# ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ICAR-ATARI)

## ACTION PLAN 2025-26

### 1. General information about the Krishi Vigyan Kendra

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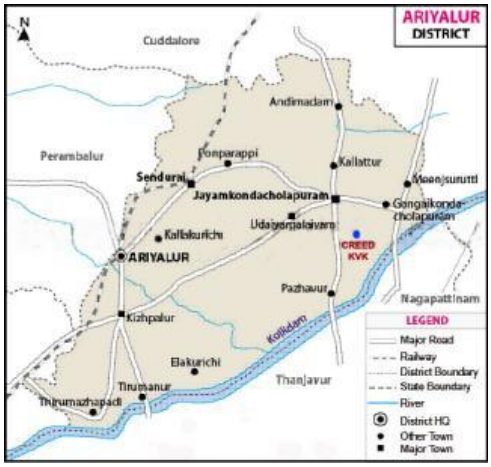
|---|---|
| 1.1 Name of the KVK | Ariyalur KVK |
| Address | ICAR- Krishi Vigyan Kendra<br>(Hosted by CREED)<br>Cholamadevi Post, Jayankondam (via),<br>Udayarpalayam Taluk,<br>Ariyalur District – 612 902<br>Tamil Nadu |
| Phone | 9751280089 |
| Fax | --- |
| e-mail | Email: creedkvk@gmail.com, kvk.Ariyalur@icar.gov.in<br>Website: www.kvkariyalur.org |
| 1.2. Name of host organization | Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development (CREED) |
| Address | Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development<br>No.23, Aranganatha Nagar, Near Chinna Market,<br>Chidambaram – 608 001, Cuddalore District,<br>Tamil Nadu |
| Phone | 04144-224987 |
| e-mail | E-mail: creed.ngo@gmail.com<br>Website: www.creed.co.in |
| 1.3. Year of sanction | 23rd March 2009 |
| 1.4. Website of the KVK | www.kvkariyalur.org |
| Date of last update | 31.05.2025 |

### 1.5. District map with location of the KVK




**GPS reading (from Google Maps) of the Entrance of KVK - 11°08'112"N 79°24'171"E**

## 2. Details of staff as on date

| S. No. | Sanctioned post | Name | Discipline | Date of joining | Present pay scale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Senior Scientist & Head/ Programme Coordinator | Dr.G. Alagukannan | Horticulture | 02.11.2015 | 13 A |
| 2 | SMS 1 | Dr. A.Rajkala | Agricultural Extension | 22.06.2009 | 10 |
| 3 | SMS 2 | Mr.Y.Rajajoslin | Horticulture | 01.07.2010 | 10 |
| 4 | SMS 3 | Mr. M.Ashokkumar | Plant Protection | 02.01.2017 | 10 |
| 5 | SMS 4 | Mrs. S.Shobana | Family Resource Management | 02.01.2017 | 10 |
| 6 | SMS 5 | Mr. M.Thirumalaivasan | Agronomy | 15.10.2018 | 10 |
| 7 | SMS 6 | Dr.V.Saranya | Animal Science | 23.09.2024 | 10 |
| 8 | Programme Assistant/T4-1 | Mr. B.Vivekananthan | MCA | 01.07.2009 | 6 |
| 9 | Programme Assistant/T4-2 | Mrs. S.Arivuselvi | Seed technology | 02.01.2017 | 6 |
| 10 | Farm Manager/T4 | Mr.S.Prabu | Horticulture | 01.06.2019 | 6 |
| 11 | Administrative Staff 1 (Assistant) | Mr.V. Ramani | MCA | 02.01.2017 | 6 |
| 12 | Administrative Staff 2 (Stenographer Grade III) | Mr.R.Subramani | BBA | 23.09.2024 | 3 |
| 13 | Driver/T1 - 1 | Mr. P.Govindasamy | 10th | 22.06.2009 | 3 |
| 14 | Driver/T1 - 2 | Mr.A.Selvam | B.E | 21.07.2021 | 3 |
| 15 | Supporting Staff 1 | Mr. R.Velu | 10th | 22.06.2009 | 2 |
| 16 | Supporting Staff 2 | Mr.S.Balu | 10th | 22.06.2009 | 2 |

## 3. Details of SAC meeting(s) conducted during 2024-25:

**Date(s) of SAC meeting(s) Conducted:**

**Suggestions and recommendations of the SAC and Action Taken on the Recommendations**

| S.No. | Suggestions/Recommendations (bullet points) | Name of the SAC Member | Action Taken in brief |
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| 1. | • KVK should concentrate on revenue generation through seed production. Organic seed production for organic farmers which fetch good income and also try traditional variety seed production without any mixed varieties.<br>• Attract external funds from CSR, NABARD to establish soil testing laboratory.<br>• Establish sales counter in city obtaining external funds.<br>• Farm demo units may be increased i.e. atleast 2 or 3 demo units per year.<br>• Contribute to increase district productivity in crops like | Dr. A.Bhaskaran, Principal Scientist, ATARI, Hyderabad | SAC was conducted on SAC was conducted on 05.03.2025. Most of the suggestions are included in the AAP 2025-26 and will be taken care of |

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| | Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Milk production. Collect details from both successful and unsuccessful farmers like indigenous practices, varieties, technologies they follow. Analyze the gap and propose it for upcoming action plan.<br>• Submit Expression of Interest and proposal for ARYA project.<br>• Include atleast one programme per year on "Production Management'' which should includes livestock components also i.e. enhancement of productivity in crop/ animal in the district by suitable technologies.<br>• Scripted interview of 4 successful farmers with full technologies may be broadcasted in AIR. | | |
| 2. | • District specific varieties may be promoted like ADT-56, ADT - 59.<br>• Contact and get technologies from DCR, Puthur specially for value addition from Cashew apple.<br>• Contact IIPR, Kanpur and introduce new varieties through OFTs and concentrate on YMV resistant Black gram varieties.<br>• Integrated farming system is highly suitable for this district. Farmers may bring to visit IFS model developed by NRCB, Trichy.<br>• Concentrate on revenue generation through paid trainings and by selling technological inputs.<br>• Connect with other institution in district like Dalmia, SHGs to reach more farmers in | Director, NRCB, Trichy | |

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| | district.<br>• Branding & Marketing is still difficult for farmers. Awareness on e-commerce may be given. | | |
| 3. | • For reach of successful technology, OFT may be taken to FLD next year & FLD to trainings. More newspaper messages, TV talk and radio talk on successful technologies may be given.<br>• Focus on Mushroom cultivation, marketing and mainly on value addition.<br>• Concentrate on seed production.<br>• Take farmers to more exposure visits and trainings and convert successful farmers as a master trainer. | Director i/c, Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute, Aduthurai | |
| 4. | • New Paddy varieties - Slender variety ADT 53, 57, fine slender variety ADT-56, Bold variety ADT-59 suitable for saline soil may be introduced as alternate for ADT 37 and ADT 39.<br>• ADT-56 alternate to RNR 15048 – suitable for Late Samba and Thaladi may conduct OFT.<br>• Conduct FLD on IPM in Blackgram for YMV control.<br>• Conduct FLD on VBN-12 (Rice follow pulses), 75 days crop – Resistant to YMV. | Assistant Professor, TRRI | |
| 5. | • Less expenditure more income for farmers is our motto. So introduce Bengal gram (i.e) 8kg seed/ acre and Rs.18000 exp/ha yields more income as alternate for Groundnut.<br>• Groundnut Rich booster in liquid form is developed. So, it may be popularized.<br>• Zinc and potassium mobilizing bacteria may be promoted. | Programme Co-ordinator, KVK, Dindivanam (Nominee of DEE, TNAU) | |

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| 6. | • Cotton area reduced from 1200 ha to 2900ha in Ariyalur District. So KVK may conduct demo on new variety VPT- 2 which is 130 days duration, suitable for machine harvest and has Long Stable Cotton.<br>• Conduct demonstration on IPM in pink boll worm management (i.e) mating disruption technology)<br>• All crops cultivated in 2 feet running space which are suitable for Rain hose technology like Groundnut, Blackgram and Sesame. So conduct more demos on Rain hose pipe technology.<br>• KVK may join hands with CRS to give capacity building programme in water saving technology.<br>• COH(M) 6, COH(M) 8, COH(M) 9, COH (M) 11 and VGIH 1 are drought tolerance Maize hybrids – conduct OFT.<br>• VPT 2 is Extra Long Stable cotton. Conduct demo on this variety and we are ready to supply seed. | Associate Professor, Cotton Research Station, Veppanthattai | |
| 7. | • Groundnut is the major crop in Ariyalur District. So high yielding Gujarat varieties may be introduced.<br>• YMV resistant pulse varieties may be promoted for seed production.<br>• Introduce alternate Paddy variety for CO 55 as it has less grain filling.<br>• Drought resistant variety for all crops may be introduced. | Joint Director of Agriculture, Dept. of Agriculture, Ariyalur | |
| 8. | • Conduct more demonstration on value addition in Cashewnut & Cashew apple.<br>• Established demo plot under grafted brinjal in KVK.<br>• Conduct demonstration on | Deputy Director of Horticulture, Dept. of Horticulture, Ariyalur | |

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| | drone spray in cashew crop in Sendurai block.<br>• Ultra HDP Cashew plantation demo unit may be established in KVK. | | |
| 9. | • More awareness and trainings on agricultural machineries and techniques / technologies to use machineries like summer ploughing.<br>• Department machineries are underutilized. Create awareness on "Uzhavan App'' in all trainings.<br>• Identify real entrepreneurs and link with Agricultural Engineering Department to get Value added machineries such as solar dryer, pulverizer, etc., in subsidy.<br>• Create awareness on department schemes and application procedure for subsidy schemes in all trainings. | Executive Engineer, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Ariyalur | |
| 10. | • Eucalyptus, Casuarina peeled barks are used to prepare more byproducts. KVK may explore technologies & take farmers to exposure visit to briquette production unit, using saw dust/wood shavings.<br>• Fodder crops may be promoted as an intercrop in Agro forest.<br>• Apiculture promotion in Cashew rich areas | Forest Range Officer, Department of Forest, Ariyalur | |
| 11. | • KVK can help in popularizing our schemes in all trainings such as tree plantation, canals construction for water management, farm pond with maximum 3 Lakh for individual, land development fund for individual, trench cutting.<br>• Individual farmer who fall under small margin farmer | Assistant Programme Office, District Rural Development Agency | |

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| | category can apply for open well scheme.<br>• Infrastructure development scheme for azolla cultivation, cow & goat shed are also there. Awareness may be created in all trainings | | |
| 12. | • Cover uncovered villages with minimum 10 contact farmers in each village.<br>• New technological inputs should available in KVK by all time.<br>• Bankable project proposals may be issued by KVK for all agri and allied activities.<br>• Organize paid courses with good content to increase income source. | Assistant General Manager, NABARD, Trichy Cluster | |
| 13. | KVK may extend support to organize training jointly. | Director, SBI – RSETI, Ariyalur | |
| 14. | • KVK may give 5 minutes message on ‘‘Organic farming’’ to broadcast in Organic farming programme at 6.35 AM every Sunday.<br>• 5 Minutes message on ‘’ Water saving Technology’’ to broadcast in ‘‘நீரின்றி அமையாது உலகு’’ programme at 6.35AM every Tuesday.<br>• Create Awareness among farmers that all recorded programmes are available in YouTube.<br>• Technologies which need to be popularized in mass may be given for Radio programme.<br>• Nominate Best Youth farmers for $60^{th}$ year celebration of AIR, Trichy. | Assistant Director, All India Radio, Trichy | |
| 15. | • Dalmia is ready to extend support to KVK to reach all over Ariyalur District – Our field staff may be given capacity building and use them for programmes.<br>• Project proposal to mitigate | Mr. Alwin, CSR Head , Dalmia Bharath foundation | |

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| | burning agri wastes after harvest in Ariyalur Block.<br>• New fodder varieties such as; Ratoon Sorghum may be popularized. | | |
| 16. | • KVK must help in marketing organic produce and to get good prize for organic produce.<br>• KVK may take efforts to find out suitable management practices to control flower midge in Tuberose as it poses serious loss nowadays.<br>• Awareness on insurance policy available for farmers & farm labours for accidental death may be created in all training.<br>• Create tie-up with any scent factories to get high income by marketing flowers directly.<br>• Opportunities & tie-up with export agency to get more income. | Mr.Velmurugan, Farmer, Kuvagam | |
| 17. | • KVK may promote poultry rearing in rainfed cashew field as Ariyalur is known for ‘’Siruvidai’’ breed and to meet out demand all over Tamilnadu.<br>• KVK should help in identifying the causes of death in poultry birds and measures.<br>• KVK should bring all poultry farmers in district together and conduct one meeting every month. | Mr.Rajadurai, Poultry Entrepreneur, Azhisikudi | |
| 18. | • Value addition training on Millet may be given.<br>• Promote more organic farmers and give continuous support for organic farming. | Mrs. R. Shanthi, Organic Farmer, Cholamadevi | |
| 19. | KVK providing continuous support for Cashewnut processing. Extend more support in future. | Mrs. Uma, Cashewnut processing, Veerakan | |

**Proposed date/month of SAC Meeting to be held in 2025-26: 23.12.2025**

## 4.0 Capacity Building activities planned for KVK Staff

Annual training plan (ATP) to be prepared by each KVK for its HRD of staff.

### 4.1. Plan for Human Resource Development of KVK personnel during 2025-26

| S. No | Name of the Head/ SMS/Staff | Area of Training | Institution proposed to attend | Duration | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr.G.Alagukannan | Import and Export Management: rules and regulations | NIPHM, Hyderabad | 3 days | 17.12.2025 to 19.12.2025 |
| 2 | Mr.Y.Raja Joslin | Advances in Integrated Pest Management | NIPHM, Hyderabad | 3 days | 09.09.2025 to 11.09.2025 |
| 3 | Mr.M.Thirumalaivasan | Irrigation systems and advancements | NIPHM, Hyderabad | 3 days | 06.10.2025 to 08.10.2025 |
| 4 | Mr.M.Ashokkumar | Pest Surveillance techniques for agricultural and horticultural crops (Kharif / Rabi) | NIPHM, Hyderabad | 3 days | 08.12.2025 to 10.12.2025 |
| 5 | Dr.A.Rajkala | Digital Agricultural Extension System (VISTAAR) | MANAGE, Hyderabad | 3 days | 08./07/2025 |
| 6 | Dr.V.Saranya | Innovative ideas for entrepreneurship development in livestock sector | Online, iGOT | One day | 05/08/2025 |
| 7 | Mrs.S.Shobana | Promotion of Biofortified crops for nutrition security | Online MANAGE | One day | 16/07/2025 |

## 5. Cross-learning across KVKs planned during 2025-26

| S.No. | What expertise/ resources KVK can offer/ share to other KVKs | | What you expect from other KVKs | |
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| | Subject area/ resource/ expertise | Mention other KVK names | Subject area/ resource/ expertise | Mention source KVK |
| 1 | Organic Fertigation Model | All TN KVKs | AI in Sugarcane Cultivation | KVK, Baramati, Pune |
| 2 | Scheme connect | All TN KVKs | Value addition & Marketing | KVK, Dindigul |

## 6. Operational areas proposed during 2025-26

### 6.1. Details of operational area/cluster villages

| District/Taluk/ Block | Major crops & enterprises | Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise | Extent of area (ha/No.) affected | Names of cluster Villages identified for intervention | Proposed intervention |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Udayarpalayam/ T.Palur | Paddy, Maize, Sesame, Blackgram, Cotton Vegetables, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Paddy**<br>• Non availability of Non-lodging high yielding medium slender varieties with high market demand.<br>• Grain yield loss is 15-20% due to crop lodging during heavy monsoon at harvest time<br>• Stem borer and Bacteria leaf blight causes 20 % yield loss during Thaladi season (Sep-Oct) | 500 | Keelakudikadu | • OFT on Assessment of Non-lodging Paddy varieties for Thaladi season in Ariyalur district<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Ragi**<br>• Low productivity with the existing ragi varieties (1400kg/ha) under rainfed condition<br>• Susceptibility of existing varieties to lodging and neck blast disease | 10 | Cholamadevi | • FLD on Demonstration of Ragi variety ATL 1<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | | **Amaranthus**<br>High incidence of leaf curl virus, flower drop, fruit rot and *Fusarium* wilt disease in local variety lead to low yield (15t/ha) | 10 | | • OFT on Assessment of Red Amaranthus varieties in Ariyalur district<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Small Ruminants**<br>• Deworming is crucial for goat health, as parasites can cause various ailments and negatively impact growth. Regular deworming helps prevent | 620 | | • FLD on Demonstration of milk replacer in improving the immunity |

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| | | worm infections, leading to healthier, more productive goats.<br>• Lack of Knowledge on herbal deworming drugs<br>• Synthetic drugs given periodically to the goats without proper dose led to Antihelmintics resistance | | | and growth promoter in small ruminant kids<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | Paddy, Sesame, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Paddy**<br>• Increased level of salinity in ground water ($p^H$ 8.5 and EC > 2 ds/m)<br>• Imbalanced fertilizer application leads to increased production cost<br>• Unaware of salinity management practices causes crop loss (From Nursery to 30 DAT). | 200 | Sripuranthan | • OFT on Assessment of salinity management technologies in saslt affected paddy areas of Ariyalur District<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Paddy**<br>• Non adoption of IDM practices<br>• Yield loss up to 40 % due to diseases of false smut<br>• Cost of production increased due to imbalanced spray of pesticides and fungicides | 300 | | • FLD on Demonstration of Integrated pest and disease management in rice<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Blackgram, Vegetables, Dairy, goat & Poultry | **Drumstick**<br>Local varieties are low yielding (165 q/ha) due to heavy flower drop, high incidence of pod fly and leaf eating caterpillar. | 100 | Suthamalli | • FLD on Demonstration of Perennial Moringa PKM 3<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | | **Groundnut**<br>• Reduced yield due to tikka leaf spot (38%) & root rot (14%)<br>• Cultivation of low yielding (1950kg/ha) bunch type varieties like GJG 9 & Gujarat local under irrigated condition | 500 | | • FLD on Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Groundnut variety VRI 10<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | Paddy, Sesame, Vegetables, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Chilli**<br>• High incidence of leaf curl virus, flower drop, fruit rot and *Fusarium* wilt disease | 10 | Edangani | • OFT on Assessment of Chilli hybrids for yield and |

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| | | • low yield (15t/ha) | | | market preference<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | Paddy, Sesame, Vegetables, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Nutrition Garden**<br>• Under utilization of space available at schools<br>• Poor vegetable intake by school students in their noon meal | 25 | T.Palur block | • FLD on Efficacy of Nutrition Garden in Schools / Anganwadi centers to increase the food and nutrition security of the children<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| Ariyalur/ Thirumanur | Paddy, Sugarcane, Sesame, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Sugarcane**<br>• Sugarcane yield and area has been reduced upto 40% due to Pokkah boeng disease complex<br>• highly affected in Ratoon crops and crop production cost is increased by new crop planting every year.<br>• Non adoption of IPDM practices causes crop failure | 2000 | Sembiyakudi | • OFT on Assessment of Pokkah boeng disease complex management in sugarcane<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Banana**<br>• Low yield with existing Poovan variety (21 t/ha.)<br>• Incidence of leaf spot disease (32%) and nematode incidence (12%) | 20 | Thirumalapadi | • FLD on Demonstration of high yielding Banana variety Kaveri Kalki in Ariyalur District<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Paddy**<br>• Low yield (4600kg/ha) from existing fine grain varieties under Navarai season.<br>• Non availability of high yielding varieties with high market demand.<br>• Brown Leaf spot and sheath blight causes 28 % yield loss during Navarai season | 2000 | | • FLD on Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Paddy variety RNR 15048 for Navarai (Dec-Jan) season<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |

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| | | **Sesame**<br>• Unavailability of drought tolerant high yield variety for summer<br>• Infestation of hopper (18 %) and ear head bug (26 %) causes yield loss up to 40 % with existing varieties of TMV 4 and local | 500 | Manjamedu | • OFT on Assessment of Sesame varieties for summer season in Ariyalur district<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Chilli**<br>High incidence of leaf curl virus, flower drop, fruit rot and *Fusarium* wilt disease in local variety lead to low yield (15t/ha) | 20 | Kuruvadi | • OFT on Assessment of foliar nutrition for higher yield in Chilli<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | **Paddy**<br>• Cultivating of low yielding (5600kg/ha) existing paddy varieties like ADT 37, ADT 39 and ADT 45 etc.,<br>• Heavy incidence of Leaf folder and sheath rot causes 30 % yield loss during *Thaladi* season | 750 | Kamarasavalli | • FLD on Demonstration of paddy variety ADT 58 for Thaladi (Sep-Oct) season<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |

## 6.2. Details of adopted villages

| District/Taluk/ Block | Name of cluster villages | Major Crops & Enterprises | Major problems identified in each crop/enterprise | Proposed type of interventions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Udayarpalayam / T.Palur | Kovilseemai | Paddy, Groundnut, Bhendi, Cluster bean, Brinjal, Dairy and Goat | **Bhendi**<br>Local varieties are low yielding (150 q/ha) due to heavy incidence of yellow mosaic virus and white fly sucking pest. | • FLD on Demonstration of high yielding Bhendi hybrid CO 4<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | Udhayanatham | Paddy, Maize, Sesame, Blackgram, Cotton Vegetables, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Goat**<br>Nutritional deficiencies in goats can lead to a range of health problems, decreased productivity and in severe cases, death. | OFT on Assessment of specific mineral mixture on production performance of Goat |

