | Sandy clay loam | L | M | M | Rice | - | | | |
| Fodder | Rabi 2019 | Irrigated | Sandy clay loam | L | M | M | Rice | - | | | |

d. Technical Feedback on the demonstrated technologies

| S. No | | Feed Back |
|-------|---|--|
| 1 | Demonstration of Newly released Non lodging short duration Paddy variety ADT 53 with ICM in Thiruvarur District | Demonstration of new paddy variety (ADT 53) recorded more number of productive tillers, more number of grains per panicle, very less incidence of leaf folder, stem borer and blast, higher grain, straw yield, more net income as compared to check variety of (ASD 16) farmers practice. This variety is recommended for Thiruvarur district as Alternate for ASD 16 |
| 2 | Demonstration of Co52 paddy variety (MGR 100) for Thaladi (Rabi)season | This variety perform very well during Thaladi season and it can be better replacement for BPT 5204, in terms of resistance in pest and diseases and consumption of fertilizers |
| 3 | Demonstration of ICM for Salt affected soils of Thiruvarur District | Paddy variety, CSR 36 recorded more number of productive tillers per hill, higher grain yield, tolerant to saline condition and performed very well compared to check variety ADT 49. So, the paddy variety CSR36 would be better option for saline condition |
| 4 | Demonstration of Traditional rice variety with Eco friendly management | The highest yield in check plot was 55.8q/ha whereas in demo it was 37.2q/ha. The BCR of demo plot was 2.07 and control plot 1.7. Though the yield was comparatively low, market price of organic rice seed and grain were higher. This variety is tolerant to drought and flooding |
| 5 | Demonstration of complete mechanization in rice | Besides saving cost , the yield also improved significantly if the farmers prefer to |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| | cultivation | go for transplanting |
| 6 | Introduction of Rice Fallow blackgram variety ADT 6 in Thiruvarur District | |
| 7 | Demonstration of bhendi hybrid as border/bund crop in paddy field of Thiruvarur District | Farmers praise the kvk scientists for Bhendi as bund crop in paddy field instead of other bund crops. One constraints from farmers side is higher seed cost. |
| 8 | Demonstration of fodder cowpea variety Co 9 in Thiruvarur District | Livestock animal prefer to feed green fodder Cowpea or slightly dry fodder. But animal shows less affection towards to feed dry fodder cowpea. |
| 9 | Demonstration of Bhendi ring cutter | Harvest efficiency was increased and easy to harvest |
| 10 | Demonstration on CoFS-31 fodder crop | The crop is easy to raise and it can withstand water logging |
| 11 | Demonstration of ect-endo parasitic control in goats | Cyclical use of dewromer coupled with training on dose calcuation based on on body weight produced an excellent outcome |
| 12 | Demonstrating the Efficiency of Whatsapp in dissemination of technologies related to Rice Cultivation | Whatsapp seems to be effective in dissemination of technology and could be an effective tool to be explored by the Extension scientists to tide over the crises of manpower, time and accessibility |
| 13 | Demonstration of Nutritional garden in Anganwadis in Thiruvarur district | Yield was increased. Fulfilled RDA recommendation for children at anganwadi. Organic vegetables were produced |
| 14 | Demonstration on ready to eat and ready to cook mushroom products | Utilization of mushroom value addition was increased. Production of multiple mushroom products were increased. This technology was promoted through entrepreneurial training programmes |

e. Farmers' reactions on specific technologies

| S. No | | Feed Back |
|-------|---|---|
| 1 | Demonstration of Newly released Non lodging short duration Paddy variety ADT 53 with ICM in Thiruvarur District | Very less incidence of pest and diseases and also fetched higher market price, cost of pesticide spray is also drastically reduced from Rs.5000 to Rs.2500/acre, higher paddy straw yield (75 bale/acre) also recorded in ADT 53 paddy variety. |
| 2 | Demonstration of Co52 paddy variety (MGR 100) for Thaladi (Rabi)season | Lesser pest and diseases attack and lesser fertilizer consumption compare to BPT 5204 |
| 3 | Demonstration of ICM for Salt affected soils of Thiruvarur District | CSR 36 performed very well in the salt affected areas. Grain type was long slender than TRY 3 and it also tolerant to drought also. Paddy grain also suitable for cooking. There are interested to grow in the forthcoming season. |
| 4 | Demonstration of Traditional rice variety with Eco friendly management | Farmers felt following observation The organic rice was sold at the rate of Rs. 30 per kg, and it made organic rice cultivation more rewarding economical as well health promoting High quality straw for his cattle was assured. This made way for sustainable agriculture, using locally available natural resources with compost, vermin-compost and local seed materials. By adopting this method of organic farming, it was able to achieve better crop productivity per acre of land under scanty rainfall conditions. |
| 5 | Demonstration of complete mechanization in rice cultivation | In future this is the only way as labour scarcity is booming large. More number of rice transplanters should be arranged by Agricultural Engineering department |
| 6 | Demonstration of bhendi hybrid as border/bund crop in paddy field of Thiruvarur District | Bhendi raised as border crop in paddy field bunds gives additional income. It bears an average of 25 Bhendi fruits starting from 35 DAP th no additional inputs except seeds. |
| 7 | Demonstration of fodder cowpea variety Co 9 in Thiruvarur District | Higher biomass yield is achieved in shorter period with in 50 DAS |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 8 | Demonstration of Bhendi ring cutter | The farmers are very much satisfied about this technology. Easy to handled. Picking efficiency was increased. Harvesting hurdles, number of labour and labour cost was reduced. Time taken for harvesting was less. Damage was less during bhendi harvest. |
| 9 | Demonstration on CoFS-31 fodder crop | The fodder becomes a base for starting an animal farm. There is no scratchy part in leaves and animal can eat it without wastage. |
| 10 | Demonstration of ect-endo parasitic control in goats | Tick controlled using ectoparasite, recurring in three months. Weight gain improved after deworming |
| 11 | Demonstrating the Efficiency of Whatsapp in dissemination of technologies related to Rice Cultivation | It is easier to get the problem solved as there is no need to go to KVK or expecting scientist to come to field. It is effective and it can be further utilized |
| 12 | Demonstration of Nutritional garden in Anganwadis in Thiruvarur district | Availability of organic vegetables were increased. Nutritional requirements were fulfilled during COVID19 |
| 13 | Demonstration on ready to eat and ready to cook mushroom products | Knowing the technology for mushroom value addition |

g. Performance of Frontline demonstrations

i) Frontline demonstrations on crops

| Crop | Thematic Area | technology demonstrated | Name of the Variety/ Hybrid | | No. of Farmers | Area (ha) | Yield (q/ha) | | | | % Increase in yield | Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha) | | | | Economics of check (Rs./ha) | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------|---------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | Domo | Check | | | Demo | | | Check | | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) |
| | | | | | | | High | Low | Average | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Varietal Introduction | Introduction of Rice Fallow blackgram variety ADT 6 in Thiruvarur District | ADT 6 | ADT 5 | 10 | 2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 31 | 21700 | 64800 | 43100 | 2.99 | 20500 | 49500 | 29000 | 2.41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration of Newly released Non lodging short duration Paddy variety ADT 53 with ICM in Thiruvarur District | ADT 53 | ADT 46 | 10 | 4 | 58.2 | 47.4 | 56.4 | 48.4 | 17 | 40000 | | 50240 | 2.26 | 40000 | | 37440 | 1.94 |

| Crop | Thematic Area | technology demonstrated | Name of the Variety/ Hybrid | | No. of Farmers | Area (ha) | Yield (q/ha) | | | | % Increase in yield | Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha) | | | | Economics of check (Rs./ha) | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | Domo | Check | | | Demo | | | Check | | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) |
| | | | | | | | High | Low | Average | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetables | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brinjal | Integrated Pest Management | Eco friendly management of shoot and fruit borer in brinjal | Ravaya | Ravaya | 10 | 4 | 51.4.5 | 41.05 | 48.75 | 41.25 | 18 | 166250 | 585000 | 418750 | 3.52 | 162250 | 495000 | 332750 | 3.05 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plantation crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spices and condiments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flowers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fodder cowpea | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration of fodder cowpea variety CO 9 in Thiruvarur District | CO 9 | CO 7 | 15 | 3 | 207 | 189 | 198 | 163 | 21 | 13400 | 39600 | 26200 | 2.96 | 13100 | 33800 | 20700 | 2.58 |

| Crop | Thematic Area | technology demonstrated | Name of the Variety/ Hybrid | | No. of Farmers | Area (ha) | Yield (q/ha) | | | | % Increase in yield | Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha) | | | | Economics of check (Rs./ha) | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----|---------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | Domo | Check | | | Demo | | | Check | | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) |
| | | | | | | | High | Low | Average | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fodder | Varietal Introduction | Demonstration on CoFS-31 fodder crop | CoFS-31 | Open gracing | 10 | 10 | 85 | 70 | 21 | - | - | 680 | 2550 | 1870 | 3.75 | 1810 | 2100 | 260 | 1.16 |

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

| s.no | Title of the FLD | Mean Knowledge gain in Test Group (n=20) | Mean Knowledge Gain in control group (n=20) | Mean Efficiency Index in Test Group (Sum total of Content adequacy, Understandability, Interactivity) | Mean Adoption of Technologies in Test Group (Out of Ten Technologies) | Mean Adoption of technologies in Control group (Out of Ten Technologies) | Mean Cost Saved in Test Group | Mean Cost Saved in Control group | Mean Yield in Test group farmer's Field | Mean Yield in Control group farmer's Field | Net income Test Group | Net income in Control group |
|------|---|--|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Demonstrating the Efficiency of Whatsapp in dissemination of technologies related to Rice Cultivation | 33.80 (Max: 40.00) | 25.40 (Max:40.00) | 76.30 (Max:90) | 7.10 (Max: 10.00) | 4.20 (Max: 10.00) | Rs.1325 (Max: Rs.2000) | Nil | 5.2 t/ha | 4.8 t/ha | Rs. 43260/ha | Rs. 38560/ha |

ii) Frontline demonstrations on Livestock

| Category | Thematic area | Name of the technology demonstrated | No. of Farmer | No. of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc) | Major parameters | | % change in major parameter | Other parameter | | Economics of demonstration (Rs.) | | | | Economics of check (Rs.) | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|---------------|--|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | Demo | Check | | Demo | Check | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | |
| Cattle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poultry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goat | Disease Management | Demonstration of ect endo parasitic control in goats | 10 | 6 | 360 | 330 | 9 | - | - | 90000 | 198000 | 108000 | 3.2 | 90000 | 174000 | 84000 | 2.93 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|---|----------------|--|--|--|
| IFS | IFS | Demonstration of khaki campbell and Indian runner duck in wetland IFS | 5 | 5 | Under Progress | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|---|----------------|--|--|--|

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

iii) Frontline demonstrations on Fisheries

| Category | Thematic area | Name of the technology demonstrated | No. of Farmer | No. of units | Major parameters | | % change in major parameter | Other parameter | | Economics of demonstration (Rs.) | | | | Economics of check (Rs.) | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | Demonstration | Check | | Demonstration | Check | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

vii) Frontline demonstrations on Other Enterprise: Kitchen Gardening

| Category and Crop | Thematic area | Name of the technology demonstrated | No. of Farmer | No. of Units | Yield (Kg) | | % change in yield | Other parameters | | Economics of demonstration (Rs./ha) | | | | Economics of check (Rs./ha) | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | | | Demonstration | Check | | Demo | Check | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) |
| | Nutri garden development | Establishment of Nutri garden in anganwad i | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhendi | | | | | 24600 | 19600 | 26 | - | - | 38500 | 45700 | 84200 | 1.18 | 32100 | 34610 | 66710 | 1.30 |
| Brinjal | | | | | 19000 | 16400 | 16 | - | - | 49162 | 72388 | 122000 | 1.47 | 39700 | 29700 | 69400 | 1.27 |
| Chilli | | | | | 7000 | 5400 | 30 | - | - | 17080 | 5520 | 22600 | 1.17 | 12000 | 2700 | 14700 | 1.19 |
| Cluster bean | | | | | 6500 | 4800 | 35 | - | - | 11200 | 2500 | 13700 | 1.22 | 9900 | 1400 | 11300 | 1.24 |
| Annual moringa | | | | | 53770 | 41090 | 31 | - | - | 86500 | 38000 | 124500 | 1.24 | 78650 | 32110 | 110760 | 1.11 |
| Lab lab bush type | | | | | 8540 | 6370 | 34 | - | - | 17590 | 15830 | 33420 | 1.17 | 16530 | 2370 | 18900 | 1.17 |
| Amaranthus | | | | | 8000 | - | - | - | - | 11700 | | 28300 | 1.34 | - | - | - | - |

ii) Other Source funded FLDS in Livestock

| Category | Thematic area | Name of the technology demonstrated | No. of Farmer | No. of Units (Animal/ Poultry/ Birds, etc) | Major parameters | | % change in major parameter | Other parameter | | Economics of demonstration (Rs.) | | | | Economics of check (Rs.) | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | Demo | Check | | Demo | Check | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | Gross Cost | Gross Return | Net Return | BCR (R/C) | |
| Cattle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poultry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Economics to be worked out based total cost of production per unit area and not on critical inputs alone.

