

Results of OFTs		Ariyalur KVK
Title of OFT	Assessment of high yielding and drought tolerant varieties in Groundnut	
Discipline	Agronomy	Intervention : OFT 1
Farming situation	Rainfed (Rainfall 435 mm in 17 days during July to October)	
Problem diagnosed with intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scanty or uneven rainfall (325 mm) during June to September Less plant population due to poor germination of seeds by poor soil moisture (19 plants/Sq.m) & It led to yield loss to an extent of 30%. Heavy pest incidence of <i>Spodoptera litura</i> Incidence of disease - Tikka leaf spot and root rot. 	
Crop/ Technology	Groundnut	Integrated Crop Management
Source of Technology	TNAU, 2016 (VRI 8) ANGRAU, 2013 (Dharani)	
Year of initiation	2017	Season : Kharif
No. of locations	5	Area (ha) 1 ha.
Treatments	Technology Assessed TO 1 : Farmers practice : Cultivation of VRI 2 (1989, bold pods, bunch type) TO 2 : Cultivation of VRI8 (Drought tolerant, 105 days) TO 3 : Cultivation of Dharani (Drought tolerant, 110 days)	
		Contd...

Observations recorded				Ariyalur KVK	
Particulars	VRI 2	VRI 8	Dharani		
Germination (%)	74.8	76.5	77.0		
No.of plants/m ² (at Flowering)	23.4	26.8	28.2		
No.of pods/plant	28.4	37.0	35.2		
Duration of peg formation (days)	54.4	51.6	52.2		
Whether continued/concluded	Concluded				
Results of continued / concluded OFTs				OFT (1/5)	
Treatments	Yield (kg/ha.)	Net returns (Rs.)	B:C Ratio	Any other parameter	
				Duration (days)	Per day productivity (kg/day/ha)
TO 1 : Farmers practice - VRI2	1843	30,120	1.69	109	16.8
TO 2 : VRI 8	2238 (21%)	54,020	2.38	105	22.2
TO 3: Dharani	2232 (21%)	49,580	2.25	112	21.3
				Contd...	

- The general appearance of VRI 8 variety itself is very good, drought withstanding capacity is very well compared to local variety.
- Good drought tolerance observed in these two varieties, particularly Dharani at the early stage where long dry spell occurs (15 days).
- More number of pods is formed in the case of VRI 8.
- Market preference is somewhat less for VRI 8 variety.
- CFLD 2017-18 conducted with Dharani and VRI 8 variety in 30 ha.



Intervention



Control

Ariyalur KVK



Title of OFT		Assessment of suitable single cut fodder sorghum varieties for rainfed condition
Discipline	Agronomy	Intervention : OFT2
Farming situation	Irrigated	
Problem diagnosed with intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income from animal components due to scarcity of fodder in rainfed condition • Unaware about rainfed fodder and importance of fodder • Non adoption of improved cultivation practices and low yielding variety also reason for low yield in green fodder 	
Crop/ Technology	Fodder	
Source of Technology	TNAU, 2001 (CO 27) PANTCHARI, UP (PC 23)	
Year of initiation	2017	Season : Kharif
No. of locations	5	Area (ha) 1 ha
Treatments	Technology Assessed: TO 1 : Farmers practice: Cultivation of K 10 TO 2 : Cultivation of CO 27 TO 3 : Cultivation of PC 23	
Observations recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC 23 variety is better in growth and biomass production related parameters. • PC 23 variety recorded the highest yield of 31.6 t/ha and it was followed by CO 27 (27.8 t/ha). • Palatability index is also high from PC 23 (83.4). • The palatability index is moderate for local variety due to the hairy structure in stem and leaves. • The PC 23 variety recorded the highest net return of Rs.33,740 with the BCR of 3.5. 	
Whether continued / concluded	Concluded	

Results of OFTs				OFT (2/5)	Ariyalur KVK
Treatments	Yield (t/ha)	Net returns (Rs.)	B:C Ratio	Any other parameter	
				Palatability index	
TO 1 : Farmers Practice (K 10)	18.2	53,500	2.0	68.4	
TO 2 : CO 27	27.5 (51 %)	85,500	2.8	81.6	
TO 3 : PC 23	36.3 (99 %)	1,03,900	3.5	83.4	

Remarks/Feedback
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The PC 23 variety has dark green leaves. ➤ Under rainfed situation PC 23 and CO 27 has produced more quantity of green fodder and animals also like the taste of this fodder compared to local variety ➤ PC 23 can be taken for FLD programmes and further popularization.
Contd...