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| | | | EDP<br>Less awareness on digital marketing, content creation, sales increase thus leads to less product sales and income | Entrepreneurial development on Digital Marketing |
| | Anaikudam, Kodalikarrupur, Angrayanallur. | | **Fish**<br>• Lack of scientific knowledge in fish culture<br>• Often getting low fish yield (<2000kg/Ha)<br>• Poor knowledge on new fish varieties suitable for polyculture | • FLD on Demonstration of Amur common carp under polyculture in short seasonal fish ponds<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | | | **EDP**<br>• Lack of awareness on value added products from cow dung.<br>• Unaware of market demand for eco friendly products | EDP on Valorization of cow dung by promoting aesthetic cow dung products |
| | Kodali | Paddy, Maize, Sesame, Blackgram, Cotton Vegetables, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Ridge gourd**<br>Yield loss (36%) due to cultivation of local varieties which is susceptible to downy mildew disease and fruit fly pest incidence. | • FLD on Demonstration of Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | Kaluvanthondi | Paddy, Maize, Sesame, Blackgram, Vegetables, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Blackgram**<br>• MYMV causes >50% yield loss in existing Blackgram varieties<br>• Medium grain yield (720 kg/ha) recorded even under proper adoption of technologies | • FLD on Demonstration of Blackgram variety VBN12 with seed production<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| Sendurai/ Sendurai | Paranam | Cashewnut, Groundnut, Blackgram, Vegetables, | **Chilli**<br>• High incidence of Damping off, wilt and Root rot leads to | OFT on Assessment of microbial consortia for |

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| | | Dairy, Goat & Poultry | 25 % yield loss<br>• Lack of knowledge on IDM practices<br>• Low yield (65 q/ha) | management soil borne diseases in chilli |
| | | | **Snake gourd**<br>• Yield loss 30% due to Fruit fly incidence.<br>• Powdery mildew disease causes 22% yield loss<br>• Repeated spray of pesticides. | • FLD on Demonstration of IPDM technologies in Snake gourd<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | | | **Dairy**<br>Summer stress in dairy animals | • FLD on Demonstration on management of summers stress in ruminants<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | Kulumur | Paddy, Cotton, Blackgram, Cashewnut, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Cotton**<br>• Unaware of early synchronized mature cotton variety.<br>• Non adoption of INM techniques causes reddening, stunted growth; flower drop leads to yield loss of upto 30-35 %.<br>• Unaware and non adoption of micro nutrient spray causes low boll formation and poor quality of kapas. | • FLD on Demonstration of Integrated crop management in HDP Cotton variety VPT 2<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | | | **Cotton**<br>• Pink bollworm causes 25-30% yield loss<br>• un aware of hi-end IPM technologies against sucking pest<br>• Increased production cost by application of repeated spray of same chemicals | • FLD on Demonstration of IPM in cotton<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | Ponparappi | | **Fodder**<br>• Fodder Shortage during lean season<br>• Poor Milk quality due | • FLD on Demonstration of Cumbu Napier Fodder |

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| | | | to shortage of green fodder<br>• Poor growth of fodder due to water scarcity | variety CO(CN)6 in Ariyalur District<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |
| | | | **Cashew apple**<br>• Surplus production of Cashew apple and underutilizing the local available resource.<br>• Lack of awareness on nutritive value of Cashew Apple<br>• Less knowledge on value addition | EDP on Entrepreneurial development on Cashew Apple Processing and value addition |

**6.3 Details of DFI villages**

| District/Taluk/ Block | Name of cluster villages | Major Crops & Enterprises | Major problems identified in each crop/enterprise | Proposed type of interventions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Udayarpalayam/ T.Palur | Venmankondan | Paddy, Groundnut, Maize, Blackgram, Green gram, Maize, Cashewnut, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Vetiver**<br>• Low oil yield in local varieties and high cost of cultivation and low income in existing method of cultivation.<br>• Needed for alternate crop for sugarcane by farmers. | OFT on Assessment of high yielding Vetiver varieties for higher Income |
| | | Paddy, Groundnut, Maize, Blackgram, Green gram, Maize, Cashewnut, Dairy, Goat & Poultry | **Groundnut**<br>• Reduced yield due to tikka leaf spot (38%) & root rot (14%)<br>• Cultivation of low yielding (1950kg/ha) bunch type varieties like GJG 9 & Gujarat local under irrigated condition | • FLD on Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Groundnut variety VRI 10<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration<br>• Field day |

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| | | | **Goat**<br>• Deworming is crucial for goat health, as parasites can cause various ailments and negatively impact growth and overall well-being. Regular deworming helps prevent worm infections, leading to healthier, more productive goats. Lack of Knowledge on herbal deworming drugs<br>• Synthetic drugs given periodically to the goats without proper dose<br>• Antihelmintics resistance | • OFT on Evaluation of herbal deworming drugs as an alternate to synthetic drugs in goats<br>• Training<br>• Method demonstration |
| | | | **EDP**<br>Less awareness on digital marketing, content creation, sales increase thus leads to less product sales and income | EDP on Entrepreneurial development on Digital Marketing |

**7. Summary (targets) of mandated activities planned for the year 2025-26**

| S.No. | Activities | Target |
|---|---|---|
| **1. On- farm trials** | | |
| | a. No of OFTs | 11 |
| | b. No of Technologies (Total new technologies except FP) | 22 |
| | c. No. of locations (No. of Villages) | 33 |
| | d. No. of Beneficiaries (No. of Farmers fields/replications) | 53 |
| | e. Area (Total area in ha) | 17 |
| **2. Frontline Demonstrations** | | |
| | a. No. of FLDs | 21 |
| | b. No. of Locations (No of villages) | 83 |
| | c. No. of Beneficiaries (No of Farmers fields/replications) | 133 |
| | d. Area (Total Area planned in ha) | 49 |
| **3. Trainings for Farmers and Farm Women** | | |
| | a. No. of programmes | 120 |
| | b. No. of participants | 2420 |
| **4. Trainings for Rural Youth** | | |
| | a. No. of programmes | 15 |
| | b. No. of participants | 340 |
| **5. Trainings of Extension Personnel** | | |
| | a. No. of programmes | 10 |
| | b. No. of participants | 200 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **6. Extension Activities** | | |
| | No. of activities (Total number of activities listed in Table .13) | 1266 |
| | No. of participants | 39200 |
| **7. Production of seed (in quintals) (Crop-wise)** | | **350 q** |
| a. COFS 29 | | 5 q |
| b. Groundnut | | 338 q |
| c. Blackgram | | 7 q |
| **8. Production of planting materials (in Nos.) (Crop-wise)** | | **50000** |
| a. Guava | | 2200 |
| b. Acid Lime | | 1000 |
| c. Amla | | 600 |
| d. Jack | | 500 |
| e. Mango | | 1000 |
| f. Sapota | | 500 |
| g. Papaya | | 700 |
| h. Jamun | | 500 |
| i. Dragon Fruit | | 500 |
| j. Banana | | 1000 |
| k. Pomegranate | | 500 |
| l. Fig | | 1000 |
| m. Vegetable Seedling | | 19500 |
| n. Curry leaf | | 500 |
| o. Teak | | 2900 |
| p. Neem | | 100 |
| q. Redsandal | | 1000 |
| r. Mahogany | | 1000 |
| s. Coconut | | 2000 |
| t. Cashew | | 1000 |
| u. Ornamental | | 500 |
| v. Fodder Setts | | 11500 |
| **9. Production of live-stock strains and finger lings (Category wise Nos./kg.)** | | **7125** |
| a. Goat | | 100 |
| b. Cattle | | 5 |
| c. Poultry | | 2000 |
| d. Fish Fingerlings | | 5000 |
| e. Earth worm | | 20 kg. |
| **10. Production of bio inputs (quantity in kg) (Item-wise)** | | **9800 kg/lit.** |
| a. *Bacillus subtilis* | | 1000 kg. |
| b. *Trichoderma viride* | | 1000 kg. |
| *c. Azophos* | | 200 kg. |
| *d. Rhizhophos* | | 200 kg. |
| e. Zinc mobilizing bacteria | | 200 kg. |
| f. Panchakavya | | 2000 lit. |
| g. Azolla | | 200 kg |
| h. Vermicompost | | 5000 kg |
| **11. Production of other inputs (specify unit) (Item-wise)** | | |
| Groundnut rich | | 1000 kg |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **12. Kisan mobile advisories** | | |
| | No. of messages | 12 |
| | No. of technologies | 12 |
| | No. of farmers | 30000 |
| **Other mobile advisories** | | |
| | No. of messages | 1100 |
| | No. of technologies | 150 |
| | No. of farmers | 2000 |
| **13. Soil testing** | | |
| | No. of soil sample testing using Mobile Soil Testing Kit | 500 |
| | No. of soil sample testing in conventional laboratory | --- |
| **Water sample Testing (samples in No.)** | | 500 |
| **Soil Health Cards** | | |
| | No. of Cards using Mobile Soil Testing Kit data | 500 |
| | No. of Cards using Laboratory data | 1000 |

## 8. Technology Assessments proposed during 2025-26

### 8.1. Summary of OFTs

| S. No. | Crop/ enterprise | Title of intervention | #Technological options TO-1, TO-2, FP | Source of Technology TO-1 TO-2 | Status* | No. of trials (replications) | Total cost involved (Rs.) | Team members involved | No. of trials targeted in DFI village(s) | No. of trials targeted under SC-SP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Paddy | Assessment of Non-lodging Paddy varieties for Thaladi season in Ariyalur district | TO 1: Paddy ADT 60<br><br>TO 2: Paddy MTU 1281<br><br>FP: CO(R)50 | TRRI,TNAU, Aduthurai<br><br>ANGRAU, AP, 2021 | New | 5 | 13080 | SMS (Ag.)<br>SMS (PP) | --- | 5 |
| 2 | Paddy | Assessment of salinity management technologies in Saline affected paddy areas of Ariyalur District | TO 1: TNAU Salinity management technologies<br><br>TO 2: ICAR-CSSRI Salinity management technologies<br><br>FP :<br>• Use of Phosphatic fertilizers like DAP & complex as basal and top dressing<br>• Excess application of Nitrogenous fertilizers (30%)<br>• Flood irrigation by all-time. | TNAU, Coimbatore<br><br>ICAR-CSSRI, Haryana, 2024 | New | 5 | 22375 | SMS (Ag.)<br>SMS (AE) | --- | --- |
| 3 | Sesame | Assessment of Sesame varieties for summer season in Ariyalur district | TO 1:Sesame YLM 146<br><br>TO 2: Sesame VRI 4<br><br>FP : Sesame TMV 4 | ANGRAU, 2018<br><br>RRS,TNAU, Vridhachalam, 2022 | New | 5 | 9200 | SMS (Ag.)<br>SMS (PP) | --- | --- |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Vetiver | Assessment of high yielding Vetiver varieties for higher Income at Ariyalur District | TO 1 : ODV 7 (Bhoomika**)**<br><br>TO 2 : CIM Vridhi<br><br>FP : Local varieties | KAU, Kerala, 2019<br><br>CIMAP, Bengaluru, 2016 | New | 3 | 28125 | SMS(Hor.)<br>SMS (PP) | 5 | --- |
| 5 | Chilli | Assessment of Chilli hybrids for higher yield and market preference in Ariyalur district | TO 1 : Arka Gagan<br><br>TO 2 : Kranthi (LCA 657)<br><br>FP : Private hybrids (sierra) | IIHR, Bengaluru, 2024<br>Dr.YSRHU, Hyderabad, 2022 | New | 5 | 11000 | SMS(Hor.)<br>SMS (PP) | --- | --- |
| 6 | Chilli | Assessment of foliar nutrition for higher yield in Chilli | TO 1 : Sampoorna KAU Multimix<br><br>TO 2 : Arka Vegetable special<br><br>FP : Spraying of growth promoters | KAU, Kerala, 2023<br><br>IIHR, Bengaluru, 2018 | New | 5 | 4500 | SMS(Hor.)<br>SMS (PP) | --- | --- |
| 7 | Amaranthus | Assessment of Red Amaranthus varieties in Ariyalur district | TO 1 : Red Amaranthus CO 6<br><br>TO 2 : KAU Vaika<br><br>FP : Local varieties | TNAU, Coimbatore, 2024<br>KAU, Kerala, 2019 | New | 5 | 10625 | SMS(Hor.)<br>SMS (PP) | --- | 5 |
| 8 | Sugarcane | Assessment of Pokkah boeng disease complex management in sugarcane | • TO 1 : Sett treatment: Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2g/lit. (30 min. dip) + Imidacloprid 70% WS @1.5 ml/lit. (5 min. dip).<br>• Monitor the movement of ants regularly. | TNAU, Coimbatore, 2025<br>ICAR-SBI, Coimbatore, 2023 | New | 5 | 12800 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (Ag.) | --- | --- |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Prophylactic spray, field borders (3 rows), Imidacloprid17.8% SL @ 3 ml/10 lt. (or) Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 4ml/10 lt. (or) clothianidin 50% WDG @ 5g/10 lit. (or) Spirotetramet 150 OD @ 12.5 ml/10 lt. (or) Flonicamid 50 % WG @ 3 g/10 lt.<br>• Spraying of TNAU sugarcane Booster @ 1kg, 1.5kg and 2 kg at 45, 60, 75 DAP respectively (recommended agronomic practice).<br><br>TO 2 :<br>• Dipping setts (seed pieces) in a fungicide 0.1% carbendazim solution before planting can provide early protection against the disease.<br>• Apply 0.1% carbendazim, 0.2% copper oxychloride, or | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 0.3% mancozeb for two to three sprayings at 15-day intervals.<br>• Foliar Spray of Propiconazole 25%EC @1ml + Imidacloprid 17.8 SL 0.3 ml at critical stages.<br>• Soil application of Mn Mixture @ 12 kg/ha.<br>FP : Repeated spray of Imidacholoropid 18.7 EC @ 1.5ml/lit with Acephate 50 EC @ 2 g/lit followed by chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 0.5ml/lit | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Chilli | Assessment of microbial consortia for management soil borne diseases in chilli | TO 1 :<br>• Seed treatment of TNAU microbial consortia @ 10g/100 g seeds<br>• Soil application of *Bacillus subtilis* @ 5kg/ha as basal and 30 DAT.<br>• Root dipping of *Trichoderma asperellum and Purpureocillium lilacinum* @ 10 g/ lit of water<br><br>TO 2 :<br>• Arka microbial consortium - Seed | TNAU, Coimbatore 2020<br><br>IIHR, Bengaluur, 2016 | New | 5 | 6150 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (Hor.) | --- | --- |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | treatment @ 20 g / 100 g of seeds,<br>• Root dipping of AMC @ 20 g / lit.<br>• Soil application of 2 lit AMC through FYM enrichment and Drip irrigation<br><br>FP : Spray of Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 500g/ac followed by Copper oxychloride @ 500g/ac | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Goat | Assessment of specific mineral mixture on production performance of Goat. | TO 1 : TANUVAS Small ruminant mineral mixture<br><br>TO 2 : NIANP small ruminant mineral mixture<br><br>FP : No specific Mineral mixture was supplemented. | TANUVAS,- VC & RI, Tirunelveli, 2019<br><br>NIANP, Hyderabad 2019 | New | 5 | 12500 | SMS (AS) SSH & SMS (AE) | --- | 5 |
| 11 | Goat | Evaluation of herbal deworming drugs as an alternate to synthetic drugs in goats | TO 1 : Herbal anthelminitic bolus (Helmokill)<br><br>TO 2 : Wormivet powder<br><br>FP : Use of Albendazole oral suspension / Injectable form of Ivermection & its derivatives | CIRG, UP, 2018<br><br>NIF-DST, Gujarat, 2020 | New | 5 | 5000 | SMS (AS) SSH & SMS (AE) | 5 | 5 |

**8.2. Details of OFTs (Use one table for each OFT) (TECHNOLOGY WRITEUP) 2025-26**

| | |
|---|---|
| OFT No. | 01 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Theme | Varietal evaluation |
| Category | Cereals |
| Crop/ enterprise | Paddy |
| Farming situation | Cauvery delta region of Ariyalur district, Temperature : 32 $^{0}$ to 38$^{0}$ C, Soil type : Clay loamy soil , p$^{H}$ : 6.5 - 7.5 and EC: 0.3 ds/m, Annual Rainfall : 954mm, Irrigation type : Canal/ Bore well |
| Prioritized problem | • Non availability of Non-lodging high yielding medium slender varieties with high market demand.<br>• Grain yield loss is 15-20% due to crop lodging during heavy monsoon at harvest time<br>• Stem borer and Bacterial leaf blight causes 20 % yield loss during Thaladi season (Sep-Oct). |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of Non-lodging Paddy varieties for Thaladi season in Ariyalur district** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | **Paddy ADT 60** |
| Source and year | TNAU, 2025 |
| Description | Duration: 130-135 days, Season: Thaladi, Yield: 6028 kg/ha (13.2 % over ADT 46) ,Medium slender grain , Medium tall (120 cm), non-lodging., Milling: 75%; Head Rice Recovery: 68% , Moderately tolerant to Brown plant hopper, stem borer, leaf folder, Bacterial leaf blight and blast. |
| Potential yield/income | 60.28 q/ha |
| Critical Inputs | Paddy ADT 60 seed- 12 kg @ Rs.44/kg – Rs.528 |
| Source of Inputs | TRRI,TNAU, Aduthurai |
| Photos |  |

| **TO-2** | **Paddy MTU 1281** |
|---|---|
| Source and year | ANGRAU, 2021 |
| Description | Duration: 140 days, Yield: 7000 kg/ha ,Medium slender grain , non-lodging, high yielding, nitrogen responsive, semi tall with green foliage, low shattering with completely exerted panicles bearing high grain number, Milling: 75%; Head Rice Recovery: 68% , Moderately tolerant to Brown plant hopper, leaf and neck blast disease. |
| Potential yield/income | 70 q/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Paddy MTU 1281 seed – 12 kg @ Rs. 40/kg- Rs. 480 , Bacillus subtilis 2 kg @ Rs. 120/kg- Rs. 240, TNAU rice reap – 4kg @ Rs,242/kg- Rs.968, Field Board – 1 No. – Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | RARS, Maruteru, AP |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | CO(R)50 |
| Farmers yield | 55 q/ha |
| Season | Thaladi 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.2616/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs. 13080/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Plant height (cm), No. of Productive tillers/ hill, 1000 grain weight, % of lodging, % incident of BLB , % infestation of leaf folder & Stem borer, grain yield (q/ha), Straw yield (q/ha), Net income (Rs./ha), BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, Straw yield, gross expenditure, gross income, net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (PP) |

| | |
|---|---|
| OFT No. | 02 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Theme | Crop Management |
| Category | Cereals |
| Crop/ enterprise | Paddy |
| Farming situation | Cauvery delta region of Ariyalur district, Temperature : 32 $^{0}$ to 38$^{0}$ C, Soil type : Clay loamy soil , $p^{H}$ : 8-8.5 and EC: >2.0 ds/m, Annual Rainfall : 954mm, Irrigation type : Bore well |
| Prioritized problem | • Increased level of salinity in ground water ($p^{H}$ 8.5 and EC > 2 ds/m)<br>• Imbalanced fertilizer application leads to increased production cost<br>• Unaware of salinity management practices causes crop loss (From Nursery to 30 DAT) |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of salinity management technologies in Saline affected paddy areas of Ariyalur District** |
| Technology options | |
| **TO-1** | **TNAU Salinity management technologies** |
| Source and year | TNAU, 2024 |
| Description | • Incorporation of Daincha into the soil before planting<br>• Seed hardening with NaCl (10 mM concentration)<br>• Adoption of Recommend dose of fertilizer application<br>• Soil application of Marine gypsum @ 4.1 t/ha. as basal and 25 kg of ZnSO4/ha.<br>• Application of Copper sulphate @5kg/ha.<br>• Foliar spray of 1% urea + 0.5 % ZnSO4 at critical stage<br>• Foliar spray of Pink Pigmented Facultative Methnaotrops (PPFM) @ 0.1 % as a source of cytokinins<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU crop shine @ 5ml/lit during critical stage |
| Potential yield/income | --- |
| Critical Inputs | TNAU crop shine 1 lit @ Rs.2500/lit, PPFM 1 lit @ Rs.375/lit |
| Source of Inputs | TNAU, Coimbatore |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | **ICAR-CSSRI Salinity management technologies** |
| Source and year | ICAR-CSSRI, 2024 |
| Description | • Soil test based Fertilizers application<br>• Seed treatment and Soil application of HALO-Mix (Consortium of Halophilic bacteria) @ 625ml/ha.<br>• Soil application of HALO-AZO (Azotobacter sp.) @15-20 kg N/ha as basal.<br>• Spray of HALO-PSB (Phosphorus solubilising bacteria) @ 2.5 lit/ha. |
| Potential yield/income | --- |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | HALO-Mix – 250ml @ Rs.700, HALO-PSB 1 lit @ Rs.500, Field board – 1 No. @Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | CSSRI, Karnal |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | • Use of Phosphate fertilizers like DAP & complex as basal and top dressing<br>• Excess application of Nitrogenous fertilizers (30%)<br>• Flood irrigation by all-time. |
| Farmers yield | 55 q/ha |
| Season | Kuruvai 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.4475/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs. 22375/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Plant height (cm), Soil nutrient status (before and after), No. of productive tillers/hill, Yield (q/ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) and BCR |

| | |
|---|---|
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, Straw yield, gross expenditure, gross income, net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (AE) |

