P.V.N.R.TELANGANA VETERINARY UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD TELANGANA STATE-500030





KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA MAMNOOR, WARANGAL DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE

Annual Progress Report 2023

By

Dr. N. RAJANNA (Ph.D, FNAPM) Programme Coordinator & Head

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, MAMNOOR, WARANGAL DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE-506166

<u>KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, MAMNOOR,</u> *WARANGAL DISTRICT*

Farm Science Centre, popularly known as Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established at Mamnoor, Khila Warangal Mandal of Warangal district on **29th December**, **2011** under the administrative control of P.V.Narasimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University. KVK operational arrears are in 4 districts i.e. Warangal, Hanmakonda, Mulugu and Jayashanker Bhupalpally.



Activities

- On-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems
- Organize Frontline Demonstrations to establish production potential of technologies on the farmers' fields
- Training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies
- Training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development
- To work as resource and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district

PROFORMA FOR PREPARATION OF ANNUAL REPORT (1stJanuary 2023 to 31stDecember 2023)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE KVK

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

Name of the KVK as per official records (MoU): Krishi Vigyan Kendra - Mamnoor Address: Mamnoor, Khila Warangal (Mdl), Warangal District, Telangana State 506166. Phone: 9100956361 Fax: Email: kvktsvu@gmail.com

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

Name of the Host Organization as per Official Records: P.V.Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University Status of the Host Organization (As per the MoU): State Government University (AU) (State Government University – [AU, HU, VU, FU] / State Government Department / ICAR Institute/ Central University / Deemed University / Non-Governmental Organization) Address: PVNRTVU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500 030 Phone: 040 – 24002114 Fax: 040 – 24002114 Email: <u>telanganavetuniv@gmail.com</u> Name of the Chairperson: Dr.M.Mahendar, Director of Extension Mobile No: 9948193588 Email: <u>depvnrtvu2018@gmail.com</u>

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

Name of the Programme Coordinator / SS&H: Dr.N.Rajanna Residential Address: Hyderabad Phone No.: Nil Mobile No.: 9100956361 Email: <u>kvktsvu@gmail.com</u>

1.4. Year of sanction of the KVK (as per Official Order): 2010

1.5. Month and year of establishment: December 2010

1.6.Total land with KVK (in ha) (Consolidated figure):20

S. No.	Item	Area (ha)
1	Under Buildings	0.25
2.	Under Demonstration Units	0.8
		{ Poultry Shed(0.1), Nutri garden(0.1), Fodder Cafeteria(0.1), Fish
		Pond(0.3), Mixed Cropping System (0.1), Mini Kunta(0.05) Bee
		Keeping, Azolla, Vermicompost (0.05)
3.	Under Crops	HDPS Cotton (2), Paddy (0.4)
4.	Orchard/Agro-forestry	-
5.	Others (specify)	-
	Total	3.4

Infrastructural Development: A) Buildings 1.6.

S.No.	Name of building	Source of	Stage					
		funding	Complete		Incomplete		Incomplete	
			CompletionDate	Plinth area (Sq.m)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Starting Date	Plinth area(Sq.m)	Status of construction Completed/ in progress/ to be initiated)
1.	Administrative Building	ICAR	30-11-2014	550	1,2,000000		,	Completed
2.	Farmers Hostel	ICAR	30-11-2014	305	80,00000			Completed
3.	Staff Quarters (No.)							
4.	Demonstration Units							
	Fish Pond	ICAR	2017	-	25000	-	-	Completed
	Drip Irrigation with Kitchen garden	ICAR	2019	-	150000	-	-	Completed
	Vermicompost	RKVY	2022					Completed
	Poultry Shed	RKVY	2022					Completed
	Fish Pond-II	RKVY	2022					Completed
	Fish Aquarium	ATMA	2018	-	10,000	-	-	Completed
5	Fencing							
6	Rainwater harvesting system	ATMA	-	-	300000	-	-	Completed
7	Threshing floor							
8	Farm godown							
9	Shed (Farm equipment)							

B) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Total kms covered as on 31.12.2020	Present status
Bolero jeep	2011	6,50,000	16685 km	Condemnation
Tractor	2012	7,00,000	1900 hrs	Good
Two Wheeler	2023	89,203	356 km	Good

C) Equipment & AV aids

	Name of the equipment	Year of purchase	Cost (Rs.)	Present status
1	Jeep – Bolero-SLX Model	5,96,524	Condemnation	2011
2	Mahindra Tractor 475D1 (11-12)	5,02,320	Good	2012
3	Tractor Accessories	18,655	Good	2012
4	4T 2W Trailer Fitted with 8.25X20 tires	1,79,025	Good	2012
5	Xerox Machine (Sharp Copier)-ARM 205N	90,756	Not Working	2012
6	Multimedia Projector(Sharp – PGD 3050W)	56,050	Working	2012
7	Multimedia Projector(Sharp – PGD 2500X)	30,500	Working	2012
8	Brother Laser Fax Machine - 2820	16,500	Not Working	2012
9	Desktop Computer – HP pavilion (P6 2010)	27,500	Good	2012
10	HP Laptop – Pavilion G series 1200X	36,500	Not Good	2012
11	HP Laser printer – 1020	7,000	Good	2012
12	HP Color Laser Jet Printer	24,000	Not working	2012
13	Digital Cameras – 2	25,000	Not Working	2012
14	Executive table	6,600	Good	2012
15	Office Tables – 6	20,400	Good	2012
16	S-Type Chairs – 11	11,500	Good	2012
17	Computer Tables -2 & Chairs	10,800	Good	2012
18	Steel Plain Almirah -2	12,200	Good	2012
19	Steel Plain Almirah -2	12,600	Good	2012
20	Notice Board – 120 X 90 cm	4,950	Good	2013
21	Notice Board – 90 X 60 cm	4,570	Good	2013
22	Dias Table	6,667	Good	2016
23	Training hall Chairs – 30	2,190	Good	2016
24	Executive Chairs – 6	3,809	Good	2016
25	Blue Star – water Dispensers -2	9,000	Good	2016
26	Iron Racks -6	11,450	Good	2017
27	Revolving chairs – (1+6)	32,500	Good	2017
28	Fiber chairs – (1+6)	16,800	Good	2017
29	Computer Tables -2	9,000	Good	2017
30	Furniture	31,998	Good	2017
31	Audio System with speakers	22,000	Good	2017
32	Led Street lights - 20	82,000	Good	2017
33	Printers – HP LaserJet- 1005	16,000	Good	2017
34	Printers – HP LaserJet- 1020	10,900	Good	2017
35	Desktop Computers – Dell Vostro – 2	79,000	Good	2017
36	DelavalBosio BMS	64,979	Good	2017
37	Rotavator	93,000	Good	2017
38	Plough	30,000	Good	2017
39	CC Cameras & Accessories	38,100	Good	2018
40	Biometric	9,300	Good	2018

41	Easy Planter	18,000	Good	2018
42	Canon Printer			2022
43	Camera			2022
44	Laptop			2021
45	Bike			2023
46	Invertors			2023
47	Chairs			2023
48	Bore well Motor			2023
49	Mobile phone			2023

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

S.No.	Date	No of Participants	Salient Recommendations
1.	07.02.2023	23	Attached
2.			

* Attach a copy of SAC proceedings along with list of participants

Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting-IX

List of Participants

SI	Name	Designation	Affiliation
1	Dr.V.Ravinder Reddy	Vice Chancellor, PVNR TVU, Hyderabad	Chairman
2	Dr.M.Mahender	Director of Extension, PVNRTVU	Member
3	Dr.B.Malathi	Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X, CRIDA, Hyderabad.	Member
4	Dr.R.Uma Reddy	Associate Director of Research, RARS, Warangal	Member
5	Dr. Balakrishna	DV&AHO, Warangal	Member
6	Dr.VenkatNarayana	DV&AHO, Hanmakonda	Member
7	Smt. UshaDayal	District Agriculture Officer & ATMA Warangal	Member
8	Sri. Chandrashekar	AGM, NABARD, Warangal.	Member
9	Sri. SrinivasRao	District Horticulture Officer, Warangal	Member
10	Dr.T.VijayaBharati	District Fisheries Officer, Hanmakonda	Member
11	Sri.Naresh Kumar Naidu	District Fisheries Officer, Warangal	Member
12	Smt. Premalatha	District Welfare Officer, WD&CW, Mulugu.	Member
13	Smt. Sabhitha	District Welfare Officer, WD&CW, Hanmakonda.	Member
14	Dr.P.Amareshwari	Principal Scientist, LRS, Mamnoor, Warangal	Member
15	Sri.Raju Haveli	Lead Bank Manager, Warangal	Member
16	Sri. P.GopalaRao	Programme Officer, AIR & DD Kendra, Warangal	Member
17	Smt. B. Rajitha	SHG Leader, Singaram, Warangal	Member
18	Sri. Chilka Bhaskar	Progressive Farmer, Errabelli, Hanamakonda	Farmer(Man)
19	Sri. Anji Reddy	Progressive Farmer, Chinnagunturpalli, Muugu.	Farmer(Man)
20	Sri. Upender Reddy	Dairy Farmer, Chagal, Station Ghanpur, Jangaon	Farmer(Man)
21	Smt.Sunkari Rama	Agri Entrepreneur, Ganturpalli, Hanmakonda	Farmer(Women)
22	Smt. Sunitha	Progressive Farmer, Velair, Hanmakonda	Farmer(Women)
23	Dr.N.Rajanna	Programme Coordinator& Head, KVK, Mamnoor	Member Secretary & Convener

The Suggestions by the committee to the respective disciplines are as follows.

Agronomy

- Associate Director of Research, RARS, Warangal recommended to create awareness on right time
 of application of gypsum to farmers while practicing fertilizer seed drill in groundnut". He also
 suggested conducting an OFT on "Assessment of performance of groundnut variety K-1812 in
 Warangal district".
- Associate Director of Research, RARS has suggested to modify the title of the proposed FLD as "Demonstration of high density cotton planting system (HDPS) in light soils.
- District Agriculture Officer, suggested to including Bengal gram or sesame as option in FLD entitled "Demonstration of sequence crop after terminating cotton.
- Director of Extension, PVNRTVU suggested a demo unit on natural farming and also to document the data pertaining to the impact of cluster field demonstrations organized in last 3 years(pulses and cereals). He also suggested to explore the option of Public Private Partnership Model in seed production.
- Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended the following.
 - Demonstrations on natural farming
 - Demonstrations on millets as it are the international year of Millets.
 - Report the activities/ interventions on monthly basis to ATARI.

Home Science

- Hon'ble Vice Chancellor suggested to working cooperation with ICDS department.
- Director of Extension, PVNRTVU suggested setting up a mushroom demonstration unit and millet processing unit at KVK. He also suggested working with ICDS in propagating Mohua products in a project mode.
- District Welfare Officer, Mulugu suggested that KVK should include skill development trainingson value added Mohua to the tribal women groups.
- Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended to include demonstrations on millets as it is the international year of Millets. Reporting of monthly reporting on the activities/ interventions to ATARI

Plant Protection:

• Associate Director of Research, RARS, Warangal suggested increasing the number of pheromone traps (12) per acre in checking infestation of stem borer in paddy fields.

Veterinary:

- Hon'ble Vice Chancellor suggested continuing the FLDs on sex sorted semen technology and backyard poultry (variety Rajasri birds). And also suggested to collect the feedback of the beneficiaries.
- Director of Extension, PVNRTVU suggested establishing a quail demo unit at KVK.

• Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended give more emphasis on veterinary activities

Fisheries:

- Director of Extension, PVNRTVU suggested for establishing ornamental fish unit, Bio flock fish farming unit and small scale fish seed production units at KVK.
- District Fisheries Officer, Warangal suggested to include skill development training programmes on Common Carp Seed Production technology at KVK.

