ANNUAL REPORT 2024

FOR THE PERIOD

JAN 2024 to DEC 2024

ICAR

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA

(Host: Sri Avinashilingam Educational Institutions)

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Index

PROFORMA FOR PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORT
(1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024)

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 Education Trust Institutions, Coimbatore**
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	:	09363103481
Email	:	avinashilingamtrustoffice@gmail.com

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

Name of the Senior Scientist and Head	:	**Mrs P Gomathi**
Residential Address	:	2/240, K3A, Ram Nagar, Chikkarampalayam Post Karamadai, Coimbatore – 641 104
Phone No	:	-
Mobile No	:	06382816174, 09952291346
Email	:	gomathimanikvk@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	It is not yet sanctioned to our KVK. Proposal submitted under XIIth plan.				-		
7	Threshing floor							
8	Farm godown							
9	Shed							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	*Year of purchase*	*Cost (Rs.)*	*Total kms. Run*	*Present status*
BOLERO ZLXBSIV	2015-16	799966.00	154761	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)	Good
9.	Computer with UPS	2012-13	74,430.00 (From RF)	Good
10	Printer – 1 No	2015-16	10,500.00 (From RF)	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	Need service
24	Epson LCD Projector	2018-19	35500.00	New one
25	HP lap Top computer (2 Nos)	2023-24	1,00,000.00	New one

Implements				
26	Power Tiller	1982-83	41,600.00	Not in working condition
27	Thrasher	1982-83	17,000.00	Fully depreciated
28	Power weeder	2006-07	75,000.00	Good
29	Tractor Mahindra Bhomy Buthira	2010-11	5,00,000.00	Good
30	Power Tiller	2010 -11	1,47,170.00	Good
31	Motorized Earth Augur	2012-13	21,000.00	Good
A.V. Aids				
32	Colour Television	1984-85	7,700.00	Fully depreciated
33	Video cassette player	1987-88	10,000.00	Fully depreciated
34	Over Head Projector	1983-84	3,222.00	Fully depreciated
35	Slide Projector	1983-84	3,600.00	Fully depreciated
36	Camera	2001-02	3,950.00	Fully depreciated
37	Digital Camera	2004-05	17,095.00	Fully depreciated
38	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 : 19.03.2024

No of Participants : 34

S. No	Member	Recommendations/Suggestions
1.	**Dr.P.P.Murugan,** Director of Extension Education, TNAU, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK should take necessary steps to recruit Senior Scientist and head, SMS Animal Science, Agriculture Engineering for effective functioning of the KVK ❖ Kendra should take awareness on Soil health management, Organic farming, Nutrigarden, Drone usage, Value addition in millet, Ornamental fish culture, Vermicomposting, Mushroom production and Apiculture ❖ KVK should document all success stories of farmers, entrepreneurs ❖ Develop a Manual on Governmentsubsidy schemes of State and Central to the farming community ❖ Collaborate with Central institutes for exposure visits and farmers mela
2.	**Dr. Krishnaveni** Joint Director of Agriculture Coimbatore.	❖ KVK can work together with agriculture department to popularize latest technologies in agriculture
3	**Dr. S. Sukumar** Regional Joint Director of AH, Coimbatore	❖ To motivate farmers for timely vaccination and deworming. ❖ Create awareness on calf rearing and infertility management in cattle
4	**Dr. Rajula Shanthi** Principal Scientist, ICAR – Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.	❖ To create awareness on short duration Sugarcane variety like CO 11015 , CO 86032 to the farmers ❖ To promote SBI integrated farming model for sustainable farming ❖ To create awareness on entrepreneurs development programme on sugarcane production

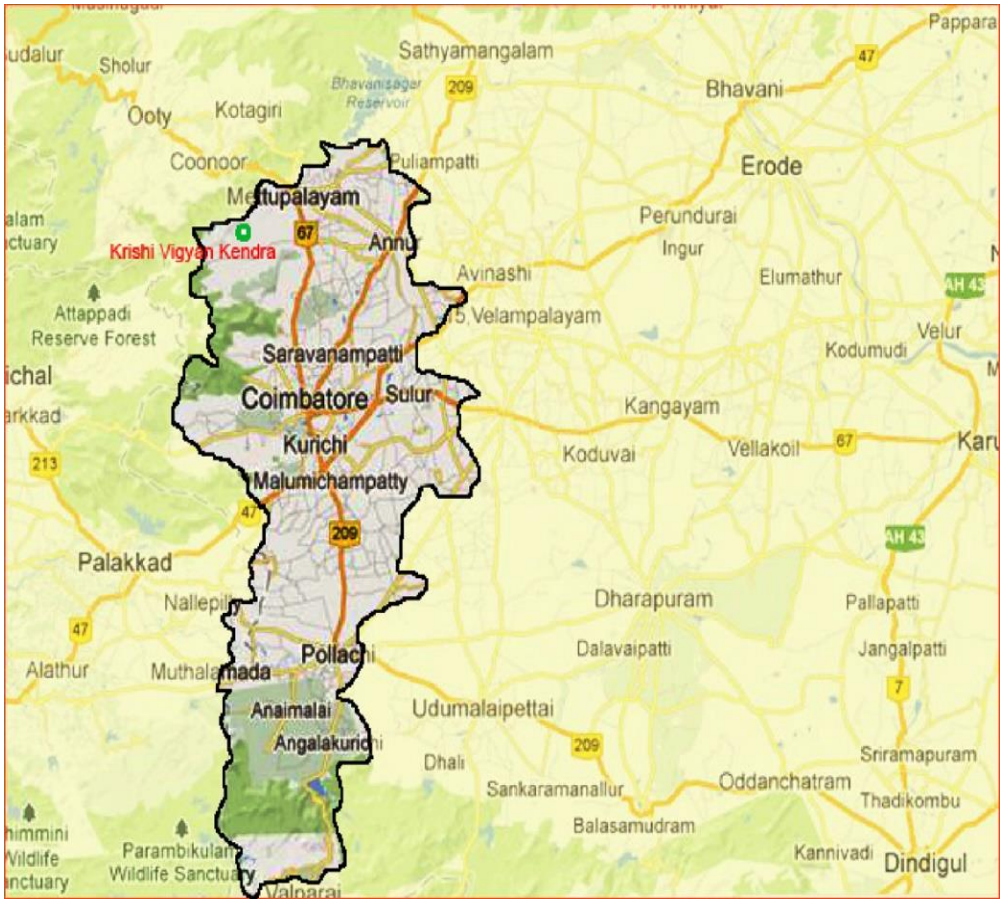
5	**Dr. T. Senthil Kumar** Principal Scientist, ICAR - Centre Institute of Agriculture Engineering, Coimbatore.	❖ KVK should recruit SMS Agriculture Engineer to support Coimbatore district farmers ❖ Kendra can include Banana injector, banana fiber extractor, onion planter and cassava harvester in demonstration programmes ❖ KVK can facilitate Farm machinery and equipment maintenance to the service providers
6	**Dr. R. Arumugam** Prof & Head TANUVAS Training Centre Saravanampatty Coimbatore	❖ To promote TANUVAS technologies to enhance fodder and milk production. ❖ To create awareness on mixed fodder bank and balance nutrition to the livestock. ❖ To promote small poultry unit, calf rearing unit and backyard poultry to the farmers ❖ Create awareness on mastitis management and other vaccination for livestock and poultry ❖ To facilitate direct selling outlet for fresh milk to consumers
7	**Dr. Usha Rani** Principal Scientist, ICAR – Central Institute of Cotton Research, Coimbatore.	❖ Create awareness on precision farming in cotton ❖ Can organize exposure visit to CICR Coimbatore for learning latest technologies in cotton farming
8	**Mr. Jitendhar** Lead Bank Manager, Canara Bank Coimbatore.	❖ Can create awareness on KCC and other financial assistance schemes in agriculture and allied sectors
9	**Ms. Madhubala** Assistant Director of Horticulture Coimbatore.	❖ Need more trainings on latest technologies in horticulture to extension functionaries ❖ Provide skill training of apiculture, nursery management and mushroom production to the entrepreneurs ❖ Create awareness on white fly management through cluster approach
10	**M. Sivasankar .M** Assistant Inspector of Sericulture Department of Sericulture	❖ Promote quality mulberry seedlings to the farmers through KVK
11	**Mrs. Haseena** Assistant engineer Agriculture Engineering department	❖ To facilitate skill training programme to maintaining farm machineries in convergence with department of agriculture engineering ❖ To create awareness on government subsidies schemes to the farmers
12	**Sri. Muthusamy** Chairman, Aranganathar FPO, Karamadai, Coimbatore Dt	❖ To facilitate market outlet for organic products, value added products and fresh milk

13	**Mr. Rangasamy** Chairman, Aram FPO, Karamadai, Coimbatore Dt	❖ To create awareness on importance of soil & water testing and organic carbon to the farmers.
14	**Mr. Ponrajprabhu** Progressive farmer, Pannimadai village Periyanaickenpalayam Block, Coimbatore District	❖ Provide skill training for machinery operation, drone spraying and other agricultural operations. ❖ Provide trainings on fisheries, piggery and organic farming to needed farmers. ❖ Create awareness on subsidies to be available for women entrepreneurs.
15	**Mr. Thiruvengadam** Chairman, Pasumai FPO, Perumpathy, Kinathukadavu block.	❖ Create awareness on TNAU cococon and Whitefly Management Technology to coconut farmers
16	**Krishnasamy** FPG Chairman and Progressive farmer Thondamuthur	❖ To create awareness on Bee keeping, Soil testing and Importance of solar drier.
17	**Mr. Balakrishnan** Progressive farmer, Pathuvampally Village Sulur Block, Coimbatore District	❖ Facilitate micro nutrient analysis in soil through KVK. ❖ Create awareness on Azolla production, Bio char production, and Nematode management in vegetable, mineral mixture for animal and integrated pest management in coconut.
18	**Mr. Ajith** Progressive farmer, RM Pudur Village Anaimalai Block, Coimbatore District	❖ Create awareness on integrated nutrient and pest management in coconut. ❖ To create awareness on production and in paddy mechanization.
19	**Mrs. Lalitha** Progressive farm women Idikarai village, SSKulam Block, Coimbatore District	❖ Create awareness on Importance of medicinal plants, poultry farming and organic farming.
20	**Mrs. Vasanthamani** Progressive farm women Koothamandi village, Karamadai Block, Coimbatore District	❖ To give importance of organic farming and market facility for organic banana
21	**Mr. Kaliyappan** Progressive farmer, Allapalayam village Annur Block, Coimbatore Dt	❖ To facilitate mobile soil and water testing to farmers through KVK ❖ To promote millet value addition and create awareness on marketing
22	**Mrs. Soundara Jothi** Progressive Organic farmer, Kuppichipalayam village, Periyanaickenpalayam	❖ Create storage godown facility for Bengal gram and cotton. ❖ Create awareness on water recycling , organic farming and postharvest machineries in Bengalgram.