| | |
|---|---|
| OFT No. | 03 |
| Status (New proposal/2$^{nd}$ year /3$^{rd}$ year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Theme | Varietal evaluation |
| Category | Oilseed |
| Crop/ enterprise | Sesame |
| Farming situation | Cauvery delta region of Ariyalur district, Temperature : 32 $^{0}$ to 38$^{0}$ C, Soil type : Clay loamy soil , p$^{H}$ : 7.5 and EC: 0.3 ds/m, Annual Rainfall : 954mm, Irrigation : Borewell |
| Prioritized problem | • Sesame area has been increased from 2500 ha. to 4000 ha. in district due to loss in sugarcane by Pokkah boeng disease<br>• Unavailability of drought tolerant high yield variety for summer<br>• Infestation of hopper (18 %) and ear head bug (26 %) causes yield loss up to 40 % with existing varieties TMV 4 and local. |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of Sesame varieties for summer season in Ariyalur district** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | **Sesame YLM 146** |
| Source and year | ANGRAU, 2018 |
| Description | YLM 146 is a high-yielding sesame variety known for its early flowering (42 days) and maturity (75.30 days) in the Rabi season. It also exhibits a higher seed yield compared to other varieties, it has a higher number of capsules per plant (67) and seeds per capsule (45) highest seed yield (748 kg ha$^{-1}$) at harvest. YLM 146 is known for its brown seed color. |
| Potential yield/income | 748 kg/ha |
| Critical Inputs | Sesame seed YLM 146 – 1 kg @Rs.250 |
| Source of Inputs | RARS, Lam, AP |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | |
| Source and year | **Sesame VRI 4** |
| Description | TNAU, 2022 |
| Potential yield/income | Parentage: VRI 2 x GT 10. Duration: 80-90 days. Season: Masipattam (February-March), Chithiraipattam (April-May) and Thaipattam (January-February). Average yield: 957 kg/ha (Irrigated), Growth habit: Branching, Oil content: 50%. Salient features: Semi erect, indeterminate with profuse branching, 4 loculed and brown seed. Moderately resistant to phyllody and root rot. |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Sesame seed VRI 4 – 1 kg @Rs.250, *Bacillus subtilis* –1kg @ Rs. 120, *Trichoderma viride* – 1kg @ Rs. 120, TNAU Neem Oil – 1 lit. @Rs.700, Field board – 1 Nos. @ Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | RRS, KVK, Cuddalore |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | Sesame TMV 4 |
| Farmers yield | 5.4 q/ha |
| Season | Summer |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.1840/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs.9200/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Plant population/ sq.m., No. of branch per plant, % incidence of Phyllody and ear head bug, No. of capsule/plant, Yield (q/ha.), Net Return (Rs./ha.) & BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, Gross income, Gross expenditure, Net Return (Rs./ha.) & BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ | KVK Main |

| | |
|---|---|
| Project/Others | |
| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (PP) |

| | |
|---|---|
| OFT No. | 04 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Theme | Varietal evaluation |
| Category | Aromatic crops |
| Crop/ enterprise | Vetiver |
| Farming situation | Irrigated, Sandy clay loam, soil, cauvery delta region, temperature 32°C to 38°C, Borewell |
| Prioritized problem | Low oil yield in local varieties and high cost of cultivation and low income in existing method of cultivation. Needed for alternate crop for sugarcane by farmers. The newly released vetiver varieties ODV 3 (Boomika) and CIM Vridhi are yielding 26% higher than local varieties. |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of high yielding Vetiver varieties for higher Income at Ariyalur District** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | ODV 7 (Bhoomika**)** |
| Source and year | KAU, 2019 |
| Description | Vetiver variety ODV 7 (bhoomika), released during 2019 by KAU; suitable for irrigated conditions for all districts of Tamil Nadu; suitable for both irrigated and rainfed cultivation. It exhibits good root yield 31.2 q/ha, root spread, extensive fibrous roots and oil Yield up to 19.7kg/ha. It is well suited for soil and water conservation and oil production. Released by AMPRS, Odakkali, KAU, kerala |
| Potential yield/income | 31.2 q/ha |
| Critical Inputs | ODV 7 (Bhoomika**)** Slips 100nos@ Rs.4/slip; cost Rs.400, UV stabilized poly grow bags (2x1 ft size) 200nos @ Rs.40/bag = Rs. 8,000, Arka Microbial consortium 1litre @ Rs. 275/litre = Rs.275, Field board 1 No. @Rs.400/No. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of Inputs | KAU, Kerala |
| Photos | ---<br>  |
| **TO-2** | CIM Vridhi |
| Source and year | CIMAP, Bengaluru, 2016 |
| Description | CIM Vridhi is released in the year 2016 by CIMAP, Bengaluru; Duration 10-12 months, suitable for drought condition also. It exhibits enhanced growth, tillering, root yield 27 q/ha, extensive fibrous roots and oil Yield up to 33kg/ha. It is well suited for soil and water conservation and oil production. |
| Potential yield/income | 27 q/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | CIM Vridhi Slips 100nos@ Rs.3/slip; cost Rs.300, UV stabilized poly grow bags (2x1 ft size) 200nos @ Rs.40/bag = Rs. 8,000, Arka Microbial consortium 1litre @ Rs. 275/litre = Rs.275, Field board 1 No. @Rs.400/No. |
| Source of Inputs | CIMAP, Bengaluru, 2016 |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | Local varieties |
| Farmers yield | 18 q/ha |
| Season | Kharif, 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.9375/- |
| No. of replications | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs. 28125 |
| Parameters to be studied | Root yield per plant, *Fusarium* wilt disease (%), Root yield (q/ha), BCR. |
| Parameters to be reported | Root Yield, gross expenditure, gross income, net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS ( PP) |

| | |
|---|---|
| OFT No. | 05 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Theme | Varietal evaluation |
| Category | Vegetable crops |
| Crop/ enterprise | Chilli |
| Farming situation | Cauvery Delta Zone, Clay loam soil type, Irrigated condition, source of irrigation is Bore well. |
| Prioritized problem | High incidence of leaf curl virus, flower drop, fruit rot and *Fusarium* wilt disease in local variety lead to low yield (15t/ha) |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of Chilli hybrids for higher yield and market preference in Ariyalur district** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | Arka Gagan |
| Source and year | IIHR, 2024 |
| Description | Arka Gagan hybrid, released during 2024 by IIHR; suitable for irrigated and rainfed conditions for growing in districts of Tamil Nadu for green and dry purpose; Yielding 25 tonnes/ha fresh weight and 7 tonnes/ha dry weight. Resistant to *Phytophthora* root rot & Chilli leaf curl virus, Pungent. |
| Potential yield/income | 250 q/ha |
| Critical Inputs | Arka Gagan Seed 30g @ Rs.900 |
| Source of Inputs | IIHR, Bengaluru. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | Kranthi (LCA 657) |
| Source and year | Dr.YSRHU, Hyderabad, 2022 |
| Description | Kranthi (LCA 657) is released in the year 2022 by Dr.YSRHU, Hyderabad; suitable for irrigated and rainfed conditions for growing in districts of Tamil Nadu for green and dry purpose; Resistant to Fruit rot, Yield:28t/ha (green), 6t/ha(dry), Duration:205 days |
| Potential yield/income | 280 q/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Kranthi (LCA 657) seed 30g; Rs.900 |
| Source of Inputs | Dr.YSRHU, Hyderabad, |
| Photos |  |
| Farmers Practice | Private hybrids (sierra) |
| Farmers yield | 151 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.2,200/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs. 11,000/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Yield (q/ha) (green purpose), leaf curl virus incidence (%), fruit rot incidence (%), gross cost (Rs.), gross income (Rs.), net income (Rs.), BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Yield (q/ha.), gross expenditure, gross income, net income, BCR |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS ( PP) |

| | |
|---|---|
| OFT No. | 06 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Theme | Nutrient Management |
| Category | Vegetable crops |
| Crop/ enterprise | Chilli |
| Farming situation | Cauvery delta region, Upland area with good drainage facility, Source of irrigation is bore well, Soil type is red loam. |
| Prioritized problem | Low yielding due to nutrient deficiency, Flower dropping and less fruit set and Lack of awareness on foliar nutrition in chilli. |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of foliar nutrition for higher yield in Chilli** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | Sampoorna KAU Multimix |
| Source and year | KAU, 2023 |
| Description | It is a micronutrient formulation for improvement of crop yield in vegetables, corrects the nutrient deficiency, improves flowering and fruiting and extended shelf life and shining quality. |
| Potential yield/income | 250 q/ha |
| Critical Inputs | Sampoorna KAU Multimix 1kg @ Rs.250/kg and Field board 1No @ Rs.400/No. |
| Source of Inputs | KAU, Kerala. |
| Photos |  |

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| **TO-2** | Arka Vegetable special |
| Source and year | IIHR, 2018 |
| Description | Arka Vegetable Special is a crop-specific micronutrient formulation designed to enhance the growth, yield, and quality of vegetable crops. It is a blend of essential micronutrients like Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Copper, and Boron. promotes early growth, improves flowering and fruiting |
| Potential yield/income | 280 q/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Arka vegetable special 1 kg @ Rs.250/kg and Field board 1No @ Rs.400/No. |
| Source of Inputs | IIHR, Bengaluru |
| Photos |  |
| Farmers Practice | Spraying of growth promoters |
| Farmers yield | 151 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.900/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs. 4,500/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Flower drop (%), Pests and diseases incidence (%), Yield q/ha, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Yield (q/ha) (green purpose), Flower drop (%), gross cost (Rs.), gross income (Rs.), net income (Rs.), BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS ( PP) |

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| OFT No. | 07 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Theme | Varietal evaluation |
| Category | Vegetable crops |
| Crop/ enterprise | Amaranthus |
| Farming situation | Cauvery Delta Zone, Clay loam soil type, Irrigated condition, source of irrigation is Bore well. |
| Prioritized problem | High incidence of leaf curl virus, flower drop, fruit rot and *Fusarium* wilt disease in local variety lead to low yield (15t/ha) |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of Red Amaranthus varieties in Ariyalur district** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | Red Amaranthus CO 6 |
| Source and year | TNAU, 2024 |
| Description | Red Amaranthus CO 6, released during 2024 by TNAU; suitable for irrigated conditions for growing in all districts of Tamil Nadu. Yield: 12.6 t/ha, Color is attractive red leaves, Anthocyanin content is High, Nitrate and oxalate levels is low, Suitable for cultivation year-round and duration is 30-35 days. It is a Selection from Mettupatti local. |
| Potential yield/income | 126 q/ha |
| Critical Inputs | Red Amaranthus CO 6 Seeds -0.5kg @ Rs.600/0.5kg, IIHR Vegetable special -1kg @ Rs.250/kg, Field board 1 No @ Rs.400/No. |
| Source of Inputs | TNAU, 2024 |
| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | KAU Vaika |
| Source and year | KAU, 2019 |
| Description | KAU Vaika is released in the year 2019 by KAU, Kerala; It is a selection from a local collection in Vellarada, |

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|---|---|
| | Thiruvananthapuram, and is characterized by its red-colored stem and leaves and long vegetative growth period. The variety is known to be late bolting and a multi-cut type, allowing for multiple harvests |
| Potential yield/income | 148 q/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Vaika Seeds - 0.5kg @ Rs.875/0.5kg, IIHR Vegetable special -1kg @ Rs.250/kg, Field board 1 No @ Rs.400/No. |
| Source of Inputs | KAU, Kerala |
| Photos |  |
| Farmers Practice | Local varieties |
| Farmers yield | 81 q/ha |
| Season | Kharif 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.2,125/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs. 10,625/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Germination (%), No of harvest, yield (q/ha), BCR. |
| Parameters to be reported | Yield (q/ha.), gross expenditure, gross income, net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS ( PP) |

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|---|---|
| OFT No. | 08 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Plant protection |
| Theme | Disease management |

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|---|---|
| Category | Cash crop |
| Crop/ enterprise | Sugarcane |
| Farming situation | Cauvery delta region, Clay soil with $p^H$ is 7.5 and EC is <0.3 ds/m, Average annual rainfall 950mm and Bore well irrigation system |
| Prioritized problem | • Sugarcane yield and area has been reduced upto 40% due to Pokkah boeng disease complex<br>• Highly affected in Ratoon crops and crop production cost is increased by new crop planting every year.<br>• Non adoption of IPDM practices causes crop failure |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of Pokkah boeng disease complex management in sugarcane** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | **TNAU Technology** |
| Source and year | TNAU, 2025 |
| Description | • Sett treatment: Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2g/lit. (30 min. dip) + Imidacloprid 70% WS @1.5 ml/lit. (5 min. dip).<br>• Monitor the movement of ants regularly.<br>• Prophylactic spray, field borders (3 rows), Imidacloprid17.8% SL @ 3 ml/10 lt. (or) Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 4ml/10 lt. (or) clothianidin 50% WDG @ 5g/10 lit. (or) Spirotetramet 150 OD @ 12.5 ml/10 lt. (or) Flonicamid 50 % WG @ 3 g/10 lt.<br>• Spraying of TNAU sugarcane Booster @ 1kg, 1.5kg and 2 kg at 45, 60, 75 DAP respectively (recommended agronomic practice).<br>• ETL: 10 %, Spray the following chemicals towards the central whorl of sugarcane<br>• Propiconazole 25% EC @1ml + Imidacloprid 17.8% SL 0.3 ml + sticking agent @1ml + water 1 lit. @ 3 MAP for 3 times @ 20 days interval<br>• Before spraying ensure de-trashing.<br>• Permitting only two ratoons |
| Potential yield/income | 150 t/ha |
| Critical Inputs | Carbendazim 50% WP @ 500g – Rs.650, Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 100ml – Rs.360, |
| Source of Inputs | Private Agro Agencies |
| Photos |  |

| **TO-2** | **Sugarcane Breeding Institute Technology** |
|---|---|
| Source and year | ICAR – SBI 2023 |
| Description | • Dipping setts (seed pieces) in a fungicide 0.1% carbendazim solution before planting can provide early protection against the disease.<br>• Apply 0.1% carbendazim, 0.2% copper oxychloride, or 0.3% mancozeb for two to three sprayings at 15-day intervals.<br>• Foliar Spray of Propiconazole 25%EC @1ml + Imidacloprid 17.8 SL 0.3 ml at critical stages.<br>• Soil application of Mn Mixture @ 12 kg/ha. |
| Potential yield/income | 130 t/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Propiconazole 25 %EC @ 250ml – Rs. 550, Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 500g- Rs.600, Field board 1no-Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | Agro Service Centre |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | Repeated spray of Imdiachlorprid 17.8% EC @ 1.5ml/lit with Acephate 50% EC @ 2 g/lit. followed by chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.5ml/lit |
| Farmers yield | 110 t/ha |
| Season | Kharif 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs. 2560/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs.12800/- |
| Parameters to be studied | Plant height (cm), % infestation of mealy bug, % Incidence of YLD, Cane Yield/ha, Net return, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Cane yield, Net Return (Rs./ha.), Gross expenditure, Gross income & BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS ( PP) & SMS (Ag.) |

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| OFT No. | 09 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Plant protection |
| Theme | Integrated Disease management |
| Category | Spices |
| Crop/ enterprise | Chilli |
| Farming situation | Red soil with $p^H$ is 7.5 and EC is <0.3 ds/m, Bore well irrigation, Average annual rainfall 950 mm. |
| Prioritized problem | • High incidence of Damping off, wilt and Root rot leads to 25 % yield loss<br>• Lack of knowledge on IDM practices<br>• Low yield (165 q/ha) |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of microbial consortia for management soil borne diseases in Chilli** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | **TNAU IDM Technologies** |
| Source and year | TNAU, 2020 |
| Description | • Seed treatment of TNAU microbial consortia @ 10g/100 g seeds<br>• Soil application of *Bacillus subtilis* @ 5kg/ha as basal and 30 DAT.<br>• Root dipping of *Trichoderma asperellum and Purpureocillium lilacinum* @ 10 g/ lit of water |
| Potential yield/income | 215 q/ha |
| Critical Inputs | TNAU Microbial Consortia 1 lit @ Rs. 190, *Bacillus subtilis* 1 kg @ Rs.120, *Trichoderma asperellum 1 kg @ Rs. 140 and Purpureocillium lilacinum* @ Rs. 180 |
| Source of Inputs | TNAU, Coimbatore |

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| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | **IIHR IDM Technologies** |
| Source and year | IIHR, 2016 |
| Description | • Arka microbial consortium - Seed treatment @ 20 g / 100 g of seeds,<br>• Root dipping of AMC @ 20 g / lit.<br>• Soil application of 2 lit AMC through FYM enrichment and Drip irrigation |
| Potential yield/income | 205q/ha |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | IIHR Arka microbial consortium 1 lit @ Rs.200, Field board – 1 no- Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | IIHR, Bengaluru |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | Spray of Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 500g/ac followed by Copper oxychloride @ 500g/ac |
| Farmers yield | 160 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.1230/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs.6150/- |
| Parameters to be studied | % Incidence of damping off & root rot, fruit yield, Net return & BCR |

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| Parameters to be reported | Fruit yield (q/ha.), Gross expenditure, Gross income, Net Return (Rs./ha.) & BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS ( PP) & SMS (Horti.) |

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| OFT No. | 10 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Animal Science |
| Theme | Nutrition management |
| Category | Small ruminants |
| Crop/ enterprise | Goat |
| Farming situation | Goat is an important livelihood activity for both farmers and landless people. Farmers adopts poor feed management and nutrition management practices leads to poor health and poor weight gain. |
| Prioritized problem | Nutritional deficiencies in goats can lead to a range of health problems, decreased productivity, and in severe cases, death. |
| Title of the OFT | **Assessment of specific mineral mixture on production performance of Goat.** |
| **Technology options** | |
| **TO-1** | TANUVAS Small ruminant mineral mixture |
| Source and year | TANUVAS,- VC & RI, Tirunelveli, 2019 |
| Description | A **Goat Mineral Mixture** is a specially formulated supplement that provides essential minerals required for the optimal health, growth, reproduction, and productivity of goats. Goats have specific mineral requirements that may not be fully met by forage or conventional feed, especially in areas with mineral-deficient soils.<br>**Benefits**<br>• **Enhanced Growth**: Improved weight gain in kids and lambs.<br>• **Reproductive Health**: Increased fertility and conception rates.<br>• **Milk Production**: Boosted milk yield and quality.<br>• **Disease Resistance**: Strengthened immune system leading to reduced morbidity.<br>• **Overall Vitality**: Better coat condition and general well-being |

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| Potential yield/income | Avg. 2.0 Kg /month |
| Critical Inputs | TANUVAS Small ruminant mineral mixture – 20 kgs per replication<br>(Rs.80/Kg mineral mixture), Field Board- 1 No.- Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | IAN, Kattupakkam. |
| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | NIANP small ruminant mineral mixture |
| Source and year | NIANP 2019 |
| Description | Precise mineral supplementation as per requirement. Balanced proportion of minerals to avoid antagonistic reactions. Better growth and immunity, Higher meat yield, More profit Cost: Benefit is depending on the cost of supplementing mineral mixture, active life span of sheep/goat and benefits accrued in terms of better growth and immunity the cost: benefit ratio is 1:1.90. |
| Potential yield/income | 18-20 kg/year |
| Critical inputs & quantity and cost | Goatmin supplementation – 3kg –Rs.200/kg, Field board- 1nos- Rs.400 |
| Source of Inputs | Nandi Agrovet Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmers Practice** | No specific Mineral mixture was supplemented. |
| Farmers yield | Average weight gain of goat 1.5 kg /month |
| Season | Throughout the year. |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.2500/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs.12500/- |

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| Parameters to be studied | Weight gain in kids (%) , Incidence of disease, Incidence of mineral deficiency (Alopecia, pica) and BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Weight gain in kids (%) , Incidence of disease, Gross expenditure, Gross income, Net income and BCR |
| Source of funding | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (AS), SS&H and SMS (AE) |

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|---|---|
| OFT No. | 11 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Animal Science |
| Theme | Production Management |
| Category | Small ruminants |
| Crop/ enterprise | Goat |
| Farming situation | Semi intensive farming system |
| Prioritized problem | • Deworming is crucial for goat health, as parasites can cause various ailments and negatively impact growth and overall well-being. Regular deworming helps prevent worm infections, leading to healthier, more productive goats. Lack of Knowledge herbal deworming drugs<br>• Synthetic drugs given periodically to the goats without proper dose<br>• Antihelmintics resistance |
| Title of the OFT | **Evaluation of herbal deworming drugs as an alternate to synthetic drugs in goats** |
| Technology options | |
| **TO-1** | Herbal anthelminitic bolus (Helmokill) |
| Source and year | CIRG,2018 |
| Description | • Meet out the proper antihelmintic bolus to control worm infection .<br>• Increase the additional income to the farmers due to increased body weight gain of goat<br>• Half of the bolus for one adult goat. |
| Potential yield/income | - |
| Critical Inputs | Field board Rs.400, Helmokill bolus |
| Source of Inputs | CIRG |

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| Photos |  |
| **TO-2** | Wormivet powder |
| Source and year | NIF-DST, 2020 |
| Description | 10 g powder for adult goat. |
| Potential yield/income | - |
| Critical inputs& quantity and cost | Field board 1 No.@RS.400, Wormivet powder -10g |
| Source of Inputs | NIF. |
| Photos |  |
| **Farmer's Practice** | Use of Albendazole oral suspension / Injectable form of Ivermection & its derivatives |
| Farmer's yield | - |
| Season | Throughout the year |
| Cost per replication (Rs.) | Rs.1000/- |
| No. of replications | 5 |
| Total cost for the OFT | Rs.5,000/- |
| Parameters to be studied | BCR, Body weight gain, Worm load |
| Parameters to be reported | BCR, Body weight gain, Worm load |
| Source of funding | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (AS), SS&H and SMS (AE) |

