ANNUAL REPORT 2023

FOR THE PERIOD

JAN 2023 to DEC 2023

ICAR
KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA

(Host: Sri Avinashilingam Educational Institutions)

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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PROFORMA FOR PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORT
(1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

1.1. Name and address of KVK with phone, fax and e-mail

Name of the KVK as per official records (MoU)	:	**KVK Coimbatore (Avinashilingam)**
Address	:	Vivekanandapuram Post, Seeliyur (Via) , Karamadai Block Coimbatore District, TamilNadu – 641 113
Phone	:	(04254) 297820
Email	:	sakvk.cbe@rediffmail.com avinashilingamkvk@gmail.com kvkcbe.icar@gov.in

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

Name of the Host Organization as per Official Records	:	**Sri Avinashilingam Educational Institutions**
Status of the Host Organization (As per the MoU) (State Government University – [AU, HU, VU, FU] / State Government Department / ICAR Institute / Central University / Deemed University / Non-Governmental Organization)	:	Non-Governmental Organization
Address	:	Saradalaya, Bharathi Park Road, Coimbatore – 641 043
Phone	:	(0422) 2440140, 2448154, 2450380
Fax	:	(0422) 2443620, 2438786
Email	:	avinashilingamtrustoffice@gmail.com
Name of the Chairperson	:	Dr TSK Meenakshisundaram
Mobile No	:	9363103481
Email	:	avinashilingamtrustoffice@gmail.com

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

Name of the Senior Scientist and Head	:	**Dr.P.Kumaravadivelu**
Residential Address	:	F-2, B Block, Brindavans Orange Crest Apartment, VKL Nagar, Thudiyalur, Coimbatore – 641 034
Phone No	:	-
Mobile No	:	09842441500, 07812813356
Email	:	drkumaricar@gmail.com
1.4. Year of sanction of the KVK (as per Official Order)	:	1979 No. F. 22 (5)/79/Edu.II, Dated 16th April, 1979 of ICAR, New Delhi.
1.5. Month and year of establishment	:	April 1979

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

S.No	*Item*	*Area (ha)*
1	Under Buildings	3.0
2.	Under Demonstration Units	2.0
3.	Under Crops	9.0
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	6.5
5.	Others (specify)	-
	Total	**20.5**

1.6. Infrastructural Development:
A) Buildings

S. No.	*Name of building*	*Source of funding*	*Stage*					
			Complete			*Incomplete*		
			Completion Date	*Plinth area (Sq.m)*	*Expenditure (Rs.)*	*Starting Date*	*Plinth area (Sq.m)*	*Status of construction*
1.	**Administrative Building** (Damaged)	ICAR	1981-82	97.88	70,238.87	-	-	-
2.	**Farmers' Hostel**							
a	Women's hostel building	ICAR	1984-85	576.94	3,21,729.27			
	Now used as administrative building (Repair and maintenance)	ICAR	2005-06		1,97,239.00			
b	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	1989-90	380.33	5,08,762.88	-	-	-
3	**Staff Quarters (6)**							
a	'A' type block	ICAR	1981-82	141.62	69,322.43			
b	'B' type block	ICAR	1981-82	121.07	65,873.91			
	Total			**262.69**	**1,35,196.34**			
c	Single room -3 (Damaged)	ICAR	1980-81	52.01	26,718.91			
4.	**Demonstration Units (25)**							
a.	Nursery Unit	ICAR	2004-05	92m^2	1,09,759.30	-	-	-
b.	Calf Rearing Unit	ICAR	2004-05	73.6m^2	88,891.80	-	-	-
c.	Azolla mother inoculation	ICAR	2006-07	80 m^2	5000.00	-	-	-
d.	Banana	RF	2018-19	0.4 ha	-	-	-	-
e.	Coconut	RF	2000-01	2 ha	-	-	-	-

f.	Fruit cafeteria unit	RF	2009-10	0.4 ha	-	-	-	-
g.	Agro forestry	RF	2013-14	0.4 ha	-	-	-	-
h.	Terrace garden	RF	2016-17	1600 SFT	-	-	-	-
i.	IFS unit	RF	2016-17	1 ha	-	-	-	-
j.	Sericulture unit	RF	2010-11	1500 SFT	-	-	-	-
k.	VAM production unit	RF	2012-13	700 SFT	-	-	-	-
l.	Agri Business School	RF	2012-13	4500 SFT	-	-	-	-
m.	Fodder bank	RF	2008-09	0.4 ha	-	-	-	-
n.	Earth worms hatchery	RF	2014-15	100 SFT	-	-	-	-
o.	Micro Nutrient Production unit	RF	2012-13	1200 SFT	-	-	-	-
p.	Poultry unit	RF	2012-13	900 SFT	-	-	-	-
q.	Vermi compost unit	RF	2011-12	600 SFT	-	-	-	-
r.	Soil binding grass	RF	2017-18	600 SFT	-	-	-	-
s.	Stall fed goatery unit	RF	2012-13	300 SFT	-	-	-	-
t.	Goat rearing unit	RF	2000-01	700 SFT	-	-	-	-
u.	Coconut nursery	RF	2000-01	8000 SFT	-	-	-	-
v.	Dryland horticulture	RF	2010-11	2 ha	-	-	-	-
w.	Honey bee rearing	RF	2017-18	25 box	-	-	-	-
x.	Egg Hatchery unit	RF	2016-17	1 unit	-	-	-	-
y.	Solar dryer	RF	2016-17	1 unit	-	-	-	-
5	Fencing	ICAR	2018-19		1,48,512			
6	Rain water harvesting system	It is not yet sanctioned to our KVK. Proposal submitted under XII thplan.				-		
7	Threshing floor							
8	Farm godown							
9	Shed (Farm equipment)							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	*Year of purchase*	*Cost (Rs.)*	*Total kms. Run*	*Present status*
BOLERO ZLXBSIV	2015-16	799966.00	122758	Good condition
Two wheeler - Hero Honda	2002-03	37,403.40	79023	Needs service
Two wheeler - Activa	2008-09	49,900.00	83140	Needs service

C) Equipment's & AV aids

Sl. No.	*Name of Equipment's*	*Year of purchase*	*Cost (Rs.)*	*Present status*
	Equipment			
1.	LN_2 Container	2002-03	38,026.30 (From RF Account)	Fully depreciated
2.	Typewriter (English)	1980-81	3,627.00	Fully depreciated
3.	Typewriter (Tamil)	1985-86	3,496.00	Fully depreciated
4.	Duplicator	1981-82	3,926.00	Fully depreciated
5.	Xerox Machine	2004-05	74,400.00	To be replaced to higher version
6.	Computer, Printer with UPS	2004-05	67,189.00	To be replaced to higher version
7.	Generator	2010-11	99,250.00	Good
8.	Computer with Printer	2011-12	50,070.00 (From RF Account)	Good
9.	Computer with UPS	2012-13	74,430.00 (From RF Account)	Good
10	Printer – 1 No	2015-16	10,500.00 (From RF Account)	Good
11	Computer - 2 Nos	2016-17	69,150.00	New one
12	UPS 2 KVA with 2 batteries- 1	2016-17	44,800.00	New one
13	Printer – 2 Nos	2016-17	21,000.00	New one
14	Water Purifier unit – 1 No	2016-17	25,000.00	New one
15	EPABX – Intercom unit	2016-17	19,500.00	New one
16	LAN connection	2016-17	6,050.00	New one
17	Bio metric system	2016-17	8,900.00	New one
18	CCTV unit with 3 camera	2016-17	26,600.00	New one
19	Digital Camera - 1 No	2016-17	15,900.00	New one

20	LED TV – 49LH600T smart TV	2016-17	60,640.00	New one
21	Panasonic cordless phone	2016-17	2350.00	New one
22	Canon Xerox Machine	2018-19	76000.00	New one
23	HP lap Top computer	2018-19	35000.00	New one
24	Epson LCD Projector	2018-19	35500.00	New one

Implements				
25	Power Tiller	1982-83	41,600.00	Not in working condition
26	Thrasher	1982-83	17,000.00	Fully depreciated
27	Power weeder	2006-07	75,000.00	Good
28	Tractor Mahindra BhomyButhira	2010-11	5,00,000.00	Good
29	Power tiller	2010 -11	1,47,170.00	Good
30	Motorized Earth Augur	2012-13	21,000.00	Good
A.V. Aids				
31	Colour Television	1984-85	7,700.00	Fully depreciated
32	Video cassette player	1987-88	10,000.00	Fully depreciated
33	Over Head Projector	1983-84	3,222.00	Fully depreciated
34	Slide Projector	1983-84	3,600.00	Fully depreciated
35	Camera	2001-02	3,950.00	Fully depreciated
36	Digital Camera	2004-05	17,095.00	Fully depreciated
37	LCD Projector with Lab Top	2006-07	1,00,000.00	To be replaced to higher version

Equipment's in Soil and Water Testing laboratory

Sl. No.	***Equipment***	***Year of Purchase***	***Cost (Rs)***	***Present status***
1	P^H Meter	2005	9,818.00	Good
2	Conductivity Bridge	2005	7.332.00	Good
3	Physical Balance (2)	2005	9,797.00	Good
4	Electronic Balance (2)	2005	86,120.00	Good
5	Hot Plates (2)	2005	8,117.20	Good
6	Shakers rotary (2)	2005	43,430.00	Good
7	Nitrogen Analyser	2006	2,03,355.00	Good

8	Spectro photo meter	2005	59,905.00	Good
9	Flame Photo meter	2005	84,963.00	Good
10	Willey mill	2005	25,515.20	Good
11	Hot air oven	2005	15,015.00	Good
12	Water distillation unit	2005	83,324.00	Good
13	Refrigerator	2005	18,500.00	Good

1.7. A). Details SAC meeting* conducted in the year

Date : 15.03.2023

No of Participants : 24

S.No	Member	Recommendations/Suggestions
1.	**Dr.P.P.Murugan,** Director of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK should extend their services to all blocks and all category of people in district. ❖ To concentrate more on Organic/Natural farming. ❖ To create more awareness on soil and water conservation practices at village level. ❖ Create Millet crop cafeteria in KVK demo units. ❖ Concentrate more on TNAU Bio mineralizer for waste recycling. ❖ KVK can popularize the TNAU Crop Booster in different crops. ❖ KVK can start one stop sales centre or Advisory centre at Coimbatore city. ❖ Create awareness on weather based crop production system and promote value addition training on Millets. ❖ KVK can create linkage with Agri Business Development Centre for marketing of entrepreneur's products. ❖ Promote drone technology in Agriculture for labour scarcity. ❖ SMS Agricultural Engineering and SMS Animal Science vacancies can be filled with suitable candidates.
2.	**Mrs. Muthulakshmi** Joint Director of Agriculture Coimbatore.	❖ KVK can concentrate more on Impact studies. ❖ Create more linkages with Department of Agriculture and participate in Farmers Grievance day Meeting regularly. ❖ Popularize new varieties through training and method demonstrations.

		❖ KVK may concentrate more on Wild boar, Birds, wild animal management in agriculture. ❖ Create awareness on Importance of Soil testing and soil health card. ❖ KVK can create more awareness on health hazard due to pesticide residues. ❖ Promote drip irrigation in Agriculture. ❖ Create Millet crop cafeteria in KVK demo units. ❖ KVK should promote more on Agro forestry live model. ❖ Create awareness on Uzhavan app among farmers.
3.	**Dr. Rajula Shanthi** Principal Scientist, ICAR – Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.	❖ Popularize short duration variety of Sugarcane Co 11105. ❖ KVK can popularize seed treatment device for crops like Onion, Turmeric, Ginger, Cassava and Banana. ❖ Promote Sugarcane based Integrated Farming System model and organise exposure visit for farmers.
4.	**Dr.Senthil Kumar** Principal Scientist, ICAR - Centre Institute of Agriculture Engineering, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK can establish Millet processing centre at Village level. ❖ KVK may popularise Pseudo stem injector for Banana ❖ Vegetable Hand helder and Vegetable Trans planter can be demonstrated at field level. ❖ KVK can Demonstrate Drum seeder in paddy cultivation. ❖ Promote and Demonstrate small onion planter. ❖ Organize more training on Value addition of millets. ❖ Give more vocational training for rural youth.
5.	**Dr J Gulsov Banu** Principal Scientist, ICAR – Central Institute of Cotton Research, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK can organize more training on IPM in Cotton ❖ Popularize Polythene mulching in cotton intercropping. ❖ Concentrate High density planting in cotton cultivation. ❖ Crate awareness on pesticide usage and organic cultivation of cotton. ❖ KVK can conduct training on Bio pesticide mass production.
6.	**Mrs. Bhuvaneswari** Deputy Director of Horticulture, Coimbatore.	❖ Create more linkages with Department of horticulture. ❖ KVK should concentrate more on pesticide free vegetable production. ❖ Concentrate more on intercropping in banana and coconut. ❖ KVK may concentrate more on impact studies of organic

		cultivation. ❖ KVK can conduct training and demonstration of post-harvest technology of fruits and vegetables at field level.
7.	**Sri Thirumalai Rao** Asst General Manager, NABARD, Coimbatore	❖ KVK can popularize important Government schemes among farmers. ❖ KVK can share regularly monthly schedule of training programmes to all members. ❖ Organize more training on millet cultivation practices.
8.	**Dr. Srikavitha** Vet Assistant Surgeon Thekkampatty, Karamadai block	❖ KVK can promote Azolla production ❖ Create awareness on Silage making for summer season. ❖ KVK can popularise traditional fodder varieties.
9.	**Sri. Muthusamy** Chairman, Aranganathar FPO, Karamadai, Coimbatore	❖ KVK can give more trainings on value addition in banana ❖ Incubation centre can be created with technical support of KVK. ❖ KVK can establish well equipped Analytical Laboratory. ❖ Motivate farmers to undertake organic input production among farmers.
10.	**Mr.Rajendran** Progressive farmer, Kalampalayam Village Karamadai Block, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK should create more awareness on millet cultivation. ❖ Promote intercropping in Banana. ❖ KVK can concentrate on white fly management in coconut. ❖ Give importance to water saving techniques. ❖ Motivate farmers to do vermin compost at field level.
11.	**Mr.Karupasamy** Progressive farmer, RM Pudur Village Anaimalai Block,	❖ KVK can give more training on coconut production. ❖ Measures to be initiated for controlling of button shedding in coconut.
12.	**Mrs. Lalitha** Progressive farm women Idikarai village SSKulam Block, Coimbatore.	❖ Create awareness on hazards of chemical pesticide application. ❖ KVK can popularize hydroponics method of cultivation. ❖ Give more trainings for rural youth. ❖ Motivate farmers to cultivate medicinal plants.
13.	**Mrs. Revathi** Progressive farm women Vachinampalayam village Karamadai Block,	❖ Promote organic farming. ❖ Give more training on organic input production at field level.