	Block, Coimbatore District	
23	**Dhanraj** Progressive farmer, Kinathukadavu Coimbatore District	❖ Create awareness on small equipment's in cotton picking and market outlet facilities for cotton and tomato.
24	**Venugopal** Progressive farmer, Anaimalai Block Coimbatore district	❖ Need trainings for paddy straw mushroom production and fish rearing technologies.
25	**Mr. Manikandan** Progressive entrepreneur Nallampalayam Coimbatore district	❖ To create awareness on "Api therapy" economic beneficial insects, bio-fencing and other government scheme to the farmers

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2024)

Location of Coimbatore District



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 laksh 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 2024 to December 2024)

Month	***Rainfall (mm)***	***Temperature ^{0} C***		***Relative Humidity (%)***	
		Minimum	***Maximum***	***Minimum***	***Maximum***
January, 24	0	23.5	31.9	59.4	98.2
February, 24	0	23.2	33.4	41.8	92.7
March, 24	4.0	24.1	38.1	30.8	90.4
April, 24	39.7	27.3	38.9	40.0	91.6
May, 24	119.3	27.3	37.3	51.3	93.0
June, 24	21.8	26.4	36.5	50.6	90.0
July, 24	78.7	26.4	35.4	54.4	92.7
August, 24	112.0	26.1	35.4	54.9	92.7
September, 24	0	26.1	35.9	53.3	94.2
October, 24	146.4	25.6	34.7	60.9	97.0
November, 24	350.4	25.0	32.7	66.9	99.6
December, 24	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 (2024)

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	Anaimalai	RM Pudur and Vadachithur	2017	Paddy	Low yield due to old variety, nutrient deficiency and labour scarcity	Integrated crop management and nutrient management in Paddy
		Pollachi (North)	Perumpathy	2019	Coconut and Amaranthus,	Root wilt incidence	Integrated Disease Management Varietal introduction
2	PNPalayam	PNPalayam	Kuppuchi palayam Pannimadai	2019	Bengalgram, Chilli, Coconut	Low yield due to poor nutrient management and labour scarcity and Lack of knowledge in value addition	Organic farming Integrated Crop Management Farm mechanization and Value addition
3	Annur	Annur S.S. Kulam	Allapalayam	2019	Green gram Banana	Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Integrated nutrient Management
			Samanaickam palayam	2019	Pulses	Lack of knowledge on new variety and technologies	Varietal assessment and Integrated crop management
			Vellamadai	2017	Vegetables &Fruits	Lack of knowledge in value addition	Post-harvest management and value addition
			Othimalalai	2022	Turmeric	Low yield due to old variety	Varietal introduction and Evaluation
4	Sulur	Sulur, Sultanpet	Padhuvam palli	2022	Banana , Coconut, Tomato, Sorghum, cassava	Low yield due to Pest and disease , nutrient deficiency Lack of	Integrated crop management Post harvest management and value addition

						knowledge on new technology on value addition	
			Selakarasal	2022	Beetroot, Bitter gourd	Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Integrated Crop Management
5	Mettupalayam	Karamadai	Senkuttai and Kandiyur	2017	Ragi	Low yield due to old Varieties	Varietal demonstration with ICM
			Shanmuga puram	2017	Groundnut	Low yield due Drought	Assessment of drought tolerance technologies.
			TG Pudur Koravankandi	2019	Vegetables	Lack of knowledge on importance of Nutri garden	Nutri garden
			Pallapatti Pethikuttai	2021	Ridge gourd , 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
DFI villages							
6	Pollachi	Madukarai	Ellur	2017	Tomato, Brinjal Chilli and Jasmine	Low yield due to old variety, nutrient deficiency	Varietal introduction and Evaluation Integrated crop management and nutrient management
7	Kinathu kadavu	Kinathu kadavu	Vadapudur, Sokkanur	2017	Cotton	Low income due to pure crop and Boll rot incidence leads to yield loss	Different inter cropping and Boll rot management.

2.8 Prioritized thrust area

Crop/Enterprise	Thrust area
Paddy, Groundnut, Bengalgram, Ragi, Tomato, Amaranthus and lablab	Varietal Evaluation & introduction and mechanization
Paddy, Greengram, Chilli, Cassava and Groundnut	Integrated nutrient management
Sorghum, winter jasmine	Varietal demonstration
Beet root, Bitter gourd , Onion, Coconut, and Bottle gourd	Integrated crop management
Composting	Soil fertility management
Chilli	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 2024 to 31st December 2024)

S.No	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Technologies Assessed (No.)	20	20
2.	On-farm trials conducted (No.)	8	8
3.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (No.)	14	14
4.	Farmers trained (Nos)	2400	2566
5.	Extension Personnel trained (No.)	60	70
6.	Participants in extension activities (Nos)	24000	47779
7.	Production and distribution of Seed (in Quintal)	4	6.38
8.	Planting material produced and distributed (Nos)	50000	68990
9.	Live-stock strains and finger lings produced and distributed (Nos)	10	12
10.	Soil samples tested by Traditional Laboratory (No)	600	579
11.	Water, plant, manure and other samples tested (No.)	150	196
12.	Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers (No.)	100	114
13.	No.of Soil Health Cards issued by Traditional Laboratory (No.)	600	579

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

- Training programme on “Scientific Bee Keeping ”
- 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 and Pethikuttai for SC SP
- Vocational training programme to school children’s & College students
- Coordinated “RAWE” programme for agri students
- Conducted and coordinated VBSY programm all over the district
- Exhibited at national level “Agri fair’
- Celebration of Golden jubilee tourch rally

4. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2024

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**
8	8	20	20	8	8	40	40

FLD (crop/enterprise/CFLDs)

No of Demonstrations		Area in ha		Number of Farmers / Beneficiaries / Replications	
Targets	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**
14	14	28	28	140	140

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	100	102	2400	2566
Rural youth	12	14	240	340
Extn. Functionaries	4	4	60	70
Total	**116**	**120**	**2700**	**2976**

Extension Activities

Number of activities		Number of participants	
Targets	**Achievement**	**Targets**	**Achievement**
600	659	2400	47779

Seed Production (q)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
4	6.38	127

Planting material (Nos.)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
50000	68900	264

5. Technology Assessments (OFTs) in Detail

Technology Assessment 1

1. Thematic area **:** Inter crop assessment

2. Title **:** Assessment of Different intercropping in Cotton production

3. Scientists involved : SMS Agronomy

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Kharif 2024 in five farmers' fields at Vadapudur village of Kinathukadavu block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are Red soil with PH ranges from 7.6 to 8.1and EC 0.23 to-80 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.48% with NPK status of 220-280, 13-23 and 258-320 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 354 mm with 28 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 28^{o}C to 33^{o} and minimum temperature of 19^{o} to 27^{o} was reordered. Relative humidity range of 80-93% was recorded. The cropping system was vegetables followed by Cotton

5. Problem definition / description:

Cotton is one of the important cash crop cultivated in Coimbatore district. Repeated use of more pesticide besides susceptible to drought, disease and insect pests due to mono cropping. Totally 50 ha of area was under rain fed. Cotton cultivation in Kinathukadavu block, of which 40 ha area was affected by drought and disease during last cropping season

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options with different inter cropping were tested along with farmer's practice as pure crop which is as follows:

Farmers Practice: Cultivation of Cotton as pure crop

Technology Option I:

Cultivation of cotton with pulses as inter crop . This technology was release by TNAU As Seed treatment with Rhizobium and *Bacillus subtilis* @ 10g/kg of seed was practiced. This will increase soil fertility and Organic carbon status, Recommended Integrated pest and disease management practice were adopted for controlling the pest & diseases.