## 9. Frontline Demonstrations proposed during 2025-26

### 9.1. Summary of FLDs

| S. No. | Category/Crop or enterprise | Title | Prioritized problem | Technology | Source of Technology | Status* | No. of Demo (repli -cations) | Area (ha)/ units | Total cost involved (Rs.) | Team members involved | No. of demos targeted in DFI village (s) | No. of demos targeted under SC-SP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Paddy | Demonstration of paddy variety ADT 58 for Thaladi (Sep-Oct) season | • Cultivating of low yield (5600kg/ha) existing paddy varieties like ADT 37, ADT 39 and ADT 45 etc.,<br>• Heavy incidence of Leaf folder and sheath rot causes 30 % yield loss during *Thaladi* season | Paddy variety ADT 58 | TNAU, 2023 | 2nd year | 10 | 4 | 26490 | SMS (Ag.) SMS (PP) | --- | 10 |
| 2 | Paddy | Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Paddy variety RNR 15048 for Navarai (Dec-Jan) season | • Low yield (4600kg/ha) from existing fine grain varieties under Navarai season.<br>• Non availability of high yielding varieties with high market demand.<br>• Brown Leaf spot and sheath blight causes 28 % yield loss during Navarai season | • Demonstration of paddy variety ADT 58<br>• Seed treatment with TNAU Vidhai Amirtham @ 11ml/kg of seed<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU rice reap booster during booting stage twice @ 5kg/ha. | PJTSAU, 2021 | New | 10 | 4 | 25930 | SMS (Ag.) SMS (PP) | -- | -- |
| 3 | Groundnut | Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Groundnut | • Reduced yield due to tikka leaf spot (38%) & root rot (14%)<br>• Cultivation of low yielding (1950kg/ha) | • Demonstration of Groundnut variety VRI 10<br>• Seed treatment with | TNAU, 2022 | New | 10 | 4 | 30325 | SMS (Ag.) SMS (PP) | --- | 10 |

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| | | variety VRI 10 | bunch type varieties like GJG 9 & Gujarat local under irrigated condition | *Trichoderma viride* @ 4g /kg of seed<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU Groundnut rich during flowering and pod formation stages @ 5kg/ha. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Cotton | Demonstration of Integrated crop management in HDP Cotton variety VPT 2 | • Unaware of early synchronized mature cotton variety.<br>• Non adoption of INM techniques causes reddening, stunted growth; flower drop leads to yield loss of upto 30-35 %.<br>• Unaware and poor adoption of micro nutrient spray causes low boll formation and poor quality of kapas | • Demonstration of Cotton variety VPT 2<br>• Adopting of HDP system of cultivation under rainfed situation<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU Cotton plus booster twice @ 12kg/ha. | TNAU, 2024 | New | 10 | 4 | 15785 | SMS (Ag.) SMS (PP) | -- | -- |
| 5 | Ragi | Demonstration of Ragi variety ATL 1 | • Low productivity with the existing ragi varieties (1400kg/ha) under rainfed condition<br>• Susceptibility of existing varieties to lodging and neck blast disease | Ragi variety ATL 1 | TNAU,2021 | New | 5 | 2 | 9325 | SMS (AE) SMS (Ag.) | -- | -- |
| 6 | Blackgram | Demonstration of Blackgram variety VBN 12 | • MYMV causes >50% yield loss in existing Blackgram varieties<br>• Medium grain yield (720 kg/ha) recorded even under proper | Blackgram variety VBN 12 | TNAU, 2025 | New | 5 | 2 | 9525 | SMS (AE) SMS (Ag.) | -- | -- |

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| | | | adoption of technologies | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Ridge gourd | Demonstration of Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan for higher productivity | Vegetables are cultivated in about 3500 ha in the district in which Ridge gourd is cultivated in 80 ha under irrigated condition. Yield loss (36%) due to cultivation of local varieties is susceptible to downy mildew disease and fruit fly pest incidence. The newly released Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan are yielding 26% higher than local varieties. | Demonstration of high yielding Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan under irrigated conditions and tolerant to fruit fly, short duration of 120-125 days. Seed treatment with T*richoderma viride* @ 4g/kg of seed and soil test based fertilizer application. | IIHR, 2016 | New | 10 | 4 | 19700 | SMS (Hor.) SMS (PP) | -- | -- |
| 8 | Banana | Demonstration of Banana variety Kaveri Kalki in Ariyalur District | • Low yield with existing Poovan variety (21 t/ha.)<br>• Incidence of leaf spot disease (32%) and nematode incidence (12%) | Banana variety kaveri kalki | NRCB, Trichy 2022 | New | 5 | 2 | 16350 | SMS (Hor.) SMS (PP) | -- | -- |
| 9 | Drumstick | Demonstration of perennial Moringa variety PKM 3 | Moringa are cultivated in about 832 ha in the district under irrigated condition. Local varieties are low yielding (165 q/ha) due to heavy flower drop, High incidence of pod fly and leaf eating caterpillar. The newly released Moringa crop from TNAU is a good perennial variety with higher yield. | Demonstration of perennial Moringa variety PKM 3, seed treatment, vegetable special booster spray and soil test based fertilizer application. | TNAU, 2024 | New | 10 | 4 | 16500 | SMS (Hor.) SMS (Ag.) | -- | -- |

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| 10 | Bhendi | Demonstration of Bhendi CO 4 hybrid for higher productivity | Bhendi is cultivated in about 132 ha in the Ariyalur district under irrigated condition. Local varieties are low yielding (150 q/ha) due to heavy incidence of yellow mosaic virus and white fly sucking pest. The newly released Bhendi CO 4 hybrid from TNAU is a high yielding variety which is resistant to yellow mosaic virus disease. Short duration 110days. | Demonstration of Bhendi CO 4 hybrid which is resistant to yellow mosaic virus for higher yield, seed treatment with vidhai Amirtham, AMC liquid @20ml/litre of water and soil test based fertilizer application. | TNAU, 2022 | New | 10 | 4 | 21750 | SMS (AE) SMS (Hor.) SMS (PP) | --- | 10 |
| 11 | Paddy | Demonstration of Integrated pest and disease management in rice | • Non adoption of IDM practices<br>• Yield loss up to 40 % due to diseases of false smut<br>• Cost of production increased due to imbalanced spray of pesticides and fungicides | TNAU Rice IPDM technologies | TNAU, 2025 | New | 5 | 2 | 13225 | SMS (PP) SMS (Ag.) | --- | 10 |
| 12 | Cotton | Demonstration of IPM techniques for pest management in Cotton | • Pink bollworm causes 25-30% yield loss<br>• Unaware of hi-end IPM technologies against sucking pest<br>• Increased production cost by application of repeated spray of same chemicals | TNAU Cotton IPM technologies | TNAU 2025 | New | 5 | 2 | 13500 | SMS (PP) SMS (Ag.) | -- | -- |
| 13 | Snake gourd | Demonstration of IPDM technologies in Snake gourd | • Yield loss 30% due to Fruit fly incidence.<br>• Powdery mildew disease causes 22% yield loss | TNAU Snake gourd IPDM technologies | TNAU, 2025 | New | 10 | 4 | 16200 | SMS (PP) SMS (Hor.) | -- | -- |

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| | | | • Repeated spray of indiscriminate pesticides. | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Goat kid | Demonstration of milk replacer in improving the immunity and growth promoter in small ruminant kids. | The mother milk of kids is not sufficient, it will affect the growth performance of kids and also it reduces the immune systems function. | The kids supplemented with the milk replacer at the rate of 40 g / day for 60 days. It will improve the weight gain and also improves the immune function of the animal. | ICAR-NIANP 2018 | New | 10 | 4 | 14000 | SMS (AS) SSH & SMS (AE) | --- | 10 |
| 15 | Breed evaluation | Demonstration of Amur common carp under polyculture in short seasonal fish ponds. | • Lack of scientific knowledge in fish culture<br>• Often getting low fish yield/production (<2000kg/Ha)<br>• Poor knowledge on new fish varieties suitable for polyculture | Amur common carp variety have good survival, weight gain and yield also good. Mrigal variety is replaced by amur mrigal stock density ratio to increase the yield. | KVAFSU, Bidar (2020) | New | 5 | 2 | 10000 | SMS (AS) SSH & SMS (AE) | --- | --- |
| 16 | Fodder | Demonstration of Cumbu Napier Fodder variety in Ariyalur District | • Increase Fodder Shortage during lean season<br>• Poor Milk quality due to shortage of green fodder<br>• Poor growth of fodder due to water scarcity | TNAU, 2018 | TNAU, 2018 | New | 5 | 2 | 17500 | SMS (AS) SMS (Ag.) | --- | --- |
| 17 | Dairy cattle | Demonstration on management of summers stress in ruminants | Summer stress | Amino Biotic Mix contains vitamins, Amino acids and minerals | TANUVAS, 2020 | New | 10 | 4 | 10020 | SMS (AS) | --- | 10 |

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| | | | | supplements for all livestock. It helps in overall health and metabolism of animals | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Vegetables | Efficacy of organic nutrition Garden in Schools to increase the food and nutrition security of the children | • Under utilization of space available at schools<br>• Poor vegetable intake by school students in their noon meal | Demonstration on Organic nutrition garden in schools | TNAU 2019 | New | 5 Schools | | 9000 | SMS (HS) SMS (Hor.) | -- | -- |
| 19 | Cashew | Entrepreneurial development on Cashew Apple Processing and value addition | • Surplus production of Cashew apple and underutilizing the local available resource.<br>• Lack of awareness on nutritive value of Cashew Apple<br>• Less knowledge on value addition | Value Added Products from Cashew Apple like Cashew apple juice, bio-fortified Cashew Apple juice, Cashew apple squash, Cashew apple syrup, Cashew apple pickle, Candy, Cookies from pomace | DCR, Puttur, 2019 | New | 3 Groups | | 30000 | SMS (HS) SMS (Hor.) SMS (AE) | -- | 3 Groups |
| 20 | Cow | Valorization of cow dung by promoting aesthetic cow dung products | • Lack of awareness on value added products from cow dung.<br>• Unaware of market demand for eco friendly products | Value Added Products from Cow Dung like Cow Dung Pot, Cow Dung Herbal Lamp (Diya), Dhoop, Incense Stick | TNJFU, 2021 | New | 2 Groups | | 20000 | SMS (HS) SMS (AS) | -- | 2 Groups |

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| 21 | All crops | Entrepreneurial development on Digital Marketing | Less awareness on digital marketing, content creation, sales increase thus leads to less product sales and income | Digital marketing fundamentals, Content creation & story telling Analytics & data interpretation, Sales funnel creation, Customer relationship management (CRM), Problem-solving and adaptability The technology involves using platforms like Woo Commerce (built on Word Press) or Shopify, which offer cost effective solution for e-commerce | Startup TN | New | 1 Group | | 30000 | SMS (HS) SMS (AE) SS&H | 1 Group | --- |

**9.2. Details of FLDs (Use one table per FLD) (TECHNOLOGY WRITEUP) 2025-26**

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 01 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | 2nd year |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Category: | Cereals |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Paddy |
| Farming situation | Kamarasavalli cluster under Cauvery delta zone. Temperature ranges from Maximum of 38℃ and Minimum of 24℃. The texture is clay, colour of the soil is black. The soils are of medium depth with good drainage, free from accumulation of salt, $p^H$ ranging from 6.5 to 8.0. The Average annual rainfall is 954 mm. Bore well irrigation/Cauvery canal irrigation system. |
| Prioritized problem: | • Cultivating of low yield (5600kg/ha) existing paddy varieties like ADT 37, ADT 39 and ADT 45 etc.,<br>• Heavy incidence of Leaf folder and sheath rot causes 30 % yield loss during *Thaladi* season |
| Title | **Demonstration of paddy variety ADT 58 for Thaladi (Sep-Oct) season** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Paddy variety ADT 58 |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU,2023 |
| Description | Duration : 125 days ; Yield:6376 kg/ha , Season: *Thaladi* (September-October), Medium slender grain, 72.0% Milling %; 65.0% Head Rice Recovery, Moderately tolerant to Leaf folder and stem borer, Moderately resistant to blast, sheath blight and sheath rot |
| Potential yield | 63.76 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | ADT 58 Paddy seeds- 24kg @ RS. 44/kg = Rs.1056, TNAU Vidhai Amirtham 250ml= Rs. 225, TNAU rice reap – 4kg @ Rs,242/kg= Rs.968, Field board-1 No.= Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | BPT 5204 |
| Source of input | TRRI,Aduthurai |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 55 q/ha. |
| Season | Thaladi 2025 |

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| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.26490/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | Plant height (cm), No. of Productive tillers/ hill, 1000 grain weight, yield/ha, Net income/ha, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, Straw yield, gross cost, gross income and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (PP) |

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| FLD No.: | 02 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Category: | Cereals |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Paddy |
| Farming situation | Sembiyakudi cluster under Cauvery delta zone. Temperature ranges from Maximum of 38℃ and Minimum of 24℃. The texture is usually loamy, colour of the soil is black. The soils are of medium depth with good drainage, free from accumulation of salt, $p^H$ ranging from 6.5 to 8.0.The Average annual rainfall is 910 mm. Major rainfall received in North East Monsoon only. |
| Prioritized problem: | • Low yield (4600kg/ha) from existing fine grain varieties under Navarai season.<br>• Non availability of high yielding varieties with high market demand.<br>• Brown leaf spot and sheath blight causes 28 % yield loss during Navarai season |
| Title | **Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Paddy variety RNR 15048 for Navarai (Dec-Jan) season** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | • Demonstration of paddy variety ADT 58<br>• Seed treatment with TNAU Vidhai Amirtham @ 11ml/kg of seed<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU rice reap booster during booting stage twice @ 5kg/ha. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | PJTSAU, 2021 |
| Description | Telangana Sona (RNR 15048) is a short duration (125 days) variety with short slender grain type. Yield potential of this is 26 – 28 quintals/acre. It has good cooking quality with high head rice |

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| | recovery (68-70%) and has low glycemic index and intermediate amylose content (51.5). |
| Potential yield | 65-70 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | RNR 15048 Paddy seeds- 25kg @ RS. 40/kg = Rs.1000, TNAU Vidhai Amirtham 250ml= Rs. 225, TNAU rice reap – 4kg @ Rs,242/kg= Rs.968, Field board-1 No.= Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | ADT 43 |
| Source of input | RARS, Palem |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 50 q/ha |
| Season | Navarai 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.25930/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | Plant height (cm), No. of Productive tillers/ hill, 1000 grain weight, % incident of brown spot & Sheath blight, yield/ha, Net income/ha, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, Straw yield, gross cost, gross income and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (PP) |

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| FLD No.: | 03 |
| Status (New proposal/2$^{nd}$ year /3$^{rd}$ year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Category: | Oilseed |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Groundnut |
| Farming situation | Temperature ranges from Maximum of 38℃ and Minimum of 24℃. Land of red loam occurs in Veerakkan village. The texture is usually loamy. The soils are of medium depth with good drainage, p$^{H}$ ranging from 6.5 to 8.0 The Average annual rainfall is 950 mm. |

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| Prioritized problem: | • Reduced yield due to tikka leaf spot (38%) & root rot (14%)<br>• Cultivation of low yielding (1950kg/ha) bunch type varieties like GJG 9 & Gujarat local under irrigated condition |
| Title | **Demonstration of Integrated crop management in Groundnut variety VRI 10** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | • Demonstration of Groundnut variety VRI 10<br>• Seed treatment with *Trichoderma viride* @ 4g /kg of seed<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU Groundnut rich during flowering and pod formation stages @ 5kg/ha. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2022 |
| Description | Duration : 90-95 days , Yield : 2492 kg/ha of dry pod yield (13.4 and 24.0 % over TMV 14 and GG 7, respectively) Moderate resistance to late leaf spot, rust diseases and moderate resistance to sucking pests and defoliators , Oil content is 46-48 % |
| Potential yield | 24.92 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Groundnut VRI 10 seed – 40kg @ Rs. 125/kg-=Rs.5000, *Trichoderma viride* 1 kg @ Rs.120/kg=Rs. 120, Groundnut rich -2 kg @ Rs.272.5/kg = Rs.545, Field board 1 No.= Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | GJG 9 |
| Source of input | RRS/KVK, Cuddalore |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 18 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.30325/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | % Incident of Tikka leaf spot, No. of Plants/$m^2$, No. of pods/plant, Pod yield q/ha, haulm yield q/ha, Oil content(%), Net income/ha, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Pod yield, Haulm yield, gross cost, gross income and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |

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| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (PP) |
| FLD No.: | 04 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Category: | Fiber crop |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Cotton |
| Farming situation | Soils are black cotton type in Kulumur cluster village. The Temperature ranges from 35 to 42 degree. The soils are of medium depth with good drainage, $p^H$ ranging from 6.5 to 8.0. Rainfed situation with an annual rainfall of 950 mm. |
| Prioritized problem: | • Unaware of early synchronized mature cotton variety.<br>• Non adoption of INM techniques causes reddening, stunted growth; flower drop leads to yield loss of upto 30-35 %.<br>• Unaware and poor adoption of micro nutrient spray causes low boll formation and poor quality of kapas. |
| Title | **Demonstration of Integrated crop management in HDP Cotton variety VPT 2** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | • Demonstration of Cotton variety VPT 2<br>• Adopting of HDP system of cultivation under rainfed situation<br>• Foliar spray of TNAU Cotton plus booster twice @ 12kg/ha. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2024 |
| Description | Seed cotton yield – 1624 kg/ha, >Long staple cotton (29.6 mm), Good fiber strength (29.2 g/tex), Compact cotton suited for HDPS., Synchronized boll maturity and bursting, Moderately resistant to Leaf Hopper Moderately resistant to Alternaria leaf spot and grey mildew. |
| Potential yield | 16.24 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | VPT 2 cotton seed – 6 kg @ Rs.200/kg= Rs.1200, TNAU Cotton plus – 5 kg @Rs.236.4kg = Rs.1182, PPFM – 1 lit @Rs.375/lit= Rs. 375, Field board- 1 No.=Rs. 400 |
| Farmers practice | Private hybrids |
| Source of input | CRS, Veppanthattai |

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| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 15 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.15785/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | No. of bolls/plant, % of Boll worm infestation, % of cost reduction, % of Synchronized maturity, Kapas yield (q/ha.), Net return and BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Kapas yield (q/ha.), gross cost, gross income and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Ag.) & SMS (PP) |

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| FLD No.: | 5 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New Proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Category: | Millet |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Ragi |
| Farming situation | Borewell irrigated and red sandy load |
| Prioritized problem: | • Low productivity with the existing ragi varieties (1400kg/ha) under rainfed condition<br>• Susceptibility of existing varieties to lodging and neck blast disease |
| Title | **Demonstration of Ragi variety ATL 1** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Ragi variety ATL 1 |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU,2021 |

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| Description | Duration :110 days, Suitable for kharif, Rabi and Summer season, Yield – 3130Kg/ha, Moderately Resistant of leaf neck and finger blasts. No serious pest incidence . |
| Potential yield | 30 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Ragi Seed ATL 1 – 2 Kg @ Rs.60/Kg, *Bacillus subtilis* – 1kg @ Rs. 120,TNAU Neem oil – 1 lit@Rs.700/lit , MN mixture - 5kg @ Rs.105/Kg & Field board – 1 Nos. @ Rs.400/board<br>Seed, 15 kg, Rs.1500 |
| Farmers practice | Local Variety |
| Source of input | Local |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 18 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs. 9325/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | Grain yield, straw yield , % of neck blast incidence, Gross cost, gross and net income, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, gross cost, gross income and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (AE) & SMS (Ag.) |

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| FLD No.: | 6 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New Proposal |
| Subject | Agronomy |
| Category: | Pulses |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Blackgram |
| Farming situation | Borewell irrigated and red sandy loam soil |
| Prioritized problem: | • MYMV causes >50% yield loss in existing Blackgram varieties<br>• Medium grain yield (720 kg/ha) recorded even under proper adoption of technologies |

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| Title | **Demonstration of Blackgram variety VBN 12** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Blackgram variety VBN 12 |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU,2025 |
| Description | Duration : 70 -75 days, Avg. grain yield : 850 kg/ha (rice follow pulses) and 859 kg/ha ( irrigation), photo insensitive type, long pod (5.5 – 6.0 cm) with more number seeds/pod (up to nine seeds. High batter volume ( 2.5 lit /500g of grain).resistant to MYMV, ULCV and powdery mildew diseases, resistant to white fly and pod borer |
| Potential yield | 8.5 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Blackgram seed VBN 12- 8kg @Rs.120/kg, TNAU Pulse wonder– 2 kg @Rs.545/2kg, Field Board - @Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | VBN 8 |
| Source of input | TNAU,2023 |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 6.2 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs. 9525/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | Pod and haulm yield, pest and diseases incidence, Gross cost, gross and net income, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Pod yield, gross cost, gross income and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (AE) & SMS (Ag.) |

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| FLD No.: | 07 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Category: | Vegetable |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Ridge gourd |
| Farming situation | Borewell, irrigated upland condition, Red loam soil type |
| Prioritized problem: | Vegetables are cultivated in about 3500 ha in the district in which Ridge gourd is cultivated in 80 ha under irrigated condition. Yield loss (36%) due to cultivation of local varieties is susceptible to downy mildew disease and fruit fly pest incidence. The newly released Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan yield 26% higher than local varieties. |
| Title | **Demonstration of Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan for higher productivity** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Demonstration of high yielding Ridge gourd variety Arka prasan under irrigated conditions and tolerant to fruit fly, short duration of 120-125 days. Seed treatment with T*richoderma viride* @ 4g/kg of seed and soil test based fertilizer application. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | IIHR, 2016 |
| Description | Arka prasan is released in the year 2013 by IIHR, Bengaluru; Long sized fruits, time taken is 42 - 45 days for first picking, tolerant to fruit fly, Duration is 120-125 days; 260 q/ha (Rabi). |
| Potential yield | 260 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Arka prasan seed 1 kg @Rs.1200/kg, IIHR Vegetable special 1kg @Rs.250/kg, *Trichoderma viride* 1kg @ Rs.120/kg, field board 1No@ Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | Local variety |
| Source of input | IIHR, Bangalore |
| Photos |  |

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| Average farmers yield | 135 q/ha |
| Season | *Kharif*, 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.19700/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | No. of pickings, yield(q/ha), Downy mildew incidence (%), fruit fly incidence (%), gross cost (Rs.), gross income (Rs.), net income (Rs.), BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Yield (q/ha.), gross expenditure, gross income, net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS (PP) |