General Suggestions:

- Mr.Uppender Reddy progressive farmer requested Hon'ble Vice Chancellor to supply the mineral mixture developed by the university to the farmers on regular basis.
- Smt.Rama, Agri-entrepreneur requested for the exposure visits to the farmers' fields and institutions.
- Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended district specific suitable IFS models to be developed
- Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended documentation of success stories and case studies.
- Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended 2-3 minutes videos to be recorded on the successful KVK interventions, successful farmers etc.
- Dr.B.Malathi, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI, Zone-X has recommended increase the outreach of the KVK and farmer data base.
- Hon'ble Vice Chancellor has suggested to open the Single Point Sales Counter at KVK for continues supply of mineral mixture by adding transport charges to the base price.

Conclusion:

Hon'ble Vice Chancellor appreciated the KVK Head & staff for successful conduct of technical programmes with full quorum. He welcomed the active participation and support of the farmers to the KVK activities and assured continues support to the farming community from the university. The Director of Extension, suggested taking up the innovative activities in all the disciplines. Vote of thanks was render by Dr.N.Rajanna Programme coordinator & Head and concluded the programme with National Anthem.

2. DETAILS OF DISTRICT (2023)

District	New districts governed by the KVK after	Taluks/Tehsils and/or Mandals under
	division of the district, if applicable	the KVKs jurisdiction
Warangal	Warangal	Chennaraopet
C		Duggondi
		Geesugonda
		Khanapur
		Khila Warangal
		Nallabelly
		Narsampet
		Nekkonda
		Parvathagiri
		Raiparthy
		Sangem
		Warangal
		Wardhannapet
	Hanmakonda	Hanmakonda
		Khaazipet
		Inavolu
		Hasanparthy
		Velair
		Dharmasagar
		Elkathurthi
		Bheemadevarapalli
		Kamalapur
		Parkal
		Nadikuda
		Athmakur
		Damera
		Shyampet
	JayashankarBhupalpally	Bhupalpally
		Chityal
		Ghanapur(mulug)
		Kataram
		Mahadevpur
		Malharrao
		Mogullapalle
		Mutharam(mahadevpur)
		Palimela
		Regonda
		Tekumatla
	Mulugu	Eturnagaram
		Govindaraopet
		Kannaigudem
		Mangapet
		S STadvai
		Mulugu
		Venkatapuram
		Venkatpur
		Wazeedu
	Janagaon	Jangoan

2.0. Operational jurisdiction of KVKs

LingalaGhanpur
Bachannapet
Devaruppula
Narmetta
Tharigoppula
Ragunathpally
Ghanpur(Stn)
Chilpur
Zaffergadh
Palakurthy
Kodakandla

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

S. No	Farming system/enterprise
1	Rice-Rice; Cotton- Maize/Bengalgram; Maize- Maize; Vegetables-Chilli

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

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Characteristics
1	North Telangana Plateau,	Hot moist semi arid

2.3. Soil types

S. No	Soil type	Characteristics	Area in ha
1	Shallow red chalka soils	Rainfed & irrigated	226,000
2	Black soils	Rainfed & irrigated	113,000
3	Deep red chalka soils	Rainfed	90,000
4	Problematic soils	Rainfed	22,000

2.4. Area, Production and Productivity of major crops cultivated in the district (or the jurisdiction as the case may be) for 2023

Kharif & Rabi

S. No	Crop Name	Area (ha)	Production (Qtl)	Productivity (Qtl /ha)
1	Paddy	447704	9136830	-
2	Maize	141889	4061820	-
3	Redgram	9836	27520	-
4	Bengalgram	1275	8600	-
5	Groundnut	13837	133270	-
6	Cotton	282673	1215640	-
7	Soyabean	212	1290	-
8	Tomatoes	3124	439060	-
9	Onion	620	80210	-
10	Guava	168	10210	-
11	Turmaric	14386	290570	-
12	Mangoes	9731	411620	-
13	Sweet Orange	142	14140	-
14	Water melon	1292	387810	-

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Tempe	Relative Humidity (%)	
		Maximum	Minimum	
Jun 2023	9.0	38.5	26.5	63.1
July 2023	758.6	30.2	23.5	88.4
Aug 2023	39.4	31.9	24.6	85.2
Sep 2023	138.4	33	23.9	91.3
Oct 2023	5.0	32.8	21.3	87.4
Nov 2023	2.0	31.2	20.8	89.8
Dec 2023	2.4	28.6	16.1	90.5

2.5. Weather data

2.6. Production and productivity of livestock, Poultry, Fisheries etc. in the district (2023)

Category	Population	Production	Productivity
Cattle			
Crossbred			
Indigenous	8109		
Buffalo	21209		
Sheep			
Crossbred	110387		
Indigenous			
Goats	15136		
Pigs	3518		
Crossbred			
Indigenous			
Rabbits			
Poultry			
Hens			
Desi	17062		
Improved	75218		
Ducks			
Turkey and others			

Category	Area	Production	Productivity
Fish			
Marine			
Inland			
Prawn			
Scampi			
Shrimp			

S.No	Taluk/ Mandal	Name of the block	Name of the village	Year of adoptio n	Major crops & enterprises	Major problem identified	Identified Thrust Areas		
KVK adopted villages									
1	Hanmakond a	Dharmasagar	Malakpally	2023	Catla, Rohu, Commom Carp, Grass carp	Fall army worm in Maize, Pink bollworm in cotton *Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing. *Poor aquaculture practices, feed, water and disease management	Resource conservation, cropping systems Yield maximization		
2	Hanmakond a	Velair	Errabelli	2017	Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Red gram, Groundnut & Catla, Rohu, Commom Carp, Grass carp, Muurrel	*lower yields in Bt cotton, * Fall army worm in Maize, Higher incidence of pests BPH in paddy. *Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing. *feed, water and disease management and grading	Yield maximization Varietal evaluation		
3	Warangal	Ghanpur	Chagal	2023	Sheep Managemen t & Fish fingerlings	Poor Growth, Low lambing rate, & poor fish nursery management	Cropping System, resource conservation technology, &Fish nursery management		
4	Warangal	Raiparthy	Ragannagudem	2023	Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Redgram, Bengal gram & Catla, Rohu, Commom Carp, Grass carp,	Leaving land fallow after paddy & poor fish feed, disease management	yield maximization,		
5	Warangal	Raiparthy	Jayaram Tanda	2023	Paddy, Maize , Redgram, Cotton, Chilli & Catla, Rohu, Commom Carp, Grass carp,	Lower yields in redgram. * Viral Disease , management in Chilli Crop through seed treatment and IPM practice, Fall army worm in Maize *Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing. *noor fish pond	Cropping systems, mechanization, yield maximization, Varietal evaluation,		

2.7. Details of Adopted Villages (2023)

						management Practices	
6	Warangal	Wardannapeta	Dhammannapet	2021	Cotton, Redgram Protective Clothing	Lower yields in redgram & Bt Cotton. *Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing. Lack of hygiene and care of farm women while maintaining the live stock	Yield maximization with improved HDPS technology, varietal evaluation, IPM in paddy and greengram
7	Warangal	Wardhannape t	Nallabelli	2020	Paddy, Cotton, Groundnut, Maize, Mango	*Labour scarcity for transplanting in paddy. Less plant population in groundnut *Leaf hopper and Thrips and fruit fly damage in mango , yellow stem borer in rabi Paddy. Fall army worm in Maize.	Resource conservation, Farm Mechanization
8	Hanmakond a	Inavolu	Ontimamidipall y	2018	Groundnut, Paddy, Brinjal, Cotton and Maize	*lower yields in groundnut due to less plant population. *Fall army worm in Maize, Pink bollworm in cotton and shoot and fruit borer in Brinjal , Panicle mite in paddy	Farm Mechanization , Resource conservation technology, Nutrient use efficiency, varietal evaluation, IPM in paddy
9	Warangal	Raiparthy	Mahbubnagara m	2023	Hxzxvccczc	*Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing	
10	Warangal	Sangem	Singarm	2018	Paddy, Groudnut Chilli, Cotton, redgram and Maize	*lower yields in groundnut due to less plant population * Higher labour cost in paddy transplanting. incidence of pests BPH, Panicle mite, Blast, yellow stem borer in rabi Paddy, Higher incidence of pod borer complex in redgram	Farm Mechanization , Resource Conservation. Integrated Pest Management in crops.
11	Warangal	Sangyam	Gavicharla	2022	Dairy, Sheep * Goat	*Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing	

12	Warangal	Wardhannape t	Chandruthanda	2023	Dairy, Sheep * Goat	*Low income levels, improper management practices in livestock rearing
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2.8. Priority/thrust areas

Rice	Resource Conservation, IPM and IDM
Cotton	Yield Maximization, IPM
Maize	Mechanization, Resource conservation technologies, varietal evaluation
Groundnut	Varietal Evaluation, Farm Mechanization, Yield maximization, IPM
Pulses	Varietal Evaluation, Yield maximization, IPM
Millets	cultivation practices
Livestock	Fodder production, Reproduction management, Health management
Poultry	Improved varieties of back yard poultry, Health management

3. Salient Achievements

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

S. No	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Technologies Assessed and refined(No.)	20	20
2.	On-farm trials conducted (No.)	15	15
3.	Frontline demonstrations conducted (No.)	16	16
4.	Farmers trained (in Lakh)	0.02	0.03
5.	Extension Personnel trained (No.)	180	198
6.	Participants in extension activities (in Lakh)	0.25	0.25
7.	Production and distribution of Seed (in Quintal)	-	-
8.	Planting material produced and distributed (in Lakh)	0.07	0.07
9.	Live-stock strains and finger lings produced and distributed (in Lakh)	0.01	0.01
10.	Soil samples tested by Mini Soil Testing Kit (No)	100	0
11.	Soil samples tested by Traditional Laboratory (No)	0	0
12.	Water, plant, manure, and other samples tested (No.)	50	0
13.	Mobile agro-advisory provided to farmers (No.)	3000	3485
14.	No.of Soil Health Cards issued by Mini Soil Testing Kits (No.)	100	0
15.	No.of Soil Health Cards issued by Traditional Laboratory (No.)	0	0

4. TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Details of target and achievements of mandatory activities by KVK during 2023

OF I (Technology Assessment)							
No. of OFTs		Number of technologies		Number of locations		Total no. of Trials/	
				(Villages)		Replications /	
						Beneficiaries	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
15	15	20	20	12	12	77	77
FLD (crop	/enterprise/CFL	Ds)					
No of Do	emonstrations	Ar	ea in ha	Number of Farmers / Beneficiaries / Replications			Replications
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Ach	ievement	
16	16	16.4	16.4	171		17	1

OFT (Technology Assessment)

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

Ν	Number of Participants			
Clientele	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
Farmers and Farm Women	41	61	1410	1872
Rural youth	19	4	540	64
Extn. Functionaries	14	6	420	198
Skill Development	9	21	270	881

Extension Activities

Nun	iber of activities	Number of participants		
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
618	3917	25000	25049	

Seed Production (q)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
-	-	-

Planting material (Nos.)

Target	Achievement	Distributed to no. of farmers
7000	7000	7

Agronomy

OFT-1

1. Thematic area: Weed management

2. Title: Assessment of direct seeding methods in rice (Kharif 2023)

3. Scientists involved: Dr. Ch. Sowmya

4. Details of farming situation: Irrigated red to medium black soils

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: Labour scarcity and high cost of cultivation in normal transplanting.