** BCR= GROSS RETURN/GROSS COST

| Thematic area | No. of courses | Participants | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Others | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small tools and implements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of livestock feed and fodder | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of Fish feed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mushroom Production | 1 | 49 | 27 | 76 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 58 | 32 | 90 |
| Apiculture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 82 | 38 | 120 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 97 | 43 | 140 |
| X CapacityBuilding and Group Dynamics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leadership development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Group dynamics | 1 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| Formation and Management of SHGs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilization of social capital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths | | | | | | | | | | |
| WTO and IPR issues | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| XI Agro-forestry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production technologies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated Farming Systems | 2 | 94 | 27 | 121 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 111 | 27 | 138 |
| Others (Environmental Awareness and Tree planting Programme) | 1 | 18 | 85 | 103 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 102 | 125 |
| Total | 3 | 112 | 112 | 224 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 134 | 129 | 263 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16 | 426 | 255 | 683 | 69 | 44 | 113 | 495 | 299 | 794 |

| Thematic area | No. of courses | Participants | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|
| | | Others | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) Tuber crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production and Management technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) Spices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production and Management technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production and management technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post harvest technology and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GT (a-g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| III Soil Health and Fertility Management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soil fertility management | 1 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Integrated water management | 1 | 63 | 17 | 80 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 69 | 17 | 86 |
| Integrated Nutrient Management | 2 | 60 | 35 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 35 | 95 |
| Production and use of organic inputs | 1 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| Management of Problematic soils | 1 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 0 | 27 |

| Thematic area | No. of courses | Participants | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Others | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Storage loss minimization techniques | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value addition | 1 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| Women empowerment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location specific drudgery reduction technologies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural Crafts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women and child care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 5 | 24 | 29 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 33 | 38 |
| VI Agril. Engineering | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Machinery and its maintenance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Installation and maintenance of micro irrigation systems | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of Plastics in farming practices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of small tools and implements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small scale processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Harvest Technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (Bhendi ring cutter) | 1 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| VII Plant Protection | | | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated Pest Management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated Disease Management | 1 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| Bio-control of pests and diseases | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of bio control agents and bio pesticides | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 0 | 30 |

| Thematic area | No. of courses | Participants | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Others | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Small tools and implements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of livestock feed and fodder | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of Fish feed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mushroom Production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apiculture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leadership development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Group dynamics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Formation and Management of SHGs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilization of social capital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths | | | | | | | | | | |
| WTO and IPR issues | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| XI Agro-forestry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production technologies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated Farming Systems | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 25 | 677 | 158 | 835 | 48 | 15 | 63 | 725 | 173 | 898 |

| Thematic area | No. of courses | Participants | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Others | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) Tuber crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production and Management technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) Spices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production and Management technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production and management technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post harvest technology and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GT (a-g) | 1 | 41 | 7 | 48 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 46 | 7 | 53 |
| III Soil Health and Fertility Management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soil fertility management | 2 | 39 | 18 | 57 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 43 | 23 | 66 |
| Integrated water management | 1 | 63 | 17 | 80 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 69 | 17 | 86 |
| Integrated Nutrient Management | 2 | 60 | 35 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 35 | 95 |
| Production and use of organic inputs | 1 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 |

| Thematic area | No. of courses | Participants | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Others | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Production of fry and fingerlings | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of Bee-colonies and wax sheets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small tools and implements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of livestock feed and fodder | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of Fish feed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mushroom Production | 1 | 49 | 27 | 76 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 58 | 32 | 90 |
| Apiculture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 82 | 38 | 120 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 97 | 43 | 140 |
| X Capacity Building and Group Dynamics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leadership development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Group dynamics | 1 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| Formation and Management of SHGs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilization of social capital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entrepreneurial development of farmers/youths | | | | | | | | | | |
| WTO and IPR issues | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| XI Agro-forestry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production technologies | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Integrated Farming Systems | 2 | 94 | 27 | 121 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 111 | 27 | 138 |
| Others (Environmental Awareness and Tree planting Programme) | 1 | 18 | 85 | 103 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 102 | 125 |
| Total | 3 | 112 | 112 | 224 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 134 | 129 | 263 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Planting material production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vermi-culture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mushroom Production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bee-keeping | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sericulture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value addition | 2 | 26 | 42 | 68 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 45 | 76 |
| Small scale processing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Harvest Technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring and Stitching | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural Crafts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of quality animal products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dairying | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep and goat rearing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quail farming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piggery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rabbit farming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poultry production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ornamental fisheries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Composite fish culture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freshwater prawn culture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrimp farming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pearl culture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cold water fisheries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish harvest and processing technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fry and fingerling rearing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any other (High yielding technologies for pulses production) | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3 | 56 | 62 | 118 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 61 | 65 | 126 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Low cost and nutrient efficient diet designing | 1 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| Group Dynamics and farmers organization | 2 | 88 | 11 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 11 | 99 |
| Information networking among farmers | 2 | 85 | 12 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 12 | 97 |
| Capacity building for ICT application | 2 | 82 | 11 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 11 | 93 |
| Management in farm animals | 1 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 23 |
| Livestock feed and fodder production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household food security | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any other (Stage specific bio inoculants products for organic rice) | 1 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Monthly Zonal meeting-Ecofriendly methods of pest and disease management for paddy | 2 | 90 | 9 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 9 | 99 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 517 | 119 | 636 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 517 | 135 | 652 |

4.10 Sponsored training programmes

| Area of training | No. of Courses | No. of Participants | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | General | | | SC/ST | | | Grand Total | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Crop production and management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increasing production and productivity of crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial production of vegetables | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest management in blackgram | 1 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| IPDM in cotton | 1 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Stage specific bio inoculants products for organic rice | 8 | 117 | 109 | 226 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 136 | 118 | 284 |
| Production and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit Plants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ornamental plants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spices crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soil health and fertility management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production of Inputs at site | | | | | | | | | | |
| Methods of protective cultivation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl. specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 151 | 109 | 260 | 26 | 9 | 35 | 127 | 118 | 295 |
| Post harvest technology and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processing and value addition | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl. specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm machinery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm machinery, tools and implements | 1 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| Others (pl. specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 36 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Seed production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sericulture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mushroom cultivation | 1 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 62 | 62 |
| Nursery, grafting etc. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring, stitching, embroidery, dying etc. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agril. para-workers, para-vet training | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl. specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 62 | 62 |
| Agricultural Extension | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity building and group dynamics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others (pl. specify) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 4 | 24 | 89 | 113 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 25 | 107 | 132 |

5. EXTENSION PROGRAMMES

5.1 Extension programmes conducted

| Activities | No. of programmes | No. of farmers | No. of Extension Personnel | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Advisory Services | 617 | 2841 | 107 | 2948 |
| Diagnostic visits | 162 | 595 | 24 | 619 |
| Field Day | 20 | 320 | 11 | 331 |
| Group discussions | 16 | 300 | 2 | 302 |
| KisanGhoshi | 2 | 917 | 12 | 929 |
| Film Show | 88 | 3283 | 34 | 3317 |
| Self -help groups | 6 | 284 | 0 | 284 |
| KisanMela | 5 | 1710 | 15 | 1725 |
| Exhibition | 11 | 12518 | 37 | 12555 |
| Scientists' visit to farmers field | 127 | 1035 | 33 | 1068 |
| Plant/ animal health camps | 9 | 3215 | 20 | 3235 |
| Farm Science Club | | | | 0 |
| Ex-trainees Sammelan | | | | 0 |
| Farmers' seminar/ workshop | 5 | 560 | 25 | 585 |
| Method Demonstrations | 94 | 3374 | 21 | 3395 |
| Celebration of important days | 7 | 368 | 9 | 377 |
| Special day celebration | 4 | 447 | 5 | 452 |
| Exposure visits | 3 | 90 | 2 | 92 |
| Others (Awareness programmes) | 4 | 474 | 16 | 490 |
| Swatcha activities | 17 | 421 | 0 | 421 |
| Total | 1197 | 32752 | 373 | 33125 |

5.2 Details of other extension programmes

| Particulars | Number |
|--|-------------|
| Electronic Media (CD./DVD) | 6 |
| Extension Literature | 19 |
| News paper coverage | 302 |
| Popular articles | 17 |
| Radio Talks | 24 |
| TV Talks | 3 |
| Animal health amps (Number of animals treated) | 50 |
| Others (Bi Monthly Newsletters) | 1 |
| Farmers visit to KVK | 928 |
| Lectures delivered as resource person | 38 |
| Research Articles | 9 |
| Success stories | 4 |
| Total | 1401 |

6. MOBILE ADVISORY SERVICES

6.1. No of registered farmers on m-kisan portal:

6.2 Details of messages sent through m-kisan portal

| Types of Messages | Crop | | Livestock | | Weather | | Marketing | | Awareness | | Other enterprise | | Total | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | message s | No of farmers |
| Text only | 63 | 691990 | 9 | 75268 | | | 2 | 22390 | 3 | 29650 | 5 | 48793 | 82 | 868091 |
| Voice only | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Voice & Text | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 691990 | 9 | 75268 | | | 2 | 22390 | 3 | 29650 | 5 | 48793 | 82 | 868091 |

6.3 MOBILE ADVISORY SERVICES THROUGH OTHERS

No of registered farmers: 13248

| Types of Messages | Crop | | Livestock | | Weather | | Marketing | | Awareness | | Other enterprise | | Total | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | No of messages | No of farmers | message s | No of farmers |
| Text only | 268 | 27699 | 22 | 2511 | 52 | 5288 | 11 | 1427 | 104 | 8554 | 5 | 576 | 462 | 46055 |
| Voice only | 5 | 517 | 5 | 537 | - | | | | | | | | 10 | 1054 |
| Voice & Text | 2 | 206 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 213 |
| Total | 275 | 28422 | 28 | 3055 | 52 | 5288 | 11 | 1427 | 104 | 8554 | 5 | 576 | 475 | 47322 |

