

Annual Report on SCSP activities 2022-23

Name of the KVK implementing SCSP : KVK Krishnagiri

State : Tamil Nadu

1. Summary table of all activities under SCSP

S. No	Name of the Activity	Achievement during 2022-23	
I	On- farm trials		
	Title of the trial	No. of trials	Number of beneficiaries
1	Assessment of Redgram varieties for higher productivity	5	5
2	Assessment of Methicon spray to mitigate the acaricidal resistance of ectoparasites in dairy animals	15	15
II	Frontline demonstrations		
	Title of the demonstration	No. of trials	Number of beneficiaries
1	Demonstration on IPDM in Paddy	10	10
2	Demonstration on Little millet variety ATL 1	15	15
3	Demonstration on Paddy variety VGD 1 under Organic Farming	10	10
4	Demonstration on Brinjal Variety VRM (Br) 2	10	10
5	Demonstration of Arka Sukomal variety of French Bean	5	5
6	Integrated Crop Management in Mango	10	10
7	Integrated Nutrient Management in Coconut	10	10
8	Demonstration of ProBeads-EC supplement with preventive management practices in Desichicken	10	10
9	Popularization of TANUVAS Aseel under backyard condition	10	10
10	Demonstration of TANUVAS 10 cent Multicrop fodder production model to enhance milk production in crossbred dairy animals	10	10
11	Popularisation of Namakkal Gold Quail in Krishnagiri District	10	10
12	Demonstration on Nutri Garden	5	5

13	Demonstration of Palmyra Fruit value added products	5	5
14	Demonstration on Vegetable Planter (Manual Operated)	5	5
III	Training to Practicing Farmers		
	Name of the training	Duration	No of participants
1	IPM in Mango	1 Day	20
2	ICM in Chilli	1 Day	21
3	IPDM in Tomato	1 Day	20
4	ICM Practices in Tuberose	1 Day	15
5	IPDM in Mango	1 Day	20
6	Feeding Management of Sheep and Goats	1 Day	22
7	Demonstration on Nutri Garden	1 Day	14
8	Moringa Value Addition	1 Day	12
9	Palmyrah Fruit Value Added Products	1 Day	33
10	IPM in Paddy	1 Day	21
11	ICM in Millets	1 Day	20
12	Balanced Diet and Recipes for Pre-school Children	1 Day	15
13	Organic Farming	1 Day	21
14	Natural Farming	1 Day	28
15	Scientific Management Practices to augment productivity of Dairy Cows by NIVEDI	1 Day	40
16	IPM in Vegetables	1 Day	8
17	Rice Fallow Pulses	1 Day	20
18	Livestock based Integrated Farming System	1 Day	18
IV	Training to Rural Youth		
	Name of the training	Duration	No of participants
1	Integrated Farming System	1 Day	17
2	Organic Farming	1 Day	20

V	Training to Extension Personnel	-	-
VI	Skill Training programs		
	Name of the training	Duration	No of participants
1	Farm Mechanization in Groundnut Cultivation	1 Day	20
VII	Extension activities		
	Name of the extension activity	Duration	No of participants
1	Field Day on Ragi (FLD)	1 Day	22
2	Jal Shakthi Abhiyan	1 Day	50
3	Exposure Visit to State Level Farmer Day at AC & RI Madurai	1 Day	25
4	Field Day Programme - FLD on Paddy Variety VGD 1 Under Organic Farming	1 Day	27
5	Field day on Demonstration on Little millet variety ATL 1	1 Day	23
VIII	Seed supplied (Q)		
	Name of the crop / variety	Quantity (Q)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Ragi Seed	1	20
2	Horsegram Paiyur -2	1	20
IX	Planting material supplied		
	Name of the crop	Number	No. of beneficiaries
1	Lemon Seedling	500	50
X	Live-stock strains supplied		
	Name	Number	No of beneficiaries
1	Chicks - Aseel	220	30
XI	Fish finger lings supplied	-	-
XII	Bio products supplied	-	-
XI	Soil, water, plant, manures samples analyzed		
	Nature of the sample	Number	No of beneficiaries
1	Soil Samples Tested	55	55
XIII	Soil Health Cards issued	Number	No. of beneficiaries
1	SHC Issued	55	55

XIV	Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers	-	-
XV	Physical Assets / micro-enterprises established		
	Nature of asset	Number of units supplied / Numbers given / established	Number of beneficiaries
1	Agro Forestry Seed Germination Unit	1	-
2	Bio-input Production Unit	1	-
3	Cattle Unit	1	-