Technology Assessed:

Dry direct seeding of rice with post Emergence application of Triafamone 20%+ Ethoxysulfuron 10%WG (Council active) @ 90g/acre at 2-4 leaf stage of weeds for weed control

TO-2: Direct Seeding in rice with drum seeder with post Emergence application of Triafamone 20%+ Ethoxysulfuron 10%WG (Council active) @ 90g/acre at 2-4 leaf stage of weeds for weed control

Farmers Practice: Manual Transplanting

7. Critical inputs given: Herbicide Triafamone 20%+ Ethoxysulfuron 10%WG (Council active) @ 90g/acre

8. Results:

Table : Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performan ce indicator
Farmers Practice (Manual Transplanting)		47.25	62300	3.23	-
Technology 1 (Dry direct seeding of rice with post Emergence application of Triafamone 20%+ Ethoxysulfuron 10%WG (Council active) @ 90g/acre at 2-4 leaf stage of weeds for weed control)		49.00	119050	7.56	-
Technology 2 (Direct Seeding in rice with drum seeder with post Emergence application of Triafamone 20%+ Ethoxysulfuron 10%WG (Council active) @ 90g/acre at 2-4 leaf stage of weeds for weed control)	4	52.50	91375	5.13-	-

9. Constraints: Heavy rains during initial stage can hamper direct seeding and drum seeding.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers are convinced with the technology as it is labour saving.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Technology is effective when land preparation is good with timely application of herbicide.

OFT-2

1. Thematic area: Varietal evaluation

2. Title: Assessment of performance of Groundnut Variety K-1812 in Warangal district

3. Scientists involved: Dr.Ch. Sowmya

4. Details of farming situation:

The farming situation is irrigated with sandy loams

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: Groundnut yields are declining due to loss of soil fertility and cost of cultivation is also high. K-1812 produces more number of pods per plant in unit area thereby would improve yields.

6. Technology Assessed: Assessment of Groundnut Variety K-1812 (Kadiri lepakshi).

7. Critical inputs given: Ground nut seed (15kg/acre)

8. Results: The results indicated that groundnut variety K-1812 performed well.

Performance of the technology

Technology Option		Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performanc e indicators
Farmers Practice (Groundnut variety K6)	4	13	12250	1.17: 1.0	-
Technology1 (Groundnut variety K-1812 Kadiri Lepakshi)	4	20	57750	1.80:1.0	-

Description of the results: The results indicated that highest net returns were realized in K-1812 due to high yields compared to farmers practice.

Constraints faced: Less acceptance by few farmers.

Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers expressed that K-1812 cultivation is a good option to raise their income

Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: The variety is good with respect to yield, but acceptance of variety by the farmer is less because variety is not for table purpose and oil is also not preferred.

OFT-3

1. Thematic area: Farm Mechanization

2. Title: Evaluation of seed cum fertilizer drill in groundnut

3. Scientists involved: Dr.Ch.Sowmya Scientist(Agronomy)

4. Details of farming situation: Light sandy soils

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: Lack of proper plant stand and establishment of seedlings, due to sowing behind gorru. This leads to low yields.

- 6. Technology Assessed: Sowing with Seed cum fertilizer drill.
- 7. Critical inputs given: Facilitating sowing with seed drill

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice(Sowing after bullock drawn gorru)	1	15	27100	1.38	-
Technology 1(Sowing with Seed cum fertilizer drill)	4	17.5	44850	1.67	-

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: Facilitating Seed drill

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Optimum plant population is maintained with sowing with Seed drill

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Technology is effective in light soils

Plant Protection: OFT-1

1. Thematic area: IPDM

- 2. Title: Management of panicle mite and associated diseases in Rice (Kharif 2023-1st year)
- 3. Scientists involved: Dr. A.Raju SMS (Plant Protection)
- 4. Details of farming situation:bore well Irrigated, Black soils

5. **Problem definition** / **description:**Due to changing climatic variability panicle mite incidence was increasing in Warangal and adjoining districts. By following IPM practices along with of chemical pesticides effectively controls the pest attack

6. Technology Assessed:

- Cultural control include ploughing, stubble clearing after harvesting crops and ensuring no re-growth of plant material. Fallowing fields for two weeks after harvest.
- Cleaning machinery before using in an un-infested field.
- Balanced N-P-K ratio.
- Regular monitoring of the field for symptoms of mite.
- Control of weeds in and around the field.
- Transplant seedlings in rows with reasonable density.
- Spraying of spiromesifen 1 ml/lit + propiconazole 1 ml/lit or dicofol 5 ml/lit + propiconazole 1 ml/lit followed by diafenthiuron 50 WP 1.5g + propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/lit and Profenophos 50 EC 2ml + Propiconazole 25 EC 1 ml/l at panicle initiation stage, second spray at 10-15 days after first spray.

7. **Critical inputs given**: Spiromesifen 1 ml/lit + propiconazole and Profenophos 50 EC 2ml + Propiconazole

8. **Results**: The results indicated that highest net returns were realized in trail spraying with chemicals Spiromesifen 1 ml/lit + propiconazole at along with Integrated Pest Management Practices than farmer practice.

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators* (Pest incidence)				
Farmers Practice		55.0	6380	1.17:1	19%				
Technology 1(Mention details)	4	67.5	25505	1.76:1	2.1%				
Technology 2(Mention details)									

Table: Performance of the technology

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: Farmers applying high doses of fertilizer application and not following row proportion of crop.

10. **Feedback of the farmers involved**: Farmers expressed that spraying Spiromesifen 1 ml/lit + propiconazole at vegetative stage followed by Profenophos 50 EC 2ml + Propiconazole at panicle initiation stage and is a good option to control mites to raise their income.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: The technology is quite effective in controlling mites and associated diseases throughout the crop period.

OFT-2

1. Thematic area: IDM

2. Title: Assessment on Management of boll rot diseases in Bt-Cotton (2023-1st year)

3. Scientists involved: Dr. A.Raju SMS (Plant Protection)

4. **Details of farming situation:**Rainfed&Medium deep Black Soils

5. Problem definition / description:Cotton farmers of Warangal district were mostly loosing

the yields of cotton due to boll rot.

6. Technology Assessed:

- 1. Raised bed method of planting
- 2. Collection and destruction of diseased boll from the field.
- 3. To manage external boll rot, spray Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC @1 ml or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 1 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @ 0.6 ml per litre of water.
- For inner boll rot, prophylactic spray of Streptocycline @ 1g + Copper oxychloride 50WP @30g per 10 litres of water and repeat the same spray after 15 days interval during square and boll formation stage, if rainfall occur.

8. Critical inputs given: Streptocycline @ 1g + Copper oxychloride, Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml, Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 1 ml

8. Results:

The results indicated that highest net returns were realized in trail by adopting raised bed method of planting at along with spraying chemicals Streptocycline @ 1g + Copper oxychloride, Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml, Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 1 ml to control inner and external boll rot.

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators* (Pest incidence)
Farmers Practice		18.50	350	1:01:1	15&
Technology 1(Mention details)	4	27.5	24944	1.48:1	3%
Technology 2(Mention details)					

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: Along with boll rot pink boll worm caused severe damage in trails.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: This study on integrated management will effectively reduced the boll rot infestation in cotton by adopting the eco-friendly, cost effective and highly sustainable technologies.

Home Science

OFT-1

1. Thematic area: Nutritional Supplementation

2. Title: Assessment of the supplementation with nutrient dense ready to use mix (RTU) to under nourished 14 to 18 years girls.

3. Scientists involved:Dr.R.Arunjyothi, SMS(Home Science)

4. **Details of farming situation**: young women in general are suffering from hypothyroidism, blood pressure, diabetics and polycystic ovarian disease leading to chronic ill health.

5. **Technology Assessed**: Ready To Use nutrition mix is a supplement nutrition with a combination of cereals, pulses and millets. It is designed by AICRP Homescie, PJTSAU (Under trial). The supplement is aimed at improving the bodyweight and general health of the sample.

6. Farmers Practice : No consumption of any supplements.

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

8. Results:

Pre Intervention:

- a) Anthropometric measurement of the selected sample with the help of height rod & weight machine and calculation of BMI.
- b) Blood analysis for the determination of Hb levels of Adolescent girls.
- c) Nutritional awareness general nutrition and balanced diet.
- d) Data collection of KAP on their routine diet

Weight in Kgs								
S.No	Age	Recommended	Pre intervention	Post intervention				
1	15	46.6	40	42				
2	16	52.1	39	42,5				
3	16	52.2	37	39,5				
4	16	52.2	41	42.5				
5	16	52.2	42	43.5				
6	17	52.2	35	37				
7	17	52.3	38	39.5				
8	17	52.4	46	48				
9	17	52.4	51	53				
10	17	52.5	41	43				
mean of differ	ence	51.71	41	43				
Std developme	ent of difference	1.79966	4.6188	3.32332				

9. Constraints: nil

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: significant difference was observed with p value < 0.05. in pre and post intervention

OFT-2

1. Thematic area:

2. Title: Assessment of value added multi grain atta and batter as an enterprise.

3. Scientists involved: Dr.R.Arunjyothi SMS(Home Science)

4. Details of farming situation:

5. Problem definition / description: In rural areas, especially in backward SC communities it is observed that the consumption of atta is restricted to either jowar or wheat. Millets are found absent in the consumption pattern. Keeping in view the macro and micronutrient contribution of millets, it is proposed to promote the multigrain Batter in the combination of cereals, pulses and Millets to improve the diet diversification among the women farmers SC community and also enable them towards a startup. The selection of the location will be incoherence with the women beneficiaries who have been provided with wet grinder machines under entrepreneurship development SC sub plan.

6. Technology Assessed: A combination of cereals, pulses and millets batter to enhance the diet diversification among SC community.

Farmers Practice: Regular rice based diet followed in farm families

7. Critical inputs given: Wet grinders

8. **Results**: Skill training on multigrain batter (ready to cook) enabling towards startup and also in promoting diet diversification among the rural families.

	Ready to cook Batter								
S.No	Item	Quantity	Total quantity	S.No	Item	Quantity	Total quantity		
1	Iddly ravva	300 gm	500~	1	Rice	300 gm			
2	Korra	300 gm	Jung	2	Korra	300 gm	500g		
3	Black gram	300 gm	$\frac{01}{1 k \alpha}$	3	Blackgram	500 gm	Or		
4	Ragi	100 gm	IKg	4	Ragi	300 gm	1 kg		
				5	Fenegrek	20 gm			
S.No	Item	Quantity	Total quantity	S.No	Item	Quantity	Total quantity		
1	Greengram	500 gm		1	Blackgram	800 gm			
2	Rice	150 gm	11	2	Ravva	100 gm	11		

Table: Performance of the technology

Result

3

4

Ragi

Ginger

Skill training on multigrain batter (ready to cook) in promoting the start-up and enhanced diet diversification among the rural families

1 kg

	I – Monthly
Sale of Batter	300 kg
Income earned	4500

3

Ragi

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:

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

300 gm

50 gm

1 kg

100 gm

OFT-3

1. Thematic area: Nutritional Security and value addition

2. Title: value addition of Madhuca longifolia / mahua flowers (Ippa Puvvu) as an enterprise in tribal area.

3. Scientists involved: Dr.R.Arujyothi, SMS(Home Science)

4. Details of farming situation:

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: In tribal areas especially in Godawari basins, it is observed that Madhuca longifolia / mahua flowers is grown abundantly and only local liquor extraction from Madhuca longifolia / mahua flowers is done and the crop is underutilized.

6. **Technology Assessed**: Processing of dried Madhuca longifolia / mahua flowers (Ippa Puvvu) in the form of powder there by, enhancing it shelf life and accessibility

7. Critical inputs given: tarpaulinesheets for the collection of flowers and hermatic bags for its storage.

8. **Results**: Revival of traditional Mahuva recipes and value addition is done to it to enhance its shelf life and nutritive content. The nutritional analysis of the mahuva powder was got done from the reputed organizations. Skill development trainings are proposed to enable the women towards startup.

- 1. Focus group discussion on Mahuva processing
- 2. Awareness on importance of Mahuva flower
- 3. Conducted competition to revive traditional recipes of Mahuva
- 4. Motivated towards start up
- 5. Developed literature on value added Mahuva recipes as folder

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: women farmers expressed therie interest in usage of mahuva powder

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

- a) The nutritive components of the mahuva powder were intact even in powder form. therefore accessibility of the mahuva powder may increase its usage in value addition of regular foods and may help in enhancing the nutritional status.
- **b)** In order to make the powder accessible some machinery including ; powder making mixers and vacuum packing machines need to be provided at the potential areas.
- c) It will not only enhance the nutritional levels ,may also enable the employment opportunity to some women.
- **d)** This intervention need to be taken up in further in a project mode with financial assistance to bring a productive outcome.