7. DETAILS OF TECHNOLOGY WEEK CELEBRATIONS

| Types of Activities | No. of Activities | Number of Participants | Related crop/livestock technology |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Gosthies | | | |
| Lectures organised | | | |
| Exhibition | | | |
| Film show | | | |
| Fair | | | |
| Farm Visit | | | |
| Diagnostic Practicals | | | |
| Distribution of Literature (No.) | | | |
| Distribution of Seed (q) | | | |
| Distribution of Planting materials (No.) | | | |
| Bio Product distribution (Kg) | | | |
| Bio Fertilizers (q) | | | |
| Distribution of fingerlings | | | |
| Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.) | | | |
| Total number of farmers visited the technology week | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-------|-------|---|---|---|-------|----|-------|---|---|
| | Alfalfa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Berseem | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Fodder Seeds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Fodder | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GREEN | Dhaincha | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MANURE | Sesbania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sunnhemp | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Green manure seeds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Green Menure seeds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Planting | Mushroom spawn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Materials | Sugarcane setts (If sold by Numbers) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sold by numbers | Other seed materials (sold by numbers) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total special planting materials | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any other planting material sold by numbers | Paddy seedlings | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Any other (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Commercial Crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grand Total of Seeds | Super Napier | 27851 | 33421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27851 | 32 | 33421 | 0 | 0 |

8.3 Production of Bio-Products

| Category | Name of the product | Commercial name (if any) | Bio-products produced | | Bio-products supplied to farmers | | | | | | bio-products supplied to other agencies | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---|------------|
| | | | Quantity (kg) | Value (Rs) | Free distribution | | | Priced | | | Quantity (kgs) | Value (Rs) |
| | | | | | Quantity (kgs) | No of farmers | Value (Rs) | Quantity (kgs) | No of farmers | Value (Rs) | | |
| Bio-fertilizers | Rhizobium | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azotobacter | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Acetobacter | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azospirillum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azolla | - | 54 | 2700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 26 | 2700 | 0 | 0 |
| | VAM | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Phosphate solubilizers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Potassium Solubilizers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sulphur Solubilizers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Waste decomposer | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bio composting culture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Effective Micro Organisms (Specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total bio-fertilizers | | 54 | 2700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 26 | 2700 | 0 | 0 |
| Bio-inputs | Panchakavya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vermicompost | | 3400 | 34000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3400 | 128 | 34000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Earthworms for vermicompost | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Compost | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other bio-inputs (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total bio-inputs | | 3400 | 34000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3400 | 128 | 34000 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | Dual purpose birds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japanese Quail | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Emu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ducks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Desi bird egg | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Broiler hybrid egg | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Layer egg (breeding) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Egg (Commercial) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Quail egg (breeding) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Quail egg (commercial) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Others under poultry (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total poultry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIGGERY | <i>Pigs adults</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Piglets</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Pork</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Others related to piggery)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Piggery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FISHERY | Fingerlings of Fish type (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fish meat (kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Fishery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grand Total Livestock and fishery | | 5 | 31500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 31500 | 0 | 0 |

9. DETAILS OF SOIL, WATER AND PLANT ANALYSIS

| Samples/ SHC | No. of Samples | | No. of Farmers | No. of Villages | Amount realized (Rs.) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Using Mini Soil Testing Lab | Through Traditional Lab | | | |
| Soil samples | 435 | - | 393 | 163 | 40686 |
| Soil Health Cards (SHC) | 435 | - | 393 | 163 | |

| Samples | No. of Samples | No. of Farmers | No. of Villages | Amount realized (Rs.) |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Water | 63 | 56 | 29 | 3181 |
| Plant | | | | |
| Manure | | | | |
| Others (pl.specify) | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 56 | 29 | 3181 |

10. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

| Date of SAC meeting | Number of members attended |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 07.03.2020 | 26 |
| | |
| | |

Note: please attach the proceedings of sac meeting along with the list of participants

Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting- proceedings

The 9th Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting of ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Needamangalam was held at KVK, Needamangalam on 07.03.2020. **Dr. M.Jawaharlal**, Director of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore, presided over the function. **Dr. R. Rajendran**, Dean, AC&RI, Thanjavur graced the occasion by his presence and offered valuable suggestions. **Th.V.Balakrishnan, IPS**, DIG of Trichy region visited KVK and participated as a special guest on that event

The following official and non official members of Scientific Advisory Committee participated in the meeting.

| S. No | Name | Designation | Address | Affiliation |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Dr.M.Jawaharlal | Director of Extension Education | Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3 | Member |
| 2 | Dr. R. Rajendran | Dean | AC&RI, Thanjavur | Special invitee |
| 3 | Dr.A.Baskaran | Principal Scientist | ATARI, Zone X, Hyderabad | Member |
| 4 | Th.A.Raveendran | Deputy Director of Agriculture (GOI) | Collectorate Complex, Thiruvarur | Member |
| 5 | Th. Patrick Jasper | District Development Manager | NABARD, Tiruvarur | Member |
| 6 | Dr. M.A. Johnson Charles | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry | Department of Animal Husbandry, Mannargudi | Member |
| 7 | Th.D.Ramajeyam | Principal Scientist (Horticulture) | NRCB, Trichy | Member |
| 8 | Dr. M.Kathirchelvan | Associate Professor and Head | Farmers Training Centre,(TANUVAS) Tiruvarur | Member |
| 9 | Er.Mohamed Bahrutheen | PA to Executive Engineer(AED), | Department of Agricultural Engineering , Thiruvarur | Member |
| 10 | Th.K.Elavarasan | Assistant Director of Horticulture | Department of Horticulture, Mannargudi | Member |
| 11 | Th.M.Chandramani | Inspector of fisheries | Department of fisheries, Thiruvarur | Member |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 12 | Dr.R.Suresh | Assistant Professor (Agronomy) | Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute, Aduthurai | Member |
| 13 | Th.M.Periasami | Forester | District Forest office, Thiruvarur | Member |
| 14 | Th.A.Ashok | PA (Agri) | Collectorate Complex, Thiruvarur | Member |
| 15 | Th.M.Raja | Agriculture Officer | Agricultural Business and Marketing, Thiruvarur | Member |
| 16 | Th.Elilarasan | Lead District Manager | Indian Overseas Bank, Thiruvarur | Member |
| 17 | Tmt.S.Shanthi | Junior Inspector of Sericulture | Regional office, Department of Sericulture, Trichy | Member |
| 18 | Th. R.Sureshkumar | Agricultural Officer | Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture Thanjavur Road, Needamangalam | Member |
| 19 | Th.S.Ganeshkamalakannan | Progressive farmer- Big Farmer | Kothankudi, Arasavanankadu Kodavasal Taluk, Thiruvarur District | Non- official member |
| 20 | Th.V.R.Gopalakrishnan | Progressive farmer- Small Farmer | No 10/13A, Rajan street Vaduvur Thenpathi, Needamangalam Taluk Thiruvarur District | Non- official member |
| 21 | Tmt.M.Maharani | Progressive farmer- Women Farmer | Tmt.M.Maharani 59/B Mela kudiyana street, Rishiyur Peramboor Post, Needamangalam Taluk Thiruvarur District | Non- official member |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 22 | Mrs.G.Latha | Progressive farmer- Women Farmer | Mrs.G.Latha 1, Karaimettutheru, Pullavarayan kudikadu (Post), Needamangalam (Tk), Thiruvarur (Dt). | Non-official member |
| 23 | Mr.Paramasivam | Agri -entrepreneur | S/o Chidambaram Ovarkudi , Thiruthuraipoondi (TK) Thiruvarur District | Agri - entrepreneur |
| 24 | Th.U.Elangovan | Agri -entrepreneur | Poovanur Post Needamangalam Taluk Thiruvarur District | Agri - entrepreneur |
| 25 | Mrs.S.Mohanammal | Chair person of Women Self Help Group | W/o. Selvakumar Keezhapattu, Rayapuram post Needamangalam(TK) Thiruvarur District | Head, SHG |
| 26 | Dr.M.Ramasubramanian | Programme Coordinator | ICAR Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Needamangalam Thiruvarur District | Member Secretary |

Dr.M.Ramasubramanian, Programme Coordinator, welcomed the gathering of the meeting and explained the action taken on the recommendations of the 8 th SAC meeting conducted on 15.03.2019. He also presented the overview of ICAR-KVK and its mandatory activities since last SAC.

During the presidential address, the Respected Director of Extension Education, appealed to SAC members to provide their valuable suggestions to be executed by ICAR-KVK for the welfare of the farmers of Thiruvarur District. He has insisted that the ICAR-KVK and line departments have to work together for uplifting the socio economic conditions of farmers of Thiruvarur District

All the SAC members gave their valuable suggestions for strengthening TOT activities of ICAR-KVK in the forthcoming year. A book on Rice cultivation techniques along with 7 folders covering various hitech technologies suitable for Cauvery Delta Zone were released during this programme. Exhibition showcasing innovations of youth and products of entrepreneurs were also displayed.

At the end **Dr. A.Anuratha**, Subject Matter Specialist (SS&AC) proposed vote of thanks.

11. PUBLICATIONS

Publications in journals

| S.No | Authors | Year | Title | Journal |
|------|--|------|--|--|
| 1 | A.Anuratha, R.Ravi and J.Selvi | 2019 | Cluster front line demonstration in green gram variety CO 8 at Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. | Journal of pharmacognosy and phytochemistry 8 (sp 2), 726-729 |
| 2 | A.Anuratha, R.Ravi and J.Selvi | 2019 | Impact of cluster front line demonstration on Black gram in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu | Journal of pharmacognosy and phytochemistry 8 (sp 2), 722-725 |
| 3 | A.Anuratha, V.Vigila, V.Krishnan and R.Chandirakala | 2019 | Performance of salt tolerant paddy varieties for Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. | International Journal of Chemical Studies-7(6), 1257 - 1259. |
| 4 | Anuratha, M. Ramasubramanian, V.Vigila and R. Ramesh | 2019 | Paddy - Pulses system as an alternative resilient technology for livelihood security at NICRA Village in Thiruvarur district of Tamil Nadu. | International Journal of Chemical Studies 7(6), 480-482. |
| 5 | A.Anuratha, M.Ramasubramanian, V.Vigila and R. Ramesh. | 2019 | Distribution of Soil nutrients and fertilizer recommendation for paddy at NICRA village in Thiruvarur district of Tamil Nadu | International Journal of Chemical Studies. 7(6), 483-486. |
| 6 | A Anuratha, V Vigila, M Ramasubramanian and R Ramesh | 2019 | Flood tolerant paddy variety (Swarna sub 1) impart resilience to farmers in flood prone areas of NICRA village, Thiruvarur district, Tamil Nadu, India | International Journal of Chemical Studies,SP 6 PP 165-167 NAAS rating for 2019 5.31 |
| 7 | J.Vanithasri and R.Kathurithilagam | 2019 | Quality parameters of Lentil boondhi | International Journl of Applied Home Science. Vol 6 (1),18-22 |
| 8 | J.Vanithasri, S.Kanchana and P.Karuppasamy | 2019 | Storage stability of Tamarind Ready To Serve (RTS) beverages | International Journl of Current Microbiology and Applied Science.Vol 8 (11), 1752-1761 |
| 9 | R.Kasthurithilagam, | 2019 | Effects on Anti microbial activity of Vathal | International journal of current |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| R.Saravanakumar and J.Vanithasri | kulambu dry spice mix on Food borne pathogens | microbiology and applied science. Vol (8) 8, 2625 - 2630 |
|----------------------------------|---|--|