Technology Option II:

Cultivation of cotton with inter cropping of Vegetables was released by CICR(RS) , Coimbatore. This will gave remuneration for farmers,

Sl. No.	Name of the inputs	Qty per trial	Cost per trial (Rs.)	No. of trials	Total cost for the Intervention (Rs.)
1.	Pulses seeds	10 kg	5	8,647.00	
	Bio fertilizer and Bio agents	3 kg			
2	Vegetable seeds	1 kg			
3	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 Pure Crop	*5*	17,60	1,01,050	2.20
Technology Option 1 Pulses as inter crop		18.40	1,32,900	2.54
Technology Option 1 Vegetables as inter crop		17.20	1,10,150	2.32

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	*No .of trials*	*Plant population per M2*	*No of ymbodial branch*	*No.of Bolls/Plant*
Farmers Practice Cultivation of pure crop	*5*	27	12	32
Technology Option 1 Pulses as inter crop		28	18	36
Technology Option 1 Vegetables as inter crop		31	16	42

Description of the results:

Performance of two trails has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Vadapudur village during Kharif 2024. The treatments are as follows

- ❖ Cotton as pure crop
- ❖ Cotton with pulses as inter crop
- ❖ Cotton with vegetables as inter crop

Among the three trails, Cotton with inter crop has produce more symbodial branch and bolls (42). The yield obtained was 18.4 q/ha when compared to local check (17.2 q/ha) and Inter crop as vegetables 17, 6 q/ha) respectively which was 6.9% and 4.5 % higher yield over Local check and inter crop as vegetables respectively. Gross cost incurred for cultivation were Rs.83,750/- ,Rs 85,900/- and Rs86,450/- & the Gross income obtained were Rs.1,,84,800/- ,Rs.2,18,800/- and Rs. 1,96,600/- respectively for pure crop, pulses as inter crop and vegetables As inter crop . The Net return was high in pulses as inter crop 1,32,900 i.e Rs.1,01,050 and 1,10,150/- ,compared to as pure crop variety and as vegetable inter crop. Hence the pulses as inter crop has higher BCR of 2.54 whereas it is 2.32 in vegetables as inter crop and 2.2 in cotton as pure crop. Apart from this, Cultivation pulses enrich soil fertility and fix atmospheric nitrogen fixation. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation cotton with pulses as inter crop can be ideally remunerative to Vadapudur and Kinathukadavu block where cotton is predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

9. Constrains faced: Un aware of inter cropping in Cotton

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

Cotton with pulses as inter crop performed better over local check and technological option II (Vegetables as inter crop).Foliar application of Cotton plus and Samatkar reduces micro nutrient deficiency and improves boll retention .

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

Cotton crop with Pulses as inter crop 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 2024 in five farmers' fields at Kuppichipalayam village of Periyanaickenpalayam block in Coimbatore district, Tamil adu. The soil type of the trial plots are Block soil with PH ranges from 7;6 to 8.7 and EC 0.32 to 1.2 dSm^{-1}. The

average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.36% with NPK status of 158-240, 11-21 and 273-315 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 320 mm with 22 rainy days. The maximum temperature of 26ºC to 30º and minimum temperature of 17º to 23º was reordered. Relative humidity range of 80-90% 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 375 ha of area was under rainfed Bengalgram cultivation in Periyanaickenpalayam block, of which 180 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 NBeG 776. Bengalgram variety released by ARS, Nanthiyal. Duration: 100-105 days, Yield: Rain fed: 16.42 q/ha, suitable for tolerance to fusarium wilt

Technology Option II:

Duration: 90-105 days, Yield: Rain fed: 16.13 q/ha, suitable for mechanical harvesting ad 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	12,000.00	5	24,000.00
	Bio fertilizer and Bio agents	3 kg			
2	Bengalgram (Variety: NBeG 49	100 kg	12,000.00		
	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*	13.83	45,693	2.07
Technology Option 1 Bengal gram Variety: NBeG 776		16.42	63,902	2.55
Technology Option 1 Bengalgram variety NBeg 857		16.13	60,907	2.4

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*	27	37.5	30
Technology Option 1 Bengalgram Variety: NBeg 47		30	43.0	32
Technology Option 1 Bengal gram variety NBeG 49		30	42,5	31

Description of the results:

Performance of two varieties has been assessed in 5 farmers' field at Kuppichipalayam village during Rabi 2024. The varieties assessed are

- Jakki which was being cultivated by the farmers more than a decade
- Bengalgram Variety – NBeG 776 (ARS,Nanthiyal)
- Bengalgram Variety –NBeG 857 (ARS,Nanthiyal)

Among the three varieties NBeG 776 produced more number of pods/plant i.e. 54 nos. The yield obtained from NBeG 776 was16.42 q/ha when compared to local check Jakki (13.8 q/ha) and which was 8% and 0.1 % higher yield over local check Jakki and NBeG857varieties respectively. Gross cost incurred for cultivation were Rs.17,825/- , Rs 17,150- and Rs 17,360/- & the Gross income obtained were Rs.88,473/- , Rs. 1,05,062 /- and Rs. 1,03,219/- respectively for Jakki NBeG 776 and NBeG 857. The Net return was high in NBeG 776 i.e. Rs.63,902 /- compared to local check variety Jakki and NBeG 857. Hence the variety NBeG 776 has higher BCR of 2.49 whereas it is 2.32 in NBeG 857 and 2.51 in Jakki. Apart from this, Bengal gram Variety NBeG 776 shows multiple resistant to drought and pest

and diseases. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Bengal gram variety NBeG 776 can be ideally remunerative to Kuppichipalayam, Keeranatham, Vellamadai village of Periyanaickenpalayam and SSKulam 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 776 performed better over local check and technological varieties of NBeG 857. More number of pods per plant could be obtained from NBeG 776 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 776 can be recommended for cultivation in 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 Marigold hybrids for yield and market preference

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

4. Details of farming situation:

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Marigold hybrids for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Rabi - Summer 2024 at Pallapatti village, Karamadai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three Marigold hybrids in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (hybrids) namely Arka Abhi (Technology Option 1), Arka Vibha (Technology Option 2) and Indus (Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The Arka Abhi and Arka Vibha seeds were procured 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, Ridges and Farrow were formed with a size of 45 cm X 30 cm and transplanting is done at last week of December 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.

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:

Marigold is one of the important flower crops and widely cultivating in Coimbatore district. All seasons growing of this crop, Kharif, Rabi and Summer. Rabi is a main season for growing of Marigold in Coimbatore district. Private hybrids are normally cultivated by farmers are low yielder due to less number of flowers and lesser size. To, overcome this problem, ICAR-KVK, Coimbatore used newly released hybrids and was conducted an On-farm testing for in the title of "Assessment of the performance of high yielding hybrids of Marigold".

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	**TO 1**	**TO 2**
Private hybrid (Indus)	Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi	Marigold hybrid Arka Vibha
Moderate yield due to less flower with major problem. Potential yield of 10-12 t/ha	Flowers of Arka Abhi are of Florescent greenish yellow with six days of shelf life. Potential yield : 25 – 27 t/ha (IIHR, 2019)	Yellow colour, Compact with good shelf life of 7 days Potential yield : 25 – 26 t /ha) (IIHR, 2016)

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

S.No.	Name of the critical inputs	Quantity (grams)	Value (Rs)
1	Seed - Arka Abhi	50	2000.00
2	Seed - Arka Vibha	50	2000.00
3	Arka vegetable special	20 kg	4000.00
4	Field board	1	500.00
		Total	**8500.00**

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C	Days to first flower bud initiation	Flowering Duration (days)	Flower diameter (cm)	Shelf life (days)
Farmers Practice – Cultivation of Indus	5	136.29	268949.54	2.81	48.5	75.4	5.8	4.8
Technology 1- Cultivation of Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi		164.51	368737.35	3.73	46.2	84.6	7.4	6.4
Technology 2- Cultivation of Marigold hybrid Arka Vibha		158.63	349943.24	3.58	53.6	80.2	6.2	5.4

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum Marigold yield (164.51 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (3.73) were found in the Technology Option 1 (Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi). The lowest Amaranthus yield (136.29 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.81) were observed in Farmers practice (Marigold hybrid Indus)

B. Yield attributing parameters

More shelf life was observed in Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi (6.4 days) followed by Marigold hybrid Arka Vibha (5.4 days).

C. **Net Return parameter**

The Technology option 1 (Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 368737/ha) followed by cultivation of Marigold hybrid Arka Vibha (Technology option 2) of Rs. 349943 /ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 268949/ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This hybrid has comparatively less affected by White rust and Rotting. The petiole of Arka Abhi were very tender, attractive greenish yellow in colour and easy to pick.

Farmers concluded that, Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi 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 Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi resulted in better growth, yield attributing parameters and B:C Ratio, when compared to other hybrids . The flower colour was accepted in Coimbatore market.

Apart from the above statistics the Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi moderately tolerant to White rust and Rotting. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Marigold hybrid Arka Abhi can be ideal remunerative to Pallapatti village of karamadai blocks where Marigold hybrid are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

Technology Assessment -4

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title: Assessment of Ridge gourd varieties MDU 1 and Arka Prasan for higher yield

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

4. Details of farming situation:

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Ridge gourd varieties for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Kharif 2024 at Pallapatti village, Karamadai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three Ridge gourd varieties in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (Varieties) namely MDU - 1 (Technology Option 1), Arka Prasan (Technology Option 2) and Novel

(Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The Arka Prasan seeds were procured from Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and MDU – 1 seeds were procured from AC&RI, Madurai.