Veterinary

OFT -1

1. Thematic area: Animal Science

2. Title: Assessment of Enhancing the milk fat and SNF by supplementing Sodium bicarbonate and yeast in cross bred dairy cattle.

3. Scientists involved: Dr.J.Shashank SMS(Veterinary Medicine) & Dr.Sai Kiran SMS(LPM)

4. Details of farming situation: -

5. Problem definition / description: Farmer's may not get remunerative price for milk. because of less fat and SNF%

6. Technology Assessed: Animal nutrition/ milk fat and SNF/ Sodium bicarbonate & Yeast.

7. Critical inputs given: Yeast/2-3 bolus/day/animal and Sodium Bicarbonate 60-65 gm/day/animal.) for 90 days.

8. Results:

Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Milk fat	Milk Fat	SNF	Net returns (Rs/L)	B:C ratio
Farmers Practice	1	6.3 L/day	3.75	8.0	320	1.04 : 1.00
Technology 1(Mention details)	4	7. <i>6L/day</i>	4.38	8.5	375	1.22 : 1.00

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers expressed satisfaction on the performance of Yeast/2-3 bolus/day/animal and Sodium Bicarbonate 60-65 gm/day/animal for 90 days.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Through this intervention considerable improvement of Milk Fat and SNF is noticed and farmers are satisfied with this technology.

OFT -2

1. Thematic area:

2. Title: Assessment of small ruminant mineral mixture supplement on growth performance of ram lambs

3. Scientists involved: Dr.J.Shashank SMS(Veterinary Medicine) & Dr.Sai Kiran SMS(LPM)

4. Details of farming situation:

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: (one paragraph) Mineral deficiency and low immunity is common, causing decreased growth rate and lower body weight gain.

- 6. Technology Assessed: Small ruminants mineral mixture
- 7. Critical inputs given: Small ruminant's mineral mixture
- 8. Results:

Table:Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Weight(Kg)	Net Returns (Rs.)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice	2	12	9500	2.12: 1.00	
Technology 1(Mention details)	2	18	15000	2.84: 1.00	

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc. 9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Growth performance of animals is highly satisfactory Farmers expressed satisfaction as previously they are not aware of small ruminant's mineral mixtures.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: By this technology standard weight of the animals is achieved and health condition of the animals is good

OFT-3

2. Title: Evaluation of herbolact - herbal formulation against bovine mastitis

3. Scientists involved: Dr.J.Shashank SMS(Veterinary Medicine) & Dr.Sai Kiran SMS(LPM)

4. Details of farming situation:

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: (one paragraph) Sub clinical and clinical mastitis are the major problems observed in more than 60% of post-partum animals.

6. Technology Assessed: Herbolact @20gms was applied thrice daily for 3-7 days

7. Critical inputs given: Herbolact powder @20gms was applied thrice daily for 3-7 days

8. Results:

Table:Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Time taken for recovry	Milk yield	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice (using		21days	5.91	2.85	
Antibiotics)	2				
Technology 1(Herbolact	5	7 days	5.4	1.91	
powder)					

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: While compared to antibiotic treatment which is expensive, herbolact powder has shown quick recovery and there is no drop in milk production

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Recovery period is fast which saves time and cost of treatment for the farmer

OFT-4

2. Title: Efficacy of coated vitamins and chelated trace minerals in reproductive problems of dairy cattle

3. Scientists involved: Dr.J.Shashank SMS(Veterinary Medicine) & Dr.Sai Kiran SMS(LPM)

4. Details of farming situation:

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: (one paragraph) Poor feeding management & inappropriate heat detection, anestrous, repeat problems, ill developed genital organs. immunity developed by the animals is not up to mark and easily prone to different diseases at different stages of life.

6. **Technology Assessed**: Balanced ration with supplementation of coated vitamin and chelated minerals (Totavit bolus)

7. Critical inputs given: Totavit bolus daily for 10 days period

8. Results:

Table:Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Heat signs in animals	Conception rate(%)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice (Natural grazing)		Less signs noticed	50%	1.39:1	inaccuors
Technology 1(coated vitamin and chelated minerals (Totavit bolus))	3	Heat signs such as vaginal discharges, swollen vulva noticed	75%	1.82:1	

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmers are happy with this technology as most of animals shown heat symptoms and conceived

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: By this intervention animals attained body weight, shown hat symptoms and conceived

OFT-5

2. Title: Assessment of Sweet Potato as a source of small ruminants feed

3. Scientists involved: Dr.J.Shashank SMS(Veterinary Medicine) & Dr.Sai Kiran SMS(LPM)

4. Details of farming situation:

5. **Problem definition** / **description**: (one paragraph) Feed & fodder deficient in major and minor nutrients leads to mineral & vitamin deficiency. Cost involved in production of other fodder crops is high.

6. Technology Assessed: Sweet potato vine cuttings @20000/acre

7. Critical inputs given: Sweet potato vine cuttings.

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (tons/acre)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators (first cut)*	(subsequent cuts)*
Farmers Practice ()		9	2.50:1	200 days	10 weeks interval
<i>Technology 1(Sweet potato vine cuttings @2000/acre)</i>	4	12	2.89:1	170 days	8 weeks interval

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

Dry Matter (%)	14.67
Moisture (%)	85.33
Crude protein (%)	18.99
Ether extract (%)	3.03
Crude fiber (%)	14.06
Total ash(%)	12.73
Nitrogen free extract (%)	51.19

9. Constraints:

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Yield is good. In sheep & goat consumption of sweet potato is good.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Yield obtained is satisfactory and green fodder is highly palatability.

Fisheries OFT-1

1. Thematic area: Nutrition

2. Title: Assessment of supplementary feed formulations in carp culture

3. Scientists involved:Dr. G. Ganesh SMS (Aquaculture)

4. Details of farming situation:Major Aquaculture production coming through the Major carps only and in the jurisdiction of KVK, Mamnoor farmers were following the feeding practices in the carp culture with traditional feeds such as Deoiled rice bran and Ground nut oil cake for 3-4 months at the end of the culture period only. Framers practice resulting in the poor growth of fish due to non-availability of required nutrients for the cultivable fishes.

5. Problem definition / description:Fish farmer they never practiced with the complete nutrient food due the reason even though farmer putting maximum efforts was unable to get the maximum profits.

6. Technology Assessed:Supplementation of feeding fish with De-oiled rice bran; Ground nut oil cake; Cotton seed cake; Mineral mixture in combination for the entire culture period.

Technology: Feeding fish with De-oiled rice bran 70% + Groundnut oil cake 15% +Cotton seed cake 10% + Mineral mixture 5% combination for the entire culture period.

Farmer Practices: Feeding fish with De-oiled rice bran for 3-4 months' period.

7. Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value)Fish seed, Feed and chemical 8. Results:

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice		5	0.125	1:0.7	
Technology 1(Mention details)	3	9	0.90	1:1.3	
Technology 2(Mention details)		5	0.125	1:0.7	

Table:Performance of the technology

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: This trail conducted, observed and recorded data represents the results of the on farm trail at Sangyam and Mallareddy pally both farmers received formulated feed from the KVK toevery fish farmer in adopted villages.

Observation made from sangam fish pond before we distribute the feed, no proper growth was observed. When implementing the supplementary feeding fish growth rate was significantly increased in the Technology 2 when compared to the Technology 1. While in the case of the farmers practice noticed poor growth than the T1 and T2. Fish attain the marketable size in 8 months and sold at 90 rupees per Kg at farm gate price and farmer invested money supplementary feed and miscellaneous included all cost is 3,00,000 rupees after the marketing of fish he got profit 90,000 and benefit cost ratio is 1:1.3

Same line of observation but here we included in farmers practice made on the feed that is DOB and cooked bran including miscellaneous total cost Rs.48, 000 and gross return is 65,000/- net returns on this trail is 17,000 rupees and benefit cost ration is 1:0.7

10. Feedback of the farmers involved:Farmer of the both location they express their interest to adopt the supplementary feeding practices in their aquaculture practices to maximize their

benefits.Farmers were also happy first time doing this fish culture with good profit. next year in their fish farming practices they were ready to follow the scientist suggestion and as per the protocol they want to do the culture in scientist manner.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar, odissa, and CIFRI, Barrackpore given best techniques to the farmers in the way of nourish the fish with complete food to get the maximum growth.

OFT-2

1. Thematic area: Production and Management

2. Title: Assessment of Captive Fish Nursery Management

3. Scientists involved:Dr. G. Ganesh SMS (Aquaculture)

4. Details of farming situation:Farming without cleaning of aquatic weed, Fish farmer they never do all carp species farming in one pond and most of the percentage of pond covered with aquatic weed so difficult to harvest whole fish and farmers getting less growth and weight. fish pond ecosystem continuously developed algal bloom and marginal weed due to less depth of the tank, doing farming in black soil, it is more suitable for marginal weed growth, due to water stagnant in pond, growth of the aquatic weed more in that pond so to reduce and treat this, conducted trail on the need base.

5. Problem definition / description:Pond niche utilization and removal of aquatic weed with different methods. Most of the percentage of lake covered with aquatic weed difficult to harvest wholeWhen farmers not done complete harvest, so he never be happy of what his doing. So farming and weeding is big challenge to fish farmers doing compensate it. So chosen for the scientific stocking density for which pond productivity can utilize properly. In other tank due to height of the plant and percentage of the tank covered with aquatic weed and algal bloom to eradicate it, need so many protocols. Procedure and methods to demonstrate in fish pond to control this aquatic weed by using three method-manual. Chemical and biological. 6. Technology Assessed:

T1: Technology Assessed – Weed eradication by Biological method (Grass Carp)

T2: Fish Pond weeds eradication with three methods.

Farmers practice - Weed eradication by Hand picking /Manual

7. Critical inputs given: (along with quantity as well as value)Fish seed, Feed and chemical

8. Results:

Technology Option	No.of trials	Yield (q/ha)	Net Returns (Rs./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice		1.75	0.0165	1:1.24	
Technology 1(Mention details)	3	4.25	0.1165	1:1.69	
Technology 2(Mention details)		3.75	0.0965	1:1.64	

Table: Performance of the technology

* Other performance indicators: such as pest intensity, weed population, test weight, duration etc.

9. Constraints: This trail conducted, observed and recorded data represents the results of the on farm trail at Gannaram and perikavedu both farmer received seed from the KVK@ 3000 number for each farmer in that 500 number supplied Grass carp species supplied only one farmer apart from it Rohu, catla and common carp.

Observation made from sangyam fish pond before we release the fish seed he cleaned the pond and released 3000 fish seed. Due to improper management of weed in that pond, excess growth of aquatic weed-marginal weed and algal bloom developed in his pond, after two months' farmer not taken care of the weed management. He tried to remove the weed by hand picking even he could not do complete harvest of the fish from the tank, at that time fish attain average body weight is 550 grams and sold at 100 rupees per Kg and farmer invested money occasional feeding for DOB and feed included all cost is 17000 rupees after the marketing of fish he got profit 11650 and benefit cost ratio is 1:1.69

Same line of observation but here we included Grass carp for the weed control as biological weed eradicator in the fish pond, it feeds on the marginal weed and algal bloom by keeping 500 number in pond controlled weed and feasible for complete harvest and lees impact fish growth after harvest the average body weight is 700 grams, investment made on the feed that is DOB and GNC including miscellaneous total cost Rs.15, 000 and out of 3000 number survival is 60 percent and number 1800 and total biomass is 1260 kg total gross return is 24650/- net returns on this trail is 9650 rupees and benefit cost ration is 1.1.64.