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| FLD No.: | 08 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New Proposal |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Category: | Fruits |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Banana |
| Farming situation | Cauvery delta, Upland and clay loam soil |
| Prioritized problem: | • Low yield with existing Poovan variety (21 t/ha.)<br>• Incidence of leaf spot disease (32%) and nematode incidence (12%) |
| Title | **Demonstration of Banana variety Kaveri Kalki in Ariyalur District** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Banana variety kaveri kalki |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | NRCB, Trichy 2022 |
| Description | ➢ It is a cross between Karpooravalli (ABB) x Pisang Lilin (AA).<br>➢ It is tolerant to nematodes, lesser incidence of Sigatoka leaf spot and *Fusarium* wilt.<br>➢ Resembles the commercial cv.karpuravalli in appearance.<br>➢ Average bunch weight is 12-13 kg with 12-14 hands/bunch and 150-160 fingers/bunch.<br>➢ Yield – 32 tonnes/ha. |
| Potential yield | 32 t/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | TC Banana plants 100nos @ Rs.25/no = Rs.2,500, Banana Shakthi 1kg @ Rs.250/kg = Rs.250, *Bacillus subtilis* 1kg @ Rs.120/no = Rs.120, Field board 1No @Rs.400 |

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| Farmers practice | Poovan |
| Source of input | NRCB, Trichy |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 22 t/ha |
| Season | Rabi, 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.16,350/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | No. of hands, Bunch weight (kg), Pests and diseases incidence (%), Yield t/ha, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Yield t/ha, Gross cost of cultivation, Gross Income and Net Income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS (PP) |

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| FLD No.: | 09 |
| Status (New proposal/2$^{nd}$ year /3$^{rd}$ year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Category: | Vegetable crop |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Drumstick |
| Farming situation | Irrigated upland condition, Red sandy loam soil type |
| Prioritized problem: | Moringa are cultivated in about 832 ha in the district under irrigated condition. Local varieties are low yielding (165 q/ha) due to heavy flower drop, High incidence of pod fly and leaf eating caterpillar. The newly released Moringa crop from TNAU is a good perennial variety with higher yield. |
| Title | **Demonstration of perennial Moringa variety PKM 3** |

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| Technology to be demonstrated: | Demonstration of perennial Moringa variety PKM 3, seed treatment, vegetable special booster spray and soil test based fertilizer application. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2024 |
| Description | Yield: 68.7 t/ha, medium long pods (47–55cm), No. of pods/plant:250, less incidence of pod fly and leaf eating caterpillar, less incidence of root rot. |
| Potential yield | 687q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | PKM 3 Moringa seedlings 40 Nos. @Rs.25=Rs.1000,Vegetable special 1kg@Rs250, Field board 1No@Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | Local variety |
| Source of input | TNAU, Periyakulam |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 350 q/ha |
| Season | *Kharif*, 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.16,500 |
| Parameters to be studied: | Pod yield q/ha, pest and disease incidence (%), Keeping quality, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Pod yield q/ha, pest and disease incidence (%), Keeping quality, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS (Ag.) |

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| FLD No.: | 10 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Horticulture |
| Category: | Vegetable crop |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Bhendi |
| Farming situation | Irrigated upland condition, Red sandy loam soil type |
| Prioritized problem: | Bhendi is being cultivated in an area of 132 ha in the Ariyalur district under irrigated condition. Local varieties are low yielding (150 q/ha) due to heavy incidence sucking pest like yellow mosaic virus and white fly. The newly released Bhendi CO 4 hybrid from TNAU is a high yielding variety which is resistant to yellow mosaic virus disease. Short duration 110 days. |
| Title | **Demonstration of Bhendi CO 4 hybrid for higher productivity** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Demonstration of Bhendi CO 4 hybrid which is resistant to yellow mosaic virus for higher yield, seed treatment with vidhai Amirtham, AMC liquid @20ml/litre of water and soil test based fertilizer application. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Hybrid |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2022 |
| Description | Bhendi hybrid CO 4 from TNAU is resistant to Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus, Yield: 25.6t/ha, Duration is 110 days, 22 harvests, first harvest 39 days after sowing, |
| Potential yield | 256 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Bhendi hybrid CO 4 seed - 500g @Rs.1500/500g, AMC liquid 1 litre @Rs.275, Field board 1No@ Rs.400/No |
| Farmers practice | Private hybrids |
| Source of input | TNAU, Coimbatore. |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 155 q/ha |

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| Season | *Rabi*, 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.21,750 |
| Parameters to be studied: | Yield (q/ha), Yellow mosaic virus incidence (%), White fly incidence (%), Gross cost, gross and Net income, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Yield (q/ha), Yellow mosaic virus incidence (%), Gross cost, Gross and Net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (Horti.) & SMS (PP) |

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| FLD No.: | 11 |
| Status (New proposal/2$^{nd}$ year /3$^{rd}$ year) | New Proposal |
| Subject | Plant Protection |
| Category: | Integrated Pest and Disease management |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Paddy |
| Farming situation | Clay loam soil with p$^{H}$ is 6.5-7.5 and EC is <0.2 ds/m, Bore well irrigation and Annual rainfall is 950 mm |
| Prioritized problem: | • Non adoption of IDM practices<br>• Yield loss up to 40 % due to diseases of false smut<br>• Cost of production increased due to imbalanced spray of pesticides and fungicides |
| Title | **Demonstration of Integrated pest and disease management in rice** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | TNAU Rice IPDM technologies |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Variety |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2025 |
| Description | Seed treatment with *Bacillus subtilis* @ 10 g/kg, and Rice Vidai Amirtham @11 ml /kg, Seedling root dip with *Bacillus subtilis* @ 5g/lit of water, Release of *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 2 cc & *Trichogramma chilonis* @ 2 cc at weekly interval, Stem borer pheromone trap-Nano SciLure @ 10/acre, Application of TNAU Neem oil @ 2.5ml/lit, Need based foliar application of Cartop Hydrochloride 50% SP@ 400 g/ac , Azoxystrobin 25 SC @ 200 ml ac |
| Potential yield | 65 q/ha |

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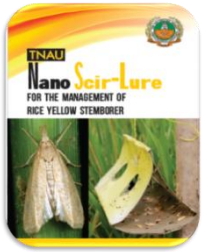
| Critical input, quantity and cost | *Bacillus subtilis 1kg @ Rs.120/kg – Rs.120,* Rice Vidai Amirtham 250ml @ Rs.225, *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 2 cc @ Rs. 50/cc – Rs.100 & *Trichogramma chilonis* @ 2 cc @ Rs.50/cc – Rs.100, Pheromone trap-Nano SciLure @ 10nos- Rs.100/unit- Rs.1000 TNAU Neem oil -1lit @ Rs.700, Field board 1no –Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | Spray of Cartap hydrochloride 50%wp @ 500g/ac and Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 500g/ac followed by Copper oxychloride @ 500g/ac and Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 sc @ 80ml/ac. |
| Source of input | TNAU, Coimbatore |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 55 q/ha |
| Season | Samba 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs. 13225/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | % incidence of BLB and false smut, % infestation of stem borer, gall midge and leaf folder, Grain & Straw Yield (q/ha), Net income (Rs./ha), BC Ratio |
| Parameters to be reported | Grain yield, Straw yield, gross cost, gross and net income and BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (PP) and SMS (Ag.) |

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| FLD No.: | 12 |
| Status (New proposal/2$^{nd}$ year /3$^{rd}$ year) | New Proposal |
| Subject | Plant Protection |
| Category: | Integrated Pest Management |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Cotton |
| Farming situation | Clay loam soil with p$^{H}$ is 6.5-7.5 and EC is <0.2 ds/m, Bore well irrigation, Annual rainfall 950mm |

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| Prioritized problem: | • Pink bollworm causes 25-30% yield loss<br>• un aware of hi-end IPM technologies against sucking pest<br>• Increased production cost by application of repeated spray of same chemicals |
| Title | **Demonstration of IPM techniques for pest management in Cotton** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | TNAU Cotton IPM technologies |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Hybrids |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU 2025 |
| Description | • Use of pheromone traps to monitor the adult moth activity @ 5 / acre.<br>• Spraying any one of the insecticides viz., Emamectin benzoate 5% SG 76 – 80 g/acre or Diflubenzuron 25%WP 120-140 g/acre or Chlorantraniliprole18.5% SC 60 ml /acre.<br>• Mating disturbance technology<br>• Seed treatment with *Beauveria bassiana* @ 10 g/kg of seed<br>• Soil application of neem cake @ 250 kg/ha + Yellow sticky trap @ 12 nos./ha<br>• Release of green lacewing @ 1 lakh eggs/ha at 30 DAS<br>• Azadirachtin 0.03% EC 2500ml/ha (Need based)<br>• Need based spraying of Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 600 g/ha (or) Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 100g/ha Followed by dinotefuran 20 % SG@ 150 g/ha (or) Flonicamid 50% WG @ 150 g/ha on crossing ETL |
| Potential yield | 35 q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Sexed pheromone trap – 5nos. @ Rs. 60/no- Rs.300, Emamectin benzoate 5% SG 100g @ Rs. 600, *Beauveria bassiana* 1 kg @ Rs. 150/kg- Rs.150, Yellow sticky trap 5nos @ Rs.50/no- Rs.250 , Green lacewing 1cc @ Rs.300 , TNAU neem oil 1lit- Rs.700, Field Board 1 nos- Rs.400. |
| Farmers practice | Spray of Monocrotophos @ 2ml/lit and Mancozeb 70%wp @ 2g/lit followed by Actiampride @ 2.5 ml/lit and Imidacloprid 30 ec @ 2ml/lit. |
| Source of input | TNAU,Coimbatore |
| Photos |  |

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| Average farmers yield | 25 q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.13500/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | % infestation of Pink bollworm, Thrips, Aphids, Whitefly and Mealybug , Kapas yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs./ha), BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Kapas yield, gross cost, gross and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (PP) and SMS (Ag.) |

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| FLD No.: | 13 |
| Status (New proposal/2$^{nd}$ year /3$^{rd}$ year) | New Proposal |
| Subject | Plant Protection |
| Category: | Integrated Pest and Disease Management |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Snake gourd |
| Farming situation | Clay loam soil with p$^{H}$ is 7.5 and EC is <0.3 ds/m, Bore well irrigation, Annual rainfall 950mm |
| Prioritized problem: | • Yield loss 30% due to Fruit fly incidence.<br>• Powdery mildew disease causes 22% yield loss<br>• Repeated spray of indiscriminate pesticides. |
| Title | **Demonstration of IPDM technologies in Snake gourd** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Snake gourd IPDM technologies |
| Hybrid or Variety: | Hybrid |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2025 |
| Description | • Soil application of *Bacillus subtilis* (Bbv57) @ 2.5 kg + *Pochonia chlamydosporia* @ 5 kg/ha , Spraying of Azadirachtin 1% EC 2 ml/L @ 15 and 45 DAP fb Imidacloprid 70 WG @ 50g/ha @ 30 DAP , Installation of Yellow Sticky trap 50 Nos. / ha @ 30 DAP<br>• Foliar spaying of micronutrient mixture (0.2% of $FeSO_4$, $ZnSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, $MgSO_4$ & 0.1% borax) @ 25 DAP.<br>• Application of Spraying Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% @ 1 g/ L (Need basis), Spiromesifen 22.90 SC 0.75ml/L against mite, Fosetyl-Al @ 0.1% against powdery mildew , Nano |

| | |
|---|---|
| | parapheromone (TNAU - NANO MELON FLY – LURE) @ 12/ha for monitoring 25/ha for mass trapping of melon fruit fly at flowering stage |
| Potential yield | 80q/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | *Bacillus subtilis* (Bbv57) @ 1 kg – Rs. 120, *Pochonia chlamydosporia* @ 1 kg @ Rs. 150/kg- Rs.150, Yellow sticky trap –3nos. @ Rs.50/no- Rs. 150, Fosetyl-Al @ 100g @ Rs.350, TNAU - NANO MELON FLY – 3 nos @ Rs. 150/no – Rs.450, Field board- 1nos.- Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | Spray of Imidacloprid 30.5 ec @ 2ml/lit with Mancozeb @70%wp @2 g/lit followed by Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 sc @ 80ml/ac and Copper oxychloride @ 500g/ac. |
| Source of input | TNAU, Coimbatore |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 60q/ha |
| Season | Rabi 2025 |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.16200/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | % infestation of fruit fly, % incidence of root rot & Powdery mildew, fruit yield, net income & BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Fruit yield, gross cost, gross and net income, BCR |
| Source of funding (KVK-Main/TSP/ /SC SP/ Project/Others (specify) | KVK Main |
| Team members | SMS (PP) and SMS (Horti.) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 14 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Animal Science |
| Category: | Animal Husbandry |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Goat kid |
| Farming situation | Extensive and intensive rearing with boiled cow milk feeding where milk deficit |
| Prioritized problem: | The mother milk of kids is not sufficient means it will affect the growth performance of kids and also it reduces the immune systems function. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | **Demonstration of milk replacer in improving the immunity and growth promoter in small ruminant kids.** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | The kids supplemented with the milk replacer at the rate of 40 g / day for 60 days. It will improve the weight gain and also improves the immune function of the animal. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | -- |
| Source of Technology: | ICAR-NIANP 2018 |
| Description | Milk replacers are specialized feeds designed to provide nutritional support for young animals, particularly lambs, calves, and piglets, when mother's milk is unavailable or insufficient. They offer a convenient way to ensure proper growth and development by mimicking the nutritional composition of milk while providing additional benefits like improved biosecurity and cost-effectiveness. |
| Potential yield | --- |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Milk replacer – 4 kg @Rs. 250/kg , Field board – 1 No.- Rs. 400 |
| Farmers practice | Cow milk |
| Source of input | NIANP, Bengalaru |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | --- |
| Season | all season |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.14,000 |
| Parameters to be studied: | Birth weight of kid, body weight gain, mortality per cent |
| Parameters to be reported | Mortality, body weight gain, per cent and BCR |
| Source of funding | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (AS), SS&H and SMS (AE) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 15 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | OFT converted FLD |
| Subject | Animal Science |
| Category: | Animal Science / Fisheries |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Breed Evaluation |

| | |
|---|---|
| Farming situation | Clay loam soil, Borewell irrigation with $p^H$ of 70.6 and EC is 0.85 ds/m. |
| Prioritized problem: | • Lack of scientific knowledge in fish culture<br>• Often getting low fish yield/production (<2000kg/Ha)<br>• Poor knowledge on new fish varieties suitable for polyculture |
| Title | **Demonstration of Amur common carp under polyculture in short seasonal fish ponds.** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Amur common carp variety have good survival, weight gain and yield also good. Mrigal variety is replaced by amur mrigal stock density ratio to increase the yield. |
| Hybrid or Variety: | --- |
| Source of Technology: | KVAFSU, Bidar (2020) |
| Description | Release of IMC at stocking density ratio of Catla: Rohu: Mrigal: Amur common carp - 30: 40: 15: 15/ha during short period of 3 months (Jan-Apr) |
| Potential yield | 2100 kg/ha |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Amur common carp – 320 Nos @ Rs. Rs.5/fingerling Rs.1600, Field Board- 1no.- Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | IMC at stocking density ratio of Catla: Rohu: Mrigal – 30: 40: 30/Ha |
| Source of input | Private hatcheries |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 1200 kg/ha |
| Season | Year round |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.10,000 |
| Parameters to be studied: | Incremental weight, Survival (%), Yield and BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Incremental weight, Yield and BCR |
| Source of funding | KVK – Main |
| Team members | SMS (AS) and SMS (AE) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 16 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Animal Science |
| Category: | Nutritional Management |

| | |
|---|---|
| Crop/ enterprise: | Forage |
| Farming situation | Garden land with clay loam soil, Borewell irrigation, $p^H$ is 7.5 & EC is 0.7 ds/m. Annual rainfall is 958 mm |
| Prioritized problem: | • Increase Fodder Shortage during lean season<br>• Poor Milk quality due to shortage of green fodder<br>• Poor growth of fodder due to water scarcity |
| Title | **Demonstration of Cumbu Napier Fodder variety in Ariyalur District** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | TNAU, 2018 |
| Hybrid or Variety: | CO 5 |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU, 2018 |
| Description | High green fodder yield and dry matter, broad leaves with good protein content and easily palatable |
| Potential yield | 300 t/ ha and 20% increase in milk yield |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | CO 5 Setts – 2000 Nos @Rs.1.50/sett =Rs.3500 |
| Farmers practice | CO 4 |
| Source of input | TNAU |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | 230 t/ha |
| Season | Rabi |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.17,500/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | Milk Yield, Palatability, Milk Quality, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Milk Yield, Palatability, Milk Quality, BCR |
| Source of funding | KVK - Main |
| Team members | SMS (AS) and SMS (Ag.) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 17 |
| Status (New proposal/2nd year /3rd year) | New |
| Subject | Animal Science |
| Category: | Animal Husbandry |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Dairy cattle |
| Farming situation | Intensive farming |
| Prioritized problem: | Summer stress causes animal health leads reduction of milk yield upto 15% |
| Title | **Demonstration on management of summers stress in ruminants** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Amino Biotic Mix contains vitamins, Amino acids and minerals supplements for all livestock. It helps in overall health and metabolism of animals |
| Hybrid or Variety: | --- |
| Source of Technology: | TANUVAS, 2020 |
| Description | Amino Biotic mix powder contains vitamins, amino acids and minerals is used in Dairy cattle to improve overall health and metabolism , and to enhance milk production and its components like fat and SNF. |
| Potential yield | --- |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Amino Biotic Mix – Rs.620/kg. Field board-Rs.400/- |
| Farmers practice | No management for summer stress |
| Source of input | TANUVAS |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | Average 5.5 lit. reduced from 7 lit. |
| Season | Summer |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 10 |
| Total cost for the Demo | 10,020 |
| Parameters to be studied: | Milk Production & BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Milk Production & BCR |
| Source of funding | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (AS) and SMS (AE) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 18 |
| Status | New |
| Subject | Home Science |
| Category: | Health Management |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Vegetables |
| Farming situation | Most of the schools have area to raise vegetable garden but the cultivation is not practiced |
| Prioritized problem: | • Under utilization of space available at school backward<br>• Poor vegetable intake by school students in their noon meal |
| Title | **Efficacy of organic nutrition Garden in Schools to increase the food and nutrition security of the children** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Demonstration on Organic nutrition garden in schools |
| Hybrid or Variety: | -- |
| Source of Technology: | TNAU 2019 |
| Description | Demonstration of crop rotation in nutritional garden and Effective utilization of waste water. Imparting knowledge of nutritive and medicinal value of vegetables, fruits ,herbs and greens for balanced diet. |
| Potential yield | 10 kg of vegetables in 20 cent area/day |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Seeds- 300 g @Rs.600, Kitchen garden kit 1 No. @Rs.750, Azhophos 1 kg @Rs.50, Field board-1 No.@ Rs.400 Total – Rs.1,800 |
| Farmers practice | --- |
| Source of input | TNAU & Agro input centre |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | --- |
| Season | Throughout the year |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 5 schools |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.9,000/- |

| | |
|---|---|
| Parameters to be studied: | Performance of different vegetable crops |
| Parameters to be reported | Vegetable yield /day, BCR |
| Source of funding | KVK-Main |
| Team members | SMS (HS) and SMS (Horti.) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 19 |
| Status | New (FLD as EDP) |
| Subject | Home Science |
| Category: | Value Addition |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Cashew |
| Farming situation | Leaving Cashew apple in plantation itself after nut separation and using as cattle feed. |
| Prioritized problem: | • Surplus production of Cashew apple and underutilizing the local available resource.<br>• Lack of awareness on nutritive value of Cashew Apple<br>• Less knowledge on value addition |
| Title | **Entrepreneurial development on Cashew Apple Processing and value addition** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Value Added Products from Cashew Apple like Cashew apple juice, bio-fortified Cashew Apple juice, Cashew apple squash, Cashew apple syrup, Cashew apple pickle, Candy, Cookies from pomace |
| Hybrid or Variety: | -- |
| Source of Technology: | DCR, Puttur, 2019 |
| Description | Cashew apple has high nutritive value and contains more vitamin C (200 to 300 mg per 100g of pulp) and riboflavin.<br>Value addition is one of the approaches to improve the market horizon of cashew apple products and thereby the livelihood of cashew farmers and processors. |
| Potential yield | -- |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Legal Compliances – Rs.100, Labeling, packaging material – Rs.1,000<br>Bar code – Rs.1,000 (for 2 products), Juice extractor - Field board Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | No value addition |
| Source of input | Local Market |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photos |    |
| Average farmers yield | Generally ranges from 1.2 to 2.4 tons, or approximately 2240 kg. This corresponds to about 117 liters of cashew apple juice per acre |
| Season | Summer |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 3 (Groups) |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.20,000 + Rs.10,000/- (technology purchase) |
| Parameters to be studied: | Shelf life, Consumer Preference, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Shelf life, Consumer Preference, BCR |
| Source of funding | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (HS), SMS (Horti.) and SMS (AE) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 20 |
| Status | New as (FLD as EDP) |
| Subject | Home Science |
| Category: | Waste Management/Value Addition |
| Crop/ enterprise: | Cow |
| Farming situation | There are more than 1.5 lakh cattle population in Ariyalur district and most of them are maintained by farm women. Cow dung is being utilized as farm yard manure and few are preparing vermicompost for their own farm use. |
| Prioritized problem: | • Lack of awareness on value added products from cow dung.<br>• Unaware of market demand for eco friendly products |
| Title | **Valorization of cow dung by promoting aesthetic cow dung products** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | Value Added Products from Cow Dung like Cow Dung Pot, Cow Dung Herbal Lamp (Diya), Dhoop, Incense Stick |
| Hybrid or Variety: | -- |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of Technology: | TNJFU, 2021 |
| Description | • Waste to Wealth Concept<br>• Income generation for dairy farmers for sustainable livelihood<br>• Eco friendly products |
| Potential yield | - |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Different Moulds (Manual) – Rs.6,000, raw materials – 2,600, Labelling and branding – Rs.1,000, Field board – Rs.400 |
| Farmers practice | Vermicompost and farm yard manure |
| Source of input | Local Market |
| Photos |  |
| Average farmers yield | - |
| Season | Throughout the year |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 2 groups |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.20,000 |
| Parameters to be studied: | Market preference, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | BCR |
| Source of funding | SCSP |
| Team members | SMS (HS) and SMS (AS) |

| | |
|---|---|
| FLD No.: | 21 |
| Status | New (FLD as EDP) |
| Subject | Home Science |
| Category: | Marketing |
| Crop/ enterprise: | All crop |
| Farming situation | No digital marketing practice |

| | |
|---|---|
| Prioritized problem: | Less awareness on digital marketing, content creation, sales increase thus leads to less product sales and income |
| Title | **Entrepreneurial development on Digital Marketing** |
| Technology to be demonstrated: | • Digital marketing fundamentals, Content creation & story telling<br>• Analytics & data interpretation, Sales funnel creation, Customer relationship management (CRM), Problem-solving and adaptability<br>• The technology involves using platforms like Woo Commerce (built on Word Press) or Shopify, which offer cost effective solution for e-commerce |
| Hybrid or Variety: | --- |
| Source of Technology: | Startup TN |
| Description | • Use digital tools to reach customers<br>• Build and maintain an online presence<br>• Create digital marketing strategies for growth |
| Potential yield | --- |
| Critical input, quantity and cost | Registration cost in different platforms and content creation |
| Farmers practice | Local marketing and do not using any digital platform for marketing their products. |
| Source of input | Digital creators team |
| Average farmers yield | --- |
| Season | Throughout the year |
| No. of Demos (replications) | 1 group |
| Total cost for the Demo | Rs.30,000/- |
| Parameters to be studied: | Demand for products, Market hike, BCR |
| Parameters to be reported | Market hike, BCR |
| Source of funding | KVK-Main |
| Team members | SMS (HS), SMS (AE) and SS& Head |