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, Ridges and Farrow were formed with a size of 2 m X 1 m and sowing is done at second week of June 2024. Irrigation was given immediately after sowing and also on third day and thereafter once in a five 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:

Ridge gourd 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 Ridge gourd in Coimbatore district. Private varieties are normally cultivated by farmers are yield loss (42 %) due to pest and disease incidence and moderate yield of existing varieties. 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 Ridge gourd varieties MDU -1 and Arka Prasan for higher yield **".**

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	**TO 1**	**TO 2**

Private variety (Novel)	Ridge gourd variety MDU -1	Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan
Moderate yield due to less flower with major problem of fruit fly and Rust. Potential yield of 10-12 t/ha	Earliness in flowering female flowers will be occurred during 32 days after sowing. Duration : 140 - 150 days. Medium sized fruits (29-30 cm length) with soft pulp. Field tolerant to fruit fly. Potential yield of 18.75 t/ha. (TNAU, 2023)	Early variety (42-45 days for first picking). Duration : 120-135 days. long size fruits. Potential yield of 26 t/ha (IIHR, 2016)

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

S.No.	Name of the critical inputs	Quantity	Value (Rs)
1	Seed – Arka prasana	2 kg	4000.00
2	Seed – MDU-1	5 kg	6000.00
3	Arka vegetable special	25 kg	6250.00
4	Fruit fly trap	10 no	1700.00
		Total	**17950.00**

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C	Days to first flower bud initiation	Fruit length (cm)	Data on Other performance indicators
Private variety - Novel	5	139.61	166419.16	2.37	42.7	26.72	% of Fruit fly incidence =16.49 % of Rust incidence = 13.95
Technology 1- Cultivation of Ridge gourd variety MDU -1		167.23	239453.48	3.26	32.6	22.81	% of Fruit fly incidence = 11.38 % of Rust incidence = 10.82
Technology 2- Cultivation of Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan		171.49	248889.64	3.37	39.7	36.27	% of Fruit fly incidence = 8.41 % of Rust incidence = 6.93

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum Ridge gourd yield (167.23 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (3.26) were found in the Technology Option 2 (Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan). The lowest Ridge gourd yield (139.61 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.37) were observed in Farmers practice (Novel)

B. Yield attributing parameters

More fruit length was observed in Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan (36.27cm) followed by Ridge gourd variety Novel (26.72 cm).

C. **Net Return parameter**

The Technology option 2 (Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 248889/ha) followed by cultivation of Ridge gourd variety MDU -1 (Technology option 1) of Rs. 239453 /ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 166419/ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This variety has comparatively less affected by Rust and Fruit fly. The petiole of Arka Prasana were very tender, attractive green in colour and easy to pick.

Farmers concluded that, Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan 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 Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan resulted in better growth, yield attributing parameters and B:C Ratio, when compared to other varieties . The fruit colour was accepted in Coimbatore market.

Apart from the above statistics the Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan moderately tolerant to Rust and Fruit fly. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Ridge gourd variety Arka Prasan can be ideal remunerative to Pallapatti village of Karamadai blocks where Ridge gourd are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

Technology Assessment -5

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title : Assessment of Chilli hybrids for yield and market preference

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

4. Details of farming situation:

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Chilli hybrids for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Kharif 2024 at Ellur village, Madukarai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three chilli hybrids in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (Hybrids) namely Tomato hybrid Arka Dhriti (Technology Option 1), CO – 1 (Technology Option 2) and Private hybrid – Jothi (Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The CO - 1 seeds were procured from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and Arka Dhriti 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 tilt 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 2024. Irrigation was given immediately after planting and also on third day and thereafter once in a four 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:

Chilli 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 Chilli 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 Chilli . 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 Chilli.

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	TO 1	TO 2
Cultivation of Private hybrid (Jothi)	Cultivation of Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti	Cultivation of Chilli hybrid Co-1
Heavy flower drop and poor fruit set leads . Powdery mildew, RKN (root knot nematodes) and ChLCV incidence Potential yield of 15-18 t/ha.	Suitable for dual medium segment and Dry fruits are wrinkled and Resistant to Phytophthera root rot & Chilli leaf curl virus. Potential yield of 25 tonnes/ha fresh weight and 7 tonnes/ha dry weight. (IIHR,2024)	Moderately resistant to fruit rot disease and Capsaicin and oleoresin contents of 0.58 % and 14.0 % respectively Potential yield of 24 tonnes/ha fresh weight and 6.74 tonnes/ha dry weight. (TNAU, 2010)

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

S.No.	Name of the critical inputs	Quantity (grams)	Value (Rs)
1	Seeds- Arka Dhriti	50	1000.00
2	Seeds- Co-1	250	8000.00
3	Arka vegetable special	10 kg	2500.00
4	VAM	25 kg	1500.00
		Total	**12500.00**

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield green fruit (Q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C	Fruit weight (g)	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice (Private Hybrid – Jothi)	5	190.94	165026.21	1.98	12.31	% of leaf curl virus = 20.81 % of wilt incidence = 17.94
Technology Option 1 (Cultivation Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti)		216.47	228506.56	2.80	18.35	% of leaf curl virus = 7.37 % of wilt incidence = 8.21
Technology Option 2 (Cultivation Chilli hybrid Co-1)		207.81	208462.55	2.57	16.94	% of leaf curl virus = 15.72 % of wilt incidence = 11.92

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum Chilli yield (216.47 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.80) were found in the Technology Option 1 (Cultivation of Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti). The lowest Tomato yield (190.94 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (1.98) were observed in Farmers practice (Cultivation of Private Hybrid – Jothi)

B. Yield attributing parameters

Results of the experiment revealed that, the Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti was recorded maximum weight of individual fruit (18.35 g) when compared to Cultivation Chilli hybrid Co-1 (16.94 g) and Private hybrid Sivam (12.31 g)

C. Net Return parameter

The Technology option 1 (Cultivation of Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 228506 / ha) followed by cultivation of Cultivation Chilli hybrid Co-1 (Technology option 2) of Rs. 208462 /ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 165026 /ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This hybrid has comparatively less affected by Wilt and leaf curl virus. Fruits

are long and greenish colour . The other Hybrids of CO-4 and Jothi were slightly affected by Wilt and leaf curl virus.

Farmers concluded that, Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti 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 Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti 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 Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti moderately tolerant to wilt and leaf curl virus . Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Chilli hybrid Arka Dhriti can be ideal remunerative to Ellur village of Madukarai blocks where Chilli are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

Technology Assessment -6

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title : Assessment of Brinjal varieties for yield and market preference

3. Scientists involved: SMS (Horticulture)

4. Details of farming situation:

An On-farm testing experiment was conducted to assess the performance of Brinjal variety for yield and quality in Coimbatore district during Kharif 2024 at Ellur village, Madukarai block of Coimbatore District. The trial was conducted for assessing three Brinjal varieties in five selected farmer's field. Three technologies (Verities) namely Brinjal variety Co-3 (Technology Option 1), VRM(Br) 2 (Technology Option 2) and local cultivar (Farmers practice) were assessed in the field experiment. The CO - 3 seeds were procured from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and VRM(Br) 2 seeds from ARS, Vrinjipuram.

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 tilt 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 60 cm x 90 cm and transplanted the seedlings on the ridges. The seedlings were planted during first week of July 2024. Irrigation was given immediately after planting and

also on third day and thereafter once in a five 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:

Brinjal 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 Brinjal in Coimbatore district. Local cultivars are normally cultivated by farmers leads Low yield and poor quality due to use of old cultivares and shoot and fruit borer and dry rot incidence in Brinjal. To, overcome this problem, ICAR-KVK, Coimbatore used recently released varieties and was conducted an On-farm testing for in the title of " Assessment of Brinjal varieties for yield and market preference" .

6. Technology Assessed:

Farmers Practice	**TO 1**	**TO 2**
Cultivation of local cultivar	Cultivation of Brinjal variety Co-3	Cultivation of Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2
Low yield and poor quality due to use of old varieties and shoot and fruit borer incidence Potential yield of 35-38 t/ha.	Fruits are Long, light purple with white stripes.Duration :140-150 days Moderately resistant to shoot & fruit borer Potential yield of 48.5 t/ha. (TNAU, 2024)	Fruits are Oval, deep purple color fruits, Duration :150 days Spineless characteristic makes amenable for long transportation. Potential yield of 52.5 t/ha (TNAU, 2021)

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

S.No.	Name of the critical inputs	Quantity	Value (Rs)
1	Seeds- VRM (Br) 2	250 g	375.00
2	Seeds- Co-3	250 g	300.00
3	Arka vegetable special	20 kg	5000.00
4	*T. chilonis*	25 cc	925.00
5	*Bacillus thurinjiensis*	5 kg	8400.00
		Total	15000.00

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (Q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C	Fruit weight (g)	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice (Local cultivar)	5	393.21	137678.58	1.73	20.81	% of Borer incidence = 11.62 % of dry rot incidence = 4.96
Technology Option 1 (Cultivation Brinjal variety Co-3)		423.19	183521.38	2.20	23.64	% of Borer incidence = 9.73 % of dry rot incidence = 3.17
Technology Option 2 (Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2)		448.73	213121.71	2.48	26.19	% of Borer incidence = 7.82 % of dry rot incidence = 3.01

A. Yield and BCR

Significant maximum Brinjal yield (448.73 q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (2.48) were found in the Technology Option 2 (Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2). The lowest Tomato yield (393.21q ha^{-1}) and B:C ratio (1.73) were observed in Farmers practice (Cultivation of local cultivar)

B. Yield attributing parameters

Results of the experiment revealed that, the Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2 was recorded maximum weight of individual fruit (26.19 g) when compared to Cultivation Brinjal variety Co-3 (23.64 g) and local cultivar (20.81 g)

C. Net Return parameter

The Technology option 2 (Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2) was recorded higher net return (Rs. 213121/ ha) followed by Cultivation Brinjal variety Co-3 (Technology option 1) of Rs. 183521 /ha. The lowest net return of Rs. 137678 /ha was recorded in Farmers practice.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

The Cultivation of Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2 has performed well in both growth and yield stages. This variety has comparatively less affected by borer and dry rot. Fruits are Oval, deep purple color fruits,. The other varieties of CO- 3 and local cultivar were slightly affected by borer and dry rot.