10. Feedback of the farmers involved: Farmer of the both location they express their mistake and corrective measure, where they did mistakes but they were happy first time doing this fish culture with good profit. next year in their fish farming practices they were ready to follow the scientist suggestion and as per the protocol they want to do the fish farming.

11. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA), Bhubaneswar, Odissa, given best techniques for the composite fish culture and developed this for the benefits of the farmer's community with good guidelines and as such we followed and got good results, my sincere thanks to all scientist, who has given insights in the development of all IMC and EC species in one pond.

Frontline Demonstrations Agronomy

FLD No.: 1	:	Direct sowing of paddy with drum seeder. (III yr)
Crop	:	Rice
Thematic Area	:	Resource conservation technologies
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Sowing of rice with drum seeder
Season and year:	:	Rabi (2022-23)
Farming situation:	:	Irrigated medium black soils
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	:	5
No. of demonstrations	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	2
Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmer is convinced since it saves time, labour and reduces cost of cultivation
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Direct sowing with drum seeder is a best practice as it is labour and time saving as two people are sufficient for running the drum seeder and 1 acre of area is completed in 1.5 hour. Besides optimum plant stand is maintained and pest and disease attack is less
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Training programme was conducted to about 150 practicing farmers and about 20 extension functionaries.

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	59.50	58120	48980	1.84	5 00
Check	56.00	72500	28300	1.39	J.00

FLD No.: 2	:	Demonstration on cultivation of minor millet "Korra'.'
Crop	:	Rabi
Thematic Area	:	Cropping System
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Cultivation of miner millet Korra
Season and year:	:	Rabi (2022-23)
Farming situation:	:	Irrigated with light soil of medium fertility
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	:	5
No. of demonstrations	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	3
women farmers: Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha
Justification for shortfall if	:	-
any Feedback from farmer	:	Technology is good since crop cultivation is easy
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Farmers expressed that millets cultivation is a good option to raise their income with very less inputs of water and fertilizer.
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Training programme was conducted to about 200 practicing farmers and about 20 extension functionaries.

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	10.0	31500	13500	1.43	10
Check	8.2	31800	1000	1.03	10

FLD No.: 3	:	: Demonstration of medium duration redgram variety WRG 97				
Crop	:	Redgram WRGe-97				
Thematic Area	:	Cropping System				
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Demonstration of medium duration redgram variety WRGe-97				
Season and year:	:	Rabi (2022-23)				
Farming situation:	:	Irrigated red soils				
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main				
No of locations (Villages):	:	5				
No. of demonstrations	:	5				
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	3				
Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha				
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha				
Justification for shortfall if any	:	_				
Feedback from farmer	:	Varietal performance is good as it is of less duration				
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Variety performance is good.				
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Training programmes covered for farmers and extension functionaries				

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	8.4	40800	11280	1.28	17
Check	7.2	41150	3490	1.08	17

FLD No.: 4	:	Demonstration of high density planting system (HDPS) cotton in light soils		
Crop	:	Cotton		
Thematic Area	:	Crop production and management		
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Demonstration of High density planting in cotton with 80 cm x 15 cm spacing followed by spraying mepiquat chloride $@ 0.2 \text{ ml/ L}$ twice i.e. 40-50 DAS and 80 to 90 DAS		
Season and year:	:	Khairf 2023		
Farming situation:	:	Rain fed red soils		
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main		
No of locations (Villages):	:	5		
No. of demonstrations	:	5		
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	3		
Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha		
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha		
Justification for shortfall if	:	-		
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmer expressed happiness with performance of technology		
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Technology is effective in realizing good yields		
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Awareness programmes, training programmes , field days, media coverage		

Re<u>sult</u>

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	11	50480	17720	1.35	41
Check	7.8	46340	12020	1.04	41

Plant Protection FLD No.: 1

FLD No.: 1	:	Demonstration of Integrated pest and disease management
		in Cotton
Crop	:	Cotton
Thematic Area	:	IPM
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	 Incorporate stubbles, summer ploughings, pheromone traps@8/acre, ETL-8/day/trap or 10 % rosette flowers or 10% bolls. Destroy the rosette flowers, Azadirachtin (1500 ppm) @ 5 ml/l with sandovit 1 ml/L, Profenophos (2ml)/l or Emamectin benzoate (0.5 g)/L. Pyrethroids like Cypermethrin or lambdacyhalothrin 1 ml/l or Profenophos+Cypermethrin @ 2ml/l or Thiamethoxam+ lambda cyhalothrin @0.4ml/l, Seed treatment with Pseudomonas fluorescens 10g/kg, COC at 3g/lit. Propiconazole @ 1ml or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram @3g /L for stem blight Terminate the crop between 180-200 days
Season and year:	:	Khairf 2023
Farming situation:	:	Irrigated and Black Soil
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	:	5
No. of demonstrations	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	2
Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha
Justification for shortfall if any	:	No
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmers expressed satisfaction that Integrated Pest and Disease Management effectively controlled all pests and diseases attacking Ground nut crop
Feedback of the Scientist	:	The technology is effectively controlling all pests and diseases
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	 Training programme to farmers :Training programme conducted on Integrated Pests and Disease management in Cotton crop Press note : Integrated Management of pink bollworm in cotton Training programme to extension functionaries on Integrated Pest and Diseases Management in Cotton

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	26.50	51276.00	22434.00	1.44	15
Check	18.25	52000.00	650.00	1.01	43

34

FLD No.: 2 Crop Thematic Area Technology to be demonstrated:	: : :	 Demonstration of Management of Fruit Rot in Chilli Lini Use healthy seedlings, Production of pathogen-free planting materials is the key control measure used to manage the disease. Early removal of affected fruits will control the spread of the diseases. Seed treatment with Trichoderma viride @10g/kg. Transplanting area should be kept clean by controlling weeds and solanaceous volunteers in the vicinity of the transplanted areas tagnation of water should not be allowed in nursery beds and fields in order to avoid fungal infection. The field should have good drainage and be free from infected plant debris. Rotation of the chemicals; copper oxychloride 3g or Copper hydroxide 2.5g or Propiconazole Iml or Difenaconazole 0.5 ml or hexaconazole 2% SC 0.5 ml or tebuconazole 25% WG 1g or chlorothalonil @ 75% WP 2g or Azoxystrobin 1ml or pyraclostrobin + metiram 3g or azoxystrobin 1ml or Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin 0.6g 1st spraying should be given just before flowering and the 2nd at the time of fruit formation., 3rd spraying may be given a fortnight after second spraying
Season and year:	:	Khairf 2023
Farming situation:	:	Irrigated and Red soil KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	•	s
No of demonstrations	•	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	5
women farmers:		
Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha
Justification for shortfall if any	:	No
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmers expressed satisfaction that clean cultivation, weed free, seed treatment, proper schedule of irrigation and rotation of chemicals effectively controlled chilli fruit rot
Feedback of the Scientist	:	The study on Pest and disease management will effectively reduce the by following IPM.
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	_

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	150.00	79500.00	55500.00	1.70	22
Check	112.50	85000.00	16250.00	1.19	33

FLD No.: 3	: I	Demonstration on Integrated pest management in Groundnut
Crop	:	Groundnut
Thematic Area	:	IPM
Technology to be	:	
demonstrated:	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Deep summer ploughing Planting of traps crops like Soybean for leaf minor, Castor or sunflower for Spodoptera, Cowpea for Red hairy caterpillar and Sunflower acts as a bird perches as well Collection and destruction of Red hairy Caterpillar and Tobacco caterpillar egg masses in the fields ,Removal of all collateral hosts around the filed Installation of pheromone traps @ 4-5/acre , Installation of bird perches @ 8-10/acre,Seed treatment with Tebuconazole @ 1g/kg seed or chlorpyriphos 6.5ml/kg seed (if rot grub problem exists) or imidacloprid 600 FS 1ml/kg seed and soil application of Trichoderma viride @ 2kg/acre of seed Spraying of Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 5 ml/l , Need based spraying of insecticides like Chlorantraniliprole @0.3ml or Novaluran@ 1ml/lit or Emamectin benzoate 0.5g/l water. against Spodoptera and other defoliators Poison bait: 5kg Rice bran + 0.5 kg Jaggery +500g Thiodicarb- Against late stages of Spodoptera, Need based application of Imidacloprid @0.3 ml/l or Thiamethoxam 0.5g or Fipronil2ml/l water for managing Thrips, hoppers . Spraying of Tebuconaole 1ml (Tikka leaf spot) or Hexaconaole 2ml (Stem rot) per lit of water and Soil drenching with Carbendazim+ Mancozeb @ 2g/lit. water (Collar rot)Season and year: Kharif 2023- 1 st year
Season and year:	:	Khairf 2023
Farming situation:	:	Irrigated and Red soil
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main
No of locations	:	5
(Villages):		
No. of demonstrations	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	-
Area proposed (ha):	:	2 ha
Actual area (ha)	:	2 ha
Justification for shortfall	:	No

Feedback of the Scientist

Feedback from farmer

Farmers expressed satisfaction that following IPM practices effectively controlling pests

: The study on Integrated Pest management will effectively reduce the all pests causing infestation in groundnut

: Nil

:

Extension activities on
the FLD Field days,
Farmers training, media
coverage, training to
Extension Functionaries

Result

if any

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	% of increase in yield
Demonstration	25	34150	26350	1:77:1	22.2
Check	18.75	36500	8125	1.22:1	55.5

Home Science	_	
FLD No.: I	:	Home Science
Title of FLD		Food security and income generation through Nutri – garden among farm families
Crop/Enterprise	:	Nutri Garden
Thematic Area	:	Nutritional security at household
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Nutrigarden demo at household level. Vegetable based kitchen garden is the cheapest source of nutrition can play an active role for eradicating the triple burden. Nutrition rich vegetable crops from own home or kitchen garden are cheapest, safest and natural way to get functional food. Nutri-garden is advanced form of kitchen garden in which vegetables are grow along with fruit, herbs, spices and other useful plants such as medicinal plants as a supplementary source of food and income. For small and marginal farmers, kitchen garden produce can make a critical contribution to the family diet and additional income to women in particular.
Season and year:	:	Round the Year (2023)
Farming situation:	:	_
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	:	2
No. of demonstrations	:	50
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	25
Area proposed (ha):	:	30 ft X 20 ft
Actual area (ha)	:	0.01 ha
Justification for shortfall if any	:	Monkey menace & Pest infection.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Farmers need to invest some capital in creating the fencing to tackle the monkey attacks. Land preparation needed capital investment. Need constant supervision from family members in checking for pest.
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Training programmes conducted to the extension functionaries at selected AW centers.

Pre Intervention							
S.No	Varieties/creepers	Production Per Annum	Consumption	Production Cost	Income		
1	Beans	5 Kg	5 Kg	Nill	Nill		
2	Bottle guard	5 Kg	5 Kg	Nill	Nill		
3	Bitter Guard	5 Kg	5 Kg	Nill	Nill		

Post Intervention (50 X 30 Sq ft)								
S.No	Varieties/creepers	Production Per quaterly(Kg)	Consumption	Production Cost per quaterly (Rs)	Sold out @ Cost	Net Income (Rs)		
1	Brinjal	30	10		20 X30 = 600			
2	Tomato	50	15		35 X 10 =350			
3	Chilli	20	10		10 X 30=300			
4	Carrot	15	10	1500	5 X 10=50	2 5 5 0		
5	Raddish	10	5	1300	5 X 20=100	2,330		
6	Bendi	35	15		20 X 20=400			
7	Creepers (4 Varities)	40	15		25 X 30 = 750			
	Gourds & Beans	150	45]	145 kgs			

Remarks/Feedback: In order to enhance the intake of fresh green leafy vegetables and fruits, nutri garden were introduced as a model unit in the selected families. They were provided nutritional education and trained in maintenance of nutri gardens. They were also provided nutria kit seeds as inputs. With the intervention most of the lanes and roof tops of the houses turned as lush green hanging nutria gandens and it was indeed a picturesque view.