2. Results of OFTs:

01	Title	Assessment of Redgram varieties for higher productivity	
a.	Background information on farming situation	Rainfed, sandy loam	
	Problem identified/ addressed	Redgram is cultivated in area about 10750 ha in Krishnagiri district. Most of the farmers cultivating LRG 41 which is susceptible to wilt and sterility mosaic diseases, results in low yield. Newly released redgram varieties (Telangana kandi-1 and CO 8) are yielding 25 % higher than LRG 41.	
	incidence/ intensity thereof	-	
b.	Details of technology assessed	To 1	Cultivation of Redgram variety – CO 8
		To 2	Cultivation of Redgram variety - Telangana kandi-1 (WRGE-93)
	Source	To 1	TNAU 2017
		To 2	SAU (Warangal) 2019
	Description	To 1	Maturity (170-180 days). Resistant to sterility mosaic disease and tolerant to root rot, moderately resistant to pod fly and pod borer
		To 2	Suitable for rainfed conditions, maturity 150-165 days, moderately resistant to Fusarium wilt and moderately tolerant to Helicoverpa armigera attack.
	Number of trials	5	
	Farmers (locations)	5	
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Cultivation of Redgram variety – (LRG 41)	

d. Results of the OFT in terms of all relevant parameters

Treatments	Yield (q/ha)	% increase over FP	Net returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C Ratio
TO 1: Cultivation of Redgram variety – CO 8	13.13	20.43 %	38082	2.38
TO 2: Cultivation of Redgram variety –Telangana kandi-1 (WRGE-93)	11.83	8.41 %	31656	2.15
FP: Cultivation of Redgram variety – (LRG 41)	10.91	-	21554	1.78

e. Photographs related to the trial



02	Title	Assessment of Methicon spray to mitigate the acaricidal resistance of ectoparasites in dairy animals	
a.	Background information on farming situation	Semi intensive farming system	
	Problem identified/ addressed	Ticks and tick-borne diseases (TTBDs) on an average cost Rs 400 per livestock owning household (Excluding productivity loss) Vector for LSD, Protozoal diseases. On an average 10% of clinical cases are TTBDs; Acaricidal resistance to Synthetic drugs	
b.	Details of technology assessed	To 1	Methicon spray
		To 2	NIF Polyherbal Spray
	Source	To 1	TANUVAS 2022
		To 2	NIF - DST, 2019
	Description	To 1	Methicon Spray developed by TRPVB,TANUVAS helps to mitigate acaricidal resistance of ectoparasites in livestock. It contains Dimethicon oil and polyherbals which are encapsulated in nano farm. Useful for control of ectoparasites
		To 2	NIF Polyherbal Formulation: A formulation consisting of herbal ingredients like Neem (Azadirachta indica) & Nochi (Vitex negundo) developed & standardized by NIF-DSThas been found to be effective in combatting tick infestation among dairy animals. Mixing Of 300 ml of Neem extract (Azadirachta indica) with 100 ml notchi (Vitex negundo)extract 3: 1 ratio, mixing of crude extract in 3.6 litre of Normal water (about 6% Concentration). Herbal Acaricidal Liquid preparation to mitigate the acaricidal resistance of ectoparasites in dairy cattle.
	Treatments included	-	
	Number of trials	15	
	Farmers (locations)	15	
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Use of Deltamethrin (2%) / Flumethirin (1%)	