**Extension Studies:**

| **Title Study 1** | **Knowledge and adoption on Skill training on Dairy farming** |
|---|---|
| **Rationale** | • To improve the socio economic status to Rural youth, KVK, Ariyalur conducted skill development training programme on Dairy farming through ASCI. Hence it is imperative to assess its knowledge, skill, adoption and profitability of various enterprises. This leads to reduced unemployment rates in rural areas |
| **Objective** | • To study the knowledge and adoption level of farmers on Dairy farming<br>• To identify the constraints faced by dairy growers |
| **Methodology** | • Research Design : Experimental study<br>• Sampling procedure : Simple Random sampling<br>• Sample size : 120<br>• Data to be collected : Primary and Secondary data, Key informant interviews with semi structured Interview Schedule, Focus Group Discussion with Key Informants<br>• Data Analysis : Mean, Standard deviation, Regression analysis |
| **Expected Outcome** | • Knowledge , adoption and Employment opportunity<br>• It will be useful to design future strategies |

| **Title Study 2** | **Case study on effectiveness of SCSP programme of KVK Ariyalur** |
|---|---|
| **Background** | KVK Ariyalur implemented income generating activity of Cashewnut processing under SCSP programmes for past three years. It is important to analyze the effectiveness of those programmes to further tune our programmes as per the outcome of the study. |
| **Objectives** | • To assess the socio - economic status of respondents<br>• To know factors responsible for success or non-success of respondents |
| **Methodology** | • One group (15 Women )<br>• Data collection Tool : Interview Schedule |

### 9.3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

### 9.3.1. Cluster Frontline Demonstrations on Pulses 2025-26 - NIL

### 9.3.2. Cluster Front Line Demonstrations on Oil Seeds 2025-26

| Category | Crop/ enterprise | Prioritized problem | Technology to be demonstrated | Specify Hybrid or Variety | Name of the Hybrid or Variety | Source of Technology | Name of critical input | Qty per Demo | Cost per Demo (Rs) | No. of Demo | Total cost for the Demo (Rs.) | Parameters to be studied | Team member |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil seed | Groundnut | • Poor adoption of Seed treatment with bio control agents causes poor plant population leads 25 % yield loss.<br>• Less concentration on micro nutrient spray at critical stages<br>• Unaware of IPDM practices resulted in higher production cost due to incidence of tikka leaf spot (30%), leaf eating catterpiller (25%) and | • Seed treatment and soil application of *Trichoderma viride* @2.5 kg/ha<br>• Application of post emergence herbicide Sodium Acifluorfen 16.5% + Clodinafop-Propargyl 8% EC @ 1000 ml/ha<br>• Spraying of groundnut rich @10kg/ha. at flowering and pod formation stages<br>• Setting of pheromone trap @12 Nos./ha<br>• Soil test based fertilizer application<br>• Spraying of *Bacillus* | Variety | TMV 14 | TNAU (2019) | Groundnut seed, *Bacillus subtilis*, *T.Viride*, Groundnut rich | Groundnut seed- 40 kg, Bacillus subtilis- 2 kg, *T.viride*- 1kg, Groundnut rich- 4 kg | 7796 | 125 | 9,74,500 | Pod yield(kg/ha), Haulm yield(kg/ha), % incidence of Tikka leaf spot and dry root rot, Net return (kg/ha), BCR | SMS (Ag) & SMS (Agrl. Ext) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | dry root rot (40%) | *thuringiensis (Bt)* @ 10g/lit for effective management of tobacco catterpiller<br>• Need based Soil drenching of carbendazim @ 2g/lit water<br>• Foliar spraying of *Bacillus subtilis* @ 10g/lit for management of tikka leaf spot incidence. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Total** | | | | | | | | | **125** | **9,74,500** | | |

**10. Special Programmes 2025-26**

| S. No. | Category/ Crop or enterprise | Prioritized problem | Title of Technology | Source | No. of Demo | Area (ha)/ Units | Details of critical inputs | Total cost involved (Rs.) | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | IFS | • Single/Mono cropping system<br>• Less cash flow in dryland system<br>• Non adoption of waste to wealth concepts<br>• Insufficient nutrient forage feed to animal<br>• Low net income from existing farming operation | Integrated farming system for dry land, garden land and wet land | TNAU | 6 | 0.4 ha | • Fodder seed – 1kg/demo @ Rs. 500/kg<br>• Vermi compost bag – 1 Unit / demo @ Rs.2300/ bag<br>• Earth worm 1 kg @ Rs.500<br>• Azolla bag 1 Unit @ Rs. 1500/ bag<br>• Azolla 1 kg @ | 30,000 | SMS (AE)<br>SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AS) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rs.60/kg<br>• Waste decomposer 1 bottle @ Rs.50 | | |
| 2. | EDP | Less awareness on digital marketing, content creation, sales increase thus leads to less product sales and income | Entrepreneurial development on Digital Marketing | | 1Groups @ 10 members | -- | --- | 30,000 | SMS(HS), SMS(Hort.) & SS & Head |
| 3. | FFS | • Lack of scientific back up on goat rearing<br>• High kid and adults mortality due to disease outbreak leading economical loss to farmers<br>• Unaware about scientific goat rearing, feeding management, disease management and latest techniques like 10 cent mixed fodder, milk replacer and heat box. | Scientific Goat rearing | TNAU | 1 | -- | • Telichery male buck (40 kg) @ Rs.500/Kg live weight<br>• Mixed fodder (10 cent) @ Rs.600<br>• Salt lick 10 Nos @Rs.80/unit | 30,000 | SMS (AS) SMS(AE) |
| 4. | OMV | • Poor adoption of Seed treatment with bio control agents causes poor plant population leads 25 % yield loss.<br>• Less concentration on micro nutrient spray at critical stages<br>• Unaware of IPDM practices resulted in higher production cost due tikka leaf spot (30%), leaf eating catterpiller (25%) and dry root rot (40%) | Integrated crop management in Groundnut | TNAU | 500 | 0.4 | Groundnut seed- 40 kg, *Bacillus subtilis* - 2 kg, *T.viride*- 1kg and Groundnut rich- 4 kg. per demonstration | 42,00,000 | SMS (Ag) SMS (Agr.Ext) |

## 11. Externally funded projects (Other than ICAR / ATARI)

### 11.1. Projects summary

| S.No. | Title | Funding agency | Duration in years | Year of start | Physical details (no. of programmes, participants, area etc.) | Total budget (Rs) | Current year budget (Rs) | Team Members Involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Integrated Tribal development project based on livestock and allied activities for Irula Tribes in T.Palur block and Jayankondam blocks, Ariyalur district | NABARD | 3 years | 2024 | 492 ST families | 3.6 crore | 46,56,360 | Dr.G.Alagukannan<br>Dr.A.Rajkala<br>Dr.V.Saranya<br>Mrs.S.Shobana |
| | | | | | | | | |

### 11.2. Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Agency | NABARD |
| State/Central/Over Seas | Central |
| Title | Integrated Tribal Development of Irula tribes in T.Palur block, Ariyalur district |
| Objectives | • To develop entrepreneurship among ST people of Ariyalur district through horticulture and animal husbandry intervention<br>• To capacitate ST population in on-farm and nonfarm ventures to ensure their livelihood<br>• 492 ST families will be benefitted |
| Study area | T.Palur and Jayankondam blocks |
| Methodology | • Selection of both land and landless beneficiaries in a targeted villages<br>• Capacity building programmes in on-farm and nonfarm ventures<br>• EDP and value addition |
| Team Members | SS&H, SMS (AE) and SMS(HS) |
| Budget | Rs. 3.6 crore |

# FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME

## 1. Biological in Agriculture – Soil Vaccination for Groundnut

**Overview**

- Protect crops, enhance growth, or improve soil health
- Rapidly growing sector due to demand for sustainable agriculture.

**Context**

- Use of living organism to control pests and diseases.
- Environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- Variable effectiveness due to environmental conditions

**Feasibility**

- Technical Feasibility: Biologicals can promote plant growth, improve nutrient uptake, and enhance soil fertility (e.g., nitrogen-fixing bacteria).
- Economic Feasibility: Demand for organic and sustainably grown food supports market growth for biologicals.
- Social Feasibility: Governments support biological via subsidies, certifications (e.g., organic labels), and regulatory frameworks.

**Scope**

- Crop improvement, soil health and fertility, climate smart agriculture.
- Chemical free produce
- Zero Pollution in soil.

**Needs**

- Reduces chemical dependency
- Improves soil health and sustainability
- Enhances crop resilience to climate stress
- Restore degraded soils

**Objective**

- To sustainably increase Groundnut productivity and resilience while minimizing environmental impact by utilizing microbial consortia.
- To improve Soil Health and Fertility
- To promote Plant Growth
- To ensure environmental Sustainability by avoiding the application of chemical fertilizers.

**Methodology**

1. Research Design
2. Site Selection
3. Selection of Biological Agents suitable for Groundnut *Viz., Rhizobium, Phosphobacteria,* Zinc Solubilising bacteria, Potash mobilising bacteria, Sulphur solubilizing bacteria for nutrient management and *Bacillus subtilis, Trichoderma viride, Metarhizium* etc., for manage plant diseases and pest during initial years and to completely eradicate the harmful pathogens from groundnut soil ecosystem
4. Experimental Setup
5. Application Methods
6. Crop Selection and Management -Groundnut
7. Data Collection
8. Statistical Analysis
9. Environmental Monitoring
10. Documentation and Reporting

**Cost**

| S.No | Particulars | Cost (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lab equipments –Fermentor | 5,00,000 |
| 2 | Raw materials (10 ton) | 2,00,000 |
| | **Total Cost** | **7,00,000** |

**Output and outcome – impact**

**Output**

- Increased use of bio-based inputs (e.g., bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers) in groundnut cultivation.
- Reduced application of chemical fertilizers
- Improved soil health indicators (e.g., microbial activity, organic matter content)
- Enhanced plant growth and resilience due to beneficial microbes

**Outcome**

- Increased crop yields and quality through more sustainable practices
- Improved soil fertility and structure from continuous biological input
- Enhanced environmental safety for farmers, pollinators, and nearby ecosystems

**Impact**

- Sustainable agricultural systems with reduced dependency on chemicals
- Improved public health due to less pesticide residue in food and water
- Stronger climate resilience in farming systems due to healthier soils
- Market growth for eco-friendly agricultural products and practices
- Contribution to global goals like food security, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration

## 2. Agri-Startups and Rural Entrepreneurship

**Overview**

- It focuses on improving the livelihoods of rural communities and addressing global food security challenges and promoting business opportunities.
- Economic growth in rural areas, while also tackling issues like sustainability, climate change, and resource management.

**Context**

- Address rural youth unemployment and underemployment
- Mitigate rural youth migration
- Adoption of latest agri technologies through digital agriculture

**Feasibility**

- Awareness among consumers for organic foods, startups like food processing has high demand
- Various government schemes supports many startups

**Scope**

- Employment generation
- Sustainable practices
- Technological innovation

**Needs**

- Sustainable Rural development
- Supply and value chain development
- Ensures food security

**Objective**

- Enhance Agriculture productivity by promoting agripreneurship in rural areas.
- Utilizing local resources for business development and rural economic development
- Promote waste to wealth innovations
- Market access and linkage
- Promoting Export opportunities for processed foods

**Methodology**

- Needs Assessment & target audience
- Skill development
- Market access and diversification
- Facilitating forward and backward linkages
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Cost**

| S.No | Particulars | Cost (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Skill training | 60,000 |
| 2 | Exposure visit | 50,000 |
| 3 | Forward and backward linkage (legal compliances, labeling, branding, packing) | 20,000 |
| 4 | Purchase of standardized technology from research institutes | 2,00,000 |
| | **Total cost** | **3,30,000** |

**Output and outcome – impact**

**Outputs**

- Number of farmers trained
- Number of entrepreneurs developed
- Number entrepreneurs availed government schemes
- Number of Master trainers developed

**Outcomes**

- Improved access to markets or finance for rural entrepreneurs.
- Enhanced skills and confidence among rural youth to start businesses.
- Improved efficiency in supply chains through tech adoption

**Impacts**

- Sustainable rural development and reduction in rural poverty.
- Increased food security and resilience to climate change.
- Revitalization of rural economies and reduced urban migration.
- Women’s empowerment through inclusive entrepreneurship