14.	**Mr.Kaliyappan** Progressive farmer, Allapalayam village Annur Block, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK may conduct more vocational training for rural youth. ❖ Create awareness about importance of millets.
15.	**Mr.Ponrajprabhu** Progressive farmer, Pannimadai village Periyanaickenpalayam Block, Coimbatore.	❖ Promote custom hiring centre. ❖ Give more training on fish production techniques. ❖ KVK can give more training on millet cultivation practices for low rainfall area. ❖ More Apiculture training for farmers and entrepreneurs may be conducted. ❖ KVK can organize more training on bio fertilizer production.

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2022)

Location of Coimbatore District

S.N	Crop	Area(ha)	Production (Q)	Productivity (Q/ha)
1	Paddy	7406	206650	279
2	Groundnut	22515	30471	1353
3	Maize	21662	258640	119.4
4	Greengram	4456	15790	35.4
5	Bengalgram	4500	33350	74.1
6	Banana	8056	3955850	4910.4
7	Coconut	101541	10709 lakh nut	10547 nut
8	Cotton	11547	14808	3.63
9	Curry leaf	1357	203550	150
10	Tomato	4846	508960	1050.3
11	Grapes	288	55090	1913
12	Brinjal	722	85020	1177.5
13	Bhendi	523	48970	936.4
14	Onion	2366	274990	1162.3

2.0. Operational Jurisdiction of KVKs:

District	New districts governed by the KVK after division of the district, if applicable	Tehsils and/or Mandals under the KVKs jurisdiction
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore North Coimbatore South Mettupalayam Annur Sulur Kinathukadavu Pollachi

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

S. No	*Farming system/ enterprise*
	IRRIGATED
1	Paddy- Paddy-Sugarcane
2	Sugarcane – Maize/ / Sorghum/ Groundnut / Cotton/ Vegetables/ Banana
3	Cotton + Blackgram+ Greengram+ Cowpea+ Maize, Cotton – Sesamum/ Maize/ Sorghum / Vegetables and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)

4	Tapiocca+ Brinjal/Onion, Tapiocca-Maize/ Sorghum / Groundnut
5	Turmeric +Onion+Chillies+Castor Seed, Turmeric- Maize / Sorghum / Vegetables and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
6	Banana + Onion/ Coriander /Vegetable Cowpea / Tobacco and followed by Banana / Irrigated groundnut / Sorghum / Cotton and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
7	Coconut +Banana (Few places) And Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
8	Coconut-Sorghum
9	Bhendi-Gourds-Chillies and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
10	Tomato- Maize/Groundnut/Cotton
11	Maize- Ground nut/ Cotton/ Vegetables / Banana and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
12	Brinjal – Maize and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
13	Onion – Maize / Vegetables and Cumbu Napier CO-3 (Fodder Crop)
14	Cauliflower- Onion/Maize/
14	Curry leaf (Perennial)
15	Jasmine (Perennial)
16	Tube rose (Perennial)
	RAINFED
1	Ground nut + Castor+Cowpea+Redgram, Groundnut- Green gram/ Jowar / Cowpea/ Sesamum
2	Cotton + Pulses
3	Sunflower – Bengal gram
4	Blackgram/Greengram/ Vegetable cowpea
5	Sorghum/ Maize/ Lablab / Horsegram/ Pillipesara
6	Sorghum/Bengalgram

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

S. No	***Agro climatic Zone***	***Characteristics***
1	Western Zone	Annual rainfall is 718 mm in 45 days. The monthly mean maximum temperature is 35^0 C in April and 30^0 C in January and November. The monthly mean minimum temperature is 19^0 C in January and 24^0 C in May. The predominant soil types are red and black soils. Dry land sowing start in June/July in red soils while groundnut is sown in red soils. In black soil areas, cotton for early rains and Bengal gram for late rains is raised. In the southern part of the zone the rainfall is about 550 mm only and more area is devoted to

		pastures with hardy trees like white babul. With the help of well and canal irrigation crops like cotton, finger millet and sugarcane are raised.
S. No	***Agro-ecological situation***	***Characteristics***
1.	Humid to semi arid	The Western Ghats and highlands of TamilNadu are humid but rest of the area is semi arid. The average annual rainfall in the central Western Ghats ranges from 600 to 2,000 mm and in southern part from 2,000 to 3,000 mm. The regions can be divided into Western Ghats, Plateau, River valleys, Undulating rocky plains and Coastal plains. The predominant soil groups are black, red, lateritic and alluvial. In the Western Ghats, acidic lateritic soils are predominant.

2.3. Soil types

S. No	***Soil type***	***Characteristics***	***Area in ha***
1	Black soil	The soils are black / brown in colour. They include soils locally known as Irugur or black cotton soil, deep cotton soil, medium black soil. One of the characteristic feature is that it swells on wetting during the rainy season and shrinks and cracks in summer.	746799
	Red soil / Sandy soil	Generally red or reddish brown are derived from granites, gneiss, and other metamorphic rocks. They include soils locally known as red sandy soil and red alluvium. Their main features are a light texture, structure, absence of lime, and low soluble salts.	

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (or the jurisdiction as the case may be) for 2021

S. No	***Crop***	***Area (ha)***	***Production (Qtl)***	***Productivity (Qtl /ha)***
	Cereals			
1	Paddy	7406	206650	27.90
2	Jowar	77490	283380	3.66
3	Bajra	412	7450	18.07
4	Ragi	69	1160	16.72
5	Maize	21662	258640	11.94
6	Varagu	1	10	11.37
7	Samai	23	180	7.11
	Pulses			
8	Bengalgram	4500	33350	7.41
9	Redgram	365	1970	5.40

10	Blackgram	1863	13020	6.99
11	Greengram	4456	15790	3.54
12	Horsegram	4261	18370	4.31
	Cash crops			
13	Sugarcane	8894	12377160 (cane)	139.16 (cane)
14	Cotton			
	Under Irrigated	1831	3910	3.63
	Under Rainfed	9716	10898	1.91
15	Ground nut	22515	30471	13.53
16	Gingelly	1478	715	4.84
17	Coconut	101541	10709 (Lakh nuts)	10547 (Nuts/ha)
18	Sun flower	282	350	12.40
19	Castor	486	178	3.67
	Fruits			
15	Banana	8056	3955850	491.04
16	Mango	3805	72670	19.10
17	Jack	23	2840	123.46
18	Guava	176	19190	109.04
19	Grapes	288	55090	191.30
20	Pomegranate	65	Not available	Not available
21	Water Melon	56	Not available	25-30
	Vegetables			
22	Tapioca	848	324030	382.11
23	Onion	2366	274990	116.23
24	Brinjal	722	85020	117.75
25	Bhendi	523	48970	93.64
26	Lab lab	113	Not available	80-100
27	Tomato	4846	508960	105.03
28	Pumpkin	1026	Not available	18.0-20.0
29	Snake gourd	125	Not available	18.0
30	Ribbed gourd	77	Not available	14.0-15.0
	Spices and condiments			
31	Arecanut	1556	44690 (Cured nuts)	287.2
32	Cardamum	869	680	7.8
33	Chillies	1331	7560	56.8

34	Pepper	126	250	19.7
35	Curry leaf	1357	Not available	150
36	Mint	5	Not available	150-200
37	Coriander	2086	Not available	6.0-7.0
38	Turmeric	2339	178670	76.39
39	Tamarind	955	55940	58.58

2.5. Weather data (Jan 2023 to December 2023)

Month	***Rainfall (mm)***	***Temperature ^{0} C***		***Relative Humidity (%)***	
		Minimum	***Maximum***	***Minimum***	***Maximum***
January, 23	0	23.5	31.9	59.4	98.2
February, 23	0	23.2	33.4	41.8	92.7
March, 23	4.0	24.1	38.1	30.8	90.4
April, 23	39.7	27.3	38.9	40.0	91.6
May, 23	119.3	27.3	37.3	51.3	93.0
June, 23	21.8	26.4	36.5	50.6	90.0
July, 23	78.7	26.4	35.4	54.4	92.7
August, 23	112.0	26.1	35.4	54.9	92.7
September, 23	0	26.1	35.9	53.3	94.2
October, 23	146.4	25.6	34.7	60.9	97.0
November, 23	350.4	25.0	32.7	66.9	99.6
December, 23	168.1	23.5	32.9	57.3	99.8
Total/Average	**1040.4**	**25.4**	**35.3**	**51.8**	**94.3**

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district 2021

Category	**Population**	**Production**	**Productivity**
Cattle			
Crossbred	3,22,202	22,55,414 (liters)	5-7 lit /Day /Animal
Indigenous	40,038	2,00,190 (liters)	3-5 lit /Day /Animal
Buffalo	40,912	2,45,472 (liters)	4-6 lit /Day /Animal
Sheep			
Crossbred	47,898	11,97,450 (Kg)	25 kg at market age
Indigenous	1,58,937	28,60,866 (Kg)	12–18 kg at market age
Goats	2,86,499	51,56,982 (Kg)	12-18 kg at market age
Pigs			
Crossbred	3,944	2,76,080 (Kg)	70 Kg at market age
Indigenous	8,721	4,36,050 (Kg)	40-50 Kg at market age

Rabbits	16,562	33,124 (Kg)	1.5-2 Kg at market age
Poultry			
Hens	4,19,68,683	-	
Desi (Egg)	-	-	70 Nos / Life span
Layers (Egg)	-	-	210 Nos / Life span
Desi (Meat)	-	-	2 kg with in a year
Broilers (Meat)	-	-	2.4 kg within 37 days
Ducks	4,804	12,010 (Kg)	2.5 Kg at market age
Turkey	25,425	1,77,975 (Kg)	3-7 kg within a year
Category	**Area (ha)**	**Production**	**Productivity**
Fish	6	60 (Tones)	1.25 g in year

2.7 Details of Adopted Villages (2023)

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	Pollachi	Pollachi (North)	Perumpathy	2019	Coconut	Lack of knowledge on new technology on storage	Post harvest management
		Anaimalai	RM Pudur	2017	Paddy and Dairy	Low yield due to old variety, nutrient deficiency Lack of knowledge on storage and labour scarcity	Integrated crop management and nutrient management in animals Farm mechanization
2	Coimbatore (North)	PNPalayam	Kuppuchipalayam	2019	Bengal gram, Bhendi	Low yield due to poor nutrient management and labour scarcity	Organic farming Integrated Crop Management Farm mechanization
3	Annur	Annur S.S. Kulam	Allapalayam	2019	Green gram Banana	Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Integrated nutrient Management
			Karayampalayam	2019	Millets	Lack of knowledge on new technology on value addition	Post harvest management and value addition
4	Sullur	Sullur, Sultanpet	Padhuvampalli	2022	Coconut, Sorghum, cassava	Low yield due to old variety, nutrient deficiency Lack of knowledge on new	Integrated crop management Post harvest management and value addition

						technology on value addition	
			Selakarasal	2022	Maize	Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Integrated Crop Management
			Jallipatti	2022	Onion	Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Integrated Crop Management
4	Mettupalayam	Karamadai	Pallapatti	2021	Amaranthus, Lab lab ,All crops And Dairy	Low yield due to old Varieties Unaware of composting techniques Low yield due to, nutrient deficiency	Varietal introduction and Evaluation Soil fertility management Nutrient management in animals
			Elluthukapudur	2019	Ragi	Low yield due to old Varieties	Varietal introduction and Evaluation
			Shanmugapuram	2021	Ground nut	Low yield due to old Varieties	Varietal introduction and Evaluation
			Mettupalayam	2019	Vegetables	Lack of knowledge on new technology on storage	Post harvest management
DFI villages							
5	Pollachi	Madukarai	Ellur	2017	Tomato ,Chillies and Jasmine	Low yield due to old variety, nutrient deficiency	Varietal introduction and Evaluation Integrated crop management and nutrient management
6	Kinathukadavu	Kinathukadavu	Govindapuram	2017	Groundnut	Low yield due to old variety, nutrient deficiency	Integrated nutrient management