d. Results of the OFT in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

e. Photographs related to the trial



Input distribution and training related to trial

3. Results of FLDs:

01	Title	Demonstration on IPDM in Paddy
a.	Background information on farming situation	Paddy is cultivated in an area 200 acres in Arasampatti village of Kaveripattinam block. The farmers mostly cultivate private varieties like Amman, Amoga, Simaran etc., The source of water is nearby Barur lake. Paddy is cultivated in this village in different seasons like kar, samba and navarai. The type of soil is clay loam.
	Problem identified/ addressed	The major problem in paddy cultivation is pests and diseases. Brown plant hopper, leaf folder and stem borers were major pests reported in this area. Bacterial leaf blight, blast and brown spot were the major diseases. Sometimes outbreak of pests and diseases leads to heavy yield loss. The BLB incidence in young crop severely affects the crop. To overcome these problems FLD on IPDM was proposed and conducted. Stem borer incidence: 8.2 percent, Bacterial leaf blight: 3.4 PDI, leaf folder: 8 percent
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Integrated pest and disease management in Paddy
	Source	TNAU 2020
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Seed treatment with Imidacloprid 48%FS @ 2.5 g/kg ❖ Foliar application of <i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> @ 1 lit/acre ❖ Release of <i>Trichogramma japonicum</i> @ 2 cc ❖ Release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> @ 2 cc ❖ Installation of solar light trap @ 1/acre. ❖ Installation of Stem borer pheromone trap @ 10/acre ❖ Installation of Yellow sticky trap @ 5/acre ❖ Need based application of Neem oil @ 3%. ❖ Foliar application of Cartop Hydrochloride 50% SP@ 400 g/ac (Stem borer & Leaf folder) ❖ Spraying of Spraying of Tricyclazole at 1g/lit of water ❖ Foliar application of Thiomethaxam 25% WG@ 80 g/ac (BPH, Thrips, GLH)

	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Manual planting ❖ No seed treatment ❖ Indiscriminate use of pesticides after appearance of pests and diseases

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters

Treatments	Yield (q/ha)	% increase over FP	Net returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C Ratio	Stem borer incidence (%)	Leaf folder (%)
Demo: Integrated pest and disease management	56.28	18.27	47757	1.92	4.62	3.42
FP: Indiscriminate use of pesticides	47.60		20340	1.36	29.16	26.46

e. Photographs related to the trial



02	Title	Demonstration on Little millet variety ATL 1
a.	Background information on farming situation	Rainfed
	Problem identified/ addressed	Samai is cultivated in area about 1383 ha in Tirupathur district under rainfed condition. Farmers facing low yield due to repeated cultivation of old traditional varieties. Newly released Little Millet (ATL 1) variety have yield characters 35% more than old varieties.
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Varietal introduction - Little millet variety ATL 1
	Source	TNAU 2019
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Drought tolerant, Uniform maturity, non-lodging type. ❖ Duration (85-90 days)
	Number of demonstrations	15
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Old traditional varieties

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters

Technology Option	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio
Demo: Varietal introduction - Little millet variety ATL 1	14.29	31544	2.24
FP: Old traditional varieties	12.08	19240	1.77

e. Photographs related to the trial

	
<p align="center">Scientist visit to farmers field</p>	<p align="center">Diagnostic field visit</p>

<p>03</p>	<p>Title</p>	<p>Demonstration on Paddy variety VGD 1 under Organic Farming</p>
<p>a.</p>	<p>Background information on farming situation</p>	<p>Irrigated</p>
	<p>Problem identified/ addressed</p>	<p>Paddy is cultivated in area about 10610 ha in Krishnagiri district under irrigated condition. Repeated cultivation of existing varieties (Improved White Ponni and Private varieties) leads to Pest and disease susceptibility which results in poor yield. Newly released super fine Paddy variety (VGD 1) yielding 20% higher than ruling varieties.</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>Details of technology demonstrated</p>	<p>Varietal introduction - Paddy variety VGD 1</p>
	<p>Source</p>	<p>TNAU 2019</p>
	<p>Description</p>	<p>Fine grain, semi-dwarf, erect, high tillering, non-lodging plant habit with grain type similar to land race Seeraga samba. It is suitable for Samba and late samba seasons. Duration (130 days) and moderately resistant to leaf folder, blast and brown spot.</p>
	<p>Number of demonstrations</p>	<p>10</p>

c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Improved white ponni and Private varieties
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d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters

Technology Option	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio
Demo: Varietal introduction - Paddy variety VGD 1	53.87	46739	1.81
FP: Improved white ponni and Private varieties	47.20	17502	1.30

e. Photographs related to the trial

	
<p align="center">Scientist visit to farmers field</p>	<p align="center">Field Day on Demonstration on Paddy variety VGD 1 under Organic Farming</p>

04	Title	Demonstration on Brinjal Variety VRM (Br) 2
a.	Background information on farming situation	Irrigated, Red sandy loam
	Problem identified/ addressed	Less yield due to the cultivation of spiny brinjal and the problem of spiny nature.
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Variety –VRM (Br) 2, INM, IPM
	Source	TNAU 2021
	Description	VRM (Br) 2 is a non-spiny Brinjal variety developed and released by ARS, Vellore. Brinjal VRM (Br) 2 variety with 140 days duration. Its fruits are oval and deep purple in colour with green tinge in the distal end. Fruits borne in cluster with 2-3 with an average fruit weight of 100-150g and yields 50t/ha. It is spineless brinjal to replace VRM (Br) 1 to facilitate harvest, packing, transport and storage. It grows well in high temperature regions of northern Tamil Nadu and moderately tolerant to brinjal shoot borer and little leaf disease.
	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Farmers use non-descript varieties which is spiny in nature.