**12. Trainings planned during 2025-26**

**12.1. Trainings for Farmers and Farm Women planned during 2025-26**

| S. No | Thematic area | Crop / Enterprise | Major problem | Linked field intervention (OFT/ FLD) | Training Course Title | No. of Courses | Expected No. of participants | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Crop Production** | | | | | | | |
| | Integrated Crop management | Paddy | • Increased level of salinity in ground water ($p^H$ is 8.5 and EC > 1.5 $dsm^{-1}$) and in clay soil causes algae occurrence and leads to crop failure.<br>• 1500 ha of summer/Kuruvai paddy area was affected by high salinity in district.<br>• Poor crop growth and crop establishment which resulted in reduced yield (up to 50 %) with existing salinity susceptible varieties namely ADT 45, ADT 39 and ASD 16. | OFT & FLD | ICM in Samba Paddy | 2 | 40 | SMS(Ag)<br>SMS(PP) |
| | | | | | Salinity management in Paddy | 2 | 40 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (PP) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Cost of production increased due to imbalanced fertilizer application.<br>• Unaware of salinity tolerant paddy varieties. | | | | | |
| | | | • Reduction in yield up to 35% during high dry spell under semi dry condition.<br>• Unaware of drought tolerant variety for direct sown semi dry condition<br>• Non adoption of drought management technologies leads crop failure or 35 % yield loss. | FLD | Paddy cultivation technologies for direct sown semi dry condition | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | | Maize | Lack of knowledge on improved cultivation technologies & refined Fall Army Worm management practices | --- | IPM in Maize | 1 | 20 | SMS(Ag)<br>SMS(AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Minor millet | • Lack of knowledge on improved cultivation technologies<br>• Unaware of importance of minor millets and its value addition | --- | Hi end technologies in Millet cultivation | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Groundnut | • Unaware of high yielding variety<br>• Non adoption of disease resistant varieties for irrigated condition<br>• Reduced yield due to tikka leaf spot (38%) & root rot (14%) disease<br>• Cultivation of low yielding (1950kg/ha) bunch type varieties like GJG 9 & local varieties under irrigated condition | --- | ICM in Groundnut | 2 | 40 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | | | • Lack of knowledge on INM practices in Groundnut | --- | INM in Groundnut | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blackgram | • In district, 2200 ha. of blackgram area being cultivated under rice fallow condition.<br>• YMV incidence causes yield loss up to 40 % with existing variety ADT 5.<br>• Unaware of high yielding MYMV resistance rice follow Blackgram varieties with Synchronized harvest. | FLD | ICM in Blackgram | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | | | | | IPM in Blackgram | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (Ag) |
| | | | • Weeding and nutrient management causes increased production cost in Casuarina during vegetative stage<br>• Poor adoption of intercropping practices. | FLD | Intercropping system in Agro forestry | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (Hort) |
| | | | • Non availability of good seed in cropping season | --- | Seed production in Blackgram | 2 | 40 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sesame | • Sesame area has been increased from 2500 ha. to 4000 ha. in district due to yield loss in sugarcane by Pokkah boeng disease<br>• Unavailability of drought tolerant high yield variety for summer<br>• Infestation of hopper (18 %) and ear head bug (26 %) causes yield loss up to 40 % with existing varieties TMV 4 and local | OFT | ICM in Sesame | 2 | 40 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | | Cowpea | • Underutilization of land resources<br>• Lack of knowledge about intercrop and their varieties and short duration pulses crops<br>• Cultivating low yielding | --- | ICM in Cowpea | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS(AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (860kg/ha) local cowpea varieties | | | | | |
| | | Sugarcane | • Farmers practicing burning of sugarcane trashes and other agriculture waste in situ that affects soil micro flora<br>• Poor recycling of organic resources<br>• Reduction in germination and yield loss to the tune of 10 -15% in the ratoon crop due to burning of trashes<br>• Air pollution and leads to global warming | FLD | Residue management in Sugarcane | 1 | 20 | SMS (AE)<br>SMS(Ag) |
| | | | • Use of heavy seed rate & reduction of yield due to disease incidence | --- | SSI in Sugarcane | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | • Unaware of intercrop cultivation | --- | • Intercrop cultivation techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Poor soil health due to trash burning | | • Crop residue management technologies | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Cotton | • Non adoption of INM techniques causes reddening, stunted growth, flower drop leads yield loss up to 40-45 %.<br>• Unaware and poor adoption of micro nutrient spray causes low boll formation and poor quality of kapas | FLD | INM in cotton | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | | | HDP system with suitable varieties | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Ragi | • Low productivity in the existing Ragi varieties (1400kg/ha) under rainfed condition<br>• Susceptibility of existing varieties to lodging and neck blast disease | FLD | ICM in Ragi | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Fodder | • Scarcity of green fodder in summer season | FLD | Fodder cultivation techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (Ag) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Green manure | • Non availability of seeds at right sowing time | --- | Seed production techniques in green manure crops | 1 | 20 | SMS (AE) SMS (Ag) |
| | | All crops | • Low income due to cultivation of sole crop | --- | Integrated Farming System | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag) SMS (AS) |
| | | All crops | • Lack of knowledge about soil & water conservation | --- | Techniques on Soil & water conservation | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag) SMS (AE) |
| | | All crops | • Lack of knowledge about micro irrigation techniques | --- | Micro irrigation Techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag) SMS (AE) |
| | | | **Total** | | | **31** | **605** | |
| **2** | **Horticulture** | | | | | | | |
| | | Cashewnut | • Low yield due to heavy weed incidence.<br>• Lack of knowledge on cover crops for weed management.<br>• Low soil fertility and less population of trees (40trees/ha)<br>• Tea mosquito bug pest incidence and | FLD | Weed management in Cashewnut gardens | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS & H |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | stem borer damage.<br>• Lack of knowledge on High yielding hybrid varieties. | | | | | |
| | | | • Lack of knowledge on high density planting in Cashewnut | --- | High density planting techniques in Cashewnut | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS & H |
| | | | • Lack of water conservation technology | --- | Soil and water conservation practices | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS & H |
| | | Drumstick | • Low yield from local varieties, flower dropping, low market price during peak season, Occurrence of webber and fruit fly pest damage (20%). | -- | Integrated crop management in Drumstick | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS & H |
| | | Brinjal | • Low yield due to fruit and shoot borer incidence, White fly attack, little leaf of brinjal disease and less market price | -- | Integrated Crop Management in Brinjal | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS & H |
| | | Banana | • Low net return from paddy (Rs.35,000/ha in | -- | Integrated Crop Management in Banana | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) & SMS PP |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2 crops), Faster rate of ground water depletion make the farmers to think about alternate crops'<br>• Low yielding of existing poovan varieties.<br>• Incidence of sigatoka leaf spot disease (21%),<br>• Incidence of Root knot nematode pest (12%). | | | | | |
| | | Chilli | • Low yield due to incidence of leaf curl virus disease, heavy flower and fruit dropping.<br>• Poor fruit setting due to micro nutrient deficiency. | OFT | ICM in Chilli cultivation | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS&H |
| | | Tuberose | • Lack of awareness on bulp treatment.<br>• Bulb Cormrot incidence (8-10 %) at initial establishment | -- | ICM in Tuberose | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS&H |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Severe infestation of nematode (32 %) and bud borer (40%) leading to yield loss upto 70 % . | | | | | |
| | | Jasmine | • Low yield of flower in the existing jasmine varieties.<br>• Low income during off season.<br>• Lack of knowledge on Star Jasmine variety CO 1 for round the year production.<br>• Low flower quality.<br>• Low keeping quality (8 hrs.).<br>• Bud worm pest incidence (28%). | FLD | ICM in Star Jasmine cultivation | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | | | | | IPM in Jasmine cultivation | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (Hor.) |
| | | Cluster bean | • Low yield from existing local varieties (7.6t/ha), Aphids incidence, leaf spot disease incidence. | FLD | ICM in Cluster bean | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.)<br>SS&H |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Lodging of the existing varieties.<br>• Small sized pods (12cm) | | | | | |
| | | Ridge gourd (Panthal Vegetables) | • Yield loss due to low yielding varieties which is susceptible to downy mildew disease.<br>• Fruit fly incidence.<br>• Flower dropping.<br>• Alternaria leaf spot incidence | OFT | Panthal vegetable Ridge gourd cultivation | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS&H |
| | | Water melon | • Low yield from local varieties,<br>• Occurrence of white fly & thrips, anthracnose disease (24%) and Leaf eating caterpillar (28%) | --- | Integrated crop management in Watermelon | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS&H |
| | | Tapioca | • Lack of knowledge on high yielding varieties in Tapioca and its cultivation.<br>• Low yield from existing Thailand white | FLD | ICM in Tapioca | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS&H |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | and mulluvadi varieties which is susceptible to cassava mosaic virus (28%).<br>• Incidence of mealy bug (24%). | | | | | |
| | | Bhendi | • Low yield from existing local varieties (9.2t/ha) due to YMV disease.<br>• Fruit borer incidence and powdery mildew disease incidence. | --- | Integrated Crop Management in Bhendi | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS&H |
| | | Jack fruit | • Low yield from local varieties, low Income, low market price during peak season, Occurrence of fruit borer damage. | -- | Integrated Crop Management in Jack fruit | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.) SS & H |
| | | **Total** | | | | **16** | **320** | |
| **3** | **Plant Protection** | | | | | | | |
| | | Paddy | • Severe incidence of rice gall midge, false smut disease and bacterial leaf blight<br>• Leaf folder and stem borer pest | FLD & OFT | Bio control of Pest & Disease Management | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP) SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | incidence.<br>• Yield loss upto 38% due to pest and disease incidence. | | | | | |
| | | Maize | • Intensity of Fall Army Worm, *Spodoptera frugiperda* is high in the kharif season<br>• Yield loss upto 34%.<br>• Low yield (15.30 q/ha). | -- | Integrated pest and disease management in Maize | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Groundnut | • Low yield due to incidence of sucking pest, leaf eating cater pillar and diseases like root rot, early and late tikka leaf spot | -- | Integrated pest and disease management in groundnut | 2 | 40 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Chilli | • Low yield due to leaf curl disease, Fruit borer, fruit rot and flower dropping. | FLD | Integrated pest and disease management in chilli | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Drumstick | • Low yield due to occurrence of damping off disease, leaf webber and fruit fly damage (20%) | -- | IPM in Drumstick | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (Hor.)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brinjal | • Low yield due to fruit and shoot borer incidence, White fly attack, Hoppers and little leaf disease | OFT | IPDM in Brinjal | 2 | 40 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (Hor.)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Cucurbits | • Fruit fly incidence<br>• Damaged fruits<br>• Flower dropping, cercospora leaf spot incidence | -- | ICM in Cucurbits | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE)<br>SMS (Hor.) |
| | | Cotton | • Severe incidence of sucking pest, Severe incidence of reddening& alternaria blight | FLD | Integrated pest and disease management in Cotton | 2 | 40 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Sugarcane | • Severe incidence of red rot, white fly, shoots borer, internodes borer and pokka boeng disease | -- | Integrated pest and disease management in Sugarcane | 2 | 40 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Cashewnut | • Severe incidence of tea mosquito bug and stem borer | -- | Integrated pest and disease management in Cashew | 2 | 40 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Bhendi | • Low yield due to occurrence of white fly & thrips incidence, mosaic virus, anthracnose disease (24%) and Leaf eating caterpillar (28%) | --- | Integrated crop management in Bhendi | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE)<br>SS & H |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Major crops | • Lack of knowledge on pest control through organic methods | ---- | Production of pest repellents and spraying methods | 2 | 40 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Tuberose | • Nematode damaged plants are stunted, lowering growth & development, where it reduces the flower quality and no. of plucking. Estimated yield loss upto 30-45 (%) due to bud biorer | --- | IPM in Tuberose | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Jasmine | • Low yield of flower in the existing jasmine varieties due blossom midge.<br>• Low flower quality.<br>• Low keeping quality.<br>• Bud worm pest incidence | --- | ICM in Jasmine cultivation | 1 | 20 | SMS (Hor.)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | **Total** | | | | | **20** | **400** | |
| **4** | **Home Science** | | | | | | | |
| | | Cashew | • Shorter shelf life<br>• Large quantities of cashew apple are wasted in | EDP | Nutritional importance of Cashew apple, preparation of | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ho)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | land without proper usage | | Cashew apple juice and preservation of Cashew apple juice | | | |
| | | Paddy | • High seed rate<br>• Increased labour wage | --- | Slot modifications in Paddy drum seeder for wet seeded rice | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ag.)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Drumstick | • Poor intake of greens in diet & Low market price during peak season | --- | Value addition in Drumstick | 2 | 40 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ho)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Vegetables | • Prolonged sun drying<br>• Appearance of black color and foreign particles | --- | Solar Dryer for drying domestic agriculture products | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ho)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Millet | • Poor intake of millets in diet & Non availability of millet based products in local market | ---- | Design and development low cost diet | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ag.)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | • Malnutrition in school children and pregnancy women | ---- | Design and development high nutrient deficiency diet | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ho)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | • Less consumption of millet<br>• Lack of awareness on value added millet products | --- | Millet nutri mix | 2 | 40 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Millet | • Lack of knowledge on new fortified millet varieties | -- | Fortified Ragi varieties suitable for millet value addition and its nutritive value | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Dairy | • Low price in milk | -- | Value addition in Milk | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Blackgram | • Unaware of mechanized threshing | -- | Location specific drudgery reduction technologies | 1 | 20 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (Ag.)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | **Total** | | | | **12** | **240** | |
| **5** | **Livestock** | | | | | | | |
| | | Dairy | • Lack of knowledge about reproduction management | --- | Nutritional Management in Dairy | 2 | 40 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | • Improper feed management like feeding more rice gruel and avoidance of mineral mixture | --- | Importance of mineral mixture and rumen bypass fat | 2 | 40 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Goat | • Lack of knowledge on disease management | --- | Scientific goat rearing | 2 | 40 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | • Weight loss, High mortality in kids | --- | Nutritional management of goat kids | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Poultry | • Low egg production in desi birds | --- | Native chicken rearing | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Improper disease management | --- | Disease management in poultry | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | • Lack of alternate protein source in feed | --- | Use of BSF larvae as alternate feed in poultry | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (PP) |
| | | Fish | • Lack of technical knowledge on fish culture | FLD | Integrated Fish Rearing | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | | | Composite fish culture | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Azolla | • Increased cost of concentrate feed<br>• Lack of alternate protein source in feed | ---- | Azolla cultivation techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Fodder | • Scarcity of green fodder during summer | FLD | Fodder production techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Quail | • Lack of knowledge on quail rearing | --- | Quail rearing | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Poultry | • Lack of awareness about ethno veterinary practices | --- | Ethno veterinary practices in Poultry | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Piggery | • Lack of awareness about pig rearing | --- | Pig rearing | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | **Total** | | | **17** | **340** | |
| **6** | **Production of Inputs at Site** | | | | | | | |
| | | Groundnut, Blackgram & fodder | • Lack of awareness on seed production techniques | --- | Seed Production in field crops | 1 | 20 | SMS(Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cashew | • Unavailability high yielding planting materials | --- | Nursery production techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ho)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | All crops | • Unavailability of bio products | --- | Bio – agent Production | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | All Crops | • Unemployment of Rural youth | --- | Bio – fertilizer production | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | All Crops | • Unawareness about vermicompost uses | -- | Vermicompost production | 1 | 20 | SMS(Ag)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Livestock | • High cost of feed | --- | Production of livestock feed & fodder | 1 | 20 | SMS (AS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Mushroom | • Low income from landless labours | --- | Mushroom production | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | Apiculture | • Unaware about apiculture | -- | Apiculture | 1 | 20 | SMS (PP)<br>SMS (AE) |
| | | | **Total** | | | **8** | **160** | |
| **7** | **Soil Health and Fertility** | | | | | | | |
| | | Paddy, Groundnut, Blackgram | • Improper nutrient management | --- | Integrated nutrient management | 2 | 50 | SMS(Ag.)<br>PA(LT) |
| | | | | -- | Soil fertility Management | 1 | 25 | SMS(Ag.) |
| | | Paddy | • Lack of awareness about management of problematic soil | --- | Management of problematic soil | 1 | 25 | SMS (Ag)<br>PA(LT) |
| | | All crops | • Low yield due to micro nutrient | --- | Management of micro nutrient deficiency in | 2 | 50 | SMS(Ag.) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | deficiency in crops | | crops | | | |
| | | All crops | • Lack of knowledge on soil & water testing | --- | Soil & water sampling techniques | 1 | 25 | PA(LT) |
| | | | **Total** | | | **7** | **175** | |
| **8** | **Capacity Building / Group Dynamics** | | | | | | | |
| | | | Lack of knowledge in management of groups in FIG & FPO | --- | Formation and management of FIG | 2 | 40 | SMS (AE) SMS (HS) |
| | | | Uncapable of group maintenance | --- | Leader ship Development | 2 | 40 | SMS (AE) SMS (HS) |
| | | | Low income | --- | Entrepreneurship development of farmers | 5 | 100 | SMS (AE) SMS (HS) |
| | | | **Total** | | | **9** | **180** | |
| **Total** | | | | | | **120** | **2420** | |

**12.2. Trainings for Rural Youth planned during 2025-26**

| S. No | Thematic area | Crop / Enterprise | Major problem | Linked field intervention (OFT/ FLD) | Training Course Title | No. of Courses | Expected No. of participants | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Seed production in field crops | Paddy, Pulses & Groundnut | Non availability of genuine seeds at right time | General | Seed production in field crops | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag) PA (Lab) |
| 2 | Nursery Management of Horticulture crops | Nursery (Fruit & Vegetable) | Lack of awareness in Nursery production techniques | General | Nursery production techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (Horti) FM |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Training and pruning of orchards | Fruit crops | Lack of awareness in pruning practices | General | Training & pruning of orchards | 1 | 20 | SMS (Horti)<br>FM |
| 4 | Protected cultivation of vegetable crops | Vegetable crop | Lack of knowledge on high value crops and high income | General | Protected cultivation techniques | 1 | 20 | SMS (Horti)<br>FM |
| 5 | Integrated farming system | IFS | Low income from mono cropping system | FLD | Climate smart Integrated Farming System | 1 | 20 | SMS (AE)<br>SMS (Ag) |
| 6 | Seed production | Fodder | Fodder seeds shortage in all season | General | Seed production technology in fodder | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>PA (lab) |
| 7 | Production of organic inputs | All crops | Increased cost of production and unaware of production methodology of onsite input production | General | Organic farming | 1 | 20 | SMS (Ag)<br>SMS (PP) |
| 8 | Vermi-culture | All crops | Lack of awareness about importance of vermicompost | IFS | Vermicompost Production | 1 | 20 | SMS(AE)<br>SMS(Ag) |
| 9 | Mushroom Production | --- | Non availability of mushroom in local market | General | Mushroom Production | 1 | 20 | SMS(PP)<br>SMS(HS) |
| 10 | Bee-keeping | --- | Lack of knowledge about Bee keeping | General | Bee Keeping | 1 | 20 | SMS(PP)<br>SMS(HS) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Value addition | Milk | Lack of awareness on value addition in milk | FLD | Value addition in milk | 1 | 30 | SMS (HS)<br>SMS (AE) |
| 12 | Dairy | Dairy | Lack of knowledge about reproductive management in dairy | General | Dairy rearing | 2 | 40 | SMS(AS)<br>SMS(HS) |
| 13 | Sheep and goat rearing | Goat | Breeding management in small ruminants | General | Goat rearing | 1 | 30 | SMS(AS)<br>FM |
| 14 | Poultry production | Poultry | Importance of desi bird rearing | General | Desi bird rearing | 1 | 30 | SMS(AS)<br>SMS(AE) |
| 15 | Composite fish culture | Fish | Composite fish culture | General | Fish rearing | 1 | 30 | SMS(AS)<br>SMS(AE) |
| | **Total** | | | | | **15** | **340** | |

**12.3. Trainings for Extension Personnel planned during 2025-26**

| S. No | Thematic area | Training Course Title | No. of Courses | No. of Participants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Productivity enhancement in field crops | Hi end technologies in field crops | 1 | 20 |
| 2 | Integrated Pest Management | Integrated pest and disease management in field crops | 1 | 20 |
| 3 | Integrated Nutrient management | Integrated Nutrient management in crops of Ariyalur district | 1 | 20 |
| 4 | Protected cultivation technology | Hi end technologies in horticultural crops | 2 | 40 |
| 5 | Production and use of organic inputs | Production and use of organic inputs | 1 | 20 |
| 6 | Formation and Management of SHGs | Capacity building on facilitators for formation and Management of SHGs | 1 | 20 |
| 7 | Women and Child care | Care of lactating mother and nursing baby | 1 | 20 |
| 8 | Management in farm animals | Advanced technology in Livestock management | 1 | 20 |
| 9 | Integrated Farming System | Integrated Farming System | 1 | 20 |
| | | **Total** | **10** | **200** |

**12.4. Skill trainings and vocational trainings planned during 2025-26**

| S.No. | Training title | Duration (Days) | No. of programmes | Sponsoring agency | Participants (Nos.) | Name of the team members |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | **Crop Production** | | | | | |
| | Climate resilient agricultural technologies | 3 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(Ag), SMS(AE) |
| | Seed production technologies in field crops | 3 | 2 | ICAR | 40 | SMS(Ag), PA(Lab) |
| **2** | **Horticulture** | | | | | |
| | Nursery Production techniques | 5 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(Hor.),SMS(PP) |
| **3** | **Plant Protection** | | | | | |
| | Mushroom production and value addition | 5 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(PP),SMS(HS) |
| **4** | **Livestock Production & Management** | | | | | |
| | Cow rearing and milk value addition | 5 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(AS),SMS(AE) |
| | Native chicken rearing | 5 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(AS),SMS(AE) |
| **5** | **Home Science** | | | | | |
| | Processing techniques and value addition in Millets | 6 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(HS),SMS(AE) |
| 6 | **Fisheries** | | | | | |
| | Integrated feed management in stunted yearlings | 5 | 1 | ICAR | 20 | SMS(AS),SMS(AE) |
| | **Total Courses** | **42** | **9** | | **180** | |

**12.5. Sponsored trainings planned during 2025-26**

| S. No. | Thematic area and the Crop/Enterprise | Training title | No. of programmes and Duration (days) | Type of Clientele | Expected No. of participants | Sponsoring agency | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Farm Mechanization | Weed management in paddy | 1/2 | Youth | 20 | AEC-TNAU, Kumulur | SMS(Ag), SMS(AE) |
| 2 | Crop Management | Soil and water conservation techniques | 1/4 | Youth | 20 | IMTI, Trichy | SMS(Ag), SMS(AE) |
| 3 | Crop management | Pulses production technologies | 2/3 | Youth | 40 | Dept. of agriculture | SMS(Ag.),SMS(PP) |
| 4 | Horticulture | Cashewnut cultivation technology | 1/3 | Farmers & Farm women | 20 | Directorate of Cashew nut and Cocoa Development (DCCD), Cochin | SMS(Ho.), SMS (PP) SMS(HS) |
| 5 | Plant Protection | Mushroom production | 1/5 | Farmers & Farm women | 20 | RSETI, Ariyalur | SMS (PP) SMS(HS) |
| 6 | Livestock Production & Management | Dairy farming | 1/5 | Farmers & Farm women | 20 | National Skill Development Council | SMS (AS) |
| 7 | Livestock Production & Management | Recent advances in goat rearing | 1/6 | Farmers & Farm women | 20 | SBI-RSETI, Ariyalur | SMS (AS) SMS(HS) |
| 8 | Livestock Production & Management | Backyard poultry rearing | 1/6 | Farmers & Farm women | 20 | SBI-RSETI, Ariyalur | SMS (AS) SMS(HS) |
| 9 | Production of Inputs at Site | Onsite input production and utilization - | 1/6 | Farm women | 20 | SBI-RSETI, Ariyalur | SMS (Ag.) |
| | | | **10** | | **200** | | |

**13. Extension programmes planned during 2025-26**

| S. No. | Extension programme | No. of programmes | No. of Participants | Team member involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Advisory Services | 640 | 1200 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS(Ani. Sc.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.), PA(FM) & SS&H |
| 2 | Diagnostic visits | 64 | 220 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS(Ani. Sc.) & SS&H |
| 3 | Field Day | 15 | 750 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS(Ani. Sc.) & SS&H |
| 4 | Group discussions | 20 | 200 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 5 | Kisan Goshthi | 1 | 150 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 6 | Film Show | 10 | 200 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 7 | Kisan Mela | 1 | 200 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 8 | Exhibition | 5 | 1000 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 9 | Scientists' visit to farmers field | 112 | 690 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 10 | Plant/Soil health/Animal health camps | 5 | 1000 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 11 | Ex-trainees Sammelan | -- | -- | -- |
| 12 | Farmers' seminar/workshop | 3 | 150 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 13 | Method Demonstrations | 30 | 500 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 14 | Celebration of important days | 5 | 400 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 15 | Special day celebration | 5 | 125 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 16 | Exposure visits | 3 | 75 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 17 | Technology week | 1 | 500 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | FFS | 1 | 25 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 19 | Farm innovators meet | 1 | 100 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 20 | Awareness programs | 10 | 200 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 21 | Lecture delivered | 10 | 200 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 22 | TV/Radio Programme | 10 | Mass | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 23 | News clips | 25 | Mass | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 24 | Popular Articles | 10 | Mass | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 25 | Research Article | 5 | Mass | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 26 | Extension Literatures | 10 | Mass | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| 27 | Kisan Mobile Advisory Services | 12 | 30000 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.) & SS&H |
| | Others<br>1. PRA<br>2. Stakeholders Meet<br>3. Farmers visit to KVK | <br>1<br>1<br>250 | <br>50<br>15<br>1250 | SMS(Ag.), SMS (PP), SMS (Ho.), SMS(Ani. Sc.), SMS (Extn), SMS (HSc.), PA(FM) & SS&H |
| | **Total** | **1266** | **39200** | |

**14. Activities proposed as Knowledge and Resource Centre during 2025-26**

**14.1. Technological knowledge**

| S. No. | Category | Details of technologies | Area (ha)/ Number | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | **Crop cafeteria** | | | |
| | | Organic Vegetable production | 0.4 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | High density planting in Cashewnut | 1.0 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | High density planting in mango | 1.0 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Management of fruit fly in cucurbits | 0.4 | SMS(PP), SMS(Hort.), & FM |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dairy farming practice | 6 cows | SMS(AS) & FM |
| | | Integrated Farming system | 1.0 | SMS(Ag).SMS(Hort.),SMS(PP),SMS(AE) & FM |
| | | Coconut plantation | 2.0 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Green Fodder Production | 1.0 | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | | Fodder cowpea | 0.4 | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | | Agro forestry (teak) | 0.4 | SMS(Ag).SMS(Hort.),SMS(PP),SMS(AE) & FM |
| | | Amla orchard | 0.6 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Sapota orchard | 0.6 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Acid lime | 0.25 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Integrated crop management in blackgram | 2.0 | SMS(Ag.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Integrated crop management in groundnut | 1.0 | SMS(Ag.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Panthal vegetable cultivation | 0.4 | SMS(Hort.), SMS(PP) & FM |
| | | Dragon Fruit Cultivation | 0.1 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Fodder seed Production | 2.0 | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | | Poultry (Desi birds) | 300 | SMS (AS) & FM |

**14.2 Technological products planned to be produced in the KVK during 2025-26 (Seeds, planting materials, livestock, bio-inputs and other inputs)**

| S. No. | Category | Name of the product | Quantity (q) or Nos. | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Seeds | COFS 29 | 5 q | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | | Groundnut | 338 q | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | | Blackgram | 7 q | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | | **Total** | **350q** | |
| 2. | Planting materials | Guava | 2200 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Acid Lime | 1000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Amla | 600 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Jack | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Mango | 1000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Sapota | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Papaya | 700 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Jamun | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Dragon Fruit | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Banana | 1000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Pomegranate | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Vegetable Seedling | 19500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Curry leaf | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Teak | 2900 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Neem | 100 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Red Sandal | 1000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Mahogany | 1000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coconut | 2000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Cashew | 1000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Ornamental | 500 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| | | Fodder Setts | 11500 | SMS(Ag.) & FM |
| | **Total** | | **50000** | |
| 3. | Livestock | Goat | 100 Nos. | SMS(AS) & FM |
| | | Cattle | 5 Nos. | SMS(AS) & FM |
| | | Poultry | 2000 Nos. | SMS(AS) & FM |
| | | Fish Fingerlings | 5000 Nos. | SMS(AS) & FM |
| | | Earth worm | 20 kg. | SMS(AE) & FM |
| | **Total** | | **7125** | |
| 4. | Bio products | *Bacillus subtilus* | 1000 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| | | *Trichoderma viride* | 1000 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| | | Azophos | 200 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| | | Rhizhophos | 200 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| | | Zinc mobilizing bacteria | 200 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| | | Panchagavya | 2000 lit. | SMS(AE) & FM |
| | | Azolla | 200 kg | SMS(AS) & FM |
| | | Vermicompost | 5000 kg | SMS(AE) & FM |
| | **Total** | | **9800 Kg** | |
| 5. | Other input | Groundnut rich | 1 t | SMS(AE) & FM |