2.8 Priority/thrust areas

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Paddy, Ground nut, Bengal gram, Ragi Tomato, Amaranthus and lab lab	Varietal Evaluation & introduction and mechanization
Paddy, Green gram, Chilli and Ground nut	Integrated nutrient management
Sorghum, winter jasmine	Varietal demonstration
Maize , Onion Coconut, and Bottle gourd	Integrated crop management
Composting	Soil fertility management
Bhendi	Organic farming
Dairy	Nutrient management
Paddy, Pulses, Coconut, Millets and vegetables	Post harvest management and Value addition

3. SALIENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements of Mandated activities (1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023)

S.No	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Technologies Assessed (No.)	**18**	**18**
2.	On-farm trials conducted (No.)	**9**	**9**
3.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (No.)	**17**	**17**
4.	Farmers trained (Nos)	**2400**	**2562**
5.	Extension Personnel trained (No.)	**100**	**125**
6.	Participants in extension activities (Nos)	**12000**	**37233**
7.	Production and distribution of Seed (in Quintal)	**2**	**4.91**
8.	Planting material produced and distributed (Nos)	**50000**	**70888**
9.	Live-stock strains and finger lings produced and distributed (Nos)	**100**	**196**
10.	Soil samples tested by Traditional Laboratory (No)	**600**	**850**
11.	Water, plant, manure and other samples tested (No.)	**50**	**70**
12.	Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers (No.)	**24000**	**36850**
13.	No.of Soil Health Cards issued by Traditional Laboratory (No.)	**600**	**850**

Give Salient Achievements by KVK during the year in bullet points:

- Training programme on “Scientific Bee Keeping ”
- Training programme on “STRY”
- Awareness programme on “Soil health and SHC distribution”
- Awareness programme on “Coconut White fly Management”
- Awareness programme on “Organic farming”
- Special programme implemented in Pallapatti for SC SP
- Vocational training programme to school children’s
- Cordinated “RAWE” programme for agri students
- Conducted and coordinated VBSY programm all over the district
- Celebration of International year of Millets
- Exhibited at national level “Agri fair’

4. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2021

OFT (Technology Assessment)

No. of OFTs		Number of technologies		Number of locations (Villages)		Total no. of Trials / Replications / Beneficiaries	
Targets	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**
9	9	18	18	9	9	245	45

FLD (crop/enterprise/CFLDs)

No of Demonstrations		Area in ha		Number of Farmers / Beneficiaries / Replications	
Targets	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**
17	17	35	35	160	160

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

Number of Courses			Number of Participants	
Clientele	**Targets**	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**
Farmers and Farm Women	75	97	2400	2561
Rural youth	10	13	300	351
Extn. Functionaries	5	5	100	125
Total	**90**	**115**	**2800**	**3037**

Extension Activities

Number of activities		Number of participants	
Targets	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**
500	**707**	**12000**	**37233**

Seed Production (q)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
2	**4.19**	**117**

Planting material (Nos.)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
50000	**70888**	**224**

5. Technology Assessments (OFTs) in Detail

Technology Assessment 1

1. Thematic area **:** Varietal Assessment

2. Title **:** Assessing the performance of Ragi varieties

3. Scientists involved : SMS Agronomy

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Kharif 2023 in five farmers' fields at Kandiyur village of Karamadai block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are Red soil with PH ranges from 7.4 to 8.2 and EC 0.16 to 1.1 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.52% with NPK status of 210-285, 14-21 and 268-315 kg/ ha respectively. The farming situation is Rainfed. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. Total rainfall received during the season was 342 mm with 34 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 26^{o}C to 33^{o} and minimum temperature of 17^{o} to 24^{o} was reordered. Relative humidity range of 81-92% was recorded. The cropping system was millets followed by Vegetables.

5. Problem definition / description:

Ragi is one of the most important millet crop cultivated in Coimbatore district. Repeated use of same seed every year has led to decreased vigor besides susceptible to drought, disease and insect pests due to mono cropping. Totally 150 ha of area was under rainfed. Ragi cultivation in Karamadai block, of which 85 ha area was affected by drought and disease during last cropping season .

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options with high yielding and drought tolerance variety were tested along with farmer's practice which is as follows:

Farmers Practice: Cultivation of local variety. For which the seeds available with the farmers or local vendors are used.

Technology Option I:

Cultivation of Ragi variety Indhravathi. A Ragi variety released by ANGRAU, Hyderabad Early maturity, High yield, Duration of 90-105 days, Yield 28 – 30q/ha. A high yield potential genotype with desirable grain quality and moderately resistant to foot rot and blast disease Seed treatment with Azospirillum and *Bacillus subtilis* @ 10g/kg of seed was practiced. Recommended plant protection measures were adopted for controlling the pest & diseases.

Technology Option II:

Cultivation of Ragi variety was **ATL 1.** This Ragi variety was released by TNAU ,Coimbatore. Moderately Resistant of leaf, neck and finger blasts. Sturdy culm and uniform maturity with nonlodging traits suited for mechanized harvesting Drought tolerant, Bold grains with high bulk density, Nutritionally rich grain and straw, High flouring capacity (92%), Suitable for value addition with consumer preferance, Duration 95 -105 days. It is a cross derivative of TNAU 900 x CO (Ra) 14 has recorded 3128 kg/ha and 2879 kg/ha under irrigated and rainfed conditions respectively. Multiple resistant for drought, pest and disease. Seed treatment with Azospirillum and *Bacillus subtilis* @ 10g/kg of seed was practiced Recommended plant protection measures were adopted for controlling the pest & diseases.

7. Critical inputs given: -

Sl. No.	Name of the inputs	Qty per trial	Cost per trial (Rs.)	No. of trials	Total cost for the Intervention (Rs.)
1.	Ragi seed (Variety: Inthravathi)	10 kg	4,677.00	5	8,647.00
	Bio fertilizer and Bio agents	3 kg			
2	Ragi seed (Variety: ATL 1)	10 kg	3,970.00		
	Bio fertilizer and Bio agents	3 kg			
	Total		**8,647.00**		

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	*No. of trials*	*Yield (q/ha)*	*Net Returns (Rs.in lakh./ha)*	*B:C ratio*
Farmers Practice Cultivation of Ragi variety Local	*5*	17.45	25,100	1.32
Technology Option 1 Ragi Variety: Indhravathi		23.24	56,940	1.69
Technology Option 1 Ragi variety ATL 1		25.08	68,300	1.83

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	*No .of trials*	*Plant population per M2*	*No of tive productive Tillers/plant*	*1000 seed (g)*

Farmers Practice Cultivation of Ragi variety local	*5*	27	4.2	2.7
Technology Option 1 Ragi Variety:Indhravathi		28	5.8	3.1
Technology Option 1 Ragi variety ATL 1		31	6.3	3.2

Description of the results:

Performance of two varieties has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Kandiyur village during Kharif 2023. The varieties assessed are

- Local varieties which was being cultivated by the farmers more than a decade
- Ragi Variety - Indhiravathi (ANGRU)
- Ragi Variety – ATL 1 (TNAU)

Among the three varieties, ATL 1 produced more number of Fingers/plant i.e.9 nos. The yield obtained from ATL 1 was 43.24q/ha when compared to local check (24.45 q/ha) and Indhravathi 33.24 q/ha) respectively which was 76.8% and 30.08% higher yield over Local check and Indhravathi varieties respectively. Gross cost incurred for cultivation were Rs.16,800/- ,Rs 17,100/- and Rs17,650/- & the Gross income obtained were Rs.28,056/- ,Rs.28,672/- and Rs. 24,920/- respectively for Indhravathi,ATL 1 and local cultivare. The Net return was high in ATL 11,572 i.e Rs.7,820 and 10,956/- compared to local check variety and Indhravathi. Hence the variety ATL 1 has higher BCR of 1.67 whereas it is 1.64 in Inthravathi and 1.46 in Local cultivar. Apart from this, Ragi Variety ATL 1 is multiple resistant to drought and pest and diseases. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Ragi variety ATL 1 can be ideally remunerative to Kandiyur and adjoining trible village of Karamadai block where millet is predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

9. Constrains faced: Availability of seed material

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

Ragi varieties ATL 1 performed better over local check and technological option II (Indhravathi) than local variety .Foliar application of Micronutrient reduces micro nutrient deficiency and improves grain formation.

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

Ragi variety ATL 1 can be recommended for cultivation in both Kharif and Rabi seasons, where there is marginal rain fall but even distribution is assured.

Technology Assessment 2

1. Thematic area **:** Varietal Assessment

2. Title **:** Assessing the performance Bengalgram varieties

3. Scientists involved : SMS Agronomy

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Rabi 2023 in five farmers' fields at Kuppuchipalayam village of Periyanaickampalayam block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are Block soil with PH ranges from 7.9 to 8.8 and EC 0.28 to 1.3 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.38% with NPK status of 198-260, 13-20 and 265-315 kg / ha respectively. The farming situation is Rainfed. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. Total rainfall received during the season was 315 mm with 18 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 28^{o}C to 31^{o} and minimum temperature of 18^{o} to 22^{o} was reordered. Relative humidity range of 81-90% was recorded. The cropping system was Millets followed by Pulses.

5. Problem definition / description:

Bengalgram is one of the important Pulse crop cultivated in Coimbatore district. Repeated use of same seed every year has led to decreased vigor besides susceptible to drought, diseases and insect pests due to mono cropping. Totally 365 ha of area was under rainfed Bengalgram cultivation in Periyanaickanpalayam block, of which 150 ha area was affected by flood and diseases during last cropping season .

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options with high yielding and drought tolerance variety were tested along with farmers practice which is as follows:

Farmers Practice: Cultivation of Jakki variety. For which the seeds available with the farmers or local vendors are used.

Technology Option I:

Cultivation of Bengalgram variety NBPG 47. Bengalgram variety released by ARS, Nanthiyal. Duration: 100-105 days, Yield: Rain fed: 16.5 q/ha, suitable for mechanical harvesting and Tolerance to fusarium wilt

Technology Option II:

Duration: 90-105 days, Yield: Rain fed: 16.5 q/ha, suitable for mechanical harvesting and Tolerance to fusarium wilt.

7. Critical inputs given: -

Sl. No.	Name of the inputs	Qty per trial	Cost per trial (Rs.)	No. of trials	Total cost for the Intervention (Rs.)
1.	Bengalgram (Variety: NBeG 47)	100 kg	10,000.00	5	20,000.00
	Bio fertilizer and Bio agents	3 kg			
2	Bengalgram (Variety: NBeG 49	100 kg	10,000.00		
	Bio fertilizer and Bio agents	3 kg			
	Total		**20,000.00**		

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	*No. of trials*	*Yield (q/ha)*	*Net Returns (Rs.in lakh./ha)*	*B:C ratio*
Farmers Practice Cultivation of Bengalgram variety Jakki	*5*	5.88	17, 204	2.01
Technology Option 1 Bengal gram Variety: NBeG 47		6.36	21, 485	2.12
Technology Option 1 Bengalgram variety NBeg 49		6.35	21,430	2.12

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	*No. of trials*	*Plant population per M²*	*No pods/plant*	*100 seed wt (g)*
Farmers Practice Cultivation of Bengalgram variety Jakki	*5*	29	36.4	29
Technology Option 1 Bengalgram Variety: NBeg 47		31	40.2	32
Technology Option 1 Bengal gram variety NBeG 49		31	39.6	30

Description of the results:

Performance of two varieties has been assessed in 5 farmers' field at Kuppuchipalayam village during Rabi 2023. The varieties assessed are

- ❖ Jakki which was being cultivated by the farmers more than a decade

- Bengalgram Variety – NBeG 47 (ARS,Nanthiyal)
- Bengalgram Variety –NBeG 49 (ARS,Nanthiyal)

Among the three varieties NBeG 47 produced more number of pods/plant i.e. 52 nos. The yield obtained from NBeG 47 was 6.36 q/ha when compared to local check Jakki (5.88 q/ha) and which was 8% and 0.1 % higher yield over local check Jakki and NBeG 49 varieties respectively. Gross cost incurred for cultivation were Rs.17, 425/- , Rs 17,360- and Rs 16,960/- & the Gross income obtained were Rs.36, 888 /- , Rs. 36,830 /- and Rs. 34,104/- respectively for NBeG 47, NBeG 49 and Jakki. The Net return was high in NBeG 47 i.e. Rs.21, 485 /- compared to local check variety Jakki and NBeG 49. Hence the variety NBeG 47 has higher BCR of 2.12 whereas it is 2.12 in NBeG 49 and 2.01 in Jakki. Apart from this, Bengal gram Variety NBeG 47 shows multiple resistant to drought and pest and diseases. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Bengal gram variety NBeG 47 can be ideally remunerative to kuppichipalayam village of periyanakienpalayam block where Bengal gram is predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

9. Constraints faced: Availability of seed material

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

Bengal gram varieties NBeG 47 performed better over local check and technological varieties of NBeG 49. More number of pods per plant could be obtained from NBeG 47 than the local variety Jakki. Foliar application of Pulse wonder reduces micro nutrient deficiency and improves pod formation.