Farmers concluded that, Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2 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 Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2 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 Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2 moderately tolerant to borer and dry rot. Hence it could be concluded that cultivation of Cultivation Brinjal variety VRM (Br) 2 can be ideal remunerative to Ellur village of Madukarai blocks where Brinjal are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

Technology Assessment -7

1. Thematic area: Integrated Nutrient Management

2. Title: Assessing the performance of nutrient management practices in Cassava

3. Scientists involved: SMS Soil Science

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Kharif 2024 in five farmers' fields at Paduvampalli village of Sulur block in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The soil type of the trial plots are red sandy loam with PH ranges from 8.2 to 8.6 and EC 0.97 to 1.14 dSm^{-1}. The average Organic carbon content of the soil was 0.47 with NPK status of 189 - 307, 14 - 21and 199 – 356 Kgs/ Ha respectively. The farming situation is limited irrigation. A moderate rainfall was received during the season. The total rainfall received during the season was 756 mm

with 36 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 Tapioca based cropping system.

5. Problem definition / description:

Tapioca is one of the important vegetable crop cultivated in Sulur block of Coimbatore district. Indiscriminate use of fertilizers, Nutrient deficiency and more input cost led to poor yield. Totally 124 ha of area was under Tapioca cultivation in Sulur block, of which 112 ha area was affected by poor yield, during last cropping season.

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options from TNAU, CTCRI 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 (TNAU) + Cassava Booster

Technology Option II : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation (CTCRI) and foliar application of Cassava Special

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.	Azospirillum	1kg	70.00	5	10,500.00
2	PSB	1kg	70.00		
3	Potash bacteria	1kg	70.00		
4	TNAU Cassava booster	3 kg	750.00		
5	CTCRI Cassava special	3 kg	900.00		
	Technology Option 1		890.00		
	Technology Option 2		1110.00		

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*	389	1,63,600/-	3.3
Technology Option 1: STFR , Application of FYM 25 t/ha + 45:90:120 kg NPK/ha as basal and 45:120 kg NK/ha on 90 DAP + Application of Bio fertilizers + Cassava booster 12.5 kg/ha @ 1,2 and 3 MAP (TNAU)		367	1,51,500/-	3.2
Technology Option 2 : STFR , Application of FYM 12.5t +Apply NPK, FeSO4, ZnSO4 @ 97:13.5:155:25:10 kg/ha along Azospirillum + Phosphobacteria + potash solubilizing bacteria 2 kg/ha bio fertilizers application basal and 3 MAP •Cassava special 0.5 % at 2,3 & 4 MAP (CTCRI)		312	1,15,900/-	2.6

Other performance indicators

Technology Option	*No.of trials*	*No of fingers/ plant*
Farmers Practice : Soil application of macro nutrients alone	*5*	9
Technology Option 1: STFR , Application of FYM 25 t/ha + 45:90:120 kg NPK/ha as basal and 45:120 kg NK/ha on 90 DAP + Application of Bio fertilizers + Cassava booster 12.5 kg/ha @ 1,2 and 3 MAP (TNAU)		11
Technology Option 2 : STFR , Application of FYM 12.5t +Apply NPK, FeSO4, ZnSO4 @ 97:13.5:155:25:10 kg/ha along Azospirillum + Phosphobacteria + potash solubilizing bacteria 2 kg/ha bio fertilizers application basal and 3 MAP + Cassava special 0.5 % at 2,3 & 4 MAP (CTCRI)		12

Description of the results:

Performance of two technologies has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Sulur village during Kharif 2024. The technologies assessed are i) Farmers practice ii) STFR – TNAU Cassava Booster iii) STFR – CTCRI Cassava Special

Two technologies has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Paduvampalli village during Kharif 2024. The technologies assessed are i) Farmers practice ii) TNAU Cassava Booster iii) CTCRI Cassava Special .The above technologies were assessed in 5 farmers field at Paduvampalli village of Sulur Block. The yield obtained from CTCRI plot was 389 q/ha when compared to TNAU (367q/ha) and Farmers practice (312 q/ha) respectively. Gross cost incurred in CTCRI, TNAU technology were Rs. 69,800/- and Rs. 68,400/- and the Gross income obtained were Rs.2,33,400 /- and Rs. 2,20,200 /- respectively. The Net return was high in CTCRI i.e Rs.1,63,600/-, TNAU technology i.e. Rs.1,51,800/- compared to farmers practice i.e Rs.1,15,900 /-.Hence the yield from the CTCRI is higher BCR of 3.3, TNAU technology had BCR of 3.2 , whereas 2.6 is in farmers practice. Hence it could be concluded that CTCRI Technology can be ideal for Paduvampalli village.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with Cassava special application have performed well and got more tubers and yield when compared to TNAU and farmers Practice.

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

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

Technology Assessment -8

1. Thematic area: Integrated Nutrient Management

2. Title: Assessing the performance of different growth enhancers in Tomato

3. Scientists involved: SMS Soil Science

4. Details of farming situation:

The trial was carried out during Kharif 2024 in five farmers' fields at Elur 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 825mm with 40 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:

Tomato is one of the important vegetable crop cultivated in Madukarai block of Coimbatore district. Poor soil fertility, nutrient management led to poor grain yield and pest and disease incidences. Totally 624 ha of area was under Tomato cultivation in Madukarai block, of which 329 ha area was affected by poor yield and nutrient deficiency during last cropping season. .

6. Technology Assessed:

Technological options from TNAU ,NBAIM 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 TNAU Bio Albumin application

Technology Option II : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with NBAIM Bio row 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.	TNAU Bio Albumin	2	1200.00	5	4800.00
2	NBAIM Bio grow	2	1200.00		
	Total	**4**	**2400**		

8. Results:

Table : Performance of the technology

Technology Option	*No.of trials*	*Yield (q/ha)*	*Net Returns (Rs/ha)*	*B:C*
Farmers Practice: Soil application of macro nutrients alone	*5*	937.4	3,73,070/-	3.6
Technology Option 1 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU Bio Albumin application		924.8	3,60,040/-	3.4
Technology Option 2 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with NBAIM Bio grow application		897.6	3,34,480/-	2.6

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 TNAU Bio Albumin application		15
Technology Option 2 : Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with NBAIM Bio grow 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) Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU Bio Albumin application iii) Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with NBAIM Bio grow application

Two technologies has been assessed in 5 farmers' fields at Ellur village during Kharif 2024 The technologies assessed are i) Farmers practice ii) STFR with TNAU Bio Albumix iii) STFR with NBAIM Biogrow. The above technologies were assessed in 5 farmers field at Ellur village of Madukkarai Block. The yield obtained from TNAU plot was 937.4 q/ha when compared to NBAIM (924.8 q/ha) and Farmers practice (897.6 q/ha) respectively. Gross cost incurred in TNAU technology, NBAIM technology were Rs. 1,42,500/-, and Rs.1,48,600/- and the Gross income obtained were Rs. 5,15,570/-, and Rs.5,08,640/- respectively. The Net return was high in TNAU technology i.e Rs. 3,73,070/-, NBAIM technology i.e. Rs.3,60,040 /- compared to farmers practice i.e Rs 3,34,480 /-.Hence the yield from the TNAU technology is higher BCR of 3.6 , NBAIM technology had BCR of 3.4 , whereas it is 2.6 in farmers practice. Hence it could be concluded that TNAU Technology can be ideal for tomato crop in Ellur village of Madukkarai Block where tomato are predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore district.

9. Constraints faced: Nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU Bio Albumin application have performed well and yield when compared to NBAIM and farmers Practice.

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

Soil test based fertilizer recommendation along with TNAU Bio Albumin application is very effective and it can be taken for further upscaling and wider spread.

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 2024
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 24 % 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 than12%.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings - 2 Method demonstrations-6
(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		**Integrated Crop management in Ragi ATL 1**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Cereals
Thematic area	:	Integrated Crop management
Technology demonstrated	:	Seed rate (ATL 1)– 12.0 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 2024
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	:	ATL 1 variety gave 30 % more yield compare to local variety Hill ragi. More number of tillers were observed.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Use of bio agents reduces blast and leaf spot incidence upto less than15%.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings - 2 Method demonstrations-4
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2, Diagnostic visit 6 , Method demonstration 2

Horticulture – 3

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Demonstration of winter Jasmine Co-1
Crop/Enterprise	:	Flower
Thematic area	:	Varietal Introduction
Technology demonstrated	:	1.Demonstration of winter jasmine Co-1 2.Foliar spray of IIHR micronutrient
Season and year	:	Rabi- Summer 2024
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):	:	0.1
Actual area (ha)	:	0.1
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Winter jasmine Co-1 gave round the year flower production
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Increased flower quality and quantity yield by foliar application of micro nutrient in jasmine cultivation
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 3 Diagnostic visit 1 Method demonstration 1

Horticulture – 4

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Demonstration of Bush type Lablab Co- 16
Crop/Enterprise	:	Vegetable
Thematic area	:	Varietal Introduction
Technology demonstrated	:	1.Demonstration of High yielding varieties Co-16 2.Foliar spray of IIHR micronutrient
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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	:	Bush type Lablab CO -16 variety gave 16.27 % more yield compare to local variety .More number of floral bunches were observed.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Increased fruit quality and quantity yield by foliar application of vegetable special in Lablab cultivation
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 3 Diagnostic visit 2 Method demonstration 2 Field day 1

Horticulture - 5

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Demonstration of Tomato hybrid Co-4
Crop/Enterprise	:	Vegetable
Thematic area	:	Varietal Introduction
Technology demonstrated	:	1.Demonstration of High yielding Tomato Hybrid CO-4 2.Foliar spray of IIHR micronutrient
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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 fruit quality and quantity yield by foliar application of vegetable special in Tomato cultivation
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Green shoulder at breaker stage which turns to red colour at ripening. Moderately resistance to leaf curl virus.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 Diagnostic visit 2 Method demonstration 3 Field day 1