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

05	Title	Demonstration of Arka Sukomal variety of French Bean
a.	Background information on farming situation	Irrigated
	Problem identified/ addressed	Less yield due to cultivation non-descriptive type variety
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Arka Sukomal Variety, INM, IPM
	Source	IIHR 2018
	Description	High yielding rust resistant pole bean variety. Plants are indeterminate which grow more than 2.0m in height. Variety takes 60 days for 1st harvest. Pods stringless, oval, green and long (23 cm). Ten pod weight:87 g. Yield potential :24 t/ha in 100 days. Suitable for both kharif & rabi seasons.
	Number of demonstrations	5
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	In French Beans mostly private hybrid varieties are cultivated. These hybrids are affected by a number of pest and diseases which hamper the yield of the crop. The viral diseases like Cucumber mosaic virus and insect pest like leaf miner, mites, fruit borer etc. are the reason for the reduction in yield. And farmers spray a lot of pesticides thereby damaging the environment.

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters

Technology Option	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Demo: Cultivation of Arka Sukomal	187.82	1,49,240	2.13	Mosaic : 1.7 % Fruit weight : 10.25 gm
FP: Cultivation of Private Hybrids	162.82	1,00,330	1.70	Mosaic : 6.46 % Fruit weight : 9.38 gm

e. Photographs related to the trial

	
<p align="center">Diagnostic Field Visit</p>	<p align="center">Scientist visit to farmers field</p>

<p>06</p>	<p>Title</p>	<p>Demonstration on Integrated Crop Management in Mango</p>
<p>a.</p>	<p>Background information on farming situation</p>	<p>Rainfed, red sandy loam soil</p>
	<p>Problem identified/ addressed</p>	<p>Mango is cultivated in Krishnagiri district in an area of 44,000 ha. Improper nutrient management and improper pest and disease management alone contribute about 30 – 40 yield loss in rainfed condition. In micronutrients, boron and zinc deficiencies are widely seen in mango orchards and the farmers have to be demonstrated with the proper micronutrient management technologies. Also the fruit fly management using Male Annihilation Technology with Methyl eugenol traps need to be popularized to reduce the production and productivity loss of mango in the district.</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>Details of technology demonstrated</p>	<p>Integrated Crop Management</p>

	Source	IIHR
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Integrated Nutrient Management with emphasis on IIHR Mango special spraying (4 sprays @ 0.5% - 2 pre-flowering and 2 post flowering) ❖ Pest Management (For Hopper, Thrips and Stem borer)with emphasis on Fruitfly management using Methyl eugenol traps @ 25/ha ❖ Disease Management (Anthracnose & Powdery mildew)
	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	No proper nutrient supplementation in time and no management for fruit-fly infestation.

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

e. Photographs related to the trial

	
Scientist visit to farmers field	Fruit fly management with Methyl Eugenol Trap

07	Title	Integrated Nutrient Management in Coconut
a.	Background information on farming situation	Rainfed, red sandy loam soil
	Problem identified/ addressed	Coconut is cultivated in an area of 18,000 ha in Krishnagiri district. The coconut farmers usually do not supplement soil with nutrients for its sustained productivity which leads to yield loss upto 20 - 30 %. The major and micronutrient deficiencies are widely prevalent in most of the coconut farms in the district. Improper nutrition results in button shedding and cracking of nuts mostly. Proper nutrient management can improve and increase the yield of trees. Hence the integrated nutrient management with emphasis on micronutrients is to be demonstrated to the coconut farmers in this FLD.
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Integrated Nutrient Management
	Source	CPG 2020
	Description	FYM – 50 kg + Bio fertilizers (50 g each of Azospirillum, Phosphobacteria& VAM) + 560:320:1200 g NPK in 2 splits + Root feeding of TNAU Coconut Tonic @ 200 ml/tree once in 6 months.
	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	No proper nutrient supplementation in time.