Other publications

| S.No | Item | Year | Authors | Title | Publisher |
|------|-------------------------|------|---|--|---|
| 1 | Books | 2019 | A.Rajeshkumar, M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha, Raja Ramesh, J.Vanitha sree and V.Vigila | Different rice cultivation techniques suitable for various climate | Shanlax publication, Madurai ISBN No:978-93-88398-70-1 |
| 2 | Books | 2019 | M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha, Raja Ramesh, J.Vanitha sree, A.Rajeshkumar, T.Rekha, Durai.Nakkiren, R.Sakunthala and V.Vigila | Water management in Agriculture | Shanlax publication, Madurai ISBN 978-93-89146-60-8 |
| 3 | Books | 2020 | Ramesh.R., M.Jawaharlaal, M.Ramasubramanian | Technical Newsclippings suitable for crops of Cauvery Delta Zone | Shanlax publication, Madurai ISBN 978-93-89658-96-5 |
| 4 | Books | 2019 | Ramesh.R., M.Jawaharlaal, M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha | High yielding techniques for paddy | Forschung Publications, Mogappair, Chennai ISBN 978-93-87865-28-0 |
| 2 | Book chapters / manuals | | | | |
| 3 | Training manuals | | | | |
| 4 | Conference, | | | | |

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|------------------------------------|--|------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | proceeding papers, popular articles, Bulletins, Short communications | | | | |
| Seminar / Conference papers | | | | | |
| 1 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M. Ramasubramanian and V.Vijila | Use of Decision Supporting System for Integrated Fertilizer Recommendation (DSSIFER) software for Rice - AEC&RI, KUMULUR, TNAU | ISBN:978-93-5001-594-0. |
| 2 | | 2019 | M. Ramasubramanian ,R. Ramesh and A.Anuratha | An analysis of value chain and Impact of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCS) in Tamil Nadu in doubling the Farmers Income- TNAU, Coimbatore | |
| 3 | | 2019 | M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha , R.Ramesh and V.Vijila | Economic fillip through fish entrepreneurship in National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) Project in Thiruvarur district - Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension Education, Madras Veterinary College, TANUVAS, Chennai, Tamil NADU, India | ISBN:978-93-85418-56-3 |
| 4 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri and S.Kanchan | Physico chemical characters of barnyard millet | |
| 5 | | 2019 | M. Ramasubramanian ,R. Ramesh and | An analysis of value chain and Impact | ISBN:978-93-5001-594-0. |

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|--------------------------|--|------|---|---|--|
| | | | A.Anuratha | of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCS) in Tamil Nadu in doubling the Farmers Income. AEC&RI, KUMULUR, TNAU | |
| 6 | | 2020 | R. Ramesh and M. Ramasubramanian | Biointensive Management of Rugose spiralling whitefly in coconut gardens of Thiruvarur District | |
| Proceeding papers | | | | | |
| 1 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M. Ramasubramanian and R.Chandirakala | Performance of salt tolerant rice varieties for Thiruvarur district of Tamil Nadu | |
| 2 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, V.Vigila, M. Ramasubramanian and R. Ramesh. | Paddy -Pulses system as an alternative resilient technology for Paddy - Fallow system | |
| 3 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha , M. Ramasubramanian, R. Ramesh and V.Vigila | Assessment of Soil nutrients and recommendation of balanced fertilizer for enhancing rice productivity in NICRA village | |
| 4 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M. Ramasubramanian, and K.Sivakumar | Spatial Distribution of Available Nutrients in the Soils of NICRA Village of Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu | |
| Popular articles | | | | | |
| 1 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha , M.Ramasubramanian and A.Baskaran. | Technologies for direct sown rice suitable to Cauvery delta district Uzhavarin Valarum Velanmai- 10 (10) 9-13 | |
| 2 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha , V.Vigila and M.Ramasubramanian | Soil health management by organics Patchai Boomi August 2019 | |
| 3 | | 2019 | Dr.A.Rajeshkumar and Dr. M. | Super nappier. King of fodders. | |

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|----|--|------|---|--|--|
| | | | Ramasubramanian | Ulavarin valarum velanmai Sep 2019 | |
| 4 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha , V.Vigila and M.Ramasubramanian | New technologies for summer irrigated black gram. Kaalnada velanmai 18-21 Nov 2019 | |
| 5 | | 2019 | A.Rajeshkumar and M. Ramasubramanian | Integrated farming syastem-Dinamani velanmani, 16.11.2019 | |
| 6 | | 2020 | A.Rajeshkumar and M. Ramasubramanian | Sesame cultivation techniques for enhancing the farmers income. Dinamani velanmani, 20.02.2020 | |
| 7 | | 2019 | A.Rajeshkumar and. M. Ramasubramanian | ICM in minor millets, Dinamani velanmani, 19.11.2019 | |
| 8 | | 2019 | R.Rajeshkumar M.Ramasubramanian | Duck farming Kaalnada Velanmai, 20.02.2020 | |
| 9 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha , V.Vigila and M.Ramasubramanian | Integrated Nutrient Management for pulses Nilavalam 52 (7),Oct 2019 | |
| 10 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri and M.Ramasubramanian | Meengalirundhu mathippoottapatta unavu porutkkal Pachai boomi April 2019 40-42 | |
| 11 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri and M.Ramasubramanian | Puradhu sathu mikka payaruvagaigalin mukiyathuvam Dinamani | |
| 12 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri and M.Ramasubramanian | Manathalum gunthalam suvai migundha palaoandhangal- Krishi Jagran (19-21) July 2019 | |
| 13 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri and M.Ramasubramanian | Murungaiyilirundhu mathippoottapatta unavu porutkkal Vuzhavarin valarum velanmai (36-41) | |

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|----|--|---------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Dec 2019 | |
| 14 | | 2019 | R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Care to be taken during spraying pesticides | |
| 15 | | 2019 | Rajeshkumar, A, M. Ramasubramanian and R. Ramesh | Slatted goat rearing | |
| 16 | | 2019 | Dr. R. Ramesh & Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | Bio fertilizers application for soil health management Dinamani - Velanmani 19.09.2019 | |
| 17 | | 2019-20 | Dr. R. Ramesh & Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | Pest control in pulses. Dinamani-Velanmani 30.01.2020 | |
| 18 | | 2019 | R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Beneficial insects in paddy ecosystem | |
| 19 | | 2019 | R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Green manure crops-Pachchai Boomi 10. June 2019 | |
| 20 | | 2019 | R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Rodent pest management September 2019 Pachchai Boomi 32-34. | |
| 21 | | 2019 | R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Natural enemies in paddy Dinamani - Velanmani 05.09.2019 | |
| 22 | | 2019 | Dr. R. Ramesh & Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | Ways to save paddy crop from pests. Dinamani - Velanmani- 03.10.2019 | |
| 23 | | 2019 | Dr. R. Ramesh & Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | Red palm weevil in coconut-Dinamani - Velanmani-20.06.2019 | |
| 24 | | 2020 | Vijila, M, R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Integrated gall midge management in paddy Pacchai boomi Feb 2020 Page .38-39 | |
| 25 | | 2020 | Dr. R. Ramesh & Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | Mealy bug management in papaya Dinamani-Velanmani-05.03.2020 | |
| 26 | | 2020 | Vijila, M, R. Ramesh and M.Ramasubramanian | Nematode management by Agronomic practises- Nilavalam-Feb 2020 P.No 26- | |

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|----|------------------------------------|------|--|---|--|
| | | | | 27 | |
| 27 | | 2019 | Rajeshkumar.A and M. Ramasubramanian | Seasame in 6 Qtl per acre- Pacchai boomi -p31-32 | |
| 28 | | 2019 | Rajeshkumar.A and M. Ramasubramanian | Ways to maintain the crops in organic methods | |
| 29 | | 2019 | Dr. R. Ramesh & Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | Techniques to save paddy crop in rainy season Dinamani-Velanmani-31.10.2019 | |
| 30 | | 2019 | Rajeshkumar.A and M. Ramasubramanian | Vermicompost techniques-Dinathanthi - Velanmai seithikal | |
| 31 | | 2019 | Rajeshkumar R and M.Ramasubramanian | Azolla as fodder for livestock-Agri doctor | |
| 32 | | 2019 | Rajeshkumar R and M.Ramasubramanian | Azolla as fodder for livestock-Agri doctor | |
| 33 | | 2019 | Ramesh.R & M.Ramasubramanian- | Ways to control fall army warm-Pachchai Boomi 9 (3) 24-25. | |
| 34 | | 2019 | Ramesh.R & M.Ramasubramanian- | American fall army warm in Maize-Dinamani - Velanmani | |
| 35 | | 2019 | Ramesh.R & M.Ramasubramanian | How to control rat?-Dinamani - Velanmani | |
| 36 | | 2020 | Ramesh.R & M.Ramasubramanian | Pest control in cottonn-Dinamani-Velanmani -06.02.2020 | |
| 5 | Technical bulletin/ Folders | | | | |
| 1 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha,V.Vijila, M.Ramasubramanian, Raja Ramesh, J.Vanithasree and A.Rajeshkumar | Management of saline and alkaline soils | |
| 2 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha,V.Vijila, M.Ramasubramanian, Raja Ramesh, J.Vanithasree and A.Rajeshkumar | ICM for flood tolerant paddy variety | |

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|----|--|------|---|--|--|
| 3 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha,V.Vijila, M.Ramasubramanian and S.Saravanan | Foliar application of nutrients. | |
| 4 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M.Ramasubramanian, V.Vijila and Raja Ramesh. | INM for direct sown rice | |
| 5 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M.Ramasubramanian, V.Vijila and J.Vanithasree | .INM for Rice | |
| 6 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M.Ramasubramanian, V.Vijila and A.Rajeshkumar | Importance of biofertilizers and its uses | |
| 7 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M.Ramasubramanian, V.Vijila and A.Rajeshkumar | Uses of Farm pond | |
| 8 | | 2019 | A.Anuratha, M.Ramasubramanian, V.Vijila and Raja Ramesh | Irrigation water qualities and its management suitable for Cauvery delta | |
| 9 | | 2019 | R.Sakunthala M.Ramasubramanian D.Reka D.Nakkiran | Drip Irrigation | |
| 10 | | 2019 | R.Sakunthala M.Ramasubramanian D.Reka D.Nakkiran | Sprinkler Irrigation | |
| 11 | | 2019 | R.Sakunthala M.Ramasubramanian D.Reka D.Nakkiran | Water measuring devises | |
| 12 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri, A.Baskran, M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha and R.Ramesh | Nelli kaniyilirundhu mathippoottapatta unavu porutkkal thayarithal | |

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|----|--|------|--|---|--|
| 13 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri, A.Baskran, M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha and R.Ramesh | Arisiyilirundhu mathippoottapatta unavu porutkkal thayarithal | |
| 14 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri, A.Baskran, M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha and R.Ramesh | Maambazhthilirundhu mathippoottapatta unavu porutkkal thayarithal | |
| 15 | | 2019 | J.Vanithasri, M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha and R.Ramesh, A.Rajeshkumar | Kaalanirundhu mathippootiya unavu porutkal | |
| 16 | | 2020 | R. Ramesh , M.Ramasubramanian, A.Anuratha and S.Saravanan, | Integrated nematode management | |
| 17 | | 2019 | Dr.A.Rajeshkumar M.Ramasubramanian | Paddy varieties suitable for Kuruvai season | |