Horticulture - 6

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Demonstration of Red Amaranthus CO - 6
Crop/Enterprise	:	Greens
Thematic area	:	Varietal Introduction
Technology demonstrated	:	1.Demonstration of High yielding Cultivar Co-6 2.Foliar spray of IIHR micronutrient
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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 Amaranthus cultivation
Feedback of the Scientist	:	It starts very early harvest on 30-32 days. Attractive red colored with high anthocyanin content and Suitable for Container cultivation and Microgreens.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 2 Diagnostic visit 1 Method demonstration 1 Field day 1

Horticulture - 7

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		Demonstration of TNAU Cococon for the management of Coconut root wilt disease
Crop/Enterprise	:	Plantation crop
Thematic area	:	Integrated Disease management
Technology demonstrated	:	1 Demonstration of Cococon for wilt management
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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	:	Application of Cococon for effectively control the root wilt in Coconut
Feedback of the Scientist	:	IPM strategies reduces root wilt incidence in Coconut and save the plant health

Soil Science – 8

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Organic farming in Chilli**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Chilli
Thematic area	:	Organic farming
Technology demonstrated	:	❖ Soil application of bio fertilizers and bio agents ❖ Preparation and application of organic nutrients ❖ Erection of yellow sticky and pheromone traps ❖ Need based pest and disease Management
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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	:	0
Area proposed (ha):	:	2
Actual area (ha)	:	2
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Timely application of organic nutrient supplements reduced the deficiency symptoms Foliar application of meen amilam and paanchakavya increased the fruit 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 2 , Method demonstration 4

Soil Science – 9

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration of TNAU Pulse wonder in greengram**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Green gram
Thematic area	:	Integrated Nutrient management
Technology demonstrated	:	❖ Soil test based fertilizer recommendation ❖ Soil application of bio fertilizers ❖ Foliar spraying of pulse wonder ❖ Need based pest and disease Management
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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	:	2
Area proposed (ha):	:	4
Actual area (ha)	:	4
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	Foliar application of pulse wonder increased the seed 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 2 Method demonstration 4

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration of Rapid vermicomposting technology**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Farm waste recycling
Thematic area	:	Soil Fertility Management
Technology demonstrated	:	Rapid vermicomposting technology
Season and year	:	Kharif 2024
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 trainings 5 Method demonstrations 5

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**Demonstration of Nutri-garden**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Vegetables
Thematic area	:	Nutritional security
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ 1.Layout of Nutrition garden ➢ 2.Nursery raisings ➢ 3.Soil application of bio fertilizer ➢ 4.Foiliar application of vegetable spray and neem soap
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):	:	-
Actual area (ha)	:	5 cent
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ The partners were expressed every month they had spent nearly Rs 2000 for purchase of vegetables except hill vegetables. Due to this demonstration the vegetable purchase cost was saved
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ Nutritionally healthy and eco-friendly fresh vegetables and leafy vegetables were obtained. ➢ Farm women are very happy and actively in involved in nutrition garden demonstrations
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations and lecture delivered
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 4 ,Media coverage 1, Training to Extension Functionaries 4,Method demonstration 5, Exhibition 3

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**EDP- Demonstration of coconut based value added products**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Coconut
Thematic area	:	Value addition and Income generation/
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ Value addition ➢ Product developments ➢ Packing, Labeling &Marketing
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	:	-
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 litre of oil gave 16 number of soap at the weight of 75 gms and fetch additional income of Rs. 286 per litre 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 Krishna members were adopted coconut oil based homemade soap preparation technologies. They have developed goat milk and Multanimetti soaps also. Three brands such as ***Pasumai* soap**, ***Tharanis Handmade soap*** and ***Mug***il ***Naturals*** were developed with technical and marketing support of our Kendra
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations and lecture delivered
(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 - 3

Home Science – 13

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**EDP on Value added products from millets**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Millets
Thematic area	:	Nutritional security
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ Value addition ➢ Product developments ➢ Packing, Labeling &Marketing
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	:	0
Area proposed (ha):	:	-
Actual area (ha)	:	
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. One SHGs members were adopted millet-based value-added product preparation technologies.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ In this programme the products like, Multigrain mix, Laddu, millet flakes desert, Chapathi and Cookies were demonstrated. ➢ Two FPOs like Senniandavar and Aranganathar members were adopted millet based value added product preparation technologies.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations and lecture delivered
(Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries)	:	Farmers training 4 ,Media coverage 2, Training to Extension Functionaries 4,Method demonstration 5, Exhibition 5

Home Science – 14

b. Details of FLDs implemented during the reporting period		
1. Technology-1		**EDP- Demonstration of value added products from fruits**
Crop/Enterprise	:	Fruits
Thematic area	:	Value addition and Income generation/
Technology demonstrated	:	➢ Value addition ➢ Product developments ➢ Packing, Labeling &Marketing
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	:	-
Area proposed (ha):	:	NA
Actual area (ha)	:	NA
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Nil
Feedback from farmers	:	➢ The product of ABC Malt have good market and consumer feedback and fetched additional income of Rs.150 /kg of ABC malt
Feedback of the Scientist	:	➢ Products such as Tutty Fruity, Mixed fruit jam, Apple, Beet root, Carrot –ABC malt, Amla products and Banana fig were demonstrated. ➢ Two brands such as "***JVeega and Susee Agritas*****"** were developed with technical support of our Kendra.
Extension activities on the FLD	:	Trainings Method demonstrations and lecture delivered
(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 - 3

7. Technology Week Celebrations

Types of Activities	No. of Activities	Number of Participants
Gosthies	1	369
Lectures organised	2	264
Exhibition	4	614
Film show	1	149
Fair	1	137
Farm Visit	12	69
Diagnostic Practical's	3	97
Distribution of Literature (No.)	4	430
Distribution of Seed (q)	1	100
Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	2	41
Bio Product distribution (Kg)	2	20
Bio Fertilizers (q)	2	12
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	2	614
Others- (Bee hives)	0	0

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	Seminar on soil fertility management	09.03.2024	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
2	Ms.P.Pavithra, PA-Lab technician	Attended Farmers Scientist interface meet on Millets	13.03.2024	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
3	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science	Organic farming	05.04.2024	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
4	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science	Farmers Scientist Interaction	08.04.2024	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
5	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science	Farmers Scientist Interaction	30.05.2024	One day	TNAU, Coimbatore
6	Mrs.P Gomathi SMS – Home Science	Post-harvest management value addition and marketing logistics for profitable agriculture in agriculture and allied sectors online training	18.06.2024 to 22.06.2024	5 days	EEI Hyderabad
7	Mrs.P Gomathi SMS – Home Science	Agri startup meeting	28.06.2024	1 day	MANAGE Hyderabad & Avinashilingam University Coimbatore
8	Ms.P.Pavithra, Programme Assistant Lab Technician				
9	Mr.S.Sureshkumar SMS Agronomy	Farm Mechanization	01.08.2024	1 day	CIAE , Coimbatore
10	Ms.P.Pavithra, Programme Assistant Lab Technician	Artificial Intelligence and IOT applications in Agriculture and Allied sectors Online Training	05.08.2024 to 09.08.2024	5 days	EEI Hyderabad
11	Mrs.N Suganthi SMS – Soil Science	Workshop on Organic farming	06.08.2024	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
12	Mr M. Sagadevan SMS - Horticulture	Attended online seminar on Banana cultivation	12.09.2024	1 day	NRCB, Trichy
13	Mr.S.Sureshkumar SMS Agronomy	Farmers Mel at TNAU, Coimbatore	26.09.2024	1 day	TNAU, Coimbatore
14	Ms.P.Pavithra, Programme Assistant Lab Technician	Attended Coconut Wilt Control Workshop	01.10.2024	1 day	Mannuyir Nammazhvar Team, Pollachi

15	Ms.P.Pavithra, Programme Assistant Lab Technician	Attended World Soil Day Celebration	05.12.2024	1 day	Department of Agriculture Coimbatore
16	Ms.P.Pavithra, Programme Assistant Lab Technician	Attended ICM in pulses (Farmers Field School- Soil sample collection techniques)	23.12.2024	1 day	Department of Agriculture Coimbatore

Details of collaborative / externally funded / sponsored projects / programmes implemented by KVK. (2024)

S.No	*Title of the programme / project*	*Sponsoring agency*	*Objectives*	*Duration*	*Amount (Rs)*
1	Special project on Cotton	CICR Nagur	Cotton cultivation	2 years	15,25,000/-
2	One day awareness programme on Ornamental fish culture	NFDB Hyderabad	Awareness programme	One day	13,000/-

9. SUCCESS STORIES

Success story 1: Value addition in millets

1. Situation analysis/Problem statement:

Our Kendra has established Agri Business School (ABS) to educate and empower rural women. Skill development programme are primary undertaken to ensure appropriate learning, development of business modules and execution of sales and marketing. Food processing and value addition are acquiring a prominent and priority status in the country's growth plans. The school also facilitates commercialization of food processing technologies, train self Help Groups, rural youths and entrepreneurs besides providing facilities for food processing/value addition. Our Progressive leading entrepreneur Mrs. Prema constant effort in entrepreneurship starts from her middle of the age. Her adoption of new technologies, convergence with KVK and contribution to the secondary agriculture is noteworthy and resulted in development of a model millet processing unit in the district.

2. Plan, Implement and Support:

The EDP training on value added products from millet was conducted at our Kendra. In this programme training and method demonstration of Millet based products like **Primary value added Products from millets** such as Flour from Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Finger Millet ,Malted powder from sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet ,Multi nutrient mix using millets

Rice from little millet, foxtail millet, kodo millet, Barnyard millet and Prosso millet were demonstrated. Secondary value added products from millets like Cookies, murukku, halva, laddu ,Ready mix such as biriyani rice, sambar rice, tomato rice , lime rice mix and Puttu mix were demonstrated

3. Output:

With guidance and support of Kendra Mr**s**. Prema started millet processing unit at her home. With help of institutional and family members she has decided to produce millet based extruded products like millet noodles, vermicelli, pongal mix. Based on the consumers' needs she was developed new food products such as Gluten free and nutrient dense which

have increased food option for peoples with special dietary needs. With continuous effort she was developed only millet based products ranges and supplied to various countries such as Malaysia, Qatar, USA, UK and Sydney. She **s**old his products in gated communities, KVK exhibition, Agriculture fares and departmental stores. She also used social media like AIR, What's app, you tube to popularize her products and promote sales. The unit thus established as a training cum practicing centre at city level for students, research scholar, and budding entrepreneurs.