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

Bengal gram variety NBeG 47 can be recommended for cultivation in both Kharif and Rabi seasons, where there is marginal rain fall and even distribution is assured.

Technology Assessment -3

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title: Assessment of the performance of high yielding Tomato Hybrids

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

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

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Tomato hybrids for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Kharif 2023 at Ellur village,

Madukarai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three Tomato hybrids in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (Hybrids) namely Tomato hybrid Arka vikas (Technology Option 1), CO - 4 (Technology Option 2) and Private hybrid - Sivam (Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The CO - 4 seeds were procured from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and Arka vikas seeds from Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.

Five farmers were selected and each farmer was conducted the trial in 0.2 hectare in each hybrid. Ploughed and brought the land to fine tilth and applied 25 tonnes/ha of Farm Yard Manure at the time of last ploughing. After that, ridges and furrows were formed with a spacing of 45 cm x 90 cm and transplanted the seedlings on the ridges. The seedlings were planted during last week of June 2023. Irrigation was given immediately after planting and also on third day and thereafter once in a three days interval. Integrated Crop Management practices were followed in all treatments of experiment.

Brinjal, Chillies, Cluster bean, Cotton and Sorghum are main cropping pattern in Ellur cluster and Irrigated farming system was followed in the research field. The field soil was well drained sandy loamy texture with pH range from 7.6 to 8.5. The fertility status of experimental soil was medium in nitrogen availability, medium in phosphorus availability and high in potash availability.

Normally, North east monsoon is the main rainy season in Coimbatore District. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. The total rainfall received during the season was 895 mm with 48 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 31^{o}C to 33^{o}C and minimum temperature of 21^{o}C to 24^{o}C was reordered. The relative humidity range of 87-92% was recorded.

5. Problem definition / Description:

Tomato is one of the important vegetable crops and widely cultivating in Coimbatore district. All seasons growing of this crop, Khraif, Rabi and Summer. Kharif is a main season for growing of Tomato in Coimbatore district. Private hybrid seeds are normally cultivated by farmers. Moderate yield, leaf curl virus and bacterial wilt are the major problem for cultivation of Tomato. To, overcome this problem, ICAR-KVK, Coimbatore used disease resistant hybrids and was conducted an On-farm testing for in the title of Assessment of the performance of high yielding hybrids of Tomato.

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	TO 1	TO 2
Cultivation of Private hybrid (Sivam)	Cultivation of Tomato hybrid Arka vikas	Cultivation of Tomato hybrid CO-4
Fruits are light green medium cylindrical. Potential yield of 73 t/ha.	Fruits are medium (80-90g), light green shoulder, deep red on ripening, suitable for fresh market, adapted for both rainfed and irrigated conditions. Potential yield of 85 t/ha. (IIHR,2022)	Fruits are flat round with thick pericarp (5.84 mm). Greenshoulder at breaker stage which turns to red colour at ripening. Moderately resistance to leaf curl virus. Potential yield of 92 t/ha (TNAU, 2020)

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

S.No.	Name of the critical inputs	Quantity (grams)	Value (Rs)
1	Tomato Hybrid Arka vikas	50	2000.00
2	Tomato Hybrid Co -4	50	1500.00
3	Arka vegetable special	25 kg	5000.00
4	Field board	1	299.00
		Total	8799.00

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (Q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice (Private Hybrid – Sivam)	5	582.36	295166.73	3.62	Average Individual fruit wt = 71 g % of leaf curl virus = 21.43 % of wilt incidence = 19.81
Technology Option 1 (Cultivation Tomato hybrid Arka Vikas)		648.35	343550.63	4.11	Average Individual fruit wt = 82 g % of leaf curl virus = 16.32 % of wilt incidence = 14.47
Technology Option 2 (Cultivation Tomato hybrid Co-4)		657.73	356302.14	4.42	Average Individual fruit wt = 84 g % of leaf curl virus = 7.6 % of wilt incidence = 9.26

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum Tomato yield (657.73 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (4.42) were found in the Technology Option 2 (Cultivation of Tomato hybrid Co-4). The lowest Tomato yield (582.36 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (3.62) were observed in Farmers practice (Cultivation of Private Hybrid – Sivam)

B. Yield attributing parameters

Results of the experiment revealed that, the Tomato hybrid CO- 4 was recorded maximum weight of individual fruit (84 g) when compared to Arka vikas (82 g) and Private hybrid Sivam (71 g)

C. Net Return parameter in Tomato hybrids

The Technology option 2 (Cultivation of Tomato hybrid Co-4) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 356302 / ha) followed by cultivation of Tomato hybrid Arka vikas (Technology option 1) of Rs. 343550 /ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 295166 /ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feed back of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Tomato hybrid Co-4 has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This variety has comparatively less affected by Wilt and leaf curl virus. Fruits are flat round with thick pericarp. Greenshoulder at breaker stage which turns to red colour at ripening. The other Hybrids of Arka vikas and Sivam were slightly affected by Wilt and leaf curl virus.

Farmers concluded that, Tomatohybrid Co-4 has recorded as higher yield and received higher income/ more profit when compared to other hybrids.

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

The Technology option 2 of Tomato hybrid Co-4 resulted in better growth, yield attributing parameters and B:C Ratio, when compared to other hybrids. The fruit size and colour was accepted in Coimbatore market.

Apart from the above statistics the Tomato hybrid CO-4 moderately tolerant to wilt and leaf curl virus . Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Tomato hybrid CO-4 can be ideal remunerative to Ellur village of Madukarai blocks where Tomato are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

Technology Assessment -4

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title: Assessment of new high yielding Amaranthus varieties

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

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

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Amaranthus varieties for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Kharif 2023 at Pallapatti village, Karamadai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three Amaranthus varieties in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (varieties) namely Arka Arunima (Technology Option 1), Vaika (Technology Option 2) and local cultivar (Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The Vaika seeds were procured from Kerala Agricultural University, Trisur and Arka Arunima seeds from Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.

Five farmers were selected and each farmer was conducted the trial in 0.2 hectare in each variety. Ploughed and brought the land to fine tilth and applied 25 tonnes/ha of Farm Yard Manure at the time of last ploughing. After that, raised beds were formed with a size of 2 m length x 1 m width and direct sowing is done. The seeds were sown during last week of august 2023. Irrigation was given immediately after sowing and also on third day and thereafter once in a three days interval. Integrated Crop Management practices were followed in all treatments of experiment.

Bhendi, Tomato, Cluster bean, and Banana are main cropping pattern in Pallapatti cluster and Irrigated farming system was followed in the research field. The field soil was well drained Red sandy loamy texture with pH range from 7.3 to 8.1. The fertility status of experimental soil was medium in nitrogen availability, medium in phosphorus availability and high in potash availability.

Normally, North east monsoon is the main rainy season in Coimbatore District. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. The total rainfall received during the season was 895 mm with 48 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 31^{o}C to 33^{o}C and minimum temperature of 21^{o}C to 24^{o}C was reordered. The relative humidity range of 87-92% was recorded.

5. Problem definition / Description:

Amaranthus is one of the important green leafy vegetable crops and widely cultivating in Coimbatore district. All seasons growing of this crop, Kharif, Rabi and Summer. Kharif is a main season for growing of Amaranthus in Coimbatore district. local cultivars are normally cultivated by farmers. Moderate yield, white rust and roting are the major problem for cultivation of Amaranthus. To, overcome this problem, ICAR-KVK, Coimbatore used newly released varieties and was conducted an On-farm testing for in the title of Assessment of new high yielding Amaranthus varieties.

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	TO 1	TO 2
Cultivation of local cultivars	Cultivation of Amaranthus variety Arka Arunima	Cultivation of Amaranthus variety Vaika
Moderate yield, white rust and roting are the major problem. Potential yield of 10 t/ha	Fast growing multi cut variety with purple colored leaves and stem. Excellent cooking quality. Rich in vitamins and minerals. Resistant to white rust. Potential yield of 26-28 t/ha. (IIHR,2020)	High yielding, late bolting. Multi cut variety with red coloured stem and leaves and long vegetative growth period. Potential yield of 20 t/ha (KAU, 2019)

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

S.No.	Name of the critical inputs	Quantity (grams)	Value (Rs)
1	Amaranthus variety - Arka Arunima	500	2000.00
2	Amaranthus variety- Vaika	500	1080.00
3	Arka vegetable special	20 kg	4000.00
4	Field board	1	299.00
		Total	7379.00

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (Q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice (Cultivation of local cultivars)	5	54.32	65823.79	1.53	% of White Rust = 14.72 % of Roting = 10.62

Technology Option 1 (Cultivation of Amaranthus variety - Arka Arunima)		69.71	145430.54	2.22	% of White Rust = 9.83 % of Roting = 8.42
Technology Option 2 (Cultivation of Amaranthus variety- Vaika)		73.51	161403.46	2.37	% of White Rust = 7.41 % of Roting = 6.94

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum Amaranthus variety (73.51 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.37) were found in the Technology Option 2 (Amaranthus variety -Vaika). The lowest Amaranthus yield (54.32 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (1.53) were observed in Farmers practice (Cultivation of local cultivars)

B. Yield attributing parameters

Earliness was observed in Amaranthus variety - Arka Arunima (21 days) followed by Amaranthus variety- Vaika (28 days).

C. Net Return parameter in Tomato hybrids

The Technology option 2 (Amaranthus variety- Vaika) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 161403 /ha) followed by cultivation of Amaranthus Arka Arunima (Technology option 1) of Rs. 145430/ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 65823/ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feed back of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Amaranthus variety- Vaika has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This variety has comparatively less affected by White rust and Roting. The stems of Vaika were very tender, attractive green in colour and easy to cook.

Farmers concluded that, Amaranthus variety- Vaika has recorded as higher yield and received higher income/ more profit when compared to other varieties.

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

The Technology option 2 of Amaranthus variety- Vaika resulted in better growth, yield attributing parameters and B:C Ratio, when compared to other varieties . The leaf colour colour was accepted in Coimbatore market.

Apart from the above statistics the Amaranthus variety - Vaika moderately tolerant to White rust and Roting. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Amaranthus variety- Vaika can be ideal remunerative to Pallapatti village of karamadai blocks where Amaranthus are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.\

Technology Assessment - 5

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title: Assessment of the performance of high yielding varieties of Lab lab (Bush type)

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

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

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Lab lab varieties for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Kharif 2023 at Pallapatti village, Karamadai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three Lab lab varieties in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (varieties) namely CO -16 (Technology Option 1), Arka Shambhram (Technology Option 2) and local cultivar (Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The CO-16 seeds were procured from TamilNadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and Arka Shambhram seeds from Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.

Five farmers were selected and each farmer was conducted the trial in 0.2 hectare in each hybrid. Ploughed and brought the land to fine tilth and applied 25 tonnes/ha of Farm Yard Manure at the time of last ploughing. After that, ridges and furrows were formed with a spacing of 45 cm x 30 cm and directly sowing on the ridges. The sowing were done on second week of July 2023. Irrigation was given immediately after sowing and also on third day and thereafter once in a three days interval. Integrated Crop Management practices were followed in all treatments of experiment.

Bhendi, Tomato, Cluster bean, and Banana are main cropping pattern in Pallapatti cluster and Irrigated farming system was followed in the research field. The field soil was well drained Red sandy loamy texture with pH range from 7.3 to 8.1. The fertility status of

experimental soil was medium in nitrogen availability, medium in phosphorus availability and high in potash availability.

Normally, North east monsoon is the main rainy season in Coimbatore District. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. The total rainfall received during the season was 895 mm with 48 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 31ºC to 33ºC and minimum temperature of 21ºC to 24ºC was reordered. The relative humidity range of 87-92% was recorded.

5. Problem definition / Description:

Lab lab is one of the important vegetable crops and widely cultivating in Coimbatore district. All seasons growing of this crop, Kharif, Rabi and Summer. Kharif is a main season for growing of Lab lab in Coimbatore district. local cultivars are normally cultivated by farmers. Moderate yield, Pod borer and Rust are the major problem for cultivation of Lab lab. To, overcome this problem, ICAR-KVK, Coimbatore used newly released varieties and was conducted an On-farm testing for in the title Assessment of the performance of high yielding varieties of Lab lab (Bush type)

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	**TO 1**	**TO 2**
Cultivation of local cultivars	Cultivation of Lab lab variety CO -16	Cultivation of Lab lab variety Arka Shambhram
Moderate yield, Pod borer and Rust are the major problem. Potential yield of 10-12 t/ha	Early bearing with 50 days for first harvest, 12-15 pickings can be made in four months duration, Less Infestation by pod borer (5.5%). Potential yield of 16.5 t/ha. (TNAU ,2023)	Plants are medium tall and photo-insensitive. Pods are flat, light green, medium long, medium width and ready for harvest in 55 days. Potential yield of 15 t/ha (IIHR, 2020)

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

S.No.	**Name of the critical inputs**	**Quantity (grams)**	**Value (Rs)**
1	Lab lab variety CO -16	1500	450.00
2	Lab lab variety Arka Shambhram	1000	300.00
3	Arka vegetable special	25 kg	5000.00
4	Field board	1	299.00
		Total	6049.00

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (Q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice (Cultivation of local cultivars)	5	103.97	122806.67	2.16	% of Rust = 16.49 % of Pod borer = 13.95
Technology Option 1 (Cultivation of Lab lab variety- CO-16)		134.23	196092.18	2.98	% of Rust = 7.91 % of Pod borer = 8.52
Technology Option 2 (Cultivation of Lab lab variety- Arka Shambhram)		121.64	165665.36	2.63	% of Rust = 11.26 % of Pod borer = 10.74

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum yield (134.23 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.98) were found in the Technology Option 1 (CO-16). The lowest yield (103.97 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.16) were observed in Farmers practice (Cultivation of local cultivars)

B. Yield attributing parameters

Earliness was observed in Lab lab variety – CO-16 (51 days) followed by Arka Shambhram (65 days).