Intervention



Control



Ariyalur KVK



Results of OFTs		Ariyalur KVK
Title of OFT	Assessment of the performance of leaf curl virus resistant Tomato hybrids	
Discipline	Horticulture	Intervention : OFT 3
Farming situation	Irrigated	
Problem diagnosed with intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield loss to the tune of 40% due to Tomato leaf curl virus, bacterial wilt and early blight (30%) incidence. Low yield due to the cultivation of low yielding hybrids susceptible to LCV disease –40.5 t/ha when compared to the potential yield of upto 90 t/ha in Tomato hybrids. Fruit borer damage. Fluctuation in the market price. 	
Crop/ Technology	Tomato	
Source of Technology	TNAU (COTH 3) and IIHR (Arka Rakshak)	
Year of initiation	2017	Season : Kharif
No. of locations	3	Area (ha) 1 ha
Treatments	Technology Assessed: TO 1 : Farmers practice: Cultivation of VRN 3348 (Private hybrid) TO 2 : Cultivation of COTH 3 TO 3 : Cultivation of Arka Rakshak	
Observations recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arka Rakshak hybrid recorded the yield of 54.3t/ha and it was followed by COTH 3 (50.3t/ha). The market preference is slightly less for Arka Rakshak - oval and light red Arka Rakshak tomato hybrid recorded the highest net return of Rs.2, 85,350 with the BCR of 4.01 Incidence of Leaf curl disease is very less in Arka Rakshak (0.9 %) compared to COTH 3 (1.1 %) and farmers practice (8.0%). 	
Whether continued/concluded	Concluded	
		Contd...

Results of OFTs				OFT (3/5)	Ariyalur KVK
Treatments	Yield (t/ha)	Net returns (Rs.)	B:C Ratio	Any other parameter	
				Leaf curl virus disease Incidence (%)	Average number of fruits / plant
TO 1: Farmers Practice (VRN 3348)	45.6	2,26,450	3.45	8.0	54
TO 2: COTH 3	50.3 (10%)	2,58,450	3.72	1.1	68
TO 3 : Arka Rakshak	54.3 (19 %)	2,85,350	4.01	0.9	82

Remarks/Feedback

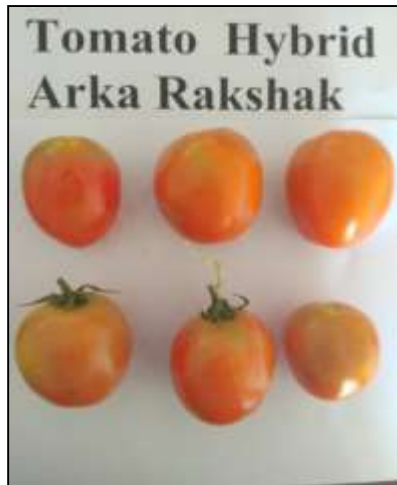
- Market preference is slightly less for Arka Rakshak as the colour of the tomato is light red and colour of the COTH 3 tomato is deep red.
- The consumer's preference was good for round shaped tomato COTH 3 than the Arka Rakshak which is slightly oval shaped fruit.
- More number of fruit (82 fruits per plant) is found in the case of Arka Rakshak hybrid than the COTH 3 (68 fruits per plant).
- Less incidence of leaf curl virus in both COTH 3 and Arka Rakshak.

Contd...