4. Outcome:

From 2009 onwards totally 80 tons of millet based products were produced and sold. This unit is acting as a model millet processing unit at city level. For the last year 55 farmers, budding entrepreneurs, 62 college students, 18 officials and other stake holders has visited her unit.

Once upon a time she was worked as a teacher. Now she has turned into a successful entrepreneurs. Many audience including women, men, students, young entrepreneur got inspired in her journey.

She is also recognized master trainer in processing of millets by ICAR KVK Coimbatore. All India Radio Kovai, has recognized her effort on processing of millet based value added products.

5. Impact:

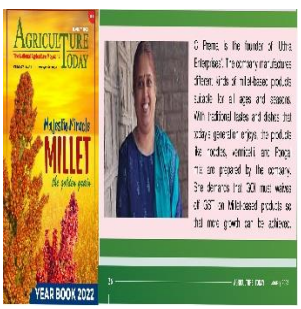
Every month Mrs. Prema earned Rs. One lakh and sell her product in the brand name of "**NARPAVY".** Through this millet processing unit five women employee belonging to lower middle class got regular employment opportunity and get income of Rs. 10,000 per month

6. Recognition:

Recognized as a master trainer for millet processing in department of entrepreneurs development cell by PSG college of Arts and Science college of Coimbatore. All India Radio Kovai has covered on millet processing and telecast on 17th Aug 2022. Our KVK has been recognized as a master trainer for millet processing. Your story organization has recognized her business activities and published on their platform on 25th July 2022. The leading newspaper Dinamalar documented as a Future our business on 24th Dec 2022.


'3 மாதத்தில் 200கிலோ மாவு வீணடித்தேன்' - ராகி, சாமை, திணை நூடுல்ஸ் மாத விற்பனையில் 2லட்சம் ஈட்டும் பிரேமா!

பிரேமா சுப்ரமணியன், நிறுவனர், Narpavy



Success story 2: Extra-long stable cotton planting system in Kinathukadavu block of Coimbatore District

Name of farmer	Mr. Dhanraj	
Address	1/50 - 1,Vadapudur, Ealur, Coimbatore	
Age	54	
Education	10 th	
Landholding	3.5	
Source of Irrigation	Drip Irrigation	
Area under ELS	1.5	
Year	2024 - 25	
KVK involved	ICAR KVK, Vivekanandapuram, Karamadai, Coimbatore	
Name of the KVK staff involved (nodal SMS and project staff)	Mr. S. Suresh Kumar and Mr. S. Duraisamy	

Problem identified:

Poor yield, pest and diseases are the major problems identified in Cotton. This will leads to poor yield and less return.

KVK intervention:

ELS in Cotton along with PGR was demonstrated in an area of 30 Acres (belongs to 23 farmers) at Vadapudhur, Sattakalpudhur, Sokkanur, Kallapuram villages of Kinathukadavu Block during Rabi 2024**.**

Description of the story / Out put

Mr. Dhanraj, a progressive farmer belongs to Vadapudur village of Kinathukadavu block of Coimbatore district cultivated in 1.5 acre of ELS cotton MRC 7918 BG - II. The crop was sown with the spacing 90 cm × 60 cm on 15 th August of 2024. In cotton there are two types of branches namely monopodia (vegetative) and sympodia (reproductive). The monopodia are considered less productive than the sympodia. The farmers were trained on adoption of Extra-long stable cotton planting system through training programme, lectures and field days. Farmers were imparted training on damage of pink bollworm and sucking pests with the installation of pheromone traps and yellow sticky traps and usage of pesticides. The fields were monitored continuously by the YP's on a weekly interval basis. His land was well irrigated and receives good rainfall during the monsoon period. Once the cotton crop attained 40 - 45 days after sowing, spraying of defoliant / plant growth regulator Mepiquat chloride (400 ml / acre) reduces the internode distance and maintains the plant height. With the

recommended spacing of (90 cm × 60 cm) resulted in better crop performance and shows better yield.

Outcome:

Farmer with 20 years of farming experience was quite impressed with the performance of MRC 7918 BG – II (Mahyco seeds). It has an erect plant type and grows up to 170 cm in fertile soil and gives better response to good crop management practices. Mr. Dhanraj perceived that more bolls, high boll retention capacity, boll size with higher yield potential. Improved cotton technologies could reduce the cost of cultivation and resulted in more profitability with seed cotton yield of 23.75 quintals / ha. Whereas in traditional method which was 35 % more than the conventional system

. **Details of intervention**

Name of the hybrid/variety	MRC 7918 BG – II (Mahyco)
Seed rate	2 packets/acre
Spacing	90 X 60 cm
PGR Spray	Mepiquat chloride-Twice
No of Pickings	Three
Cost of production	Rs 36,500
Seed cotton yield	9.5 q / acre
Gross income	Rs. 1,09,250

Canopy management: Spraying of Mepiquat chloride @ 45 DAS to maintain the plant height

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
2	Group dynamic approaches	➢ Training ,method demonstration and Group discussion was carried ➢ Supply of quality inputs to farmers partner
3	Farmers Producer organization	➢ Direct marketing of fresh vegetables and processed products to the consumers
4	Tribal Treasure	➢ Training ,method demonstration and product development for Tribal Resources
5	Natural bazar	➢ Direct marketing of organic fresh fruits, vegetables and processed products to the consumers
6	Food cart	➢ Marketing of processed products to the consumers

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	Paddy	Kerosene @ 1 lit mixed with soap sssand water is sprayed	To control leaf folder and stem borer
5	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
6	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.
7	Vegetables	Spraying of garlic extract and kerosene solution (2kg of garlic+200 liters of water + 400 ml of kerosene	To control fruit borers
8	All crops	Spraying of papaya leaf extract (10 kg of papaya leaves+ 200 liters of water)	To control bacterial and viral diseases
9	Storage methods at home scale level	.Dried leaf powder of Thulsi, neem and adaathoda mixed with pulses seeds for preventing damage of storage pests	The chemicals present in the leaf powder is controlling the storage pests. low cost, easy to adopt and replace the use inorganic pesticide during storage
10	Value addition at home scale level	Use of tamarind in pickles	As preservative to improve keeping quality
11	Storage of Millets	Storing of millets such as Samai, Varagu, Thenai, Kuthiraivali are mixed with Dry Vasambu or Dry chillies	Protect the Grains from insects
12	Control of plant poisoning	Oral administration of mixture of lime juice with castor oil for plant poisoning.	Medicinal properties of the ingredients control the poison.
13	Induce heat in anmal	Oral administration alovera and Aanai nerunji leaves	Induce heat in cow
14	Deworming	Oral application of Neem oil as dewormer.	.Removing the worms in cows
15	Diarrhoea in Animal	It is advised to feed the animal with Banana Flower for immediate control of diarrhoea	Management of diarrhoea
16	Wound healing	Using turmeric , garlic in coconut oil -heated and applied for two times	Antioxidant in turmeric facilitate wound healing
17	Treatment for burn	Butter is applied on burnt part of cattle	The fat components will help to heal the burn

18	Animals	Equal quantity of naphthalene balls and camphor were mixed with water into paste and apply on the body of cattle for 2 hours	To control ecto parasite in animals
19	Mastitis	Smear groundnut oil over the udder	It reduces the mastitis condition
		Ajwain seed 200g is boiled in 1 litre water and used for cleaning of udder and teat of cattle.	It reduces the mastitis condition
		Two kg of Lemon fruit juices and 1 kg of sugar mixed and given to cattle for 3 days.	It reduces the mastitis condition

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	256	94	326000.00	452800.00
Value addition millets	65	48	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.10000/per month

13. Box item for APR 2024

ICAR KVK COIMBATORE – VIKSIT BHARAT SANKALP YATRA – 2024

ICAR KVK Coimbatore along with other Central Government Agencies is conducting Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VBSY) Programme at District level since 28th November 2023. As a part of this programme an event was held at Annur on 11.01.2024, which was attended Honourable Union Jalsakthi Minister 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 847 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 Union Minister Jalsakthi specdial addressing VBSY Programme at Annur

Honorable Union Minister L. Murugan Ji addressing VBSY Programme at Annur

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

Our leading entrepreneur Mrs. Kavitha w/o Velumani residing in Mathampalayam village of Karamadai block. Her 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 processing unit in the village.

The EDP training on Value added products from Oil seeds and millets was conducted at our Kendra. During this programme training and method demonstration of Oil seeds and millet-based products were demonstrated. Packing, labelling, Branding, marketing was also been supported by the Kendra. Once upon a time she was worked in spinning mill now she has turned into a successful entrepreneur. Many audience including women, men, students and young entrepreneurs got inspired from her journey.

Significant achievements made in Oil seeds and Millets

- Production of Ground nut ,Sesame and Millet based value added products (Groundnut ball, Sesame ball and Millet health mix etc.,)
- From 2018 onwards totally 23452 kgs of Ground nut ball, 28580 kgs of Sesame ball and 8150 kgs of health mix were produced. The processed product was marketed in and around of Coimbatore Erode and Tripur district.
- Every month Mrs. Kavitha earns Rs. 50,000 and sells her products in the brand name of "**JAY MARUTHI"S**
- Through this processing unit has three women employees belonging to lower middle class get regular employment opportunity and get monthly income of Rs.11000 / per month.
- The unit is acting as a skill development cum practicing center at village level for students, research scholars, budding and aspiring entrepreneurs.
- She sold her products through Organic shops, KVK exhibitions, Agricultural fairs, Departmental stores and nearby towns of the district. .