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| 6 | Reports | |
| i | Annual Progress Report- 2018-19 | 1 |
| ii | Annual Action Plan 2019-20 | 1 |
| iii | Scientific Advisory Committee Report-07.03.2020 | 1 |
| iv | QRT Report (2012-13-2018-19) | 1 |
| v | NICRA Annual Report 2018-19 | 1 |
| vi | NICRA Action Plan Report 2019-20 | 1 |
| vii | Cluster FLD Annual Report 2018-19 | 1 |
| viii | Monthly Reports to ATARI and DEE | 1 |
| ix | TNIAMP Annual Report 2018-19 | 1 |
| x | Other Technical Reports | 8 |
| 7 | others- Booklets | |
| 1 | | 2019 |
| 2 | | 2019 |
| 3 | | 2019 |

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|
| 4 | | 2019 |
| 5 | | 2019 |
| 8 | Success Story | |
| 1 | Success Story | 2019 |
| 2 | Success Story | 2020 |
| 3 | Success Story | 2019 |
| 9 | News items | 2019-20 |

Newsletter/Magazine

| Name of News letter/Magazine | Frequency | No. of Copies printed for distribution |
|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Nerkalanjam | Quarterly | 50 |

12. Training/workshops/seminars etc details attended by KVK staff

Trainings attended in the relevant field of specialization (Mention Title, duration, Institution, location etc.)

| Name of the staff | Title | Dates | Duration | Organized by |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Dr.R.Ramesh | Workshop on Picture Based Diagnosis | 06.06.2019- 07.06.2019 | 2 days | MSSRF & CABI at Trichy |
| Dr.R.Ramesh | 3rd Grantsmanship Workshop to Faculty of CPPS | 10.06.2019- 12.06.2019 | 3 days | TNAU,Coimbatore |
| Dr. M.Ramasubramanian | International Seminar on Innovative Extension Management for uplifting livelihood of farmers- Status, Initiatives and Way forward- ISEM2019 Conference | 27.06.2019- 28.06.2019 | 2 days | MVC, Chennai |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------|--|
| Dr.R.Ramesh | Workshop on Maize Fall Armyworm Management Technology Capsule and Workshop on Field Diagnosis and Managemnt of Plant Parasitic Nematodes in Horticultural Crops | 22.07.2019- 23.07.2019 | 2 days | TNAU,Coimbatore |
| Dr.S.Saravanan | Biogas Technology for Sustainable fuel and organic manure | 26.8.2019- 29.08.2019 | 4 days | TNAU,Coimbatore |
| Dr.A.Anuratha | National Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture for Livelihood Security: Challenges and Opportunities | 13.09.2019 - 14.09.2019 | 2 days | ADAC &RI, Trichy. |
| Dr.R.Ramesh | Geotagging TNIAMP interventions using Mobile Application | 24.09.2019 | 1 day | TNAU, Coimbatore |
| Dr.R.Ramesh | Enhancing the Innovation Ability of the Agricultural Scientists and Technicians in the Belt and Road Countries in South Asia | 21.10.2019- 25.10.2019 | 5 days | Vegetable Research Institute,(GAAS), China |
| Dr.A.Anuratha | Training on seed quality maintenance in sunhemp and Roselle | 04.11.2019 | 1 day | TRRI, Aduthurai |
| Dr.A.Anuratha | 84th Annual Convention of the Indian Society of Soil Science, And National Seminar on Developments in Soil Science - 2019 | 15.11.2019- 18.11.2019 | 4 days | BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, Varanasi |
| Dr.R.Ramesh | Result Sharing Workshop and received Best Stakeholder Award | 29.11.2019 | 1 day | MSSRF, Chennai |
| Dr M. Ramasubramanaian | International conference Esard 2019 | 13.12.2019- 17.12.2019 | 5 days | Sutturu, Mysuru |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------|---|
| Dr M. Ramasubramanaian Dr.A.Anuratha Dr. A. Rajeshkumar | National Conference on Doubling farmers income through scientific approach | 20.12.2019- 21.12.2019 | 2 days | Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Kumulur, Trichy, |
| Dr M. Ramasubramanaian Dr.A.Anuratha Dr.R.Ramesh Dr.S.Saravanan Dr. A. Rajeshkumar | Second state level farmers conference | 08.03.2020- 09.03.2020 | 2 days | TamilNadu Cauvery farmers Association- Mannargudi |

13. DETAILS ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURE AND MICRO-IRRIGATION SYSTEM

| Activities conducted | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. of Training programmes | No. of Demonstration s | No. of plant materials produced | Visit by farmers (No.) | Visit by officials (No.) |
| 4 | 4 | - | 2854 | 212 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

*Special lecture. Demonstration and film show a on Rain water harvesting was conducted during the JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN awareness programmes

14. INTERVENTIONS ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT/UNSEASONAL RAINFALL/HAILSTORM/COLD WAVES ETC

Introduction of alternate crops/ varieties

| Crops/cultivars | Area (ha) | Extent of damage | Recovery of damage through KVK initiatives if any |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|---|
| | | | |
| Total | | | |

Major area coverage under alternate crops/varieties

| Crops | Area (ha) | Number of beneficiaries |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Oilseeds | | |
| Pulses | | |
| Cereals | | |
| Vegetable crops | | |
| Tuber crops | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Total | | |

Farmers-scientists interaction on livestock management

| Livestock components | Number of interactions | No.of participants |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| Total | | |

Animal health camps organised

| Number of camps | No.of animals | No.of farmers |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| Total | | |

Seed distribution in drought hit states

| Crops | Quantity (qtl) | Coverage of area (ha) | Number of farmers |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total | | | |

Large scale adoption of resource conservation technologies

| Crops/cultivars and gist of resource conservation technologies introduced | Area (ha) | Number of farmers |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| Total | | |

Awareness campaign

| | Meetings | | Gosthies | | Field days | | Farmers fair | | Exhibition | | Film show | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | No. | No.of farmers | No. | No.of farmers | No. | No.of farmers | No. | No.of farmers | No. | No.of farmers | No. | No.of farmers |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |

15. Awards/rewards received by KVK and staff

| Recognitions & Awards/Special attainments and Achievements of Practical Importance | | | |
|--|------|---|---|
| Recognitions & Awards (Team Award/individual) | | | |
| Item of Recognition | Year | Awarding Organization National / International / Professional; Society | Individual/ collaborative |
| Best mechanized farmer award | 2020 | Mechanized Mela- TNAU, Coimbatore on 14.02.2020/State | Individual (Th.D.Rajkumar of Devangudi) |
| Best oral presentation award | 2019 | National Conference on Doubling farmers income through Scientific Approaches -AEC&RI, Kumulur- 20-21 Dec 2019/National | Individual (Dr. M.Ramasubramanian) |
| Best oral presentation award | 2019 | eSARDD-2019 jointly organized by ATARI, Bangaluru, EES, Coimbatore and ICAR-JSS KVK,Mysuru-14-16 Dec 2019 at Mysuru/State | Individual (Dr. M.Ramasubramanian) |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Best stakeholders award | 2019 | MSSRF&CABI-29.11.2019 at Chennai/State | Individual (Dr. R.Ramesh) | |
| Best extension professional award | 2019 | foundation day at TNAU on 01.07.2019/State | Individual (Dr. A.Anuratha) | |
| Special Attainments & Achievements of Practical Importance(patents, technologies, varieties, products, concepts, methodologies etc.) | | | | |
| Category | Title | Year | Individual/ Collaborative | Additional Details/Information |
| | | | | |

16. Details of sponsored projects/programmes implemented by KVK

| S.No | Title of the programme / project | Sponsoring agency | Objectives | Duration | Amount (Rs) |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | SPC - SBGF Project | State Planning Commission -SPGF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrival of millets in Thiruvarur District Value addition in millets for entrepreunership development | Feb 2015- July 2020 | 10.58 |
| 2 | TN-IAMP | World Bank through Govt of Tamil Nadu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Maize as on alternate crop during Kuruvai season Water saving in paddy using field water tubes | April, 2019- March 2020 | 45.08 |
| 3 | NICRA | ICAR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Climate resistant varieties - flood tolerant varieties CR 1009 sub1 and Swarna Sub1 Natural Resources management | April 2019- March 2020 | 16.00 |

Please attach detailed report of each project/programme separately

1. Revival of Millets in Cauvery Delta through Capacity Building on Improved Production Technologies and Value Addition in Millets

During the farmers interactive meetings conducted by KVK, it was observed that the farmers previously cultivated millets and cultivation of rice has replaced the millets during the last 4-5 decades and obvious reasons like change in life style, increase in per capita income etc could be attributed to this change. Due to prolonged exclusion of millets in the dietary schedule, increased incidence of anaemia and nutritional related disorders become omnipresent in the backward blocks thereby affecting the vital health parameters like IMR, MMR, etc.

Presently the resource poor farmers are not aware of improved production technologies for increasing the production and productivity of millets as the cultivation of millets became an obsolete practice and there exists a potential demand for revival back of Millets in Cauvery Delta. The need for creating awareness among the farmers is felt necessary as consumption of millets would confer substantial nutritional benefits to the farmers.

Millet were once mainly cultivated under rainfed condition with little water management in this block thereby pressure on need for water was ingeniously managed. Nowadays, the area under rice cultivation has become exponentially large and water stress conditions grew geometrically which has serious repercussions on the agriculture in the delta. Moreover, the farmers do not possess enough awareness of the latest varieties and hybrids and improved production technologies for increasing the yield in millets. In addition to this, awareness on minimal processing and value addition is very low among the farmers which constrain the sustainability of their livelihood.

Most of the programmes implemented in this area did not address/focus this particular issue as much emphasis has been given only on rice in the delta. The efforts taken by the department of agriculture and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in popularising millets has percolated and now increased awareness on millets has emerged potentially.

The prime objective is to bring back millets in the Cauvery Delta as the cultivation of millets was in vogue during 4-5 decades back. With this in view, the project envisages for increase the per capita income of the resource poor farmers on hand and ensuring better nutrient security to them. There is a set of practices are introduced in this area to revive the production of millet crops and value addition of millets to fetch good market price for these products through generation of employment opportunities by adoption of millets processing activities.

2. Tamil Nadu- Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TN IAMP)

The major production constraints that are met with in the CDZ such as i) Definite dates of opening and closing of Mettur Dam water for irrigation is not known. This reflects in planning of rice and rice based cropping system. ii) Torrential rains during North East Monsoon, hindering both kuruvai harvest as well as thaladi transplanting. iii) Monocrop of rice in the delta region coupled with unfavourable weather conditions lead to heavy incidence of pests/diseases. iv) Labour shortage during peak season of harvesting or planting v) Lodging of rice crop leads to field germination. Lack of means to preserve kuruvai grain vi) Lack of adequate drainage facility in the delta region vii) Low light intensity prevailing in samba season results in poor yield

Green Manure-SRI-Pulses

In cauvery delta zone, rice is the major crop and cultivated as mono cropping which leads to soil degradation. In order to improve the status of soil condition, KVK has introduced GM-SRI-Pulses cropping system in 10 ha. This is not only helped in improving the soil condition and also reduced the consumption of water as paddy was cultivated in a single season. It was followed by pulses cultivation, which also requires less water and the left over root nodules of pulses improve the soil condition, after harvest of pulse crop.

Hence, GM-SRI-Pulses cropping pattern has helped in reducing inorganic fertilizer cost, improves the soil condition by organic means and also minimises the exploitation of ground water for paddy cultivation.

Upscaling of Rice fallow Pulses (RFP)

The farmers are getting very low yield due to non adoption of proper cultivation practices, improper foliar nutrient management in pulses. Growing of high yielding varieties with proper management practices helps to improve the productivity in pulses. During 2018-19, rice fallow pulses were cultivated in 50 ha in Thiruvarur District. The three technologies adopted in RFP for higher yield are as follows, the higher seed rate i.e. 30kg/ha instead of 25kg/ha for better and optimum plant population, the broadcasting of pulses seed 5-7 days before the harvest of paddy instead of 10-12 days prior to harvest of paddy and more importantly use of chain or belt type combined harvester instead of tyre type which perform well only in dry condition of soil where as chain or belt type combined harvester do well even in wet condition of soil.