C. Net Return parameter in Tomato hybrids

The Technology option 1 (Lab lab variety- CO-16) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 196092 /ha) followed by cultivation of Arka Sambhram (Technology option 2) of Rs. 165665/ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 122806/ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feed back of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Lab lab variety- CO-16 has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This variety has comparatively less affected by Pod borer and Rust . Early bearing with 51 days for first harvest, 14 pickings can be made in four months duration.

Farmers concluded that, Lab lab variety- CO-16 has recorded as higher yield and received higher income/ more profit when compared to other hybrids.

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

The Technology option 1 of Lab lab variety- CO-16 resulted in better growth, yield attributing parameters and B:C Ratio, when compared to other varieties . The Pods are flat, light green, medium long, medium width was accepted in Coimbatore market.

Apart from the above statistics the Lab lab variety- CO-16 moderately tolerant to Pod borer and Rust. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Lab lab variety- CO-16 can be ideal remunerative to Pallapatti village of karamadai blocks where Lab lab predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

Technology Assessment -6

1. Thematic area: Integrated Nutrient Management

2. Title: Assessing the performance of different nutrient sprays in Greengram

3. Scientists involved: SMS Soil Science

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Rabi 2023 in five farmers fields at Allapalayam village of Annur block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are red sandy loam with PH ranges from 7.8 to 8.2 and EC 0.11 to 0.14 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.43 with NPK status of 202 - 323, 12 - 16 and 299 – 348 Kgs/ Ha respectively. The farming situation is limited irrigation. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. The total rainfall received during the season was 895 mm with 48 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 30^oC to 33^o and minimum temperature of 18^o to 22^o was reordered. The relative humidity range of 84-93% was recorded. The cropping system was pulse based cropping system.

5. Problem definition / description:

Greengram is one of the important pulse crop cultivated in Annur block of Coimbatore district. Continuous cultivation and indiscriminate use of fertilizers, more input cost led to poor grain yield and pest and disease incidences. Totally 288 ha of area was under greengram cultivation in Anaimalai block, of which 112 ha area was affected by poor yield, pest and diseases during last cropping season.

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options from TNAU, IFFCO were tested along with farmers practice which is as follows:

Farmers Practice: Soil application of macro nutrients alone

Technology Option I: Soil test based fertilizer recommendation, N as Nano urea. (First spray at tillering stage and Second spray at flowering stage) (IFFCO)

Technology Option II: Soil test based fertilizer recommendation (TNAU) and foliar application of DAP 2 %

7. Critical inputs given: -

Sl. No.	Name of the inputs	Qty per trial	Cost per trial (Rs.)	No. of trials	Total cost for the Intervention (Rs.)
1.	Nano urea	500 ml	600.00	5	4250.00
2	DAP	5 kg	250.00		
	Total		**850.00**		

8. Results:

Table : Performance of the technology

Technology Option	*No.of trials*	*Yield (q/ha)*	*Net Returns (Rs.in lakh./ha)*	*B:C ratio*
Farmers Practice : Soil application of macro nutrients alone	*5*	3.44	20420	1.52
Technology Option 1: Soil test based fertilizer recommendation, N and P as Nano DAP. (First spray at 45 th DAS and Second spray at 60 th DAS) (IFFCO)		3.71	35760	2.10
Technology Option 2 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation (TNAU) N and P as DAP. (First spray at 45 th DAS and Second spray at 60 th DAS)		3.62	33940	2.06

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	*No.of trials*	*No of tillers/ plant*
Farmers Practice : Soil application of macro nutrients alone	*5*	17.4
Technology Option 1: Soil test based fertilizer recommendation, N and P as Nano DAP. (First spray at 45 th DAS and Second spray at 60 th DAS) (IFFCO)		19.3
Technology Option 2 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation (TNAU) N and P as DAP. (First spray at 45 th DAS and Second spray at 60 th DAS)		19.2

Description of the results:

Performance of two technologies has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Allapalayam village during Rabi 2023. The technologies assessed are i) Farmers practice ii) IFFCO Nano DAP iii) TNAU – Soil test based fertilizer recommendation and DAP

The above technologies were assessed in 5 farmers field at Allapalayam village of Annur Block. The yield obtained from Nano DAP plot was 8.53 q/ha when compared to STCR (8.24 q/ha) and Farmers practice (7.21 q/ha) respectively. Gross cost incurred in Nano DAP technology, TNAU technology were Rs.32,760/-and Rs.31,920/-/-and the Gross income obtained were Rs. 68,240/- and Rs. Rs.65,920/- respectively. The Net return was high in nano technology i.e Rs. 35,760/-, TNAU technology i.e. Rs.33940/- compared to farmers practice i.e Rs 20,420 /-.Hence the yield from the Nano urea technology is higher BCR of 2.1 , TNAU technology had BCR of 2.0 , whereas it is 1.7 in farmers practice. Hence it could be concluded that Nano DAP Technology can be ideal for greengram crop in Allapalayam village of Annur block.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feed back of the farmers involved:

IFFCO Nano DAP along with soil test based fertilizer recommendation have performed well and got more pods and yield when compared to TNAU and farmers Practice.

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

IFFCO technology is very effective and it can be taken for further up scaling and wider spread.

Technology Assessment -7

1. Thematic area: Integrated Nutrient Management

2. Title: Assessing the performance of different micronutrients in chilli crop for higher yield

3. Scientists involved: SMS Soil Science

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Kharif 2023 in five farmers fields at Ellur village of Madukarai block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are red sandy loam with PH ranges from 7.5 to 8.2 and EC 0.09 to 0.14 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.47 with NPK status of 267 - 341, 14 - 20 and 351 – 425 Kgs/ Ha respectively. The farming situation is well and bore well Irrigated. A good amount

of rainfall was received during the season. The total rainfall received during the season was 895 mm with 42 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 30ºC to 33º and minimum temperature of 18º to 22º was reordered. The relative humidity range of 84-93% was recorded. The cropping system was vegetable based cropping system.

5. Problem definition / description:

Chilli is one of the important vegetable crop cultivated in Madukarai block of Coimbatore district. Poor soil fertility, Soil borne pests led to poor grain yield and pest and disease incidences. Totally 524 ha of area was under chilli cultivation in Madukarai block, of which 382 ha area was affected by poor yield, pest and diseases during last cropping season.

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6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options from IIHR, TNAU were tested along with farmers practice which is as follows:

Farmers Practice: Soil application of macro nutrients alone

Technology Option I: Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with IIHR micronutrient application

Technology Option II: Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU micronutrient application

7. Critical inputs given: -

Sl. No.	Name of the inputs	Qty per trial	Cost per trial (Rs.)	No. of trials	Total cost for the Intervention (Rs.)
1.	IIHR Micronutrient	4 kg	1200.00	5	14,250/-
2	TNAU Micronutrient	5 kg	1650.00		
	Total		**2850.00**		

8. Results:

Table : Performance of the technology

Technology Option	*No.of trials*	*Yield (q/ha)*	*Net Returns (Rs.in lakh./ha)*	*B:C*
Farmers Practice: Soil application of macro nutrients alone	*5*	182.5	1,31,660/-	2.50
Technology Option 1 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with IIHR micronutrient application		242.5	2,08,190/-	3.51

Technology Option 2 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU micronutrient application		227.5	1,88,080/-	3.21

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	*No.of trials*	*No of pickings/ plant*
Farmers Practice: Soil application of macro nutrients alone	*5*	10
Technology Option 1 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with IIHR micronutrient application		15
Technology Option 2 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU micronutrient application		14

Description of the results:

Performance of two technologies has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Ellur village during Kharif 2023 The technologies assessed are i) Farmers practice ii) IIHR Micronutrient iii) TNAU – Micronutrient

The above technologies were assessed in 5 farmers field at Ellur village of Madukarai Block. The yield obtained from IIHR plot was 242.5 q/ha when compared to TNAU (22.75 q/ha) and Farmers practice (18.25q/ha) respectively. Gross cost incurred in IIHR technology, TNAU technology were Rs. 82,810/-, and Rs.84,920/- and the Gross income obtained were Rs. 2,91,000/-, and Rs.2,73,000/- respectively. The Net return was high in IIHR technology i.e Rs. 2,08,190/-, TNAU technology i.e. Rs.1,88,080 /- compared to farmers practice i.e Rs 87,810 /-.Hence the yield from the IIHR technology is higher BCR of 3.51 , TNAU technology had BCR of 3.21 , whereas it is 2.5 in farmers practice. Hence it could be concluded that IIHR Technology can be ideal for chilli crop in Ellur village of Madukarai block where tomato are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feed back of the farmers involved:

IIHR Micronutrient along with soil test based fertilizer recommendation have performed well and yield when compared to TNAU and farmers Practice.

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

IIHR Micronutrient is very effective and it can be taken for further upscaling and wider spread.

Technology Assessment -8

1. Thematic area **:** Nutrient Management

2. Title **:** Assessing the performance of nutrient management in Groundnut

3. Scientists involved : SMS Soil science

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Rabi 2023 in five farmers fields at Govindapuram village of Kinathukadavu block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are Red soil with PH ranges from 7.8 to 8.2and EC 0.11 to 1.1 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.44% with NPK status of 223-311, 13 -18 and 302-345 Kgs/ ha respectively. The farming situation is Rainfed. A good amount of rainfall was received during the season. Total rainfall received during the season was 425 mm with 28 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 27^{o}C to 33^{o} and minimum temperature of 18^{o} to 23^{o} was reordered. Relative humidity range of 82-91% was recorded. The cropping system was Groundnut followed by Sorghum.

5. Problem definition / description:

Groundnut is one of the important oilseed crops cultivated in Coimbatore district. Poor soil fertility, improper nutrient management, drought, Soil borne pests led to poor grain yield and pest and disease incidences. Totally 438 ha of area was under rainfed groundnut cultivation in Kinathukadavu block, of which 354 ha area was affected during last cropping season .

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options with different nutrient management practices were tested along with farmers practice which is as follows:

Farmers Practice: Application of farmyard manure and FACTAMFOS alone

Technology Option I: STCR, Foliar application of Groundnut Rich at flowering and pod formation stage (2 kg / ac / spray), Soil application of Azospirillum 2 kg and PSB 2 Kg Soil application of TNAU MN mixture @ 5 kg /ac

Technology Option II: STCR , Soil application of P Bio consortium (PSB @ 2 Kg /ac + PSF @2 Kg /ac + VAM @ 5 Kg /ac) during sowing, Soil application of micronutrients 5 Kg/ac

7. Critical inputs given: -

Sl. No.	Name of the inputs	Qty per trial	Cost per trial (Rs.)	No. of trials	Total cost for the Intervention (Rs.)
1.	Groundnut rich	10 Kg	1160/-	5	10,500/-

	Azospirillum	5 Kg			
	PSB	5 Kg			
	TNAU MN mixture		940/-		
2	VAM	25 Kg			
	P Bio consortium	10 Kg			
	TNAU MN mixture	5 Kg			
	Total		**2100/-**		

8. Results:

Table : Performance of the technology

Technology Option	***No.of trials***	***Yield (q/ha)***	***Net Returns (Rs.in lakh./ha)***	***B:C ratio***
Farmers Practice Application of farmyard manure and FACTAMFOS alone	*5*	15.23	34,550/-	1.57
Technology Option 1 STCR with TNAU Nutrient management practices		18.36	64,630/-	1.78
Technology Option 1 STCR with ANGARU Nutrient management practices		17.45	55,680/-	1.66

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	***No. of trials***	***Plant population per M2***	***No. of pods / plant***
Farmers Practice Application of farmyard manure and FACTAMFOS alone	*5*	27	24
Technology Option 1 STCR with TNAU Nutrient management practices		28	32
Technology Option 1 STCR with ANGARU Nutrient management practices		28	30

Performance of two technologies has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Govindapuram village during Kharif 2023 The technologies assessed are i) Farmers practice ii) STCR with TNAU Nutrient management practices iii) TNAU – STCR with ANGARU Nutrient management practices

The above technologies were assessed in 5 farmers field at Govindapuram village of Kinathukadavu Block. The yield obtained from TNAU plot was 18.36 q/ha when compared to ANGARU (17.45 q/ha) and Farmers practice (15.23 q/ha) respectively. Gross cost incurred in TNAU technology, ANGARU technology were Rs. 82,250/-, and Rs.83,920/- and the Gross income obtained were Rs. 1,46,880/-, and Rs.1,39,600/- respectively. The Net return was high in TNAU technology i.e Rs. 64,630/-, ANGARU technology i.e. Rs.55,680 /- compared to farmers practice i.e Rs 34,550 /-.Hence the yield from the TNAU technology is higher BCR of 1.78 , ANGARU technology had BCR of 1.66 , whereas it is 1.39 in farmers practice. Hence it could be concluded that TNAU Technology can be ideal for groundnut crop in Govindapuram village of Kinathukadavu Block. where groundnut are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feed back of the farmers involved:

Application of Bioagents, Micronutrients and groundnut rich along with soil test based fertilizer recommendation have performed well when compared to ANGARU technology and farmers Practice.