### 14.3. Technological Information

#### 14.3.1. Technology backstopping to line departments

| Sl.No | Category | Technological capsules / Number | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agriculture | 5 | SMS(Ag)SMS (PP) |
| | Horticulture | 3 | SMS (Horti.), SMS (PP) |
| | Animal Husbandry | 3 | SMS (AS) |
| | Fisheries | 0 | --- |
| | Sericulture | 1 | SMS (PP) |
| | Home Science | 1 | SMS (H.Sc) |
| 2 | Information on centre /state sector schemes and service providers in the district. | | |
| | **Agriculture** | | |
| | Scheme Shared between Centre and State | National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Pulses and oilseeds | Agriculture Department |
| | | Agriculture Technology Management Agency ( ATMA/SSEPERS ) | Agriculture Department Krishi Vigyan Kendra |
| | **Horticulture** | | |
| | State | Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme | Horticulture Department |
| | (Scheme Shared between Centre and State) | Micro Irrigation | Horticulture Department |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **NABARD** | Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme | NABARD |
| | | Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund (FTTF) | NABARD, KrishiVigan Kendra |
| | **Animal Husbandry** | Cattle Protection Scheme | Animal Husbandry Department |
| | | Distribution Of Fodder Mini kits | Animal Husbandry Department |
| | | Back Yard Poultry Scheme | Animal Husbandry Department |
| | | Cross Breed Sheep Distribution Scheme | Animal Husbandry Department |

**14.3.2. Publications planned**

| S. No | Category of publication | Number | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Literature/publication | Paddy cultivation / 500 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | Ragi cultivation / 500 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | ICM in Maize / 1000 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | ICM in Groundnut / 1000 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | ICM in Sesame / 500 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | ICM in Blackgram / 1000 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | ICM in Cotton / 1000 | SMS(Ag), SMS (PP), SMS (Extn) |
| | | CRA practice / 1000 | SMS(Ag), SMS (Extn) |
| | | Bio agents and its importance / 500 | SMS (PP), SMS(AG) (Ag.) |
| | | Millet value added products / 500 | SMS (HSc.), SMS (Ag.), |
| | | Chilli cultivation / 500 | SMS (Horti.), SMS (HS) |
| | | Brinjal Cultivation/500 | SMS (Horti.), SMS (HS) |
| | | Tuberose cultivation / 500 | SMS (Horti.), SMS (PP) |
| | | Drumstick cultivation / 500 | SMS (Horti.), SMS (PP) |
| | | Cashewnut cultivation / 1000 | SMS (AE), SMS (Horti.), SMS (PP) |
| | | Dairy farming | SMS (AS), SMS (HSc.) |
| | | Poultry rearing | SMS (AS), SMS (HSc.) |
| 2 | Electronic Media | Technology CD | SMS (AS), SMS (Horti.), SMS (Extn.) |
| 3 | Kisan Mobile Advisory Services | 24 messages (30000 farmers) | All SMS, PA (Computer) and PA (FM) |
| 4 | Video documentation of farmers success | 25 | SMS(AE), SMS(AS) |

**15. Additional (Collaborative) Activities Planned during 2025-26**

(Other than projects mentioned in Chapters 10 and 11)

| S. No. | Name of the agency / scheme | Name of activity | Technical programme with quantification | Financial outlay (Rs.) | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NABARD, Ariyalur | CAT Programme | Desi Bird rearing | 30,000 | SMS (AS) and SMS (AE) |
| 2 | | Publication | A Compendium of Livestock technologies | 1,00,000 | SMS (AS) and SMS (AE) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LEDP | Effective livestock management using micro chips | 3,00,000 | SMS (AS) |
| 3 | MANAGE | Skill Training to Rural youth | 20 youth will be trained | 42,000 | SMS (PP) and SMS (AS) |
| 4 | SBI RSETI | Training | Training to 30 youth members | 30,000 | SMS (AS) and SMS (HS) |
| 5 | NAARM | Training | Livestock management | 5,00,000 | SMS (AS) and SMS (AE) |
| | | | **Total** | **10,02,000** | |

**16. Revolving Fund**

**16.1. Status of Revolving funds.**

| Opening balance as on 01.04.2024 (Rs.) | Receipts during 2024-25 (Rs) | Expenditure incurred during 2024-25 (Rs.) | Closing balance as on 31.03.2025 (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4,73,374.00 | 41,47,059 | 38,88,720 | 731712 |

**16.2. Plan of activities under Revolving Fund during 2025-26**

| S. No. | Proposed activities | Expected output | Anticipated income (Rs.) | Name of the team member involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Seed Production Groundnut | 338 q. | 4056000 | SMS(Ag) & FM |
| 2 | Seed Production Fodder Sorghum | 5 q. | 250000 | SMS(Ag) & FM |
| 3 | Seed Production Blackgram | 7 q. | 56000 | SMS(Ag) & FM |
| 4 | Production of Guava layers | 2000 Nos. | 80000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 5 | Production of Cashew graft | 1000 Nos. | 50000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 6 | Production of Coconut seedling | 2000 Nos. | 360000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 7 | Production of Acid lime seedling | 500 Nos. | 15000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 8 | Production of Forest Saplings (Red Sandal) | 1000 Nos. | 10000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 9 | Production of Forest tree saplings (Teak) | 2000 Nos. | 20000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 10 | Production of Neem seedlings | 500 Nos. | 5000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 11 | Production of Mango grafts | 500 Nos. | 50000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 12 | Production of Jack Seedlings | 500 Nos. | 15000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 13 | Production of Ornamental plants | 500 Nos. | 15000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 14 | Production of Vegetable Seedlings | 20000 Nos. | 20000 | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 15 | Production of fodder slips - CO 5 | 17000 Nos. | 17000 | SMS(Ag) & FM |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Goat | 100 Nos. | 600000 | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 17 | Cattle | 5 Nos. | 50000 | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 18 | Poultry chicks | 2000 Nos. | 100000 | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 19 | Fish Fingerlings | 5000 Nos. | 5000 | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 20 | Earth worm | 20 kg. | 10000 | SMS(AE) & FM |
| 21 | Ba*cillus subtilus* | 1000 kg. | 120000 | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 22 | *Trichoderma viride* | 1000 kg. | 120000 | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 23 | Azophos | 200 kg. | 10000 | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 24 | Rhizhophos | 200 kg. | 10000 | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 25 | Zinc mobilizing bacteria | 200 kg. | 12000 | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 26 | Panchagavya | 2000 lit. | 120000 | SMS(AE) & FM |
| 27 | Azolla | 200 kg | 12000 | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 28 | Vermicompost | 5 t | 50000 | SMS(AE) & FM |

**17 Activities of soil, water and plant testing laboratory during 2025-26**

| S. No. | Type | Through | No. of samples | No of soil health cards | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Soil | Min soil testing lab | 500 | 500 | PA(LT), SMS (Ag.) |
| | | Traditional lab | -- | 1000 | PA(LT), SMS (Ag.) |
| | | AAS | -- | -- | -- |
| 2 | Water | | 500 | | PA(LT), SMS (Ag.) |
| 3 | Plant | | --- | | --- |

**18. Plan of activity for Institutional Farm**

| S. No. | Activity | Area (ha) | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Production of Groundnut seed production | 5 ha. | SMS(Ag), FM & PA(Labtech.) |
| 2 | Production of fodder Setts | 1 ha | SMS(Ag) & FM |
| 3 | Production of cashew graft | 1500 Nos. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 4 | Production of Guava layers | 1000 Nos. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 5 | Production of forest tree saplings | 2500 No. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 6 | Production of Acid lime Seedlings | 500 Nos. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 7 | Production of Jack Seedlings | 500 no. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 8 | Production of coconut seedlings | 2000 no.. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 9 | Production of *T.viride* and *Bacillus subtilus* | 1500 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 10 | Production of *Azophos* and *Rhizhopos* | 1000 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 11 | Production of VAM | 200 kg. | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |
| 12 | Production of Panchagavya | 2500 lit. | SMS(AE) & FM |
| 13 | Production of Azolla | 500 kg. | SMS(AS) & FM |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Vermi compost | 5000 kg. | SMS(AE) & FM |
| 15 | Goat | 100 Nos. | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 16 | Fish | 500 kg | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 17 | Mango fruit | 5 tons | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 18 | Guava fruit | 500 kg. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 19 | Coconut | 20000 Nos. | SMS(Hort.) & FM |
| 20 | Bio Floc –Fish Rearing | 400 Kg. | SMS(AS) & FM |
| 21 | Production of bio control agent | 2000 lit | SMS(PP) & PA(Labtech.) |

**19. Demonstration units in KVK premises**

| S. No. | Name of Demo unit | Capacity for production | Names of the team members involved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mother Plant Block and Propagation techniques - Guava, Mango, Lime, Cashew & Tamarind | 2000 No. | SMS (Horticulture), FM |
| 2 | Nursery/Shadenet house | 2000 No. | SMS (Horticulture), FM |
| 3 | Organic Fertigation Unit for larger farm | 1 No. | Farm Manager, SMS (Agronomy) |
| 4 | Dairy Unit (Tail to Tail Method) | 1 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 5 | Slattered Goat rearing system | 1 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 6 | Vermicompost Production in Silpaulin bags | 1 No. | SMS (Agrl. Extn.), FM |
| 7 | Azolla Production | 1 No. | PA (Lab Tech.), FM |
| 8 | Composite Fish rearing in pond and integration | 1 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 9 | Rainwater Harvesting/Farm Pond | 1 No. | FM |
| 10 | Organic Panthal Vegetable seed Production | 0.4 ha | SMS (Horticulture), FM |
| 11 | Natural Farming Block | 2 ton | SMS (Plant Protection), FM |
| 12 | Poultry rearing - Desi bird and improved breeds | 500 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 13 | Manual low cost hatchery | 200 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 14 | Organic vegetable Production | 5 tons | FM |
| 15 | Fodder cafeteria | 0.5 ac | SMS (Agronomy), FM |
| 16 | Blackgram Seed Production | 0.7 tons | SMS (Agronomy), FM |
| 17 | CRA planting technique of tree crops | 1 No. | SMS (Agronomy) , FM |
| 18 | Fodder seed Production | 1 tons | SMS (Agronomy) , FM |
| 19 | Onsite input production Unit | 1 No. | SMS (Agrl. Extn.), FM |
| 20 | Bioagent Production | 1 No. | PA (Lab Tech.), FM |
| 21 | Drip Irrigation in vegetables and drip lateral winder | 1 No. | FM |
| 22 | Weed Smothering in orchards by cover crops (Muccuna) | 1 No. | SMS (Horticulture) , FM |
| 23 | Biofloc fish rearing | 2 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 24 | Regular trenches for composting in Coconut garden | 1 No. | FM |
| 25 | Bee keeping | 1 No. | SMS (Plant Protection), FM |
| 26 | IPM Corner | 1 No. | SMS (Plant Protection), FM |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Dragon fruit Orchard | 1 No. | SMS (Horticulture), FM |
| 28 | Water saving in Orchards using drip irrigation | 1 No. | FM |
| 29 | High Density Planting in Guava | 0.5 ac | SMS (Horticulture), FM |
| 30 | Silage making unit | 1 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 31 | Seed production in oilseeds | 1 No. | SMS (Agronomy), FM |
| 32 | Poly House for propagation purposes | 1 No. | SMS (Horticulture), FM |
| 33 | Herbal garden | 1 No. | SMS (Agrl. Extn.), FM |
| 34 | Automatic incubator | 1 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 35 | Mulching with Weedmat | 1 No. | FM |
| 36 | Silviculture | 1 No. | FM |
| 37 | Traditional Paddy seed production Block | 1 No. | SMS (Agronomy), FM |
| 38 | Biofortified Varieties Block | 1 No. | SMS (Home Science), FM |
| 39 | Groundnut Stripper | 1 No. | SMS (Home Science), FM |
| 40 | Agro Forestry model (Casuarina + Blackgram/ Groundnut) | 1 No. | SMS (Agronomy), FM |
| 41 | Oil Palm Plantation | 1 Ha | FM |
| 42 | Rainhose technology | 1 No. | FM |
| 43 | VAM Production | 1 No. | PA (Lab Tech.), FM |
| 44 | Solar Dryer | 1 No. | SMS (Home Science), FM |
| 45 | Cabinet Dryer | 1 No. | SMS (Home Science), FM |
| 46 | Drone | 1 No. | SMS (Plant Protection), FM |
| 47 | Organic fertigation unit for Small farm | 1 No. | SMS (Agronomy), FM |
| 48 | BSF larvae production | 1 No. | SMS (Plant Protection), FM |
| 49 | Heat box | 1 No. | SMS (Animal Science), FM |
| 50 | Fodder raising in Orchards | 1 No. | SMS (Agronomy), FM |

**20. E-linkage activities status / proposed during 2025-26**

| Activity | Particulars | No. of farmers in database/ involved in activity/ downloads/ users etc. |
|---|---|---|
| Website | Link: https://kvkariyalur.org/ | 1,00,000 |
| Mobile App | Name Natural Farming - Under process | --- |
| ICT initiative | • Monthly online training through zoom meeting<br>• Daily Advisory services through whatsapp<br>• Collection of farmer database through google sheet | --- |
| KVK portal (update status) | Infrastructure details & photos uploaded (no): 50<br>Events uploaded: 1000 | --- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Infrastructure details (photos uploaded)**<br>1.Vermicompost unit<br>2.Azolla unit<br>3.Nursery unit<br>4. Poly House<br>5.Administrative building<br>6. Farmers Hostel<br>7. Staff Quarters<br>8. Goat shed<br>9. Fish unit<br>10. Poultry shed | |
| KVK mobile App of ICAR | Downloaded and used by scientists (no.) | Under process |
| Other mobile Apps in use by KVK | Uzhavan app, KISAAN app, eNAM app, NRCB app, Narendra Modi App, Arokya Setu App, Cashew India, TNAU Agricart, TreeGenie, News on Air App. | --- |
| mKisan of DAC & FW | Monthly one message | 31401 |
| Social media | | |
| a) WhatsApp groups | No. of groups/KVK: 15 | 2250 |
| b) Facebook | Link: https:facebook.com/creed kvk | 4800 |
| c) Twitter | Handle name: CREEDKVK | --- |
| d) ATARI YouTube Channel | | --- |
| Membership / participation in online digital platforms for services/ marketing etc. | Planning for Amazon marketing platform | --- |
| KVK Blogs etc. | To be initiated | --- |
| Collaboration with public/ private firms for audio/ video conferencing etc. | Agency: Reliance Foundation, Dalmia Bharath Foundation, All India Radio<br>MoU (yes/no): No<br>No. of programs done: | 35 |

**21. Farmer's Field School planned**

**Details of Farmers Field School**

**Proposal for Farmer Field School on Scientific goat rearing**
**Period: August to January 2025-26**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Season | : | August Month |
| 2 | Periodicity of the session | : | Weekly |
| 3 | Name of the village | : | Erugaiyur |
| 4 | Number of participants | : | Female 25, Total : 25 |
| 5 | Name of the Facilitators | : | Dr.S.Saranya<br>Dr.A.Rajkala |
| 6 | Area of the FFS field | : | Goat |
| 7 | Name of the Collaborator | : | Mrs. Bhuvaneshwari |

**8. Major problems in the FFS village relevant to the enterprise:**

I. Lack of scientific back up on goat rearing
II. High kid and adults mortality due to disease outbreak leading economical loss to farmers
III. Unaware about scientific goat rearing, feeding management, disease management and latest techniques like 10 cent mixed fodder, milk replacer and heat box.

**9. Objectives of the FFS:**

I. To increase production of goats
II. To create awareness on importance of green fodder, disease awareness and kid management
III. To improve the socio-economic status of the farmers & farm women

**10. Guest Faculty to be involved:**

| Name | Designation | Discipline |
|---|---|---|
| Dr.S.Sureshkumar | Professor & Head, VUTRC, Perambalur | Animal Husbandry |
| Dr.Ilayaraja | Veterinary Assistant Surgeon Ariyalur Dt. | Animal Husbandry |

**11. FFS Curriculum of Scientific goat rearing - model:**

- Village selection and Bench mark survey
- Pre-Evaluation Test-Ballot Box method about goat rearing
- Breed characters, selection of breeds for meat production
- Site selection and construction of sheds and different types of sheds
- General Scientific management
- Feeding management in adult, pregnant and kids
- Summer and rainy season management
- Disease prevention and control

- Market linkage
- Post-Evaluation Test-Ballot Box method about poultry management
- Field day

**12. Budget breakup model**

**Norms for expenditure in One Farmers Field School Poultry Rearing cum training for 25 farmers / farm women**
**(AEOs/ NGOs/Lead farmers etc. for one FFS of duration of 14 days)**

| Sl. No. | Items | Amount (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Working Tea/ Refreshment for 30 participants (25 farmers and 5 Trainers) @ Rs.20/= per participant per day for 12 days (30 x Rs.20x 12 days) | 7,200 |
| 2 | Contingencies, Other expenditure ,POL etc. | 3,800 |
| 3 | Distribution of Literature, Pen and Note books @ Rs.60/ farmer | 1,500 |
| 4 | Distribution of vaccines, feed, mineral mixture @ Rs.500/ farmer | 12,500 |
| 5 | Organizing Field Day –<br>Working lunch for 50 participants @ Rs.100/farmer | 5,000 |
| | **Total Expenditure** | **30,000** |

**22. Details of Innovative Farmers network established**

Our KVK is continuously identifying innovative farmers and validating their innovation. So far we have identified and documented the innovations of 15 farmers in various areas viz., hatchery development, sugarcane stubble shaver suitable for black soil, rearing of rare fruit crops, plant protection measures etc.,

This year it is planned to coordinate and form a network of innovators in the district. Also planned to organise a national level innovators meet at Ariyalur with the financial assistance of National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad. The best farm innovations would be honoured.

**Farmers producer organization:**

Three FPOs were promoted by our KVK and continuously being supported

1. Andimadam Oil seed Farmer Producer Company (2015)
2. T.Palur Vegetable growers Farmer Producer Company (2016)
3. Uyirmai Farmer Producer Company (2022)

The first two FPCs were formed with the financial support of NABARD and we are hand holding them and providing technological supports and marketing tie-ups.

The Uyirmai farmer producer company consisting of 300 exclusively women farmer members along with 80 SC people. This farmer producer company is created to produce organic input and thereby promotion of organic farming in the district. Granular type of organic manure, plant based crop boosters and pest repellent are their current products reaching the farmers. Our KVK is the technology provider to this FPO.

**23. Budget - Details of budget utilization (2024-25) up to 31 March 2025**

| S. No | Particulars | Sanctioned Grant for 2024-25 | Released for 2024-25 | Expenditure for the period from 1-4-2024 to 31-3-2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **RECURRING** | | | |
| 1 | **Pay & Allowances** | 18882000 | 18882000 | 18882413 |
| 2 | **Travelling Allowances** | 150000 | 150000 | 150006 |
| | a) Field activities & programmes | | | |
| | b) Training programmes | | | |
| **3** | **Contingencies** | | | |
| A | ***Office Contingencies*** | 250000 | 250000 | 250168 |
| **B** | ***Technical Programmes including TSP/ SCSP*** | 1000000 | 1000000 | 999737 |
| | **Total of Contingencies** | **1250000** | **1250000** | **1249905** |
| | **Sub Total of Recurring Items (1+2+3)** | **20282000** | **20282000** | **20282324** |
| **4** | **NON-RECURRING CONTINGENCIES:** | | | |
| | Lab Equipment | 300000 | 300000 | 299983 |
| | Furniture& Equipment | --- | | |
| | Vehicle | --- | | |
| | TSP (creation of physical assets) | --- | | |
| | SCSP Component (Creation of Physical assets) | 269000 | 269450 | 269001 |
| | **Sub Total of non-recurring Items (4)** | **569000** | **569450** | **568984** |
| 5 | **GRAND TOTAL** | **20851000** | **20851450** | **20851308** |

**24. Details of Budget Estimate (2025-26) based on proposed action plan** **(Rs. in lakhs)**

| S. No | Particulars | Budget Estimate for 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|
| **A** | **RECURRING ITEMS** | 191.48 |
| **1** | **Pay & Allowances** | |
| **2** | **Travelling Allowances** | 1.00 |
| a | Field activities & programmes | |
| b | Training programmes | |
| 3 | **Contingencies** | |
| | Office Contingencies | |
| a | Stationery, telephone, stamps and other expenditure on office running | 1.50 |
| b | POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipment including hiring of vehicle | |
| **4** | **Technical Programmes** | |
| a | Rs.150/- per person per day towards food and refreshments for KVK training programmes for farmers/extension personnel | 4.50 |
| b | Teaching materials for training and demonstrations | |
| c | Training of extension functionaries | |
| d | Publications of extension literature for farmers and extension functionaries | |
| e | Honorarium for trainers | |
| f | On Farm Testing (Problem Oriented) | |
| g | Front Line Demonstration on major crops including oilseeds & pulses, fodder crops, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc., | |
| h | Kisan Meals /Farmers Fair (at KVK farm) | |
| i | Library (Purchase of newspaper, journals, etc.,) | |
| j | Maintenance of farm | |
| k | Value chain management of FPO/Integrated Farming System (IFS)/Farmers Field School (FFS) | |
| l | Soil Health Card (SHC) | |
| m | Website/mobile app etc. | |
| | **Total of Contingencies** | **7.00** |
| | **SCSP General** | 5.50 |
| | **Total of Recurring Items** | **203.98** |
| **B** | **NON-RECURRING ITEMS:** | |
| a | Works | --- |
| b | Vehicle (Jeep/Tractor/2 Wheeler) | --- |
| c | Furniture | --- |
| d | TSP (creation of physical assets) | --- |
| e | SCSP Component (Creation of Physical assets) | 2.00 |
| | **Total of Non-Recurring Items** | **2.00** |
| | **GRAND TOTAL (A+B)** | **205.98** |

*to match with BE 2024-25 allocation including of research & operational expenses head including TSP and SCSP (15% of operational expenses for OFTs, 40% to FLDs, 25% to trainings and 20% to extension activities (indicative)

11/7/25

**Signature of the Senior Scientist and Head of the KVK**

Senior Scientist and Head
ICAR - Krishi Vigyan Kendra (CREED)
Cholamadevi, Ariyalur District.

**Forwarded** **Verified** **Approved**

**[DEE/Chairman]** **[Nodal Officer (ATARI)]** **[Director (ATARI)]**

CHAIRMAN
ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra (CREED)
Cholamadevi, Ariyalur District