Intervention

Control

Ariyalur KVK



Results of OFTs		Ariyalur KVK
Title of OFT	Assessment of suitable Extension Mode for Transfer of Technology	
Discipline	Agricultural Extension	Intervention : OFT 4
Farming situation	Cashewnut is mainly grown as rainfed crop	
Problem diagnosed with intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As 80% of the Cashew growing farmers are small and marginal. The knowledge in scientific cashewnut cultivation practices is low to medium only. Adoption level of different technologies are also low leading to low productivity in cashewnut (425 kg/ha.) Farmers get low yield due to maintenance of low plant population, unaware of pruning practices, Incidence of tea mosquito bug. 	
Crop/ Technology	Cashew (Seven technologies viz., Pruning, SWC, Manuring, Panchakavya spray, TMB management, CSRB and Value addition is taken for transfer through various means)	
Source of Technology	TNAU	
Year of initiation	2017	Season : Kharif to Rabi
No. of locations	3 groups	Area (ha) ---
Treatments	Technology Assessed: TO 1 : Farmers practice: Techno information delivered through literatures TO 2 : Techno – information delivered through SMS TO 3 : Techno – information delivered through voice message	
Observations recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sending text messages as when required scores high adoption percentage for all the seven technologies (average adoption 61.7) The average adoption percentage in the case of extension literatures is 46.3 % and periodical voice messages was 36% 	
Whether continued / concluded	Concluded <div>Contd...</div>	

Name of the technologies	Class	TO 1 Extension Literature				TO 2 Text Message				TO 3 Voice Message			
		No. of Participants - 25				No. of Participants - 25				No. of Participants - 25			
		Pre-test knowledge		Post-Test knowledge		Pre-test knowledge		Post-Test knowledge		Pre-test knowledge		Post-Test knowledge	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cashew production techniques	L	19	76	12	48	17	68	3	12	17	68	8	32
	M	4	16	8	32	4	16	6	24	4	16	8	32
	H	2	8	5	20	4	16	16	64	4	16	9	36

Technology delivery mechanism	Adoption percentage of different cashewnut production technologies							Average adoption %	Average yield (kg/ha.)
	Pruning	SWC	Manuring	Panchagavya	TMB mgt.	CSRB	Value addition		
TO 1 : By Extension Literature	52	48	64	44	52	60	4	46.3	511
TO 2: By Text Message	88	68	64	72	72	60	8	61.7	572
TO 3 : By Voice Message	40	52	40	32	44	36	8	36.0	478

Remarks/Feedback

➤ Text messages are better source of information as it could be retrieved at any time and referred.

➤ Remembering the technologies by the farmers when it comes through voice is difficult.

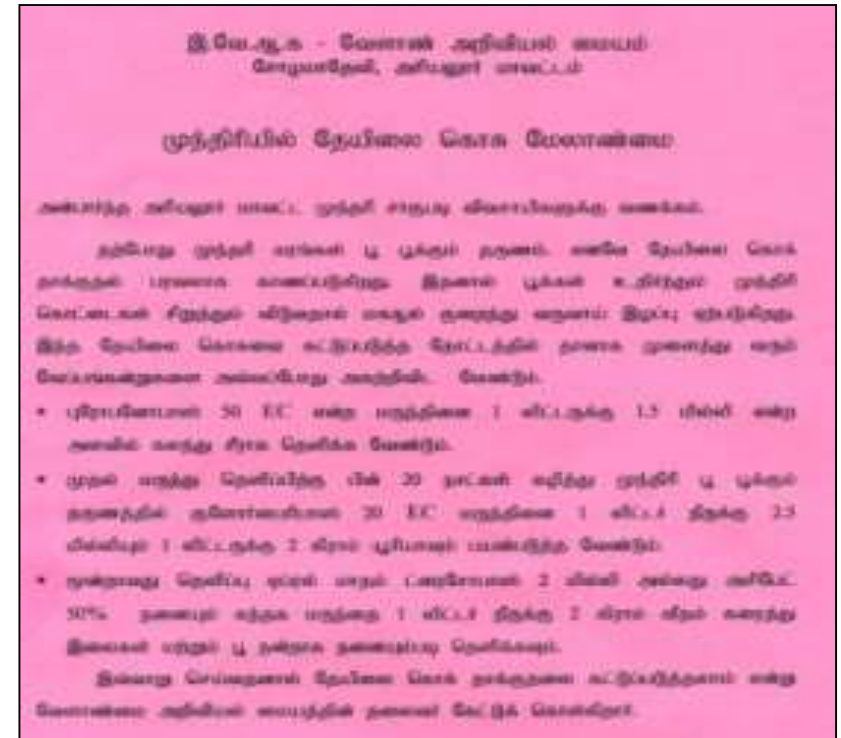
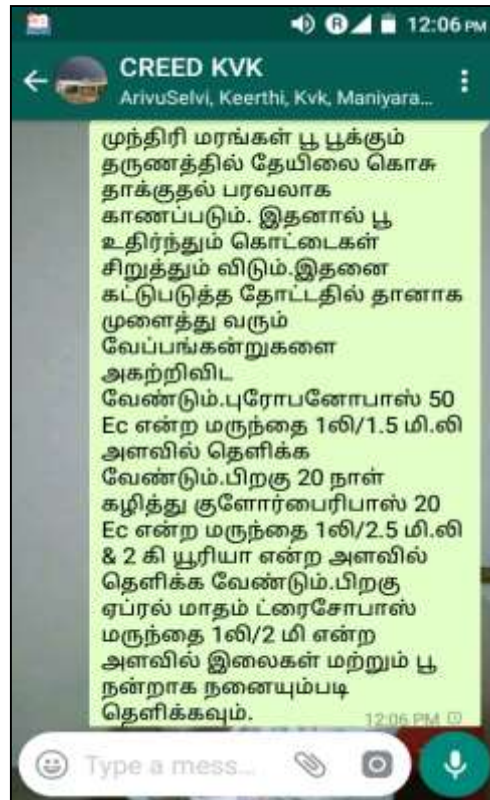
➤ The high adoption percentage in the case of text message is high as the farmers can retained and refer as and when they need.