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

TNAU nutrient management practices is very effective and it can be taken for further upscaling and wider spread.

Technology Assessment -9

1	**Thematic area**	**:**	Post Harvest management
2	**Title**	**:**	Assessing the Performance of storage techniques in Cereals and Pulses.
3	**Scientists involved**	**:**	SMS Home Sciences
4	**Details of farming situation**	**:**	NA

5. Problem definition / description:

In India, post-harvest losses caused by unscientific storage, insects, rodents, microorganisms etc., account for about 10 per cent of total food grains. The major economic loss caused by grain infesting insects is not always the actual material they consume, but also

the amount contaminated by them and their excreta which make food unfit for human consumption. About 500 species of insects have been associated with stored grain products. Nearly 100 species of insect pests of stored products cause economic losses. In our operational area, the major problem of Lack of awareness about new technology on increasing the storage life of cereals and pulses was noticed in Annamalai block. To overcome above problems, we have conducted on farm trail on Assessing the Performance of storage techniques in cereals and pulses at RM.Pudur village of Annamalai block.

6. Technology Assessed: (give full details of technology as well as farmers practice)

S.No	***Technology Option***	***No.of trials***
1	**Technology 1**(IRRI Super bag) The Super Bag is a farmer-friendly storage bag that allows cereal grains and other crops (e.g., maize or coffee) to be safely stored for extended periods. The Super Bag fits as a liner inside existing storage bags (e.g., woven polypropylene or jute bags). Super Bags have the following benefits: 1. Extend the germination life of seed for planting from 6 to 12 months, 2. Control insect grain pests (without using chemicals), and 3. Improve the head rice recovery of stored grain typically by 10 %	5
2	**Technology 2** (TNAU Sweet flag) TNAU Sweetflag 6% : It is Eco-Friendly and residual free pulses and cereal seed protection, enhance the seeds productivity by 12% - 15% during delayed monsoon seeds can be stored for longer period, without any quality damage. Seeds treated with this technology shall be consumed as grains also, as there are no toxic residues. No fumigation required in storage.	
3	**Farmers practices** (Stored in Gunny bag)	

Above technology was assessed in five farmers stall, in RM Pudur village of Annamalai block. All the five participants belong from small farmers. Training and method demonstration were conducted for selected beneficiaries. Farmer's feedback was collected

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

S.No	**Critical inputs**	**Quantity**	**Values (Rs)**
1	IRRI Super bag	50 no	4500.00
2	TNAU Sweet flag	10 lt	4500.00
3	Transport		1000.00
		Total	**10000.00**

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Storage period without pulse beetle (days)	Weight kg (Bengal gram)	Data on Other performance indicators
Technology1(IRRI Super bag)	5	120	50	Consumer feedback,
Technology 2(TNAU Sweet flag)		120	50	
Farmers practices (Stored in gunny bag)		68	48.2	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

9. Constraints: Nils

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

- Farmer's feedback also collected the participants expressed that IRRI Super bag and TNAU sweet flag 6 EC both have better shelf life.
- IRRI Super bag and TNAU sweet flag 6 EC exhibited good performance in Paddy, cowpea, Horse gram and bengalgram seeds that can be stored for a longer period of 4 to 6 months without any quality and damage.

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

- Among this better acceptance and increase shelf life (up to180 days) was observed in both technology in Paddy, cow pea, Horse gram and Bengal gram. In treated Paddy, cow pea and Bengal gram there was no beetle found where as in farmer practice the pulse beetle was up to 32 %.
- This technology will be promoted large number of entrepreneurs through line departments and KVK trainings.

6.FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS IN DETAIL

Agronomy 1

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Integrated Crop management in Paddy Co 55**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Cereals
Thematic area	:	Integrated Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	Seed rate (Co 55)– 7.5 Kgs/Ha treated with Azospirillum and Phosphobacteria@200 g, *Bacillus subtilis* @10gm/kg of seed,Trichi cards 10cc/acre each of chilonis and jappanicum
Season and year	:	Kharif 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Co 55 variety gave 20 % more yield compare to local variety ADT 42.More number of tillers were observed.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Use of Trichocards reduces leaf folder and stem borer incidence upto less than 9 %.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 3, Diagnostic visit 6 , Method demonstration 3

Agronomy- 2

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Varietal demonstration of Co 32 multi purpose Sorghum variety with Integrated crop management**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Millets
Thematic area	:	Integrated Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	Seed (Co 32)– 7.5 Kgs/Acre treated with Bio fertilizer @200 gm/acre of seed and Soil application of Micro nutrient
Season and year	:	Kharif 2023
Farming situation	:	Rain fed
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Application of Micro nutrient reduces micro nutrient deficiency and improves grain filling resulted in high grain yield was recorded in demonstration as against farmers practice.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Co 32 variety gave 69 % more yield compare to local variety Sencholam. This variety is moderately resistance to pest and disease.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 Diagnostic visit 5 Method demonstration 2

Agronomy- 3

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Integrated Crop management in Thenai ATL 1**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Cereals
Thematic area	:	Integrated Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	Seed rate (ATL 1)– 7.5 Kgs/Ha treated with Azospirillum and Phosphobacteria@200 g,*Bacillus subtilis* @10gm/kg of seed,Trichi cards 10cc/acre each of chilonis and jappanicum
Season and year	:	Kharif 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	ATL 1 variety gave 28 % more yield compare to local variety Local.More number of tillers were observed.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Use of Bio fertilizer reduces 25 % Nitrogen usage.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 1, Diagnostic visit3 , Method demonstration 2

Horticulture- 4

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration on Black night shade Variety CO-1**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Black night shade
Thematic area	:	Varietal demonstration
Technology demonstrated	:	• Demonstration of High yielding hybrid • Foliar spray of micronutrients
Season and year	:	Rabi 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	0
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Increased leaf quality and quantity yield by foliar application of vegetable special in Black night shade in cultivation
Feedback of the Scientist	:	The Cultivation of Black night shade variety Co-1 has performed well in both growth and yield stages. The leaf size shape was long with dark green, So the market acceptance was good..
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 Method demonstration 2 Field day 1

Horticulture- 5

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration on Bottle gourd hybrid CO-1**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Bottle gourd
Thematic area	:	Varietal demonstration
Technology demonstrated	:	• Demonstration of High yielding hybrid • Foliar spray of micronutrients • Eraction of lure
Season and year	:	Kharif 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Increased fruit quality and quantity yield by foliar application of vegetable special in Bottle gourd cultivation
Feedback of the Scientist	:	The Cultivation of Bottle gourd hybrid Co-1 has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This variety has comparatively less affected by fruit fly . The fruit size shape was long with dark green, So the market acceptance was good..
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 Exhibition 1 Method demonstration 2 Field day 1

Horticulture- 6

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Banana variety Nendiran**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Banana
Thematic area	:	Integrated crop Management
Technology demonstrated	:	• Soil application of Paecilomyces @ 2.5kg/ac for Nematode management • Beuvericide 40 traps / ac and Pseudostem injection for weevil management • Micronutrient deficiency rectified by spraying of Banana special @ 0.5 %
Season and year	:	Summer 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Increased fruit quality and quantity yield by foliar application of Banana special in Banana
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Soil application of Paecilomyces is effectively controled Nematode population and eraction of Beuvericide traps reduced weevil management in Banana
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 Exhibition 1 Method demonstration 2 Field day 1

Horticulture - 7

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Integrated Crop management in Coconut**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Coconut
Thematic area	:	Integrated crop Management
Technology demonstrated	:	• Effective moisture conservation by using coconut husk • Increased nutrient uptake, reduced budden shedding by root feeding of coconut tonic • Eraction of yellow sticky trap and release of *Encarsia spp* for reducing white fly incidence
Season and year	:	Summer 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	0
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	17% higher yield was recorded in demonstration compare to local check
Feedback of the Scientist	:	IPM strategies reduces production cost
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 3 Exhibition 2 Method demonstration 5 Field day 1

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**ICM in Maize**
Crop/Enterprise	:	**Maize**
Thematic area	:	Integrated Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	Soil test based fertilizer application, Integrated nutrient management, Need based pesticide usage
Season and year	:	Rabi 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	2
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Soil and Foliar application of micronutrients increased the seed quality and weight
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Need based IPM practices reduced the pest incidence
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 4 Exhibition 1 , Method demonstration 4

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Organic farming in Bhendi**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Bhendi
Thematic area	:	Organic farming
Technology demonstrated	:	Soil fertility management, Integrated nutrient management, Need based pest management
Season and year	:	Rabi, 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	2
Area proposed (ha):	:	2
Actual area (ha)	:	2
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Foliar application of micronutrients increased the fruit quality and weight
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Soil application of bioagents reduced the soil borne problems
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 3 Method demonstration 4

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration of composting technology**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Composting
Thematic area	:	Soil Fertility Management
Technology demonstrated	:	Rapid vermicomposting technology
Season and year	:	Kharif 2023 to Rabi 2023
Farming situation	:	Irrigated
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	2
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	It is easy to adopt and low maintenance cost
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Composting process is very fast as it is integrated with bio mineralizer treatment
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 5 Method demonstration 5

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration of Arka High Humidity storage box for leafy vegetables**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Leafy vegetables
Thematic area	:	Postharvest management
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of Arka High Humidity storage box for leafy vegetables
Season and year	:	Throughout the year
Farming situation	:	NA
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	3
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	-
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ Green leafy vegetables, mint and Coriander stored in Arka High Humidity storage box had higher freshnessss period up to 3 to 4 days.
Feedback of t she Scientist	:	➢ With no electricity consumption and without any refrigeration, freshness of green leafy vegetables is retained in Arka High Humidity storage box. It is highly suitable for vegetable retail shops and vegetable vendors. ➢ This technology will be promoted in large number of entrepreneurs through line departments and KVK trainings.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training -4 Exhibition -3 Method demonstration-3

Home Science – 12

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration on ecofriendly and cost-effective method of preserving copra (Copra Guard)**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Coconut
Thematic area	:	Nutritional security
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ 1.Spraying of copra guard ➢ 2.Drying
Season and year	:	Throughout the year
Farming situation	:	NA
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	2
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	-
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ The partners have expressed application of copra guard prevents microbial growth during cloudy season. Spraying of copra guard did not affect some physical characteristics like sun-dried copra such as colour, hardness, and water content.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ It is an eco-friendly and cost-effective method of preserving copra ➢ Eco-friendly processed copra was obtained. ➢ Farmers and stock holders are very happy and actively involved in these demonstrations
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 3 Training to Extension Functionaries 2,Method demonstration 4 Exhibition 3

Home Science – 13

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		EDP on Demonstration of coconut-based value-added products
Crop/Enterprise	:	coconut
Thematic area	:	Value addition and income generation
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ 1.Product developments, ➢ 2.Value addition, ➢ 3.Packing & Labelling
Season and year	:	Throughout the year
Farming situation	:	NA
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	3
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ The product of coconut oil based homemade soaps have good market and consumer feedback. One Liter of oil gave 16 number of Soap at the weight of 75 gms and fetch additional income of Rs. 286 per liter of oil
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ Products like coconut cookies, coconut idlipodi, coconut pickle, and coconut oil based homemade soaps were demonstrated. ➢ Two SHGs like Vellai pura and Vidyal members were adopted coconut oil based homemade soap preparation technologies.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 4, Training to Extension Functionaries 3, Method demonstration 3 Exhibition - 2

Home Science – 14

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		EDP on Nutrient dense Ready to use (RTS)Multigrain mix
Crop/Enterprise	:	Millet
Thematic area	:	Value addition and Income generation/
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ 1.Product developments, ➢ 2.Value addition, ➢ 3.Packing & Labeling
Season and year	:	Throughout the year
Farming situation	:	NA
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	3
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	3
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ The product of Nutrient dense Ready to use (RTS) Multigrain mix have good market and consumer feedback and fetched additional income of Rs.65 /kg of Nutri mix.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ Products like, Multigrain mix laddu, desert, Chapathi and Cookies were demonstrated. ➢ Two SHGs members were adopted millet-based value-added product preparation technologies.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 4, Media coverage 1, Training to Extension Functionaries 1, Method demonstration 4, Exhibition - 5

Animal Science – 15

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Demonstration of TANUVAS - SMART mineral mixture on production and performance of Cow
Crop/Enterprise	:	COW
Thematic area	:	Animal nutrition
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of TANUVAS - SMART mineral mixture
Season and year	:	Throughout the year
Farming situation	:	NA
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ Area specific mineral mixture gives more milk yield
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ Increasing milk production and milk quality.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings 1 Method demonstrations 2
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extn Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 1, Method demonstration 3