Product preparation at her processing unit

Product sold to costumer

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*.)

High density planting system: A new innovative technology and achieve higher yield under rain fed condition

Introduction:

Name of farmer	Mr. Murugesan Rangasamy
Address	3/181, Therku theru, Thottipalayam, Vellamadai, Coimbatore
Age	50
Education	7 th
Landholding	0.5
Source of Irrigation	Rainfed
Area under HDPS	0.5
Year	2024 – 25
Name of the KVK staff involved (nodal SMS and project staff)	Mr. S. Suresh Kumar and Mr. S. Duraisamy

Problem identified

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

- Lack of knowledge about new planting system

Poor yield, pest and diseases are the major problems identified in Cotton. This will leads to poor yield and less return. HDPS in Cotton along with PGR was demonstrated in an area of 53 Acres (belongs to 24 farmers) at Kuppichipalayam, Thottipalayam, Kalipalayam villages of Periyanaickenpalayam block And (belongs to 05 farmers) at Kuppepalayam, Sennaunr villages of Thondamuthur Block during Rabi 2024. Cultivation of Rasi Bt hybrid 929 gave more yield (90X15 CM) i.e 30.5 quintals / ha. Compare to farmer practicing (90X60 CM) i.e 16.4 q/Ha. The yield increase was recorded 29.4 % than the control plot.

KVK Intervention:

In convergence with CICR Nagpur we have implemented Special project on cotton. HDPS in Cotton along with PGR was demonstrated in an area of 53 Acres (belongs to 24 farmers) at Kuppichipalayam, Thottipalayam, Kalipalayam villages of Periyanaickenpalayam block And (belongs to 05 farmers) at Kuppepalayam, Sennaunr villages of Thondamuthur Block during Rabi 2024

Description of the story /Output:

Mr. Murugesan Rangasamy is a resident of Thottipalayam village of Sarkarasamakulam block of Coimbatore district. He was associated with farming for last 15 years and cultivated HDPS cotton in 0.5 acre with a variety of RCH 929 BG – II (Rasi seeds). He cultivated cotton with different spacing's of 120 cm × 60 cm and 90 cm × 90 cm etc. For the first time he adopted HDPS technology with technical guidance and support from KVK Coimbatore and followed spacing of 90 cm × 15 cm with seed rate of 2.5 kg/ acre with population of 29000 plants. He followed all the agronomic practices instructed by the YP's.

Outcome:

He was also motivated to spray Plant growth regulator Mepiquat chloride 400 ml / acre at 45 days after sowing. The canopy management in cotton increased the boll weight which helps in increasing the cotton yield. Totally he picked cotton for three times and obtained 12 quintal / acre in special cotton project. He cultivated cotton in 0.5 acre and achieved yield of 6 quintal in HDPS system. Weather in normal cotton cultivation with above noted different spacing he accomplished 7.5 quintals / acre for the past three years. He was impressed with HDPS cotton technology and interested in future adoption and also encouraged the surrounding farmers. The farmer gained approximately 37.5 % more yield than the normal cultivation.

Details of intervention

Name of the hybrid/variety	RCH 929 BG- II (Rasi)
Seed rate	6 packets/acre
Spacing	90 X 15 cm
PGR Spray	Mepiquat chloride- Once
No of Pickings	Three
Cost of production	Rs. 30,300
Seed cotton yield	12 q / acre
Gross income	Rs. 93,600

HDPS cotton @ Harvesting stage at Thottipalayam village of Sarkarasamakulam block

Field visit by Rasi seeds Chairman, CICR Principal Scientists, Agriculture dept officials of Coimbatore District, KVK Nodal officer and Project farmer

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. ➢ Karunya University, Coimbatore ➢ PDM University, Hariyana	➢ Technical backstopping for women and child development programmes ➢ Students RAWE programmes ➢ Students RAWE 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 Bengalgram and Groundnut ➢ Technical support for banana Pseudo stem recycling programmes
➢ Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore	➢ Technical resource / guidance for improved and new technologies in agriculture
➢ 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 ➢ Department of Animal Husbandry ➢ Department of Agricultural Engineering ➢ Department of Sericulture ➢ Department of Forests	➢ Involving the departments while conducting mandated activities like OFT, FLD and training programmes ➢ 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 ➢ Indian Bank	➢ Financial assistance for Formation of SHG/JLG/ Farmers Club and Farmers producer organization
➢ District Rural Development Agency,	➢ Formation of IFS Model in all blocks utilizing

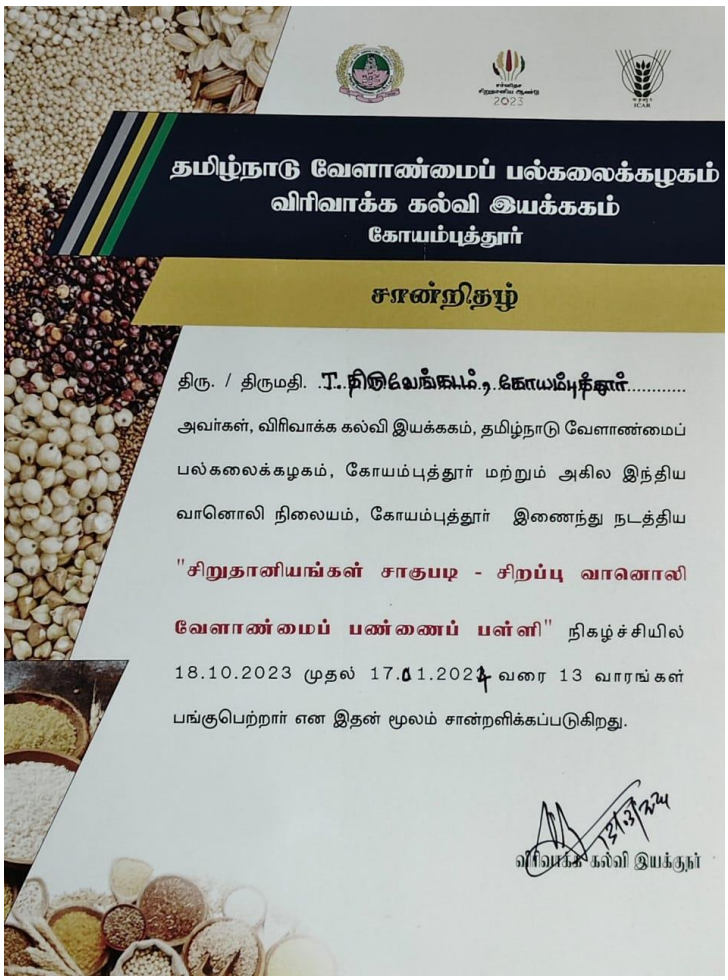
Collectorate, Coimbatore.	MNREGA workers
➢ District Social Welfare Office, Coimbatore.	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes for SHGs
➢ Tamil Nadu Mahalir Thittam, Tamil	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes for SHGs
➢ Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation.	➢ Women and Child Development Programmes
➢ Department of Agricultural marketing and Farmers Club Federation, Coimbatore	➢ 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, Velliangiri farmers producer company, Coimbatore Agroforestry producer company, Tamil Nadu coconut producer company federation.
➢ COODU NGO Coimbatore	➢ Sponsored training Programmes
➢ Community Polytechnics Coimbatore	➢ For Entrepreneurs development programmes
➢ SNS, GRD and RV colleges of Arts and Science, Coimbatore	➢ Sponsored training 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

Mr Manikanda Kalidas receiving momentum for successful leading Bee Keeper at State level Bee Keepers meet 2024– Khadhi & Village industry commision , Chennai

Mrs Kavitha receiving cash award for millet competition at Coimbatore district – District Bussiness Resourece centre, Sulur



தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
விரிவாக்க கல்வி இயக்ககம்
கோயம்புத்தூர்

சான்றிதழ்

திரு. / திருமதி. T. திருவேங்கடம், கோயம்புத்தூர்.....
அவர்கள், விரிவாக்க கல்வி இயக்ககம், தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம், கோயம்புத்தூர் மற்றும் அகில இந்திய வானொலி நிலையம், கோயம்புத்தூர் இணைந்து நடத்திய "சிறுதானியங்கள் சாகுபடி - சிறப்பு வானொலி வேளாண்மைப் பண்ணைப் பள்ளி" நிகழ்ச்சியில் 18.10.2023 முதல் 17.01.2024 வரை 13 வாரங்கள் பங்குபெற்றார் என இதன் மூலம் சான்றளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

விரிவாக்க கல்வி இயக்குநர்

Mr Thiruvenkatam receiving recognization certificate from TNAU for Best participants of All India Radio FFS – Millet programme

Mr Santhakumar receiving Technology Demonstration Award from TNAU VC Dr Geethalakshmi and ISAF KrishiVaniki Kisan award from Dr US Gowtham DDG ICAR New Delhi

18. Important Visitors to KVKs during 2024 (with photographs)

<table>
<tr><td> 
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<tr><td>Honourable Union Minister Sri L Murugan ji visit VBSY programme on 08.01.2025</td><td>Honourable Union Minister of Jalsakthi visit VBSY programme on 10.01.2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Honourable Union Minister visit VBSY programme on11.01.2025</td><td>Honourable Deputy Chief Minister UP visit VBSY programme on 19.01.2025</td></tr>
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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 for Jalsakthi participated in VBSY Programme in Coimbatore district