Pre test for Voice message group



Post test for Text message group



Results of OFTs		Ariyalur KVK
Title of OFT	Assessment of mastigaurd efficacy in the prevention of subclinical mastitis in dairy cow	
Discipline	Animal Science	Intervention : OFT 5
Farming situation	-	
Problem diagnosed with intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of subclinical mastitis (15% of cows coming to dispensary) High somatic cell count in milk (> 3.5 lakhs) Poor self life of milk Productivity of the cow declined 	
Crop/ Technology	Mastitis prevention in Dairy cow	
Source of Technology	TANUVAS, 2016	
Year of initiation	2017	Season : Nov.2017-Mar.2018
No. of locations	5 animals	
Treatments	Technology Assessed TO 1 : Farmers practice: Farmers are not using teat dip regularly, not detecting subclinical mastitis, and going for treatment only after occurrence of clinical mastitis. TO 2 : Use of teat dip with disinfectant solution KMNO ₄ (TANUVAS, 2012) TO 3 : Masti guard to control mastitis (Mastiguard is the combination of Teat protection and Mastitis screening package. It contains Teat protect antiseptic for udder spray and TANU check SCC Kit for subclinical mastitis identification TANUVAS, 2016)	
Observations recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The somatic cell count in the case of animals not treated was more than 2.4 lakhs (TO 1) whereas it was 45,000 in the case of Masti guard used animals Cost of treatments went upto Rs.3500 in the case of animals not treated with KMNO₄ or Mastiguard About 17% increased milk yield was observed in the case of Mastiguard treated animals over check. 	
Whether continued/concluded	Concluded	Contd...

Parameters	Regular treatment (check) TO 1	TO 2	TO 3 (demo)
Treatment materials used	No prevention measures	Teat cleaning with antiseptic usage	Mastiguard usage
Number of months under trial	5 months	5 months	5 months
Number of Animals taken for trial	10	10	10
Incidence of Mastitis (No. of animals)	3	Nil	Nil
Somatic cell count (in lakh)	2.4	0.8	0.45
Cost of treatment (Rs.) /Trial/unit	3500	200	300
Milk yield in 5 months (lit.)	1,020	1,065	1,200
Gross cost (Rs./cow/5 months)	12,100	11,350	11,800
Gross income (Rs./cow/5 months)	22,400	23,430	26,400
Selling price /lit of milk (Rs.)	22	22	22
Net return/ 5 months (Rs.)	10,300	12,080	14,600
Benefit Cost Ratio	1.85	2.1	2.2

Remarks/Feedback

- The farmers felt that using Mastiguard prevent their dairy animal from mastitis occurrence and save them from treatment cost of Rs.3,000-4,000 and reduces the chances of disease spread and they expressed their convenience in using teat protect.
- SCC kit for sub clinical mastitis identical should shows the result in less than five to ten minutes instead of 30 minutes.

Contd...

Intervention

Control

Ariyalur KVK