FLD No.: 2	:	Promotion of protective clothing (Gloves, Cloth Bags, Cel Phone Pouches & Purses)		
Crop	:	Protective clothing		
Thematic Area	:	Enterprise		
Technology to be	:	Farm women using Gloves, Cloth Bags, Cell Phone Pouches &		
demonstrated:		Purses		
Season and year:	:	Round the year		
Farming situation:	:	-		
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main		
No of locations (Villages):	:	2		
No. of demonstrations	:	30		
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	15		
Area proposed (ha):	:	<u>-</u>		
Actual area (ha)	:	-		
Justification for shortfall if	:	-		
any				
Feedback from farmer	:	Participants expressed interest in taking up it as an enterprise and few of them requested for the sewing machines.		
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Farm gloves were very adaptive and were ease in wearing. Cloth bags and cell phone pouches designed as per farmers needs were facilitating, cost effective, easy to replicate and maintenance		
Training and media coverage,	:	Skill Training programme was conducted to about 30 young women group.		

FLD No.: 3	:	Storage in PICS bags
Crop	:	
Thematic Area	:	Post harvest technology
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Storage in PICS bags
Season and year:	:	Year through
Farming situation:	:	Storage of grains in polyethen wire bags or gunny bags
Source of Fund:	:	KVK
No of locations (Villages):	:	Two villages
No. of demonstrations	:	30 farmers
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	8 SC and ST farmers
Area proposed (ha):	:	-
Actual area (ha)	:	-
Justification for shortfall if	:	-
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmers expressed satisfaction with the use of the bags as there are no incidence pests and the moisture content of the grain is in tact.
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Availability and accessibility of the bags should be improved and they should be made available in different capacities.
Training and media coverage,	:	Skill Training programme was conducted to about 30 young women group.

Veterinary

FI	LD No.: 1	:	Demonstration of perennial fodder Hybrid Super Napier					
Cr	op	:			Fodder			
Th	ematic Area	:		Feed and	d fodder culti	vation		
 Technology to be demonstrated: Super Napier fodder grass which is highly leafy, it get 12-15" hight. Cheavable, high palatability, high yiel 500 tonnes per Hectare The beauty about the Super Napier is that it grows in we unlike other varietyes. It could be ratooned. Which represent the field, the plant regrows after each It is resistant to drought so. 						shly leafy , it grow ility , high yieldin at it grows in wint oned. Which mea grows after each cu	ws upto ig grass ter also, ans that utting	
Sea	ason and year:	:		R	ound the year			
Fa	rming situation:	:		Ra	infed situatio	n		
So	urce of Fund:	:			KVK Main			
No	of locations (Villages)): :			5			
No. of demonstrations		:	5					
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:		1 :	3					
Ar	ea proposed (ha):	:	2 ha					
Ac	tual area (ha)	:	2 ha					
Jus any	stification for shortfall : y	if :	-					
Fee	edback from farmer	:	High yield fodder is obtained which also saves labour and time					
Feedback of the Scientist		:	With this fodder variety farmers were happy that their daily income was increased due to increased milk yield and fat Content of their dairy cattle.					
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries Result		e :		Training & A	Awareness pr	ogrammes.		
	Particulars	Yield	Gross Cost	Net Returns	<i>BC</i> ratio	% of increase in		
	Demonstration	$\frac{(q/ha)}{210}$	(<i>Rs</i>)	(Rs)	1 52.1	yield		
		410	1 5400	1050	1.54.1	110	1	

 Construition
 210
 3200
 1650
 1.52:1
 119

 Check
 96
 6600
 650
 1.10:1
 119

 It contains 8-12% crude protein and 26-28% crude fiber. The total digestible nutrient ranges from 55-58%.

FLD No.: 2	:	Supply of area specific Mineral Mixture to augment productivity in Dairy cattle	
Crop	:	Dairy Cattle	
Thematic Area	:	Animal Nutrition	
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Area specific mineral mixtures (Composition of Ca, P, Mg, S, Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn, I, Co) @ 100 gms daily/animal/90 days	
Season and year:	:	Round the year	
Farming situation:	:	-	
Source of Fund:	:	Rainfed situation	
No of locations (Villages):	:	5	
No. of demonstrations	:	5	
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	3	
Area proposed (ha):	:	-	
Actual area (ha)	:	-	
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-	
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmers are happy with this experiment and started purchasing the university developed mineral mixture	
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Increased milk yield, Fat and SNF was noticed.	
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension	:	Trainings and Awareness programmes.	

Functionaries

Particulars	Milk Yield (lit)	Fat %	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio
Demonstration	7	4.2	425	2.76
Check	5.5	3.8	362	2.37

FLD No.: 3		Effect of supplementation of Bypass fat in buffalo feed		
Crop	:	Dairy Cattle		
Thematic Area	:	Animal Nutrition		
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Supplementation of bypass fat to dairy cows @100g/day/animal for 90 days.		
Season and year:	:	Round the year		
Farming situation:	:	-		
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main		
No of locations (Villages):	:	5		
No. of demonstrations	:	5		
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	3		
women farmers: Area proposed (ha):	:	-		
Actual area (ha)	:	-		
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-		
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmers are happy with this experiment and got awareness and importance of bypass as feed supplement		
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Increased milk yield, Fat and SNF was noticed.		
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Trainings and Awareness programmes.		

Particulars	Milk Yield (lit)	Fat %	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio
Demonstration	5.91	4.2	425	2.85
Check	5.4	3.8	362	1.91

FLD No.: 4	:	Propagation of Forage Sorghum – CVC 33MF variety
Crop	:	Fodder
Thematic Area	:	Fodder Production & Nutrition
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	High yielding perennial green fodder with leafy , more palatable succulent green fodder.
Season and year:	:	Round the year
Farming situation:	:	-
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main
No of locations (Villages):	:	5
No. of demonstrations	:	5
No of SC/ST Farmers and	:	3
women farmers: Area proposed (ha):	:	-
Actual area (ha)	:	-
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-
Feedback from farmer	:	Farmers are highly satisfactory with this technology because green fodder yield obtained is good and there is no requirement of chaff cutter which saves money
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Fodder yield is good. Milk yield and fat improvement is noticed
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Trainings and Awareness programmes.

Particulars	Yield (q/ha)	Gross Cost (Rs)	Net Returns (Rs)	BC ratio	First harvest
Demonstration	1001	48500	73727	2.52	63 days
Check	785	46655	52186	2.12	75 days

Fisheries

FLD No.: 1	:	Integrated farming system (IFS) Fish with poultry and Horticulture crops		
Crop/Enterprise/ carp	:	Fish		
Thematic Area	:	Management		
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	1 ha Fish pond Model. Fish @7500-8000/ha (40% Surface feeders(catla or silver carp)+30% Column feeders (Rohu)+30% Bottom feeders(Common carp) Dual purpose poultry birds @500 nos /ha		
Season and year:	:	Round the year		
Farming situation:	:	Rainfed		
Source of Fund:	:	KVK Main		
No of locations (Villages):	:	3		
No. of demonstrations	:	3 (Beneficiaries)		
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	_		
Area proposed (ha):	:	1.2		
Actual area (ha)	:	1.2		
Justification for shortfall if any	:	-		
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Maximize the profits from the available land of the farmer is a challenging task for the farmer. Crop conversion or the integration of agricultural crops with fish culture is dragging the more profits with efficient utilization of land, farm inputs and the resources available in the farming land.		
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training,	:	Conducted farmer training and covered in press media,		

media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries

Treatments	Yield	% increase	Gross cost	Net returns	B:C
Treatments	(q/ha)*	over FP	(L/ha)	(L/ha)	Ratio
TD (1 ha Fish pond Model. Fish @7500-8000/ha					
(40% Surface feeders(Catla or silver carp)+30%					
Column feeders (Rohu)+30% Bottom	80	100	4.0	8.0	2.0:1.0
feeders(Common carp) and poultry birds @500		100			
nos /ha					
FP (Fish pond water for only agriculture)	40		2.0	4.0	2.0:1.0

FLD No.: 2	:	Management of Fish Diseases				
Crop/Enterprise/ carp	:	Fish				
Thematic Area	:	Dis	ease manage	ment		
Technology to be demonstrated:	:	Application of Iodine-20% @ 1.25lt/ha/5ft depth at feed mixing with Ciprofloxacin +Doxycycline@10gms tone of fish biomass for 7 days.				
Season and year:	:	Round the year				
Farming situation:	:		Rainfed			
Source of Fund:	:		KVK Main	L		
No of locations (Villages):	:		3			
No. of demonstrations	:	3 (Beneficiaries)				
No of SC/ST Farmers and women farmers:	:	-				
Area proposed (ha):	:	1.2				
Actual area (ha)	:	1.2				
Justification for shortfall if any	:		-			
Feedback of the Scientist	:	Disease management is tough time for Telangana fish farmers and fishermen, after the demonstration, most of them get to know how to diagnosis disease, preventive action for the disease. They increase their yielding capacity				
Extension activities on the FLD Field days, Farmers training, media coverage, training to Extension Functionaries	:	Conducted training pr	ogramme an	d media cove	erage	
Results of FLD			9	Ъ Т / /	DC	
Treatments	Production (q/ha)	Growth performance better than FP (%)	Gross cost (lakh/ha)	Net returns lakh/ha)	B:C ratio	

Treatments	Production	Growth performance	Gross cost	Net returns	B:C
	(q/ha)	better than FP (%)	(lakh/ha)	lakh/ha)	ratio
Technology option :(Iodine 20					
%, Ciprofloxacin and	75		7.5	6.5	-
Doxycycline)		-			
Farmer Practice : Salt	40		2.8	4.0	-

Extension Studies

Impact studies, survey, and other extension studies

At the end of each impact study, provide few bullet points on salient findings of the study.

(A separate chapter will be included in the Annual report for extension studies)

Types of Activities	No. of Activit	Number of Participan	Related crop/livestock technology
Gosthies	105		
Lectures organized	1	58	 Use of drum seeder technology, HDPS Cotton technology & Millets cultivation. Importance of organic farming inputs like neem oil, light traps, metarizium, beaveria and tricoderma etc. Explained about different hybrid fodder varieties suitable for livestock feeding i.e. APBN-1, Hybrid Napier, Co-4, Sweet Potato, etc. Types of nets like cast net and plankton net.
Exhibition Film show	1	20	 B.V.Sc students were invited to KVK and exhibition of KVK technologies and products (inputs). Explained about importance of millets in human diet, Nutrigarden and women empowerment. Backyard poultry rearing, how it creates self employment to women.
Fair			
Farm Visit	1	30	 Farmers were invited to KVK and oriented on Mandate activities HDPS System of cotton cultivation and drum seeder technology as an alternate method of paddy cultivation. Explained about natural farming inputs i.e. Jeevamrutham, beejamrutham, and Bee keeping importance. Discussed about types of feeds like floating pellet feed and sinking pellet feed. Importance of Azolla cultivation
Diagnostic Practical	-	-	-
Distribution of Literature (No.)	1	108	Mushroom Cultivation, Bee Keeping, Cattle Production,
Distribution of Seed (q)	-	-	-
Distribution of Planting materials (No.)	-	-	-
Bio Product distribution (Kg)	-	-	-
Bio Fertilizers (q)	-	-	-
Distribution of fingerlings	-	-	-
Distribution of Livestock specimen (No.)	-	-	-
Total number of farmers visited the technology week	3	88	88 farmers visited the technology week
Others			

Technology Week Celebrations

Training/workshops/seminars etc. attended by KVK staff. Trainings attended in the relevant field of specialization (Mention Title, duration, Institution, location etc.)