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

e. Photographs related to the trial



Root feeding of Coconut Tonic

08	Title	Demonstration of ProBeads-EC on growth performance of Desi-chicken
a.	Background information on farming situation	Backyard Condition
	Problem identified/ addressed	Pathogenic Bacteria in gut Challenge's health of desi chicken. Farmers not aware of gut health enhancers and not using probiotics for scavenging desi chicken at field level.
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Oral administration of Probeads EC beads @ 5 beads / bird /day
	Source	TANUVAS 2020
	Description	A technology to provide the enteric coated probiotics in the form of beads having enteric coated prebiotic strain @ 10 ⁶ CFU/bead. Probead EC contains Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus firmus, Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus faecium, Saccharomyces cerevisiae by using enteric coating technology, to ensure the targeted delivery of probiotics in the targeted area of action i.e., small intestine which maintains gut health in chicken by competitive exclusions of pathogenic bacteria in the intestine and improve the body weight gain. Dose is 5 beads/bird/day and can be used continuously by replacing antibiotics or other growth promoters. The application is oral route of administration. The vial has to be stored at 2-8°C (Refrigeration temperature)
	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Native chickens reared under backyard scavenging condition with feeding poor quality grains and use of antibiotics / traditional medicines under disease condition

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters:

Technology Option	Average body weight - 10th Week (in Kgs)	Average body weight - 12th Week (in Kgs)	Net Returns (Rs.)	B:C ratio	Livability %	Avg body weight gain (10th Week)
Demo: ProBead - EC Supplementation	0.854	1.138	3542.05	1.885	98 %	221.6 g
FP: Use of anti-biotic/ traditional medicines	0.711	0.925	2017.05	1.766	85.2 %	183.4 g

e. Photographs related to the trial



09	Title	Popularization of TANUVAS Aseel under backyard condition
a.	Background information on farming situation	Backyard Condition
	Problem identified/ addressed	Less aware of improved native chicken breeds and poor weight gain in native chicken reared under backyard condition
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	TANUVAS Aseel rearing under backyard condition
	Source	TANUVAS 2017
	Description	TANUVAS Aseel, an improved native chicken with multicolor plumage, good disease resistance and adaptable to backyard condition which attains body weight of 1.0-1.2 kg at 12th week with FCR 3.5 and livability of 95%
	Number of demonstrations	10

c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Native chickens reared under backyard condition having low egg production, hatchability and very poor body weight gain compared to other desi chicken which provides a meager income in raising these birds. Feed conversion ratio were comparatively low than selectively raised variety of birds
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d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters:

Technology Option	Average body weight - 12th Week (in Kgs)	Net Returns (Rs.)	B:C ratio	Livability %
Demo: TANUVAS Aseel rearing under backyard condition	1.12	8743.75	2.78	95.2 %
FP: Native chickens reared under backyard condition	0.91	4791.25	2.32	84.0 %