Direct Seeded Rice (DSR)

The farmers of cauvery delta zone skipping their kuruvai season paddy cultivation due to late release of water from mettur dam. Hence, farmers of tail end area cultivate paddy in single season i.e. Samba season without nursery raising, simply broadcast the seeds in the ploughed land so as to not depend on cauvery water and the germination is purely depends on the rain water and subsequent irrigation either through cauvery water or rain received from north east monsoon. The main problem in DSR is higher seed rate and weed menace. Hence, in this intervention, we demonstrated 75 ha and sowing was carried out using seed drill and integrated weed management practises.

3.NATIONAL INNOVATIONS ON CLIMATE RESELIENT AGRICULTUE (NICRA)

Background

Climate change has become an important area of concern for India to ensure food and nutritional security for growing population. The impacts of climate change are global, but countries like India are more vulnerable in view of the high population depending on agriculture.

Technology Demonstration

The technology demonstration component deals with demonstrating proven technologies for adaptation of crop and livestock production systems to climate variability. Several interventions in the village panchayats are finalized following a participatory approach through the Village Climate Risk Management Committee (VCRMC), after the PRA to assess the climate related problems in the village and baseline survey.

Early Outcome:

The project has made significant initial impact and was well received in most of the districts. Technologies such as on-farm water harvesting in ponds, supplemental irrigation, introduction of early maturing drought tolerant varieties, paddy varieties tolerant to submergence in flood prone districts, improved drainage in water logged areas, recharging techniques for tube wells, site specific nutrient management and management of sodic soils, mulching, use of zero till drills were enthusiastically implemented by the farmers in NICRA villages across the country.

Overall, the project has generated high enthusiasm among farmers and raised hopes that by combining technology solutions with community mobilization, we can help small and marginal farmers to cope with current climate variability, to some extent.

17. SUCCESS STORIES

1.Improved poultry variety for increasing farm income

1. Situation analysis/Problem statement: Mr. Elanchelian, a retired assistant director of agriculture wanted to start a integrated farming system with his retirement benefits. He started a goat farm, goose-fish pond based IFS unit. he wanted to start a poultry unit, but due to breed preference he tried Sirurvedai breed where the weight gain is very low. His farm-system is incomplete without a good quality native chicken breed. Though the local breed is preferred more in terms of consumption the availability of chicks is a bigger problem as the poultry farming depends on sustainability in production of birds and chicks availability.

2. Plan, Implement and Support: for the year 2019-2020, an OFT on assessment of suitable breed for backyard poultry was conducted by ICAR-KVK. The trial is assessing the suitability TANUAVS Aseel Vs Nicobari Vs local breed. As a trial, 50 TANUVAS aseel chicks were given to assess its performance. Continuous monitoring and support was given in the form of feed and vaccination and medicines for initial growth. The birds were

weighed monthly and health checkup done while assessing the weight. Locally available feed were advised to cut the cost of production.

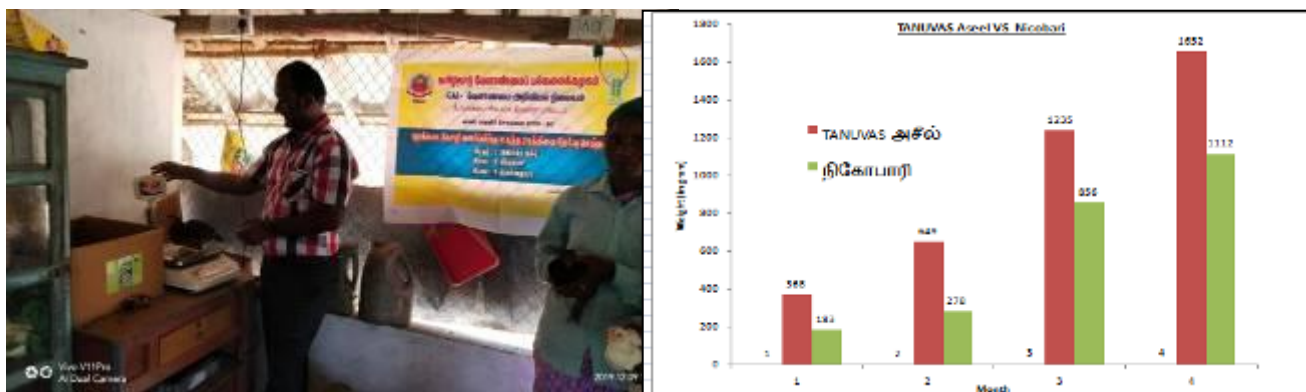
3. Output: the birds achieved 0.85-1 kg body weight by three months with local feed. Mortality was less than 5%. By third month and the birds performed well with adverse rainfall and windy condition.

4. Outcome: The cocks were sold at the price of Rs.500/kg b.wt. Despite there is a comment stating that these are farm birds and not pure breeds, the consumers took the bird at nominal cost. The birds were reared in free range hence no cannibalism or pecking reported. During the corona outbreak time, there was huge demand for country chicken as the rumor of broiler meat took toll on the sales. the birds were sold at Rs.700/bird. Now he is maintaining the birds for egg production and producing chicks for next generation. The BCR for this enterprise alone is 1:3.56.

Seeing his progress, the farmers are interested to procure TANUVAS Aseel as the weight gain and other performance is excellent compared to local breed. For the present year, an FLD on TANUVAS Aseel is proposed following this success.

5. Impact: TANUVAS Aseel birds will be given in wider scale for its rearing and adoption and a marketing channel will be created to overcome the monopoly over local breed. The birds can fetch profit with BCR of 1:2.1, even if it is sold at the rate of Rs.300/ birds as the cost of production comes around Rs.120 only.





2. Farm land - fish pond -A two way channel to boost income

1. Situation analysis/Problem statement:

The topography of the land in Thiruvarur District is flat terrain and soil type is heavy clay to clay loam which is periodically prone for prolonged water inundation and poor income from rice cropping. The soil in Thiruvarur District is heavy clay and clayey loam which retains water without any percolation loss. The soil is therefore highly suited for fresh water pond culture of fish.

Inland fish culture has been proved to be a remunerative option to compliment the income of farmers. Inland composite fish culture is popular in Cauvery delta region of Tamil Nadu since the water in fish ponds could be maintained for at least six months. The increasing consciousness among people about their health made them to include fish as an important component in their food basket which has increased the demand for fish in the market. It serves as an important component in Integrated Farming System where a farmer can effectively utilize the farm wastes as fish feed.

Composite carp culture has been practiced in around 500 ha of land in Thiruvarur district. Common carps like roghu, mrigal, catla, silver carp and grass carp are very well adopted in this district. The marketing price for these varieties is highly fluctuating while the man power, economy and yield is quite less. The effort and man hours includes the same when compared to any kind of fish type to be cultured. Hence like alternate cropping system for paddy to follow cash crops we have to move to a fish culture that fetches more return.

2. Plan, Implement and Support:

Realising this gap the KVK, Needamangalam has identified the promotion of **Sea Bass, Murrel and Prawn culture** as one of the thrust area and channelized its efforts to diffuse the scientific growing of this practise

The focus was given to sensitizing farmers on scientific stocking ratio, balanced fish feed management and water quality management. The reach out programmes were well planned to cater to the larger number of inland fish growers. Intensified efforts were taken from yesteryear and it is being continued with rigour. Rearing of these fingerlings in hapas and transferring them to bigger pond is the basic training wherein we can practise controlled feeding and loss of carps/shrimps to predators.

One more problem is that the ponds created for the purpose of fish rearing will be left out during summer season. The dry pond could not be used for any cultivation purpose. Hence an innovative applicable technology of converting **farm land to fish land and vice versa** was suggested to overcome this issue. This was successfully practised by farmers of Thiruvarur district and gaining more importance.

Thiru K. Asokan, from Thiruvallansuzhi, Kottur block of Thiruvarur district has been practicing paddy cultivation in 15 acres of land from boyhood. He is one of the eminent farmer of Thiruvarur district and good contact farmer of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Owing to his achievements in farming he was awarded entitled “farmer motivator” award by Tamilnadu Agricultural university, Coimbatore in a farmers mela during 2015-16.

He realised that he couldn't generate enough income from single paddy cultivation practise as he had a instinct that the potential of his land is high. He attended training from KVK Needamangalam and gained knowledge in alternate cropping, animal husbandry and advanced fish farm practices. Scientists from visited his farm land and necessary advice was given for initiating an integrated farming system for better income. Initially he had a poultry unit, goat unit and fish culture ponds along with paddy cultivation. The income significantly increased from animals husbandry, still he felt there is always room for improvement.

He had a regular income from composite fish culture during monsoon, but the cost involved in terms of feed, maintenance and labour charges makes a big cut in net return. Also a dedicated pond area for this practise is required. He needs a technology to get more income with same cost involved in common carp cultivation. Our kV scientist introduced fresh water Seabass (Striped bass) carps which have high marketing value in short period of time. He followed the advice of KVK scientists and gathered information from the other contact farmers of KVK.

The expenditure mainly incurred for feed, labour and disease management. Common problem faced in this cultivation is depriving oxygen level in pond and ammonia accumulation. Since it's a onetime practice in a year and that too in monsoon, he could stock

fresh water easily. The stocked water is periodically replaced with fresh water either from underground source or by rainfall.

The farm land and available water facilities during monsoon is used more efficiently than the common paddy cultivation technique. Soil fertility improved by the stocking of prawns wherein the output from the pond in the form of excreta improves the nitrogen content of the soil. The outlet of the farm pond is fitted with a filtering system wherein the prawns cannot escape while the nitrogen rich water can be fed to paddy fields.

Since Mr. Asokan also practices composite carp culture along with high profitable fishes like fresh water sea bass and murrel. He had stocked tilapia fish especially for the feeding purpose to these high profitable carnivorous fish. A part of tilapia fish is harvested and dried for making fish powder that would be used as a feed for the prawn culture, thus it cuts cost of feeding.

3. Output: In the year of 2016-17, he could get nearly 40% increase in income from a single harvest of fresh water seabass. The average size attained by 6-8 months is 0.8-1kg and some of them attained 2.5-3kg with ten months. He realised similar to alternate crops for traditional paddy, fish farming should improve.

This made him to develop an applicable innovative technology of converting paddy field into a temporary pond. The technology involves the raising of bund height to five feet when the expected rainfall is high say for this 2019-20 monsoon. The fresh water will be stored in the pond and one carp culture can be done in the short period of 150 days.

4. Outcome: He had converted one acre of his farm land intended for paddy cultivation into a pond and presently doing fresh water prawn culture for a season. He had stocked one lakh prawn in one acre of the converted field in the previous year. After 150 days he had sold the prawns at Rs. 180/kg and the gross return was around Rs. 12,00,000/-. The total expenditure incurred for this practice is Rs. 4,00,000 and the BCR turns to be 1:3, with a net income of Rs. 8,00,000 in a short period of time.

5. Impact: Presently more number of farmers visiting his field-pond inter conversion idea to get better income. Scientist from KVK advises farmers of Thiruvarur district to adopt his model which can efficiently utilize the potential of their land for increased income.