Animal Science – 16

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Introduction of TANUVAS mineralized salt lick
Crop/Enterprise	:	Sheep and Goat
Thematic area	:	Animal nutrition
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of TANUVAS mineralized salt lick
Season and year	:	Throughout the year
Farming situation	:	NA
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	10
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ Weight gain was increased upto 1 kg
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ Deficiency symptom was reduced
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings 1 Method demonstrations 2
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extn Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 1, Method demonstration 3

Agricultural Engineering– 17

b. **Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period**		
1. Technology-1		**Tractor Drawn Seed drill in Rainfed Bengal gram production**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Bengal gram(NBeG 27)
Thematic area	:	Farm Mechanization
Technology demonstrated	:	Demonstration of Tractor Drawn seed drill (ANGRAU model) in rainfed Bengal gram production system was demonstrated for maintaining the proper row and plant spacing with recommended depth for better seed germination and plant population, which results yield 10.8 % increase towards better economic returns.
Season and year	:	Rabi 2023
Farming situation	:	Rainfed
Source of fund	:	ICAR
No of locations (Villages):	:	1
No. of demonstrations (replications/farmers/beneficiaries):	:	10
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers	:	No of SC/ST Farmers: Nil Men Farmer (G) :8 Women Farmer (G) :2
Area proposed (ha):	:	4.0
Actual area (ha)	:	4.0
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Because of its high performance, it helps to reduce the time and operational cost. Because of the operational system of its Tractor Drawn Seed Drill (ANGRAU - Model), it ensures proper spacing of row and plants. Proper and recommended plant population leads to better yield (Compared to farmers' practice, we recorded 10.8 % high in yield) and better economic returns
Feedback of the Scientist	:	The high performance of the TD seed drill is accepted by the Bengal gram production farmers It helps to reduce the seed rate 36.5 kg /ha, operational cost Rs 4,050 /ha and the time 3.10 hrs./Ha. Timely sowing operation leads to better plant Germination/ population, yield and economic gains. It ensures the proper line/row spacing in crop production system, which results to reduce the seed rate and. Intercultural operation cost, compared to the manual sowing method (Broadcasting) method,

		Proper and recommended plant population leads to better yield(Compared to farmers' practice, we recorded 15.6 % high in yield) and better economic returns
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 , Method demonstration 2

EXTENSION STUDIES

STUDY ON PERFORMANCE OF SOLAR DEHYDRATOR MADE BY MRS. SANGEETHA

The purpose of the present study is to examine the effects of solar drying techniques using the innovative solar dehydrator and to observe the shelf-life of dried Curry leaves, Moringa, Banana and Coconuts.

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE INNOVATION

Mrs. Sangeetha Devanand is residing at Mettupalayam in Coimbatore District, which is surrounded by Western Ghats. In this area larger quantities of harvested crops are usually lost due to inappropriate storage, microbial contamination, insect infestation, birds and rodent's damage.

The post-harvest losses of crops have become important issue. Most agricultural products at the time of harvesting are with high moisture content, which causes deterioration due to the growth of fungal & bacteria, thus storage of agricultural product at safe moisture content has become difficult. To overcome this issue our innovator has developed domestic solar dehydrator.

Studies were carried out for observing the drying efficiency of solar dehydrator using curry leaves, moringa leaves, banana and coconut. It was also aimed at standardizing the processing technology of dried curry leaves-powder, dried moringa leaves-powder, dried banana-banana fig and dried coconut-copra. We observed that all above four dried commodities are free from dust particles and insects when the solar dehydrator was used with natural drying technique. The time required for removing moisture in curry leaves by using solar dried was found as 24 hours and 40 minutes as against open drying. In moringa leaves it took 12 hours. When compared to conventional method of drying in (48 hours). For banana fig production using solar dehydrator it was possible in 120 hours and for copra production it was 92 hours.

7. Technology Week Celebrations

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants
Gosthies	1	412
Lectures organised	2	248
Exhibition	4	516
Film show	1	412
Fair	2	248
Farm Visit	16	81
Diagnostic Practical's	4	108
Distribution of Literature (No.)	5	412
Distribution of Seed (q)	100 pockets	100
Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	2	42
Bio Product distribution (Kg)	2	20
Bio Fertilizers (q)	2	3
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	2	112
Others- (Bee hives)	7	108

8.Training/workshops/seminars etc. attended by KVK staff

S No	*Name of the staff*	*Title*	*Dates*	*Duration*	*Organized by*
1	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science Mrs.P Gomathi SMS – Home Science And FPOmembers	Cross learning	27.04.2023	1 day	Kazhani FPO
2	Mr.S.Sureshkumar SMS Agronomy Mr Sagadevan SMS - Horticulture	Celebration of International year of Millets	26.05.2023	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
3	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science	Enterpurnership development	09.06.2023	1 day	Karpagam college , Coimbatore
4	Mr.S.Sureshkumar SMS Agronomy	Millet mela	11.06.2023	1 Days	Coimbatore

5	Mr.V.Muthukumar Farm Manager	Effective Farm management	03.08.2023 to 04.08.2023	3 days	TNAU, Coimbatore
6	Mrs.P Gomathi SMS – Home Science	Value addition	24.08.2023	1 day	Coimbatore
7	Mr.S.Sureshkumar SMS Agronomy	HDPS –Exposure visit	31.08.2023	1 day	CICR, Coimbatore
8	Mr Sagadevan SMS - Horticulture	Crop booster	31.08.2023	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
9	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science	Organic farming	13.09.2023	1 day	Nehru college , Coimbatore
10	Ms.P.Pavitra, Lab technician	Soil diagnostic labouratory	21.09.2023	1 day	IIHR, Bangalore
11	Mrs.P Gomathi SMS – Home Science	Celebration of International year of Millets	25.09.2023	1 day	SNS Coimbatore
12	Dr P Kumaravadivelu Senior Scientist & Head	Mango Dip	11.10.2023	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
13	Mr Sagadevan SMS - Horticulture	XVI Agri congress meet	12.10.2023	1 day	COCHIN
14	Mr.S.Sureshkumar SMS Agronomy Mr Sagadevan SMS - Horticulture	Climatological resilience	08.11.2022	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore

Details of collaborative / externally funded / sponsored projects / programmes implemented by KVK. (2023)

S.No	*Title of the programme / project*	*Sponsoring agency*	*Objectives*	*Duration*	*Amount (Rs)*
1	Quality vegetable production	IIHR Bengalure	Skill Training	1 day	95,000.00
2	Organic millet cultivation, Value addition and Marketing	ATMA, Coimbatore	Skill Training	6 days	42,000.00
3	Evaluation of Portable Solar Driyer (Farmers innovation)	MRGS Traders Mettupalayam	Evaluation	-	15,000.00

9. SUCCESS STORIES

Rural entrepreneurship through Bee Keeping

Introduction

Our Kendra has conducted skill training programmes for farmers, farm women and unemployed youth in agriculture and allied activities. Last seven years totally 1018 training programmes were conducted with a duration of 1-7 days. These programmes were conducted for the unemployed youth to involve them more intensively in agriculture and allied aspects. Need based training was conducted for farmers both ‘on’ as well as ‘off’ campus. This was mainly aimed at involving the farmers, entrepreneurs, Rural youth with proper technical knowledge, in our major interventions as well as to handle any problem in crop management process, more particularly nutrient management and plant production aspects. Many programmes were conducted in coconut, vegetable cultivation besides other horticultural crops. Programmes were also conducted on animal science and allied activities. Secondary agriculture was given due importance in view of doubling the production and achieving the profit level of more than 200 % of what was being achieved earlier.

Our Krishi Vigyan Kendra Coimbatore has conducted Skill training named as Bee Keeper in the year of 2018-19 with the finical support of Agricultural Skill Counsil of India, New Delhi. In this event totally 20 participants in and around Coimbatore have participated. One of the leading farmer Mr.Manikada Kalidhas residing in Nallampalayam village of SS Kulam block is actively participated in ASCI programme. Our progressive farmer and leading entrepreneur Mr. Manikandan’s constant effort in Agriculture starts from his Child hood. His adoption of new technologies, convergence with other department and contribution

to the primary agriculture is noteworthy which has resulted in development of Marutham Bee farm at district level.

Plan, Implement and Support:

The ASCI training on scientific methods in Bee keeping was conducted at our Kendra. During this programme importance of Bee keeping, Handing of Bee keeping system, Insect and disease management, Colony management, Identification of Bee Flora, Honey harvesting, Processing and Preservation of Honey sessions were handled. With the guidance and support of the Kendra Mr. Manikandan started Bee farm at his farm and with the help of his friends and family members he has decided to develop Bee colonies.With continuous effort he has developed five to ten Colonies for breeding purpose. He was further sought the guidance of the Kendra to obtain help in sales of Bee colonies, Accessories, Honey, Branding, Labelling and marketing techniques. He sold his bee colonies to needy peoples. KVK exhibition, Agriculture fairs in the brand name of **MARUTHAM.** He also uses social media like AIR, Whatsapp, Instagram, websites, You tube to popularize his bee farms and promote sales. The Marutham Bee farm is thus established as a training cum practicing center at village level for students, research scholars, budding bee keepers and entrepreneurs.

Outcome:

In collaboration with KVK, KVIC, Department of Agriculture and Horticulture he handled 18 Bee keeping topics on importance of bee keeping, Colony management, Pest and Disease management etc., in his sessions totally 482 participants such as farmers farm women, College students, School students have actively participated and benefited.

In convergence with other departments, he is acting as a resource person for conducting Bee keeping training and method demonstration at farm level. Our Kendra also recognized him as a master trainer for Bee keeping programmes. In addition, TNAU has recognized as a progressive Bee Keeper in the department of Agricultural Entomology, CPPS and he is a member of National Bee board, New Delhi.

At present Mr. Manikandan is maintained three types Bees in his farm for breeding and training purpose. The variety of bees maintained are as follows:

- The Indian hive bee – "**Apis cerana indica"** – 100 colonies

- The European or Italian bee – "**Apis mellifera"** – 2 colonies
- "**Dammer bee or Stingless bee"** – 10 colonies

Varieties of Honey collection

- Multi floral honey in Coimbatore belt
- Drumstick honey from Trippur, Dindugal.

With the support of other bee keepers, last year onwards he has started honey trading business and following are some of his achievements on sales:

Achievement from 2021 to till date:

S.No	Enterprises through bee keeping	Amount (Rs)
1	Box with Colonies (182 numbers)	4,00,400.00
2	Bee Accessories 1. Extractor- 25 no 2. Knife – 6 nos 3. Smoker – 12 nos 4. Empty Box – 200 nos	 37500.00 390.00 4200.00 1,40,000.00
3	Colonies (52 nos)	62400.00
4	Honey – 1 ton	600,000.00
	Total	**12,44,890.00**

Impact on Employment generation:

Through the Sold of Bee keeping accessories and Honey he obtained an additional net income of Rs. 2,95,600 besides he also employed one male and one female laborers on regular basis.

Recognition:

For upgrading beekeeping knowledge Mr.Manikandan was **completed Diploma in Apiculture** with the support of Kongunadu College of Arts and Science and Recognized by Bharathiyar university Coimbatore. Our Kendra's continuous motivation and support at present **Mr.Manikandan is acting as a Secretary** for **Tamilnadu Beekeepers association** .

10.Details of innovative methodology, innovative technology and transfer of Technology developed and used during the year by the KVK

S.no	Innovative methodology	Transfer of technology
1	Agri Business School	Training ,method demonstration and product development was carried out for Millets Moringa ,Banana, Milk and Honey based products
2	Group dynamic approaches	Formation of new farmer's producer company at two blocks namely Mettupalayam vegetable producer company, Coconut and Banana producer company. Supply of quality inputs to farmers partners Implementation of FLD programmes on ICM in vegetables for ensuring quality of Agricultural commodities
3	Farmers Producer organization	Direct marketing of fresh vegetables to the consumers
4	Tribal Treasure – Product development and branding	Training ,method demonstration and product development for Tribal Resources

11.Details of 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
1	Thrips in paddy, cotton and cowpea	Spraying of extract of neem leaves, tobacco, Notchi and Pungam in equal proportion of water for 3 days.	The bitterness of the extract of leaf mix act as pest repellent especially effective against sucking pests.
2	Leaf minor in groundnut, sun flower and vegetable crops	Foliar spray of crushed neem seed kernel extract.	The active principle 'Azadiractin' present in neem seed kernel extract controls sucking pests effectively.
3	Seed/Sucker/Sett Treatment with vasambu (Acorus Calamus)	Treat seeds of all crops, banana suckers and sugarcane setts with the extract of vasambu before sowing / planting to control seed borne diseases.	The extract of vasambu prevents seed borne diseases.
4	Rodent in coconut trees	Fish meal dipped in concentrate nuvacran (pesticides) and kept on the coconut bunch	The smell of fish meal attracts rodents and the pesticides formula kills the rodents.
5	Prevention of foot and mouth diseases in animals	Equal quantities (500 gm) of neem and vilvam leaves were boiled with 4 litres of water. The 4 litres extract should be made into 250 ml. This concentrated extract should be given in alternate days 4 times per animal.	To better taste prevents and destroys the wounds.
6	Easy removal of placenta in animals	Soon after calving for removal of retained placenta, the animal is fed with 3 kgs of Bhendi or Sesamum oil cake	The calcium in Bhendi facilitate easy removal of placenta
7	Control of plant poisoning	Oral application of mixture of lime juice with castor oil for plant poisoning.	The bitter taste and lime juice absorb the poison and push out through cow dung
8	Worm infestation	Oral application of two pieces of Areacanut soaked in 100 ml of butter milk (sour) for 12 hours.	The bitter taste of the product controls the worm's infestation.
9	Damage of wooden support (post) by termites	Spraying of salt solution (1 kg of saline in 6 liter of water) on the affected wooden supports	The corrosive nature of sodium chloride solution kills the termites immediately.