Name of the staff	Title	Dates	Duration	Organized by
Dr.Ch.Sowmya SMS(Agronomy)	National Horticultural Fair- 2023	22 nd To 25 th February 2023	4 Days	ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore
Dr.N.Rajanna Programme Coordinator & Head	Role of Ethnoveterinary Medicine in Organic Livestock Production	2nd & 3rd March 2023	2 Days	PVNRTVU & NMRI Hyderabad
Dr.A.Raju SMS (Plant Protection)	Master Trainers for Safe and Judicious use of Glyphosate by PCO- Batch VI	28 th June 2023	1 Day	NIPHM
Dr.N.Rajanna Programme Coordinator & Head	9th State Level Technical Program (SLTP)	7 th July 2023	1 Day	PVNRTVU, Hyderabad
Dr.R.Arunjyothi SMS (Home Science)	Nation workshop on STRY	1 st August 2023	1 day	SAMETI – MANAGE Hyderabad
Dr.R.Arunjyothi SMS (Home Science)	G20 Presidency meet on 'Women Empowerment	24 th August 2023	1 day	AIR Hyderabad at UoH Hyderabad
Dr.Ch.Sowmya SMS(Agronomy)	Study tour on Bamboo Wonder Grass	7 th To 9 th November 2023	3 Days	Institute of Forest Genetics & Tree Breeding, Coimbatore
Dr.N.Rajanna Programme Coordinator & Head	Executive Committee Meeting of District Livestock Development Agency	15 th November 2023	1 day	DLDA office, Warangal
Dr.A.Raju SMS (Plant Protection)	International Conference on Plant Health Management (ICPHM) - Innovation and Sustainability	15 th to 18 th November 2023	4 Days	Plant Protection Association of India
Dr.R.Arunjyothi SMS (Home Science)	55th Annual National Conference of Nutritional Society of India	24 th November 2023	1 day	NIN Hyderabad
Dr.Ch.Sowmya SMS(Agronomy)	Review Meeting for action plan for Economic development of farming community of Parkal constituency	20 th December 2023	1 day	Department of Agriculture, Telangana

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

S.N	Title of the programme /	Sponsoring	Objectives	Duration	Amount
0	project	/			(Rs)
		collaborati			
	Varmia ann act Draduation	ng agency	To train the		
	Technology		rural youth	7 Days	42,000
	Value Added Meat (poultry, Fish		To train the		
	and Meat based) to the rural	SAMETI	rural women	7 Days	42,000
	youth enabling towards a startup.	Hyderabad			
1	Organic Farming	119	To train the	7 Days	42,000
	Cloth Bags Cell Phone Pouches		Tural youth To train the		
2	and farm gloves as a startup		rural women	7 Days	42,000
			To train the		
3	Backyard Poultry Rearing a tool		farmers &	1 Day	30,000
	to improve the livelhood		farm womens	-	
4	Awareness programme on		Dairy	1 dav	30,000
-	Embryo Transfer Technology		Farmers	1 duy	50,000
	Role of Diagnostic techniques in		Extension		
5	identification and prevention of	NMIKI-	Functionaries	1 Day	30,000
animal disease		DAPSC(SC SP)	(veterinary Doctors)	-	
		51)	To train the		
6	Value added milk products for		women	1 Dav	30.000
	initiation of a startup		farmers		
	Animal health some sum SC		Awareness		
7	farmers mela (Kisaan Ghosti)		on animal	1 day	2,40,000
	Tarmers meta (Risaan Onosti)		diseases		
8	Composite Fish Culture	NFDB	-	5 Days	1,35,500
9	Integrated Aquaculture	Hyderabad	-	5 Days	1,35,500
10	Bee Keeping		-	1 Day	30,000
11	Scientific Sheep Rearing		-	1 Day	30,000
12	Backyard Poultry Rearing &		_	1 Dav	30,000
12	Disease Management	PVNRTVU		1 Duj	20,000
13	Natural Farming	Hyderabad	-	l Day	30,000
	Awareness programme on	-			
14	importance of cereals and POP of		-	1 Day	30,000
	Vear of Millets				
	Improving Animal Health		To awareness		
	Practices of veterinarians and	Sathgutu	on		
15	Livestock Farmers to contain	Consultants	Antibiotics	2 days	1,81,790
	Antimicrobial Resistance and	, Hyderabad	medicines to		, ,
	Promote One Health		dairy farmers		
16	Safe Use of Glyphosate" to Pest	NESM	Extension	2 dava	
10	Control Operators (PCO's)	INFSIVI	Functionaries	5 uays	

Success stories - 1

Name of the Farmers	:	Sri.Abboju Narendra Chari
District	:	Warangal
State	:	Telangana

Success Story on Integrated Farming System Model

Situation analysis/Problem statement:

Sri. Abboju Narendra Chari, S/o Dakshinamurthy is a farmer from perikavedu of Warangal District of Telangana. Krishi Vigyan Kendra encouraged Sri.Abboju Narendra Chari who was doing only broiler poultry in his 2 acres of land when visited his land in the year 2021 in the month of December with our scientists given the idea to start agriculture and ailed methods to produce many more products to double the income by using latest technologies one among them is integrated farming systems(IFS) then he convinced with our ideas and could able to establish ideal, model with activities of dairy, Backyard poultry, aquaculture and silage production including agriculture and getting the double income could able to maintain with family members support taking minimum help from others and become the good model to other farmers who were small and marginal farmers in his village.

Plan, Implement and Support:

Sri.Abboju Narendra Chari taking these crops successfully but always want to do new innovative experiment with agriculture allied sectors which has good potential and demand for high returns with minimum investment with better yields. He participated in one-week skill based training program conducted under STRY, the component implemented under SAME by the Ministry. He was introduced to different aspects of Integrated Farming Systems through the program conducted on 'Fish Rearing Management" during 10.11.2021 –18.11.2021 by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mamnoor, Warangal, Telangana in association with State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI), Telangana and National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE),Hyderabad.

Earlier, the fisheries and aquaculture industry was mostly, traditional in nature. In the last two or three decades, a lot of scientific and technical developments have taken place, giving it the commercial status, particularly in Aquaculture where new developments are taking place throughout the world.

Much attention is being given for the development of backyard poultry farming in India and with improved scientific management practices; Backyard poultry has now become a popular rural enterprise in different states of the country. Apart from eggs and chicken, Backyard poultry also yields manure, which has high fertilizer value. Utilization of this huge resource as manure in aquaculture (fish) will definitely afford better conversion than agriculture.

The application of Backyard poultry manuring in the pond provides a nutrient base for dense bloom of phytoplankton, particularly Nano plankton which helps in intense zooplankton development. Backyard Poultry manuring helps in development of plankton in fish pond

Output:

- The Skill based training program helped Sri. Abboju Narendra Chari to acquire knowledge and skill required for Fish Rearing Management which encouraged him to take up Integrated Farming Systems as a supplementary income generating activity.
- He stocked 1200 fish seed (fingerling stage) in 0.5 acres' fish pond and 10000 fish

fry seed in one 0.5 acres' fish pond.

- Further he adopted pond fertilization, the main objective of pond fertilization is development of plankton (natural feed) which is decrease the feeding cost ,increase the growth of fish and maintains light green colour of fish pond
- Application of Jagerry also important in fish pond which acts as probiotic in aquaculture tanks, finally leads to best growth in fish pond.
- He adopted bag feeding (combination of rice bran and GNOC) leads to best growth in fishes.
- Application of Agri-lime (CaCO₃) which kills the harmful parasites in water and maintain the pH in water and soil.
- By adopting pond fertilization, Application of Jagerry, Application of Agri-lime (CaCO₃) and bag feeding Leads to fast growth, less in disease attack and production of quality fish.
- Crop pattern
- Single stocking multiple harvesting
- He harvested according to the market demand and rate.
- 1partialharvesting-21.7.2022(Yield300kg)
- 2partialharvesting-15.9.2022(Yield330kg)
- 3partialharvesting-23.12.2022(Yield 370kg).
- Now a day's Sale of live fish getting good demand in market. He also implementing in his village at every week(Sunday).
- KVK staff, Mamnoor along with Programme Coordinator celebrated World Fisheries Day at farmer site. Because of the inspiring the other farmer to adopt the fisheries for doubling their income.

IFS Model	details of	activities	income statement
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S.No	Area	No. of Units	Expenditure	Income	Profit
1	Dairy	3cows+1 Buffalo	80,000/-	325000	245000
2	Poultry	5000UnitsBatch Poultry	1,00,000/-	2,40,000/-	1,40,000/-
		1000UnitsBackyard Poultry	80,000/-	8,37,500/-	7,57,500/-
3	Fish	1000KG(8Months)	45,500/-	1,20,000/-	74,500/-
4	Silage	5Bags@100Kg	2500/-	4000/-	1500/-
5	Fodder	2Acres:KG@RS3/-	35000/-	1,80,000/-	1,45,000/-
	ТОТ	TAL(Rs)	3,43,000/-	17,06,500/-	13,63,500/-

Outcome:

- > The Skills development training programme, helped him to understand the importance of fisheries and its potential in Telangana state.
- On the advice of KVK staff, Mamnoor he constructed two fish pond one 0.5 acres fishpond and one0.5 acres fishpond separately which was used for fish rearing.
- He has good knowledge in fisheries(aquaculture) related to fish seed selection, species selection, feed management, disease management and form management with the help of Skills development programme. Finally, he established the IFS MODEL in his farm.

Impact:

By observing the income and passion of Abboju Narendra Chari, other from that locality are also interested to adopt the IFS MODEL in their farm. ThesuccessstoryofIFSfarmerAbbojuNarendraCharifromWarangalisashiningexampleof howoptimisticdedicationtofishfarminghasbeenabletotransforma.

Subsistence farmer to commercial farmer and become an inspirational fish farmer in Warangal, Telangana.

- It had been an incredible journey Abboju Narendra Chari in agriculture and its alliedactivities. During his initial years, he travelled to various places nearby concerningfarming and realized that there is a lot to do in integrated farming and achieve betterlivelihood.
- Abboju Narendra Chari g says "I always wanted to do something on my own tosupport myfamilyforbetter livelihood
- Nowaday'sSaleoflivefishgettinggooddemandinmarket.Healsoimplementingin his village at every week(Sunday)and influence on other Farmers who were smallandmarginal.
- He is planning to develop more number of fish culture ponds as he has realized thatprofit is comparatively more in fish culture than other agriculture practices. Her hardworkandperseverancehavebroughtmanybenefitstoherfamilyandtothecommunity,w hereheis inspiringothersas a positive role model.
- ➢ He has as a role model for local farmers in production and marketing of fish and farmproductsand employment opportunitytoruralyouth and farmers.
- Hesharedherknowledgewithabout45farmersfromhimvillageandisalsocontributingbypar ticipatinginvarious activities of KVK.
- Introduction to Fisheries and scope, principles of aquaculture, potential fish species inTelangana and different types of culture systems, advance trends in aquaculture, site selectionforaquaculture,fishseedselection,fishstocking,waterqualitymanagement,feed management, disease management, marketing, integrated farming systems and exposure visitforpractical orientation.



Integrated farming system model unit

Success Story of Women empowerment

Smt Tallapalli Manjula is a women farm laborer turned an entrepreneur. She is aged 45 years from SC community of Errabelli Village, Velair Mdl, Warangal. She is married to Tallapalli Shankaraiah and is a mother of 3 children pursuing their higher Studies. Tallapally family owns 2 acre of land on the name of Shankaraiah and both the couple have the experience of cultivating groundnut, Maize and cotton as alternate cropping at their field and earned about 2 50,000 per annum on for agriculture.

Smt.Manjula is active women involved in multiple jobs, a part from being farmer & labourer she is a Grama Samaikhya Adhyaksh since 10 years and her total income reported was 90,000. During 2021 she was provided a pulverizer worth Rs. 30,000/- under schedule caste sub plan through Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mamnoor, Warangal.