3.Cultivation of traditional paddy variety under organic methods

1.Situation analysis/Problem statement:

Mr.K.Gunaseelan,S/o Th.Kalayanasundram is a 51 years old farmer residing at Sarabojipuram , Kudavasal block of Thiruvarur district. He is involved in the farming activity for the past 20 years. Earlier, he grows a medium duration BPT paddy variety in about 1.5 ha under inorganic cultivation. Pest and disease incidence was higher in this variety which in turn reduced the yield and Soil health was declined. Often severely affected by drought and floodings and crop was damaged due to these incidences. Market price of the variety was less when compare to organic rice.

He has impressed by speech of Namayzavar and Nel jayaraman and he want to cultivate the paddy under organic farming.

He discussed with the scientists from ICAR - KVK, Needamangalam regarding the new technologies for cultivating traditional paddy variety. Based on the idea received from ICAR - KVK, Needamangalam he started to cultivate the traditional paddy varieties like Mapillai Samba, Seeraga Samba, Salem Channa, Karuppu Kavini, Kitchlil Samba and Poongar with

guidance of Nel Jayaraman. He has cultivated the traditional paddy varieties with organic inputs from seed to harvest.

2. Plan, Implement and Support:

He approached the ICAR - KVK, Needamangalam for getting guidance for the intensive cultivation of Traditional paddy varieties. Moreover, he attended the useful training related to modern techniques for cultivating the organic farming like Vermicomposting technology, Preparation of composted coir pith, Preparation of waste decomposer and Ecofriendly management of pest and diseases. He started to cultivate the Traditional paddy varieties with new technologies since 2010 with the advice received from the ICAR - KVK, Needamangalam. He adopted the following recent technologies in the traditional cultivation of paddy varieties under organic farming:

- Application of Farm yard manures @ 4 ton per acre to enhance microorganism content of soil
- Multiple crops was incorporated a few days ahead of the final ploughing. Multiple crops cultivation means cultivation of four crops of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, aromatic crops, green manure crops in rice field. Totally 20 kg of seeds of the above crops were broadcasted and in-situ ploughing was done at 40th day. Then it was inundated in water for decomposition. After the decomposition of these crops, rice seedlings were transplanted.
- He grew medium-duration (140 days) traditional varieties. The seeds were treated with *Panchakavya*, and the nursery was treated with organic amendments.
- Three rounds of spray with 3 per cent solution of *Panchakavya* was given 15 day after transplanting. On the 30th day, a combination of coconut milk and butter milk, mixed in equal volume was sprayed in the ratio of 1:10 (One part spray mixture and ten part water) on the crop to promote active plant growth and tillering. On the 60th day, another round of spray with *Panchakavya* (3 per cent solution using high volume sprayer) was given. A bio-insect repellent was sprayed on the 45th day of transplantation.

3. Output:

- He was getting 5250 kg/ha in conventional planted rice. After converting to organic farming rice he got 4500 kg/ha. Though the yield was comparatively low, market price of organic rice seed and grain were higher. When he sold as organic rice seed,

he got Rs 54,000/ha- and when he sold as organic rice grain, he got Rs 1,20,000/ha. Finally benefit cost ratio of organic farming was 1:1.51 for seed and 1:3.36 for grain. No symptoms of pest and diseases are seen in the field gradually after the practice of organic farming. It reduces the cost of pesticides.

- Yield of around 1500 -1800 kg of paddy are obtained in an acre roughly from all the varieties.
- Most of the organic inputs were produced by locally available materials
- These varieties are tolerant to drought and flooding

4. Outcome

- The organic rice was sold at the rate of Rs. 30 per kg, and it made organic rice cultivation more rewarding economical as well health promoting
- High quality straw for his cattle was assured.
- This made way for sustainable agriculture, using locally available natural resources with compost, vermin-compost and local seed materials. By adopting this method of organic farming, it was able to achieve better crop productivity per acre of land under scanty rainfall conditions.
- If other farmers follow the organic farming method he has practised all these years, it will greatly benefit them in maintaining sustainable agriculture and getting remunerative income from agriculture operations under uncertain and unpredictable rain fed conditions.
- This enabled me to 5 MT of vermi-compost and 500 LIT of Panchakaviya every year. With these organic products, it was able to produce sustainable crops that are naturally better than those produced through inorganic farming practices. Every day, a minimum of 5 lit of bio repellents were produced; 100 kg of neem seed kernel with the seeds collected from 8 neem trees.

5. Impact:

Area under organic farming in this district was expanded from 20 ha in 2009-10 to 420 ha in 2019-20. The number of organic paddy growers also increased from 20 to 200. The unimaginable Traditional paddy production from 300 t to 2887 t is due to expanded area under organic farming and technological improvement coupled with adoption by farmers.

4. Mechanised Rice Cultivation has transformed the life of Mr. Ganeshan of Vaduvur Sathanur in Thiruvarur District

Situation Analysis/Problem Statement

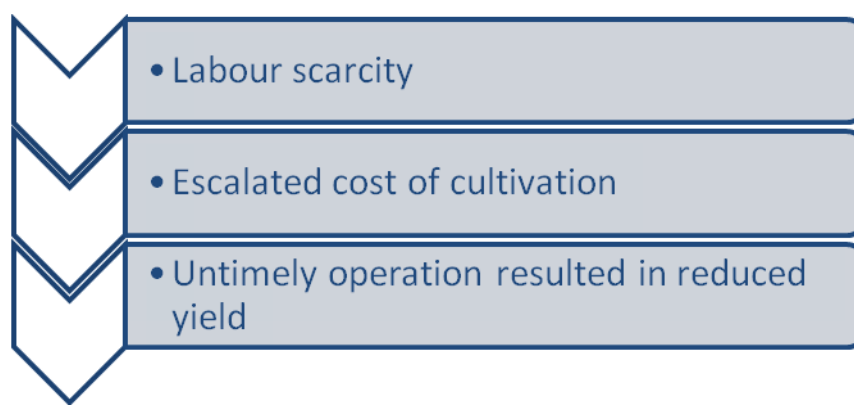
The increasing demand for labour and unavailability of labour during peak seasons in rice growing tracts of Tamil Nadu has been a regular phenomena. This crisis is more prominent in Cauvery delta which is the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu. Mechanised rice cultivation is the only way out to tackle the labour shortage for various operations in rice cultivation.

Among various operations, the plucking of seedlings from nursery and transplanting in the main field are the labour intensive operations which requires huge money to be invested by farmers. The plucking of seedlings and transporting to the main field for one acre consumes six A type labours for whom Rs. 450/day/person is to be incurred and approximately Rs. 3000 is to be incurred for this operation alone. Fifteen B type labours are required for transplanting one acre of land for whom an amount of Rs. 180/labour is to be incurred and a total amount of Rs. 2700 is required to be paid for this operation.

There are several models of rice transplanters which has been released for the past one and half decade. The mechanism has been simplified from driver operated eight row transplanter to hand operated four row transplanter which is handy and easy to operate. Farmers in Thiruvarur District reported that they could able to save Rs. 4000/acre by using machine transplanter rather than going in for manual transplanting. According to the report from Joint Director of Agriculture, Thiruvarur District, rice is being cultivated in 1.90 lakh hectares out of which 80000 hectares are being covered under Direct sown rice. Among the total area under rice cultivation only 25-30 % of area is transplanted using machine transplanter. There is huge gap in the adoption.

Weeding is another important operation which consumes huge labour and an amount of Rs. 3000 used to be incurred by farmers per acre for weeding. Power weeders are being recommended but the adoption level is very low and it ranged from 5-10 percent only.

The following figure depicts the problem lucidly



Mr. Ganeshan of Vaduvur Sathanur village in Mannargudi block of Thiruvarur District felt the above said constraints in rice cultivation. He is a regular visitor of KVK, Needamangalam and maintained good rapport with all scientists. A tip off from the discussion we had with Mr. Ganeshan made him to think and he went for mechanizing the entire rice cultivation

Plan, Implement and Support

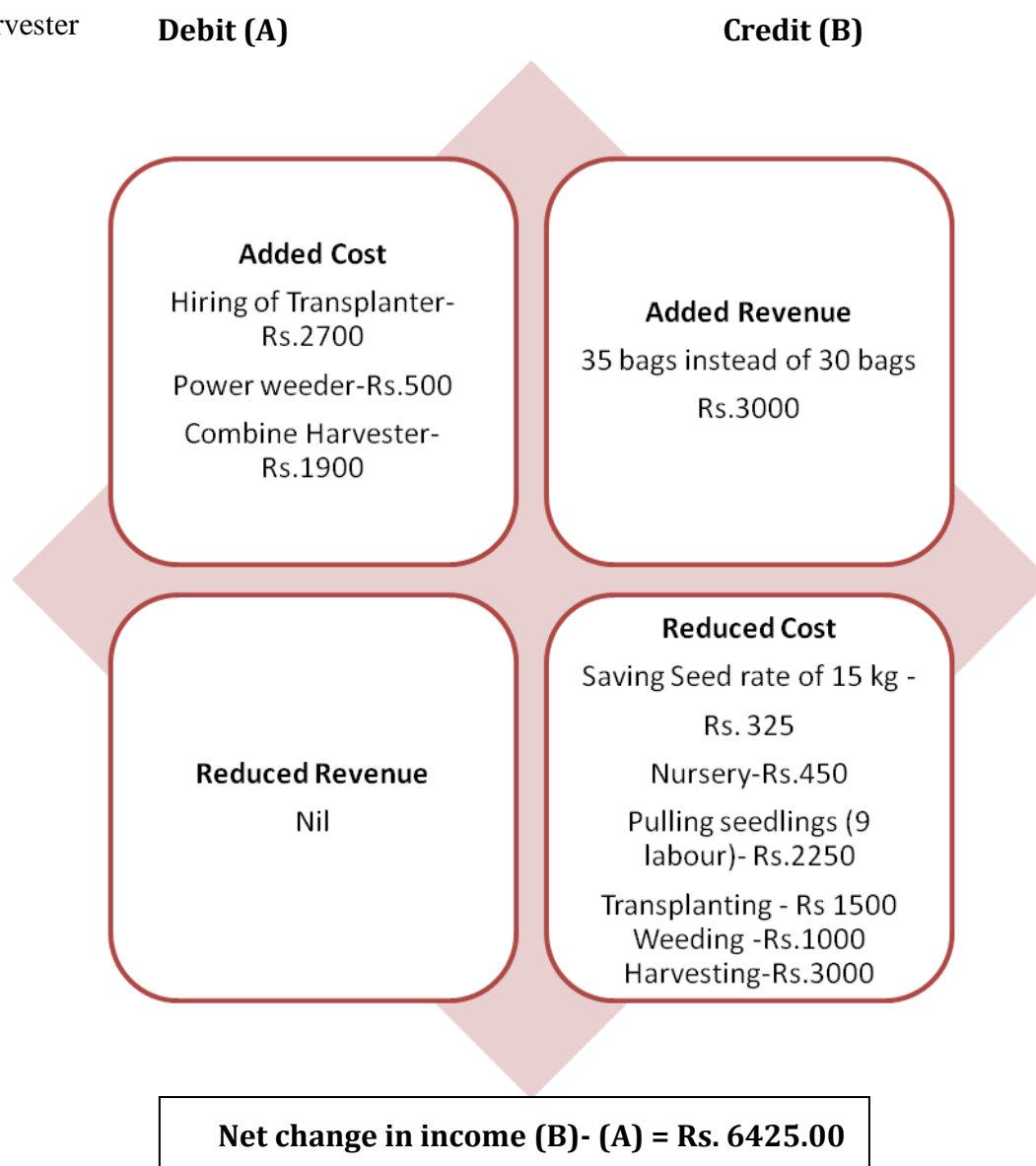
- Mr. Ganeshan has been visited by the KVK Scientists twice to convince him for entire mechanisation of three important operations namely Transplanting, Weeding and Harvesting which consumes more number of labourers.
- First, an FLD on Mechanisation of Rice cultivation was laid down in his field in Vaduvur Sathanur wherein he has been facilitated in all the three operations with four row rice transplanter, mechanised weeder and combine harvester.
- A folder containing the advantages of mechanisation has been circulated to Mr. Ganeshan and his fellow farmers
- A demonstration of transplanting using four row rice transplanter was conducted in Mr. Ganeshan's field in which 25 farmers participated
- A video was shot about the experience of Mrs. Ganeshan and it has been disseminated through Thiruvarur Whatsapp group
- Karikalan Pulse Producer Company in which Mr. Ganeshan is one of the member was facilitated to utilise the opportunity of collective farming through which machineries can be purchased

Output

The results of Front line demonstrations which were conducted at KVK, Needamangalam on complete mechanization revealed impressive results. In all the selected villages farmers could get atleast Rs.20,000 from one acre of rice cultivation by employing transplanter, power weeder and harvester. Among the villages Chickapattu topped the list with Rs.52,500 from one ha of mechanized rice cultivation with BCR 1:3.75. This was followed by Melapoovanur and Pilavadi where average income of 51450 and 50100 has been recorded.