10	Nematodes in banana	Soil application of neem cake powder alone (or) mixing with fertilizer	The active ingredient 'Azadiractin' present in neem cake controls nematodes population in soil
11	The nematode population in the soil is high	Ploughing with indigenous wooden plough made out of neem tree	While ploughing, the neem effect from the edge of the plough gets mixed with the soil hence the nematodes in the soil are controlled to some extent.
12	Storage methods at home	Dried Chillies about one kilogram / (100 g) are mixed with rice, red gram, dhal horse gram, cowpea etc. and stored for a year at home level. Thulasi or Neem leaves also used and mixed with pulses for storage.	This practice of home level storage provides a very good impact as the strong & hot smell of Chillies keeps the mites and insects away from the gains. The farm women can use the grains as well as the Chillies for cooking throughout the year.
13	First Aid for Scorpion / Wasp bites relief.	Rubbing of cut surface of small onion on scorpion / wasp bites is a practice to get immediate pain relief. This technology is very simple and cheap and anyone can do this practice.	The small onion contains alkaloid enzyme which acts on the bite surface quickly for immediate relief from the pain.
14	Storage of gourd seeds	While storing gourd seeds like pumpkin, ash gourd, bottle gourd, snake gourd and bitter gourd seeds are mixed with ash.	Protect the seeds from insects and for better germination.
15	Storage of Millets	Storing of millets such as Samai, Varagu, Thenai, Kuthiraivali are mixed with dried soil binding lemon grass	Protect the Grains from insects

12.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./Unit)	After (Rs./Unit)
Seed treatment in pulses	182	53	18600.00	23400.00
Fodder production	72	81	14000.00	18300.00
Foliar application of IIHR Banana special	294	92	326000.00	452800.00
Value addition millets	62	79	Unaware of value addition in millets and millet based products.	❖ Due to processing and value addition the millet can be effectively utilized. ❖ Additional income gained Rs.12000/per month

13.Box item for APR 2023 (similar to APR 2022)

ICAR KVK COIMBATORE – VIKSIT BHARAT SANKALP YATRA – 2023

ICAR KVK Coimbatore along with other Central Government Agencies is conducting Viksit Bharat Sankalp yatra (VBSY) Programme at District level since 28th November'23. As a part of this programme an event was held at Mettupalayam on 09.12.2023, which was attended by Sri. Sanjay Garg Additional Secretary (DARE) who has explained about the VBSY programme. In this event honorable Mos for Information and Broad casting, Fisheries and Dairy Dr. L. Murugan was the Chief Guest and has inaugurated and flagged of the VBSY VAN which is equipped with all Central Government schemes display, videos and information booklets. During this programme nearly 618 farmers, Stakeholders, Entrepreneurs, School children and youth have participated. Ujwala scheme benefits, Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Suganya Samman Nithi schemes of postal department and benefits of tribal schemes were distributed to beneficiaries from respective Central Government agencies. ICAR –KVK, our Progressive stakeholders, Entrepreneurs and Farmers have also exhibited their various processed food products and technologies for creating awareness. Earlier Dr.P.Kumaravadivelu, Senior Scientist and Head has explained about the programme VBSY and its concepts besides welcoming the gathering. All scientists of the Kendra have coordinated to ensure the public are made to understand various Government Schemes for their welfare.

	
Honorable Minister L. Murugan Ji addressing VBSY Programme at Kalampalayam	**Shre Sanjay Garg Additional Secretary (DARE) addressing VBSY Programme at Mettupalayam**

14. One page report on skilling - outcome of skilling - entrepreneurship development programmes conducted, enterprises established, handholding by KVK - outcome in terms of income, employment generated etc.

Our Progressive leading entrepreneur Mrs. Prema constant effort in entrepreneurship starts from her middle of the age. Her adoption of new technologies, convergence with departments and contribution to the secondary agriculture is noteworthy and resulted in development of a model millet processing unit in the district.

The EDP training on Value added products from millets was conducted at our Kendra. During this programme Training and method demonstration of millet-based products were done. Packing, labelling, Branding, marketing was also been supported by the Kendra. Once upon a time she was working as a teacher now she has turned into a successful entrepreneur. Many audience including women, men, students and young entrepreneurs got inspired from her media programmes

Significant achievements made in Millets

- Production of Millet based value added products (Millet noodles, Vermicelli, Pongal Mix etc.,)
- From 2019 onwards totally 56 tons of millet-based products were produced. The processed product was marketed in different countries such as Malaysia, Qatar, USA, UK and Sydney.
- Every month Mrs. Prema earns Rs. 60,000 and sells her products in the brand name of" NARPAVY**"**
- Through this processing unit has four women employees belonging to lower middle class get regular employment opportunity and get income of Rs.10000 / per month.
- The unit is thus established as a skill development cum practicing center at city level for students, research scholars, budding and aspiring entrepreneurs.
- She sold her products through gated communities, KVK exhibitions, Agricultural fairs, Departmental stores and nearby towns of the district. She also used social media like Facebook, AIR, Whats app, and YouTube to popularize her products and promote sales.

	
Acting as a resource person in KVK	**Receiving award from Honorable CM of TN**

15. One case of successful technology application and dissemination: a technology which has passed through OFT, FLD, Trainings, Mainstream Extension (State Department of Agriculture), large scale adoption by farmers (in terms of area, additional income, input savings, saving of natural resources *etc*.)

ICM in Groundnut variety Dharani.

Introduction

Groundnut is one of the important Oilseed crops cultivated in Kinathukadavu, Madhukarai, Annur and Pollachi blocks of Coimbatore district. A trial was carried out during 2018 in five farmer's fields (Five acre) at Govindapuram village of Kinathukadavu block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu as the farmers were getting low yield and facing drought problem. The soil type of the trial plots are red soil with PH ranges from 7.2 to 8.4 and EC 0.14 to 1.45 dSm^{-1}. Average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.42% with NPK status of 190-297, 8-12 and 295-320 kgs/ ha respectively. Total rainfall received during the season was 612 4 mm with 32 rainy days. Maximum and minimum temperature recorded were 30^{o}C to 33^{o}C and 18^{o}C to 22^{o}C respectively. The relative humidity range of 84-93% was recorded. The cropping system was Groundnut followed by millets. Attempt was made to assess groundnut varieties such as TMV 7, Co 6 and Dharani for finding suitability in Govindapuram cluster of Kinathukadavu block.

Problem identified

- Repeated use of same seed of low yielding old variety every year has led to decreased vigor, yield and poor income
- Drought Intolerance

KVK Intervention

On Farm Trail followed by Cluster Front Line Demonstration and Large scale demonstration in convergence with Department of Agriculture was the intervention made by the KVK.

Out put

Performance of three varieties has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Govindapuram village during 2018. The varieties assessed were i) TMV 7 which was being cultivated by the farmers more than a decade ii) Groundnut Variety Co 6 iii) Groundnut Variety - Dharani. Among these three varieties, Dharani produced more number of pods i.e.46. with good yield of 18.5q/ha when compared to local check TMV

7(6.83q/ha) and Co 6(17.15q/ha) respectively which was 9.9 % higher over local check TMV 7 variety and 7.87% higher over Co 6 which was subjected for assessment.

Out Come

The groundnut variety Dharani (RARC, Tirupathi) is found (assessed) to be promising in Govindapuram cluster and was further spread with an area of 150 Ha, with the support of Department of Agriculture. In general the productivity of 18.31 q/h is achieved on an average with a gross income of Rs.1,06,198/ha.Rs.13,168 has been an additional income per hectare which has led to Rs.24, 25,200 in that particular cluster. Cost of cultivation drastically brought down by our intervention mechanization. The saved total amount from above said area was Rs.12, 91,500

16.Linkages

Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
Universities: ➢ Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore .	➢ Technical backstopping for all Agriculture and Horticulture crops ➢ Collaboration for conducting training programmes and development programmes for Agriculture and Horticulture enterprises
➢ Tamil Nadu Veterinary Animal Sciences University, Chennai	➢ Technical backstopping for all livestock enterprises and Entrepreneurs development programmes ➢ Support received for conducting mandated activities like OFT, FLD and training programmes
➢ Avinashilingam University, Coimbatore.	➢ Technical backstopping for women and child development programmes
Central Institutes ➢ Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Coimbatore	➢ Technical resource / guidance for improved and new technologies in cotton cultivation ➢ Joint implementation of mandated activities like OFT, FLD and training programmes
➢ Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), Coimbatore	➢ Technical support for implementation of farm mechanization programmes in Bengal gram and Groundnut ➢ Technical support for banana Pseudo stem recycling programmes
➢ Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore	➢ Technical guidance for the production of bio fertilizer and bio agents for rural youth
State departments ➢ Department of Agriculture ➢ Department of Horticulture	➢ Involving the departments while conducting mandated activities like OFT, FLD and training programmes

➢ Department of Animal Husbandry ➢ Department of Agricultural Engineering ➢ Department of Sericulture ➢ Department of Forests	➢ ATMA training programmes ➢ Formation of FPOs ➢ Participation in exhibitions and farmers fairs ➢ Assessed and Proven technologies are transferred to farmers through line departments.
Nationalized banks ➢ NABARD ➢ Indian Overseas Bank ➢ State Bank of India ➢ Union Bank of India ➢ Indian Bank	➢ Financial assistance for Formation of SHG/JLG/ Farmers Club and Farmers producer organization
➢ District Rural Development Agency, Collectorate, Coimbatore.	➢ Formation of IFS Model in all blocks utilizing MNREGA workers ➢ Spark training to TOT's
➢ District Social Welfare Office, Coimbatore.	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes for SHGs
➢ Tamil Nadu Mahalir Thittam, Tamil	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes for SHGs
➢ Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation.	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes
➢ Farmers Club Federation, Coimbatore district	➢ Establishment of Agri clinics in different parts of the district for quality input supply ➢ Formation of Annam producer company, Mettupalayam vegetable producer company, Coconut and banana producer company **Other Farmers producer companies** Technical guidance to Vinayaga coconut producer company, Karpagaviruksham coconut producer company, Pollachi coconut producer company, Anaimalai coconut producer company, Pasumai coconut producer company, Kottur Malaiyandipatinam coconut producer company, Thirumoorthy farmers producer company, Vellingiri farmers producer company, Coimbatore Agroforestry producer company, Tamil Nadu coconut producer company federation.
➢ Department of Agriculture Kerala	➢ For Entrepreneurs development programmes
➢ Good shepherd NGO Coimbatore	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes for SHGs
➢ Community Polytechnics Coimbatore	➢ For Entrepreneurs development programmes

17. AWARDS and RECOGNITIONS

KVK, KVK Staff, KVK Contact Farmers etc. at district, state, national and international level supported by copies of certificates and photographs

<table>
<tr><td>  </td><td> 
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<tr><td>Best Bee Keeper award received by Mr Manikandan</td><td>Best Enterperneur award received by Mrs Prema</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Best Enterperneur award received by Mrs Prema</td><td>Best Farm Innovator award received by Mrs Sangeetha</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Best Organic farmer award received by Mr Prabhu</td><td>Best Organic farmer award received by Mr Prabhu</td></tr>
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18. Important Visitors to KVKs during 2023 (with photographs)

Honorable Minister L. Murugan Ji in VBSY programme at Kalamapalayam village

Honorable Minister L. Murugan Ji in VBSY programme at Kalamapalayam village

Discussion with Honorable Minister L. Murugan Ji in VBSY programme at Mettupalayam

Shre Sanjay Garg Additional Secretary (DARE) addressing VBSY Programme at Mettupalayam

Honorable Minister L. Murugan Ji in VBSY programme at Jadayampalayam village

Honorable Minister L. Murugan Ji in VBSY programme at Jadayampalayam village

	
Honourable Union Minister for Jalshakthi and Tribal Welfare Sri Bishweswar Tudu VBSY Prog at Kalapatty	**Honorable Ex Deputy Chief Minister UP Shree Dinesh MP in VBSY programme at Pollachi North**
	
Honorable Ex Deputy Chief Minister UP Shree Dinesh MP in VBSY programme at Malumichampatty	**Honorable Ex Deputy Chief Minister UP Shree Dinesh MP in VBSY programme at Malumichampatty**

PHOTOS

Photos on performance of technologies in OFTs and FLDs, Trainings, Extension Programmes, Other Extension Activities, Important Visitors, Awards and Recognitions (KVK, Staff, Farmers) *etc*.

Jpeg/png format with good resolution for printing (300 dpi, RGB/CMYK)
Title must have the KVK Name, activity (OFT/Training/Visitor/award *etc*.) and short description.
Also upload the photo in the link provided

One photo for Annual Zonal Award

Honourable Union Minister Shree L Murugan Ji and Shre Sanjay Garg Additional Secretary (DARE) participated in VBSY Programme and PM web casting programme at Mettupalayam