This has brought a marked difference in her income and living standards. The grinding machine is run every evening and about 50kg multi grain atta is done monthly based on customers demand and also about 2 quintal of muti grain animal feed is grinded monthly. This has an additional income contribution of Rs. 3000/- regularly on monthly basis the demand during festive season is an add on. Smt.Manjula expressed her satisfaction that this small machine has brought a change not only is her income but has promoted diet diversity among her community through multi grain atta consumption. She also says giggling that she has picked up few repairing techniques to fix up the machaine when it goes wrong. Smt Manjula's readiness to adopt simple skills and the sprits to improve her technical knowhow is truly an inspiring story of women empowerment.



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

Details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs)

Impact of KVK activities (Not to be restricted for reporting period).

Name of specific	No. of	% of adoption	Change in income	(Rs.)
technology/skill transferred	participants		Before	After
			(Rs./Unit)	(Rs./Unit)

NB:Should be based on actual study, questionnaire/group discussion etc. with ex-participants.

Impact of five select technologies assessed/demonstrated/popularized by the KVK in the district (in QRT format)

		Cu	ultivable Are	a u	nder Crop		Produc	tivity	/Yield
		(in Hectare)		of	of the Crop		er Hectare)		
	Technologies				After	B	efore		
Crops	assessed/demonstrated/popula		Before	Di	sseminatio	Ad	option		After
	rızed	Dis	ssemination		n		of	A	doption of
		of	technology		of		new	nev	v technology
				te	echnology	tech	nology		(D. 1)
								59	(Reduction
Paddy	Direct sowing of paddy with		500		1500		56	1	in cost of
	drum seeder						cult		tivation upto
								1	Ks 10,000
		Non	-Crop Activi	ties					
							Chang	e in l	Income due
			Prod	uctiv	vity/Yield		to	inter	vention
Type of					1			of C	DFT
Non –	Technologies		ed Before After		Before		·e	After	
Crop	assessed/demonstrated/populari	zed			After		Adoption		Adoption
Activities	1 1		Adoption	of	Adoption	of	of		of
			new		new		new		new
			technolog	y	technolo	gy	technol	ogy	technolog
Animals	Supply of area specific Min	ərəl							у
Dairy	Mixture to augment production	vitv	5 5 litres		7 litres		362		425
cattle	in Dairy cattle	tle			/ 1100		502		120

Note: Crops include, Cereals, Pulses, Horticulture, and Non- Crop includes Animals/Fishery/Poultry, Farm Machinery, Agriculture Enterprises

Box item for APR 2023(similar to APR 2022)

Name and contact details of farmer, few lines of farmers statement / achievement, good quality photo.

1. KVK Mamnoor demonstrated technology for the composite carp culture in my fish pond of 0.5 acres. The fishfingerlings were stocked with 1500 fingerlings in the fish pond. During 8 months of culture period using fish floating pellet feed, probiotics, and water sanitizers (Iodine, BKC), the fish were harvested, yielding 1.5 tonnes and a total amount of 1,50,000, with an expenditure cost of 70,000 and a total benefit of 80,000.



U. Ravi, Perikavedu, Warangal

2. As per the suggestions of KVK, Mamnoor Sri Inna Reddy took up crop diversification and planted red apple Ber in 2 acres of land. During the first year the initial investment was 1.5 lakhs and he realized profit of 1.5 lakhs. During second year farmer realized net profit of 4.0 lakhs with an investment of Rs one lakh



Mr.P.Innareddy, Gunturpally, Hanmakonda

3. Mr. KanooriRudraji, resident of village Mallakpalley, Hanmakonda district of Telangana started dairy farming initially with 3 buffaloes in 2021. Upon his visit to KVK Mamnoor got scientific guidance on scientific dairy farming, he has purchased 10 animals. With the scientific guidance and training provided by KVK Mamnoor scientists, the milk production of his animals increased and ranging between 9-10 lit/day. He is now getting about 100 lit of milk/ day and earning about Rs. 50-60,000 per month. The scientific guidance of feeding, preventive health care and other management practices helped him to save expenditure per unit of buffalo and the expenditure on the animal health reduced considerably.



Mr. KanooriRudraji ,Mallakpally, Hanmakonda district

<u>One page report on skilling - outcome of skilling - entrepreneurship development</u> programmes conducted, enterprises established, handholding by KVK - outcome in terms of income, employment generated etc. One case of successful technology application and dissemination: a technology which has passed through OFT, FLD, Trainings, Mainstream Extension (State Department of Agriculture), large scale adoption by farmers (in terms of area, additional income, input savings, saving of natural resources *etc.*)

Sex Sorted Semen Technology

Sex Sorted Semen technology allows farmers and breeders to pre-determine the sex of offspring in cattle/buffalo leading to more efficient and sustainable breeding practices.

Background: Local cattle/buffalo owned by the farmers are low yielding and non descriptive in nature. In conventional method of AI & natural mating there is a possibility of getting the sex ratio of 50:50. Farmers are not interested in rearing male calves due to mechanization and also require feed and health care management. Hence not economical.

How Sex-Sorted Semen Works: Sex-sorted semen is produced through a meticulous process that separates sperm based on the differences in DNA content between X and Y chromosomes. Sperm cells containing X chromosomes (female-producing) are slightly larger and contain more DNA than those carrying Y chromosomes (male-producing). Flow cytometry can identify and sort these sperm cells into separate collections.

Objectives:

- To promote use of sex sorted semen for production of female calves with 90% accuracy.
- To enhancing milk production and farmers income through production of female calves.
- To make sex sorted semen technology affordable to farmer's thereby increasing acceptability of artificial insemination with use of sex sorted semen.

Implementation

- This technology was taken up as a Front Line Demonstration (FLD) in the year 2021 at KVK Mamnoor adopted villages.
- Purchased elite Sahiwal bull sexed semen straws from BAIF, Pune, Maharashtra. The pedigree lactation of selected bull's dam was 4800 liters.
- The artificial insemination with sexed semen was carried out with the help of gopalamitras of DLDA and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of Animal Husbandry department, Warangal.
- Pregnancy diagnosis was done after three months of the Insemination by the KVK scientists

SL. No	Year	Sexed semen straws distribut ed	No of animals conceived	% of concepti on	No of Female calves born	Remarks
1	2000-21	100	40.0	40.0	15	25 Aborted, Sold & still births
2	2021-22	50	26.0	52.0	10	16 Aborted, Sold & still births
3	2022-23	50	28.0	56.0	12	The remaining are in different stages of conception
4	2023-24	50	-	-	-	In progress

Outcome

Impact

The results are quite encouraging in getting the female calves and survived one female claf cost is approximately Eighty Thousand rupees. Based on the feed back of the farmers and University, TSLDA started implementing the sexed semen Insemination in Telanagana state.



Distribution of Sex Sorted Semen



Insemination with Sex Sorted Semen by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons



Pregnancy diagnosis by KVK scientists

Female calves born



<u>Linkages</u>

Functional linkage with different organizations

Name of organization	Nature of linkage
Department of Agriculture , Warangal Telangana	Joint Diagnostic visits and Joint Implementation of ATMA activities, Training programmes and Demonstrations.
ATMA Warangal	Conduct training & Awareness programmes
Sathguru Management Consultant, Hyderabad	Conduct trainings programmes
Mallareddy deemed University, Hyderabad	RAWEP of BSc Agriculture IV year students
FPO	Conduct awareness programmes & Trainings
NB The nature of linkage should be indicated in terms of	figure diagnostic survey joint implementation participation in

NB The nature of linkage should be indicated in terms of joint diagnostic survey, joint implementation, participation in meeting, contribution received for infrastructural development, conducting training programmes and demonstration or any other

AWARDS and RECOGNITIONS



KVK, KVK Staff, KVK Contact Farmers etc. at district, state, national and international level

supported by copies of certificates and photographs

Dr.Ch.Sowmya SMS(Agronomy) selected for receiving Best Employee - Commendation Certificate from Warangal

Prof.N.Rajanna received Best Employee Award from District Collector & Magistrate, Warangal occasion of Telangana



Awareded to KVK Mamnoor Warangal fgor winning the III place for reporting in Whatsup for the year 2022 on occation of Annaul Zonal Workshop 2023



receiving Best Employee -Commendation Certificate from Warangal District Collector on



Dr.R.Arunjyothi SMS(Home Science) receiving Appreciation Certificate from Sri Lachiram Bhukiya Commissioner, Dept .of Fisheries Govt.of Telangana on the occasion of Talk on 'Fish as food' during the Fish Food Fest



Important Visitors to KVKs during 2023 (with photographs)

1. On 10th January 2023, Additional Collector, Mulugu and DRDA APD visited KVK Mamnoor. Dr.N.Rajanna, Programme Coordinator briefed about mandated activities of KVK and its outreach to farmers. She interacted with Scientists of all disciplines followed by visit to demonstration unit of Azolla, Vermicompost, poultry unit, nutrigarden and fish pond.



2. Dr.Mahender, Director of Extension, PVNRTVU, Hyderabad and Dr.N.Rajanna programme Coordinator KVK Mamnoor visited dairy farms of farmer at Errabelli village, Velaru (Mdl), Hanmakonda and observe the dairy unit fodder plot.



3. Hanmakonda District Sports officer along with AD (AH) and Veterinary Doctor has visited the KVK Mamnoor on 21st February 2023 for Sweet Potato vines which is fodder variety highly suitable for feeding to sheep and Goat. Dr.N.Rajanna Programme Coordinator & Head, has explained the nutritive value and methods and importance of feeding of Sweet Potato vines to sheep and Goat. Later the vines have been supplied to DSO for further propagation at his newly developed Sheep farm under NLM.



4. I.Puja, SP and her team have visited KVK Mamnoor. Dr N. Rajanna, Prl. Scientist & Head explained about the activities carried out by KVK. Later SP and her team visited the different demo units of the KVK. Programme Coordinator & Head, other scientists explained about demo units (Azolla mother unit, vermicompost, poultry unit, fodder crops like sweet potato,CO-4, Hybrid Napier, ABPN-1,Red Napier, Hedge lucerne, stylo, Mango & Gauvo orchids, Apiculture unit, Fish pond)4. After visiting SP madam requested to extend the technical support in soil and water testing for establishing fish pond and poultry unit at their PTC. Scientists involved i.e. PC and Head, KVK Mamnoor. SMS (LPM), SMS(Aquaculture), and Officials involved1. I. Pooja, SP, Principal, Police Training Centre, Warangal.2. M. Srinivas, DSP3. Bikshapathi, DSP4. Kashiram, Inspector5. Chandrashekar, Inspector.



PHOTOS

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







Off campus training programme on cage culture

Training programme on Improving animal health practices to livestock farmers to control antimicrobial resistance



Animal Health Camp



Creating awareness on Parthenium ill effects to the students during parthenium awareness week



Honb'le DDG Dr US Goutham adminstering the deworming medicine to cow calf during animal health camp held at Manikyapuram of Jangaon village FLD on Mineral licks in goats





Dr Shaik N Meera Distributing the PVNRTVU mineral mixture in KISAN MELA conducted in colloboration with ICAR-NMRI

Dr Shaik N Meera Director, ICAR-ATARI addressing the gathering during AH camp



visit of stall by DE, PVNRTVU along with all district officials of line departments during the Kisan Mela conducted under Special Cotton Project



Cotton spl project monitoring team visit



Distribution of medicines during AH camp conducted under Pashudhan Jagrithi Abhiyan



KVK_Mamnoor - Dr B.Ekambaram Director of Research, PVNRTVU distributing the medicine kit during the awareness camp organised under Pashudhan Jagrithi Abhiyan at Kataram of Bhupalpally district



KVK_Mamnoor_Calf deworming in AH camp conducted under Pashudhan Jagrithi Abhiyan



KVK Mamnoor - Release of Extension literature (Brochure on HDPS cotton cultivation) during kisan mela under NFSM Cotton



Administering Panch Pran pledge under Meri mati meri desh campaign