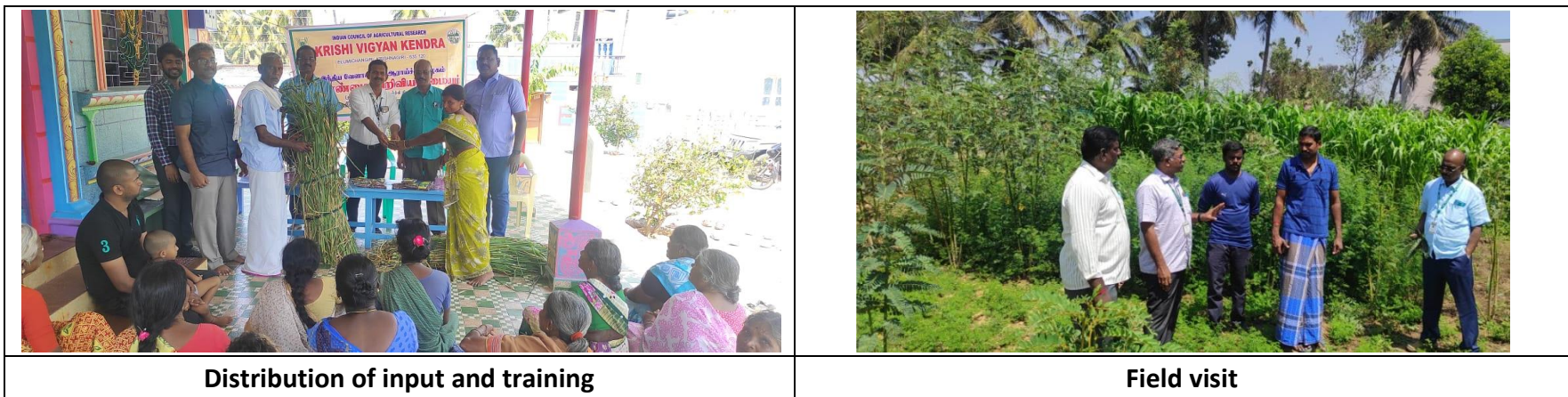
e. Photographs related to the trial

	
<p align="center">Distribution of inputs to farmers</p>	<p align="center">Scientist visit to farmers field</p>

10	Title	Demonstration of 10 cent Multicrop fodder production model
a.	Background information on farming situation	Irrigated
	Problem identified/ addressed	Less aware of latest High yielding varieties and also less aware of balanced mixed fodder cultivation .Mono fodder cultivation mostly grasses (CO 4)
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Multi crop 10 cent fodder production
	Source	TANUVAS 2019
	Description	Increasing the forage production within the existing farming systems. Allocating the area under fodder production in small farm holdings – 10 cents area with grasses, cereals, legumes and tree fodders. Planting High biomass yielding grass fodders like Cumbu Napier grass variety Co(BN5) in 04 cents area. Cereals like Fodder sorghum COFS 29/31 each in 03 cents area. legumes like cowpea/ Hedge Lucerne in 03 cents area. Bordering the 10 cents area with tree fodders like Sesbania grandiflora, Tree fodders provide feed for animals during lean periods. Able to meet the fodder requirement of dairy animals in small holdings throughout the year to maintain and improve Milk yield /lactation.
	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Mono Fodder cultivation Any single fodder variety (CO4/COFS29) or crop residue feeding, CO4 is a grass type fodder rich in carbohydrate fed mostly by the farmers. The protein rich legume and minerals rich tree fodders normally not grown by them and the animals lack in essential nutrients expressed with poor production potential

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

e. Photographs related to the trial



11	Title	Popularization of Namakkal Gold Quail in Krishnagiri district
a.	Background information on farming situation	Intensive system
	Problem identified/ addressed	Lack of awareness on improved hybrid quail
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Namakkal Gold quail - Improved hybrid quail with average body weight of 250gm and better disease resistance, liveability of 95%
	Source	TANUVAS 2013
	Description	Namakkal Gold quail - Improved hybrid quail with average body weight of 250 gm and better disease resistance, liveability of 95%
	Number of demonstrations	10
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Rearing of desi chicken under backyard / Semi intensive system

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

12	Title	Demonstration of Nutri Garden
a.	Background information on farming situation	Irrigated
	Problem identified/ addressed	Lack of awareness on nutritional, medicinal, economical aspects of Nutrigarden
b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Organic method of cultivation, and utilization of backyard space for growing leafy vegetables and multigreens for nutritional improvement of farm families.
	Source	TNAU 2015
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Demonstration of Nutrigarden through organic method of cultivation using of farmyard manure and vermi compost for the cultivation of greens, vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal, Bhendi, Chillies, Gourds) for utilization to increase the nutritional value and for the balanced diet. ❖ Supply of Nutrigarden kit (Native Seeds, Seedlings, Grow bags, Vermi compost)
	Number of demonstrations	5
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	-

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters

Technology Option	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. /ha)	B:C ratio
Demo: Cultivation of Nutri Garden with Native Seeds and Seedling	1.58	1400	2.27

e. Photographs related to the trial

	
<p align="center">Scientist Visit to Farmers Field</p>	<p align="center">Distribution of Input to Farmers</p>

<p>13</p>	<p>Title</p>	<p>Demonstration of Palmyrah fruit value added products (Jam, RTS & Squash)</p>
<p>a.</p>	<p>Background information on farming situation</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Problem identified/ addressed</p>	<p>Poor shelf life, low price, unawareness on processing techniques</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>Details of technology demonstrated</p>	<p>Demonstration of palmyrah fruit based value added products</p>
	<p>Source</p>	<p>TNAU 2020</p>
	<p>Description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Demonstration on preparation of Palmyrah Jam, Squash and RTS - Critical inputs like Fruits, Preservatives, Sugar, Packaging material issued for enterprise development ❖ Branding, Licensing, Packaging techniques to SHG
	<p>Number of demonstrations</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>c.</p>	<p>Details of farmers method with which compared</p>	<p>Direct raw sales</p>