The farmers could earn at least Rs.5000- 6000 more by switching over to mechanized cultivation of rice from conventional cultivation. Partial budgeting was worked out as given in the figure which revealed that a total of Rs.6425 could be saved by farmers

from one acre of land if they resort to mechanized rice cultivation. This may even increase if farmers organize themselves into group and can lobby for reduction in rent for transplanter and harvester



Outcome

Besides, income the outlook of Mr.Ganeshan has changed as many farmers have been contacting him to get to know the success of mechanized cultivation. The horizontal spread of Rice Mechanization is nearly 100 acres in the Vaduvur Sathanur village through the effort of KVK, Needamangalam. Mr. Ganeshan has invested the income that he has accrued out of mechanized rice cultivation in expanding the pipeline facility in his farm

Impact

The visible impact of the intervention is the movement of at least ten Rice transplanters in the village. Karikalan Pulse Producer company has initiated process to purchase machineries to be hired out to its members. The long pending demand of the farmers to use MGNREGA labourers for Agricultural operations has been taken care of as the mechanized rice cultivation drastically reduced the requirement of labour

5. Increase the farm income through the cultivation of Bhendi as a border crop in paddy field

1. Situation Analysis/Problem statement:

A progressive farmer Mr. Deivamani residing at Vadakkuthottam village of Kottur taluk of Thiruvarur District. He is an innovative and intensive farmer under the guidance of KVK, Thiruvarur. He has to grow ruling varieties of paddy in his field regularly. Based on the advise of KVK, Needamangalam, a common vegetable bhendi was soon as bund crop in the paddy field inspite of common regular pulse crop like Blackgram, Redgram. When we are growing vegetable crops like bhendi as a bund crop reduce the insect problem in main crop because bund crops acts as a barrier are called catch crop to reduce the pest problem of the main crop. Bund crop is act as a alley crop and assure the effective utilization of the space of the bund and avoid the residing platform for rats in paddy field. Increases the farm income, reduce the weed problem in the bunds, disturb the life cycle of the pests of main crop and ensure the regular income of the farmers. Hence growing a bund crop is one of the component in integrated pest management.

After the intervention of the KVK, Needamanagalam from the the frontline demonstration he has to grow bhendi as one of the bund crop for samba season paddy. The varieties suitable in the bund crop are CO-2, CO-3, MDU1, Arka anamika, Arka abhay, Parbani kranti, Pusa sawani, Varsha uphar, COBH-1, COBH-3 & CO BH-4

2. Plan, implement and support

He selected CO-4 hybrid bhendi for growing the bund crop for an acre of paddy field. This variety has 110 days duration with average yield of 10 tonnes/ acres which is higher yield potential than CO BH1 and Sakthi hybrid and suitable for all districts except hilly tracts of Tamil Nadu. Each plant is capable of yielding 25 to 30 fruits and tolerance to YVMV (Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus) with average number of harvest is 20-25. Bhendi is a tropical vegetable crop

which prefer long day. Cold climate and temperature regions are not suitable for bhendi crop. It will come up well in all types of soil. In fertile soil, it will come up well and moderately tolerance to salinity they will come up well in all seasons as like paddy. 200g of seed is required for growing one acre of bunds paddy field. Before 24 hours of sowing the seeds are treated with 2 g Captan or Thiram. After, 400g of Azospirillum is mixed with rice gruel in half an hour and dried at shade place. This treated seeds are sown in bunds of rice field at the spacing of 30 cm in 2 seeds (hill with depth of 2 cm).

3. Output

The first harvest was after 38 days. The fruits were harvested before over maturity.

Every alternate day, the harvest should be done. Average yield of 38 kg? harvest was made with 2 days interval. The 532 kg of total yield was obtained in an acre of paddy field.

4. Outcome

Totally 532 kg of tender bhendi fruits was harvested with the worth of Rs. 19152 @ Rs.36 /kg in 19 harvest an average of 28 kg/ harvest. From this bhendi crop sown as a bund crop, the farmers sown with the investment of Rs. 4300/ acre. The Benefit cost ratio is 1: 4.45 & was obtained in an area of one acre bund crop of bhendi in paddy field.

5. Impact

Based on this technology, the farmers are very much interested to grow vegetable crops like bhendi as a bund crop. Getting additional and regular income through our cropping season of paddy are engaged in the farming operations. It was indirectly reduced the rodent population in the paddy field and reduced the pest and disease problem in paddy field.

18. CASE STUDIES

DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGY ON ROLE OF TNAU PULSE WONDER IN INCREASING YIELD OF BLACK GRAM

Introduction

Black gram is one of the most important pulse crop in Thiruvarur district. It is cultivated to an extent of 25670 ha in Thiruvarur district with a total productivity of 800 kg/ha. It is mostly cultivated in Needamangalam, Valangaiman, Mannarkudi, Kurdacherry, Kodavasal blocks of Thiruvarur. ADT 5 is mostly cultivated by farmers.

Problems

Continuous cropping without soil test based fertilizer recommendation leads to the widespread nutrient deficiency in the soil and reduction in yield of crops. As per results of

soil, Thiruvarur district soil is neutral in pH, non-saline, medium in OC, low, high and medium in available N, P and K respectively; with respect to available S and micronutrients, Zn was predominately deficient. Flower drops, pest & disease occurrence and poor withstanding capacity under drought condition might be associated with nutrient deficiency and thus leads to 20-25% reduction in yield of crops.

Intervention

To address the above problems, KVK, Thiruvarur has conducted Cluster Front Line Demonstration (CFLD) in 125 farmer's field in an area of 50 ha at Vadakandam and Devankudi villages of Needamangalam block with ADT 5 black gram variety. The following interventions were included with ICM practice

- Soil application of biofertilizers & biocontrol agents.
- Soil test based macro nutrient application
- Foliar application of TNAU Pulse wonder @ 2 kg per acre during flowering
- Need based plant protection measures

Result

The CFLD results revealed that Foliar application of TNAU pulse wonder with ICM practices recorded highest number of pods/plant (28), Number of seed per plant (8) and 100 grain weight (3.8 gram). It proved its superiority by recording 30% yield increase over check and having highest net income of Rs.60,445/- with a benefit cost ratio of 3.52 when compared to farmers practice having net income of Rs.44,230/- with a benefit cost ratio of 2.87.

Output

- After completing CFLD trials, farmers opined that foliar application of TNAU pulse wonder with ICM practices improved the size of single pod in the plant, number of pods per plant, grain weight and pod yield.
- Hence farmers fetched more yield on an average of one quintal per acre. Near by farmers also adopted this technology by seeing the practice of FLD farmers. Beneficiaries & neighboring farmers started to purchase TNAU pulse wonder themselves in Agriculture Department.

Out come

The technology more viable in increasing the yield of pulses and hence farmers are being continuously adopted this technology Since 2016. The success of this technology being popularized in KVK routine training, regular advisories, farmers group meetings and extension functionaries programme.

Table Yield and Economics of Black gram (VBN 6)

| Parameters | Demo | check |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Plant height (cm) | 25 | 20 |
| Number pod per plant | 27 | 24 |
| Number seed per pod | 8 | 6 |
| 100 grain weight | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Yield (Q/ha) | 9.38 | 7.20 |
| Gross income (Rs./ha) | 84420 | 64800 |
| Cost of cultivation (Rs./ha) | 23975 | 22570 |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Net profit (Rs/ha) | 60445 | 44230 |
| B:C ratio | 3.52 | 2.87 |

19. INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGY OR TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED AND USED DURING THE YEAR: Nil

20. ITKs

Indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs)

| S. No. | Crop/ Enterprise | ITK Practiced | Purpose of ITK |
|--------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | |

21. IMPACT OF KVK ACTIVITIES (NOT TO BE RESTRICTED FOR REPORTING PERIOD).

| Name of specific technology/skill transferred | No. of participants | % of adoption | Change in income (Rs.) | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Before (Rs./ha) | After (Rs./ha) |
| Short duration & YMV resistant pulses varieties (Green gram - CO8 & Black gram - VBN 8) | 1880 | 46 | 36120 | 49200 |
| Short duration paddy variety ADT 53 | 120 | 21 | 52000 | 65000 |
| Foliar application of cotton plus in cotton with ICM | 19 | 23 | 78000 | 83000 |
| Soil test based fertilizer application in paddy with ICM practice of salt affected soil | 25 | 34 | 45,000 | 55,000 |

Cases of large scale adoption (Please furnish detailed information for each case):-

Details of impact analysis of KVK activities carried out during the reporting period : -

22. Functional linkage with different organizations

| Name of organization | Nature of linkage |
|----------------------|--|
| NABARD | Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on crop production and precision technology of Agricultural and allied sectors. |
| SPGF | Project: Revival of Millets in Cauvery Delta through Capacity Building on Improved Production Technologies and Value Addition in Millets |

| | |
|---|--|
| Department of Agriculture | Monthly Zonal Workshop, Field survey , Diagnostic Visit, Joint implementation, Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on crop production and Protection technologies of mandatory crops of Agricultural crops. |
| Department of Horticulture | Field survey, Diagnostic Visit, Joint implementation, Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on crop production and Protection technologies of Horticultural crops. |
| Department of Agriculture Engineering | Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on crop production and precision technology of Agricultural and Horticultural crops. |
| Department of Animal Husbandry | Field survey, Diagnostic Visit, Joint implementation, Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on crop production and Protection technologies of Cattle, Goat and Poultry. |
| Department of Fishery | Field survey, Diagnostic Visit, Joint implementation, Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on Fishery technology. |
| Department of Forestry | Field survey, Diagnostic Visit, Joint implementation, Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on trees |
| Department of Sericulture | Field survey, Diagnostic Visit, Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on mulberry and silkworm. |
| Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agriculture Business | Participation in Meeting and conduct of Training on regulated market committee and storage. |
| District Administration - Thiruvarur | Technological backstopping during Farmers grievance day of every third Thursday of the month. |
| Indian Institute of Food Processing and Technology, Thanjavur | Training to farmers, Rural Youth and data analysis for value addition, post harvest and processing. |

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

| Name of the scheme | Date/ Month of initiation | Funding agency | Amount (Rs.in lakhs) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SBGF - Revival of millets in Cauvery Delta | Feb 2015- July 2020 | State Planning Commission - SPGF | 10.58 |
| TNIAMP- Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project | April, 2019- March 2020 | World Bank through Govt of Tamil Nadu | 45.08 |

Sd/xxx
Programme Coordinator