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters

Technology Option	Price Realized (Rs./kg)		Net Returns (Rs.)	B:C ratio
	Value in Demo	Value in Check		
Demo: Demonstration on palmyrah fruit value added products	750	350	15000	2.37

e. Photographs related to the trial



14	Title	Demonstration on Vegetable planter (manual operated)
a.	Background information on farming situation	Irrigated – clay sandy loam
	Problem identified/ addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Unavailability of skilled labour, High wages and drudgery ❖ Unawareness of new technologies / machines

b.	Details of technology demonstrated	Vegetable seedlings transplanted by Vegetable planter
	Source	AMRC, TNAU, Coimbatore (2019)
	Description	Transplanting the seedlings made easy and fast. The transplanter opens a hole to plant from the standing position. A pair of trowels can penetrate the soil. In order to operate the tool, drop a seedling into guide tube, push the shut pair of trowels into the soil, grasp the latch and handle together and lift the tool straight up. It can save labour cost, less stress and very easy to use. It is very useful for planting of tomato, brinjal, chilli and many other vegetable seedlings.
	Number of demonstrations	5
c.	Details of farmers method with which compared	Transplanting of seedlings by manually

d. Results of the FLD in terms of all relevant parameters: Ongoing

e. Photographs related to the trial



4. JPEG images:



Distribution 300 lemon seedlings farmers under SCSP



Distribution of Ragi seeds



Field visit to FLD Aseel Chick

Training on Enterprise Development to SHG women (SCSP) on Mushroom Cultivation



Training Programmes

Distribution of Horsegram Seeds under SCSP



Field visit

Distribution of Aseel chicks under SCSP



FLD Nutrigarden Kit Distribution



FLD Aseel Chick Distribution



Agro Forestry Seed Germination Unit



Bio-input Production Unit



Cattle Unit

5. Success stories of KVK interventions under SCSP during 2022-23

Domain of the study:

In Krishnagiri district, Schedule caste and Scheduled Tribes population spread in Krishnagiri, Bargur, Veppanapalli, Kelamangalam and Thally blocks. Out of total population, there are 14.22 % Scheduled Caste and 1.19 % Scheduled Tribe living in Krishnagiri district. The social economic condition of Scheduled Tribes is poor and majority of the population depends only on forest resources for their livelihood. They are lacking of awareness on the availability of high yielding varieties in Agriculture, Horticulture crops. Also the unavailability of high yielding varietal seeds force them to go for the available traditional local low yielding varieties in agriculture crops like Finger millets and Horsegram. As the existing low yielding traditional varieties are repeated over the years, the yield obtained from them gets reduced year after year that results in lower profitability. Hence to make sure for the seed availability, KVK has planned to promote the seed production in the villages where the economically weaker section resides under SCSP.

KVK Interventions:

During 2022-23, Twenty Scheduled tribes farmers were selected and distributed with 100 kgs of Paiyur2 Ragi seeds in Poomalai Nagar of Bargur block and another 20 farmers were distributed with 100 kgs of Horse gram seeds in Annanagar village of Kelamangalam block. They were supported with technical guidance. Training programmes were also conducted to impart the knowledge and skills on seed production. The training programmes were emphasised with ICM technologies in Horse gram and Ragi.

Outcome:

Finger millets Seed production results showed that the average yield recorded from the farmers fields was 15 Qtl/ha with Paiyur2 variety. The net return obtained was Rs.35,000/ha. The total finger millet produced under seed production was 12 tons in 8 hectares.

Horse gram Seed production results showed that the average yield recorded from the farmers fields was 5 Qtl/ha with Paiyur2 variety. The net return obtained was Rs.18,000/ha. The total horse gram produced under seed production was 2 tons in 4 hectares.

Impact

Initially the finger millet seeds distributed to 20 farmers in an area of 8 ha and Horse gram seeds were distributed to 20 farmers in an area of 4 ha only. The farmers used the seeds produced for their own consumption and the excess quantity were sold and distributed to around 250 farmers which spreads to an area of 100 ha. Similarly the horse gram seeds were also sold and distributed to around 100 farmers which spreads to an area of 40 ha in various blocks of Krishnagiri district. This is supposed to grow up and further spread is expected in future under seed production.

Photographs:

