

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2005-2006

1. KVK Code : *To be given by Zonal coordinating Unit.*

2. Name of the KVK : Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nayagarh, Orissa.

3. Address of KVK : At - Panipoila, P.O. - Balugaon,
Dist. - Nayagarh, State - Orissa.
PIN - 752070

(a) Telegraphic Address : Not available

(b) Telephone Numbers :

	STD Code	Phone No.
Office	0674	2335210
Residence	0674	2595283
Mobile	9437279444	

(c) E-mail Address : mituskpanda@yahoo.co.in

4. Name of the Host Institution : Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology

5. Address of Host Institution : P.O. - Bhubaneswar, Dist. – Khurda,
State - Orissa, PIN – 751003.

(a) Telegraphic Address : AGRITECH

(b) Telephone Nos. with STD :

	STD Code	Phone No.
Office	0674	2402677
Residence	0674	2561606
Fax	0674	2407780

(c) E-mail Address : ouatmain@hotmail.com.

6. Staff Position (as on 31st March, 2006) :

Sl. No.	Designation	Name*	Discipline	Highest degree	Pay scale with present basic pay.	Date of joining	SC/ST /OBC/ GEN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Training Organizer	Dr.S.K.Panda	Entomology	Ph.D	12,000-18,300 13,680/-	08.08.04	Gen
2.	Training Associate	Mr.P.K.Banerjee	Extn.Edn.	M.Sc(Ag)	12,000-18,300 13,260/-	11.02.05	Gen
3.	Training Associate	Mr.S.Biswal	Agronomy	M.Sc(Ag)	10,000-15,300 11,650/-	10.03.06	Gen
4.	Training Associate	Dr.G.Das	Horticulture	Ph.D	8,000-13,500 8,000/-	24.01.05	Gen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

5.	Training Associate	Mrs.G.Subudhi	Home Sc.	M.Sc (H.Sc)	8,000-13,500 8,000/-	25.02.05	Gen
6.	Training Associate	Mr.A.K.Swain	Fishery Sc.	M.F.Sc	8,000-13,500 8,000/-	11.03.05	Gen
7.	Training Associate	Vacant	Plant Prot.	-	-	-	-
8.	Training Assistant	Mrs.C.Mohanty	Horticulture	M.Sc(A g)	5,500-9,000 5,500/-	18.01.06	Gen
9.	Farm Manager	Mr.B.K.Panda	Horticulture	M.Sc(A g)	5,500-9,000 5,500/-	27.01.06	Gen
10.	ComputerAssistant	Miss.R.Praharaj	-	B.Sc(Zo ol)	5,500-9,000 5,500/-	10.03.06	Gen
11.	Office Suptd-cum- Accountant	Mr.K.Rahman	-	B.A	4,750-9,000 4,750/-	07.03.06	Gen
12.	Jr.Steno-cum- computer Operater.	Mr.L.K.Das	-	B.A	4,000-6,000 5,000/-	01.02.05	Gen
13.	Driver-cum- Mechanic	Mr.P.K.Barik, P.L. working against the post.	-	10 th Pass	2,550-3,200 3,140/-	02.05.05	OBC
14.	Driver-cum - Mechanic	Mr.U.Mohanty	-	6 th Pass	3,050-4,590 4,135/-	01.03.06	Gen
15.	Supporting staff	Mr.P.C.Bhol	-	Matricu lation	2,550-3,200 3,140/-	05.01.05	OBC
16.	Supporting staff	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-

* For those staff who are in position.

7. Total land with KVK : 21.73 ha.

a. Under Building	1.50 ha.
b. Under Demn.Units.	0.40 ha.
c. Under Crops	2.00 ha.
d. Orchard/Agro-forestry	6.50 ha.
e. Others	11.33 ha.

8. Infrastructure facilities* :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit (No)	Plinth area Sq.meter)	Stage		Cost (Estimate for New Building)
				Incomplete	Complete	
1.	Administrative building (479.55.m ²)	1	479.55	Incomplete		Rs.35,01,600/-
2.	Farmer's hostel (200 Sq.m)	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Staff quarters (100 Sq.m)	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Demonstration Unit (in ha) / (20 Sq.m)	-	-	-	-	-

* Give details with plinth area.

9. Details of KVK Bank Account :

Sl. No	Particulars	Name of the Bank	Location	Account No
1.	With Host Institute	State Bank of India	OUAT branch	
2.	With the KVK	State Bank of India	Nayagarh	01000050271

10. Description of Agro-Climatic Zone and farming situations of the district:

The district of Nayagarh comes under East and South Eastern Coastal Plane Agro climatic zone and is situated between 20.5°N to 20.24°N latitude and 85.5°E to 85.12°E longitude. The geographical area of the district is 4242 sq.km. (3, 94,110ha) of which 1, 36,841 ha are under cultivation. Out of three types of cultivated area, high land consists of 40% (53,192ha); medium land 34% (46,866ha) and low land 26% (36.783ha).The area of the district can be characterized as rain fed with low irrigation potential and major portion falling under hilly terrains, high lands & forests. The soil is sandy loam type; average annual rainfall 1449mm. and the cropping intensity is 140%.

11. Thrust areas identified through PRA, Survey or any other method:

- i. Varietal replacement of extra early and early duration paddy in rain-fed uplands.
- ii. Cultivation of new location specific HYV paddy in medium and low lands.
- iii. Crop substitution from paddy to more remunerative non-paddy crops like maize, groundnut and vegetables in up lands.
- iv. Need based application of eco-friendly pesticides and bio-control agents in the IMP practice for effective control of sugarcane pests and diseases.
- v. INM practices including balanced use of chemical and bio-fertilizers, in corporation of crop residues, use of micro nutrients specially in Cole crops and vegetables as well as application of FYM, green manures and compost to restore soil fertility and sustainable crop production.
- vi. Scientific method of freshwater fish production including composite pisciculture, “scampi” prawn culture and integrated pisciculture practices.

- vii. Remunerative agro based enterprises like preparation of value added products such as jam, jelly, squash, ketchup, pickle etc., mushroom production, breeding of ornamental fish, bee- keeping, poultry farming and floriculture for self employment of rural youths and SHGs.

12. Training Achievement -On Campus:

A. Training of farmers / farm-women (period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Discipline / Title of Training	Duration days	No. of Participants											
		SC			ST			Other			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<i>Horticulture</i>													
1. Commercial cultivation of Drumstick.	1	8	0	8	6	6	12	0	1	1	14	7	21
2. Cultivation of tuber crops.	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	22	23	0	23
3. Control of flower and fruit drop in Mango and Coconut	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	21	0	21	22	0	22
Total	5	10	0	10	6	6	12	43	1	44	59	7	66
<i>Plant Protection</i>													
1. Pest and diseases of summer vegetables and their management	2	12	0	12	0	0	0	13	0	13	25	0	25
2. Safe use of pesticides	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	25
3. Use of Neem as Pesticide	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	21	3	24	22	3	25
Total	5	13	0	13	0	0	0	59	3	62	72	3	75
<i>Women in agriculture</i>													
1. Preservation of fruits and vegetables	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	23	23
2. Preparation of various mushroom products	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
3. Preparation of Agarbati	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	25	25
Total	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	69	69	0	73	73

Fisheries														
1. Composite fish Culture.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	25
2. Pond management in fish culture.	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	25	0	25
Total	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	46	0	46	50	0	50
Grand Total	20	27	4	31	6	6	12		148	73	221	181	83	264

Summary of training for farmers / farm-women (period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Subject	No of Programme	Duration (days)	No. of Participants											
			SC			ST			Other			Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Horticulture	3	5	10	0	10	6	6	12	43	1	44	59	7	66
Plant Protection	3	5	13	0	13	0	0	0	59	3	62	72	3	75
Women in Agril.	3	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	69	69	0	73	73
Fisheries	2	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	46	0	46	50	0	50
Total	11	20	27	4	31	6	6	12	148	73	221	181	83	264

B. Training of Rural Youths (period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Discipline / Title of training	Duration (days)	No. of Participants												
		SC			ST			Other			Total			
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Horticulture														
1.Nursery raising and techniques of propagation of fruit crops.	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	0	6
Total	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	0	6
Agril. Extension														
1.Formation of Agro consultancy.	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	15	0	15
2.Leadership development for Community work.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	15	0	15
3.Techniques of organizing SHG for self sustainability.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	15	0	15
Total	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	45	0	45

Women in agriculture													
1.Management of house rat.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
2.Commercial cultivation of Dhingri mushroom.	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	25	25
Total	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	50	50
Fisheries													
1.Ornamental fish culture	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	19	20	0	20
Total	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	19	20	0	20
Grand Total	21	3	2	5	0	0	0	68	48	116	71	50	121

Summary of training for Rural Youth (period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Subject	No. of Programme	Duration (day)	No. of Participant											
			SC			ST			Other			Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Horticulture	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	0	6
Agril.Extension	3	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	44	0	44	45	0	45
Women in Agril.	2	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	50	50
Fisheries	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	19	20	0	20
Total	7	21	3	2	5	0	0	0	68	48	116	71	50	121

C. Training of in-service Personnel (Period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Title of Training	Duration (Day)	No. of Participant											
		SC			ST			Other			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Agril.Extension													
1.Agro ecosystem analysis for resource characterization.	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	15	0	15	17	0	17
2.Community organization, Team building, capacity building and project management.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	8	1	9	9	2	11
Total	7	3	1	4	0	0	0	23	1	24	26	2	28

Summary of training for In-service Personnel (Period : from April 2005 to March 2006)

Subject	No. of Programme	Duration (day)	No. of Participant											
			SC			ST			Other			Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Agril.Extension	2	7	3	1	4	0	0	0	23	1	24	26	2	28
Total	2	7	3	1	4	0	0	0	23	1	24	26	2	28

13. Training Achievement - Off Campus :

A. Training of farmer / farm-women (Period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Title of Training	Duration (day)	No. of Participant											
		SC			ST			Other			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production													
1. Water and nutrient mgt. in Oilseed crops.	2	5	0	5	1	0	1	19	0	19	25	0	25
2. Sugarcane ratoon mgt.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	25
Total:	4	5	0	5	1	0	1	44	0	44	50	0	50
Horticulture													
1. Improved method of pointed gourd cultivation.	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	23	0	23	26	0	26
2. Growing of early vegetables for higher profit.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	29	29	0	29
3. Papaya cultivation.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	25
4. Tissue culture banana Cultivation.	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	19	0	19	23	0	23
Total:	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	96	0	96	103	0	103
Plant Protection													
1. IPM in rice.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	23	0	23
2. Insect pest of cole crops and their management.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	25
3. Pest and diseases of Solanaceous crops and their Management.	2	6	0	6	0	0	0	19	0	19	25	0	25
4. Biological control of sugarcane borers.	2	7	5	12	4	4	8	3	2	5	14	11	25
5. Management of eriophyid mite in coconut.	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	15	0	15	20	0	20
Total:	10	17	5	22	5	4	9	85	2	87	107	11	118
Women in Agriculture													
1. Cultivation of paddy straw mushroom	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
2. Cultivation of paddy straw Mushroom.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
3. Planning and mgt. of nutritional garden.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
4. Medicinal plants for Home Garden.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	25	25
Total:	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	100	100

Fisheries													
1. Fingerling production.	2	5	0	5	0	0	0	20	0	20	25	0	25
2. Integrated fish farming.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	25	0	25
Total:	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	45	0	45	50	0	50
Grand Total	32	39	6	40	6	4	10	270	101	371	310	111	421

Summary of training for farmer/farm-women (period: from April 2005 to March 2006)

Subject	No. of Programme	Duration (day)	No. of Participant											
			SC			ST			Other			Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Crop Production	2	4	5	0	5	1	0	1	44	0	44	50	0	50
Horticulture	4	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	96	0	96	103	0	103
Plant Protection	5	10	17	5	22	5	4	9	85	2	87	107	11	118
Women in Agril	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	100	100
Fisheries	2	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	45	0	45	50	0	50
Total	17	32	39	6	40	6	4	10	270	101	371	310	111	421

B. Training of Rural Youth (Period : from April 2005 to March 2006)

Title of Training	Duration (day)	No. of Participant												
		SC			ST			Other			Total			
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Women in Agriculture														
1. Commercial cultivation of dhingri mushroom	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
Total:	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
Grand Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25

Summary of training for Rural Youth (Period : from April 2005 to March 2006)

Subject	No. of Programme	Duration (day)	No. of Participant											
			SC			ST			Other			Total		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Women in Agril.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25
Total	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	25	25

14. Result of Front Line Demonstration:

(A) Oilseeds (Year: 2005-2006):

Crop	Season	Area (ha.)	Area (ha.)		No. of farmers / Demn.			Remarks
			Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Other	Total	
Groundnut	Kharif	5	5	5	2	9	11	Var.Smruti was given.
Groundnut	Rabi	5	5	5	7	8	15	Var.TMV-2 was given.

Proof photographs with title at the back of photographs in pencil attached.

(B) Pluses (Year: 2005 – 2006):

Crop	Season	Area (ha)	Area (ha)		No of farmers/Demn.			Remarks
			Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Other	Total	
Green-gram	Rabi	5	5	5	4	11	15	Nayagarh local grown with fertilizer and plant protection measures.

Proof photographs with title at the back of photographs in pencil attached.

(C) Farming situation and results of demonstration on Oilseed crops:

Crop	Season	Sowing Date	Harvesting Date	Situation	Soil type	Agro-climatic Zone	Previous crop pattern	Status of NPK	Rainfall Distribution
Groundnut	Kharif 05	4.07.05 to 13.07.05	6.11.05 to 17.11.05	High to medium land.	Sandy loam to loamy	East and SE coastal plane zone.	Fallow/local moong	Medium to low	Normal
Groundnut	Rabi 05-06	03.01.06 to 17.01.06	20.4.06 to 28.4.06	High to medium land.	Loamy sandy to clay loam	-Do-	Paddy	Medium to low	Normal

Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield of Demonstration (q/ha)				Increase in Yield (%)	Cost of addl. cash (Rs/ha)	
			Highest	Lowest	Avg.	Local Check		Demo.	Local Check
Smruti	11	5	9.2	6.0	7.5	5.0	50	4500/-	3000/-
TMV-2	15	5	18.3	14.5	15.5	10.0	55	5270/-	3400/-

(D) Farming situation and results of demonstration on pulse crops:

Crop	Season	Sowing Date	Harvesting Date	Situation	Soil type	Agro-climatic Zone	Previous crop pattern	Status of NPK	Rainfall distribution
Moong Variety Nayagarh local	Rabi 2005 - 2006	28.1.06 to 31.2.06	6.04.06 to 14.04.06	Medium to low land.	Sandy loam to clay loam	East and SE coastal plane zone.	Kharif paddy only.	Medium to low	Normal

Variety	No. of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield of Demonstration (q/ha)				Increase in Yield (%)	Cost of additional cash (Rs/ha)	
			Highest	Lowest	Avg.	Local Check		Demo.	Local Check
Nayagarh local	15	5	8.7	5.3	7.5	4.8	56.25%	2344/-	1500/-

(E) Analytical review of component demn. (Cropwise separate table required) :

(1) Groundnut (Kharif 2005):

Component	Farming situation	Average yield	Local check yield	Percentage increase in Productivity over Local yield
1. Seed Variety "Smruti" 2. Plant Protection (Bavistin & Chloropyriphos)	High & Medium land	7.5 q/ha	5.0 q/ha	50 %

(2) Groundnut (Rabi 2005 - 2006):

Component	Farming situation	Average yield	Local check yield	Percentage increase in Productivity over Local yield
1. Seed Variety "TMV-2" 2. Plant Protection (Bavistin & Chloropyriphos)	High & Medium land	15.5q/ha	10.0q/ha	55%

(3) Greengram (Rabi 2005 - 2006):

Component	Farming situation	Average yield	Local check yield	Percentage increase in Productivity over Local yield
1. Rhizobium culture. 2. Fertilizer Management. 3. Plant Protection (Bavistin & Chloropyriphos).	Medium to low land.	7.50q/ha	4.80q/ha	56.25%

(F) Technical Feedback:

1. Smruti variety of Groundnut was found to be a good substitute to paddy in rain fed up land during kharif season.
2. Groundnut could be successfully cultivated in Rabi season with little management and protection against white ants and tikka diseases.
3. Cultivation of Greengram with rhizobium culture, SSP application and spraying against pod borer increased the productivity by 56 percent over local check..

(G) Farmer's reaction:

1. Performance of groundnut varieties *Smruti* and *TMV-2* were appreciated by the farmers.
2. Farmers realized that seed treatment and control against white ants in Groundnut help increase the yield.
3. Farmers appreciated the increase in yield of locally preferred greengram variety *Nayagarh local* by treatment with rhizobium culture, application of SSP and spraying against pod borer.

(H) Extension and Training activities:

Field Days organized		Farmers' Training	
Date	Number of Participants	Date	Number of Participants
04.11.2005	40	Nil	Nil
25.03.2006	40	Nil	Nil
29.03.2006	30	Nil	Nil

(I) Result of FLDs Other than Oilseed and Pulse Crops (Year 2005 – 2006):

Crop / Enterprise	Season	Area (ha)/ Unit	Area (ha) / Units		No of farmers / Demonstration.			Remarks
			Proposed	Actual	SC/ST	Other	Total	
1. Med. Duration rice for rain fed upland.	Kharif 2005.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2	8	10	Var. <i>Pratikshya</i> Yielded 10% extra over local check.
2. IPM in rice	Kharif 2005	2.80	2.80	2.80	-	10	10	Demn.plot yielded 26% more than local.
3. Paira cropping of field pea in up land rice.	Rabi 05- 06	1.00	1.00	1.00	3	7	10	Av.yield of field pea was 6quintal/ha.
4. Growing wilt resistant HYV tomato.	Rabi 05- 06	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	10	10	BT-12 var.yielded 350 quintal/ha.
5. Cultivation of tissue culture banana.	Kharif 2005.	50 plant	50	50	2	3	5	Average yield per plant was 52.5 kg.
6. Introduction of Elephant foot yam var. <i>Gajendra</i> .	Kharif 2005.	100kg tuber	10	10	7	3	10	Average weight of yam was 3.5 kg per plant.
7. Introduction of Ginger var. <i>suprava</i> .	Kharif 2005.	0.053	5	5	2	3	5	Av.yield from demn. plot was 756q/ha.
8. Introduction of capsicum.	Rabi 05- 06	0.03	10	10	2	8	10	Av.yield from demn. plot was 196 q/ha.
9. Biological control of Sugarcane borer.	Kharif 2005.	10.00	10	25	4	21	25	Av. 102 q/ha extra yield obtained from Demn.plot over local.
10. Composite Fish Culture.	Kharif 2005.	10.00	10	10	3	7	10	Av.wt. of fish from Demn.pond was 855g.
11. Integrated Fish Farming.	Kharif 2005.	6.00	10	10	2	8	10	Good growth of fish & Banana plantation.
12. Ornamental Fish Culture.	Kharif 2005.	10	10	10	-	10	10	<i>Gopi, Mulli & Platy</i> Spp were successful.
13. Introduction of Bee keeping.	Kharif 2005.	8	8	8	2	6	8	Colony growth is satisfactory.
14. IPM in Brinjal.	Rabi 05-06	0.40	5	5	2	3	5	Av. yield from demn. plot was 248 q/ha.
15. Microbial Control of Brinjal F & S borer.	Rabi 05- 06	0.20	10	10	2	8	10	Av. yield from demn. plot was 223 q/ha.
16. Paddy straw mushroom cultivation.	Kharif 2005	50	10	10	-	10	10	Average yield per bed was 1.45kg.
17. Oyster mushroom cultivation.	Rabi 05-06	50	10	10	-	10	10	Average yield per bed was 1.70 kg.

18. Development of Nutritional Garden.	Kharif-Rabi 05-06	0.10	0.10	0.10	2	8	10	Average vegetable yield/year/unit was 183kg.
19. Introduction of <i>Banaraja</i> Poultry.	Rabi 05-06	10	10	10	10	-	10	Av.wt.of Chick in 16 weeks was 1.52kg.

(J) Farming situation and results of demonstration on other than oilseed and pulse crops.

Crop	Season	Sowing Date	Harvesting Date	Situation	Soil type	Agro-climatic Zone	Previous crop pattern	Status of NPK	Rainfall distribution
Upland rice.	Kh-2005	10.06.05 to 12.06.05	10.11.05 to 21.11.05	Upland	Sandy Loam to clay loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Rabi Pulses/ Rice	Low to medium	Normal
IPM in rice.	Kh-2005	22.06.05 to 27.06.05	26.11.05 to 30.11.05	Medium & Low Land.	Sandy Loam to clay loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Rabi Pulses/ Rice	Low to medium	Normal
Paira cropping of field pea	Rabi 2005-06	23.11.05 to 28.11.05	29.01.06 to 27.02.06	Med.& Low Land.	Clay loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Kharif Paddy	Low to medium	Normal
Wilt Res. HYV tomato.	Rabi 2005-06	12.12.05 to 16.12.05	07.03.06 to 15.03.06	Upland	Sandy Loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Paddy	Medium to High	Normal
Tissue culture banana.	Kh-2005.	05.07.05 to 11.07.05	17.03.06 to 23.03.06	Kitchen Garden	Loamy to Clay loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Vegetables/ Fallow	Medium to High	Normal
Elephant foot yam.	Kh-2005.	10.05.05 to 18.05.05	23.12.05 to 28.12.05	Kitchen Garden	Clay loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Fallow	Medium to High	Normal
Ginger var. <i>suprava</i>	Kh-2005.	12.06.05 to 17.06.05	02.02.06 to 06.02.06	Upland	Loamy	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Colocacia	Medium to High	Normal
Capsicum.	Rabi 05-06	05.01.06 to 8.1.06	22.02.06 to 13.3.06	Upland	Sandy Loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Vegetable	Medium to High	Normal
Control of S.Cane borer.	Kh-2005.	12.02.05 to 18.02.05	22.11.05 to 30.11.05	Up /Medium land	Sandy Loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Sugar cane	Medium to High	Normal
Composite Fish Culture	Kh-2005.	29.08.05 to 03.09.05	24.04.06 to 07.05.06	Pond	Submerged	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Local Fishes	Low	Normal
Integrated Fish Farming	Kh-2005.	26.08.05 to 30.08.05	05.05.06 to 18.05.06	Pond	Submerged	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Only Fish	Low	Normal

Ornamental Fish Culture	Kh-2005.	24.12.05 to 30.12.05	Continuing.	Courtyard	-	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Nil	-	Normal
Bee Keeping	Rabi 05-06	30.12.05 to 03.01.06	Continuing.	Courtyard	Sandy Loam to Clayey	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Unused space	-	Normal
IPM in Brinjal.	Rabi 05-06	28.11.05 to 30.11.05	23.02.06 to 17.03.06	Upland	Sandy Loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Seasonal Vegetable	Medium to low	Normal
Microbial Control of Brinjal F & S borer.	Rabi 05-06	22.11.05 to 30.11.05	02.02.06 to 23.03.06	Upland	Sandy Loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	vegetables	Medium to low	Normal
Paddy straw mushroom cultivation.	Kh-2005	16.07.05 to 20.07.05	27.07.05 to 10.08.05	Home stead	Clayey	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Unused space	-	Normal
Oyster mushroom cultivation.	Rabi 05-06	17.12.05 to 24.12.05	04.01.06 to 11.01.06	Home stead	Sandy Loam to Clayey	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Unused space	-	Normal
Nutritional Garden	Kh. & Rabi 05-06	15.06.05 to 13.03.06	23.07.05 to 10.05.06	Kitchen garden	Sandy Loam	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	Fallow	Medium	Normal
<i>Banaraja</i> Poultry rearing	Rabi 05-06	08.02.06	Continuing.	Back yard	-	East & SE Coastal Plane Zone	-	-	Normal

Variety	N o. of farmers	Area (ha) /Unit	Yield of Demonstration (q/ha)				Increase in Yield (%)	Cost of additional cash (Rs/ha)	
			Highest	Lowest	Avg.	Local Check		Demo.	Local Check
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Midium land rice.	10	2.80	44.60	40.25	42.40	38.50	10.13	2335/-	1680/-
IPM in rice.	10	2.80	46.60	42.00	43.30	34.40	25.87	4015/-	2500/-
Paira cropping of field pea	10	1.00	7.5	4.8	6.0	-	-	1600/-	-
Wilt Res. HYV tomato.	10	0.50	285.0	197.0	214.4	162.0	32.35	8700/-	6350/-
Tissue	5	50 plant	485.6	403.0	445.0	360.0	23.61	6000/-	4500/-

Culture banana.										
Elephant foot yam.	10	100kg tuber	266	193	243	-	-	1500/-	-	
Ginger var. <i>suprava</i>	5	0.053	135.0	116.5	127.6	-	-	6800/-	-	
Capsicum.	10	0.03	188.0	163.0	186.0	-	-	4800/-	-	
control of S.Cane borer.	25	10.00	134	109	122	102	19.60	5000/-	4000/-	
Composite Fish Culture	10	10.00	32.0	21.0	27.5	16.0	711.86	6600/-	2400/-	
Integrated Fish Farming	10	6.00	43.5	38.5	40.0	18.0	122.2	8500/-	2500/-	
Ornamental Fish Culture	10	10	New install	New install	-	-	-	2000/-	-	
Bee Keeping	8	8	New install	New install	-	-	-	1500/-	-	
IPM in Brinjal.	5	0.40	287.0	235.0	248.0	174.0	42.53	5250/-	4300/-	
Micro bial Control of Brinjal F & S borer.	10	0.20	280.0	195.0	223.0	170.0	31.18	4700/-	3600/-	
Paddy straw mush room cultivn.	10	50 beds	1.7	1.3	1.4	-	-	1250/-	-	
Oyster mush room cultivn.	10	100 bags	1.9	1.4	1.6	-	-	1200/-	-	
Nutritional Garden	10	0.10	315	265	283	134	111.2	2200/-	800/-	
<i>Bana raja</i> Poultry rearing	10	10	Laying stage not reached.	Laying stage not reached.	-	60-80 eggs /year/hen	-	120/- year/hen	-	

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained:

1. Medium duration rice for rain fed med. land	HYV Pratikshya yielded 10.13% extra over the existing popular variety Swarna masuri in rain fed med.land.Considering its grain quality and yield. The variety has become popular among the farmers of the district.
2. IPM in rice	Rice var.surendra having multiple resistances to insect pests with a single appln.of bio-pesticides against leaf folder, at the flag leaf stage contributed 26% higher yield over the local check in rain fed situation.
3. Paira cropping of field pea in up land rice.	Farmers are convinced that pea is better & more remunerative substitute of moong and urad as paira crop. However, to have better germination and good plant stand,pea seed should be sown one day after draining out of water from the yield.
4 Growing wilt resistant HYV tomato	The yield performance of BT-12 tomato was highly satisfactory with increase of 32% yield over the local check. The variety had no wilt incidence as against about 6-9% in local varieties. However, the quality of fruit does not fetch good

	market price because of thin skin and low keeping quality.
5. Cultivation of tissue culture banana.	The banana varieties <i>Robusta and D.C</i> were introduced for the first time by KVK. The varieties shown excellent performance (Av. yield of 52.5 kg/plant) without any disease & pest incidence and were well accepted by the farmers. There is increased demand for more tissue culture banana plants from the farming community. However, local people do not prefer the green skin colour of these bananas.
6. Introduction of Elephant foot yam var. <i>Gajendra</i>	Elephant foot yam Vr. <i>Gajendra</i> gained popularity in tribal areas of the district. Farmers accept this new crop because of its palatability, low cost of cultivation and high return.
7. Introduction of Ginger var. <i>Suprava</i>	Cultivation of Ginger was introduced for the first time by KVK. The performance of variety <i>suprava</i> was quite encouraging with an average yield of 116.5 q/ha. Due to more return in comparison to other local upland crops, farmers showed much interest in growing Ginger, which has adaptability to local agro climatic situation.
8. Introduction of capsicum	Introduced successfully by KVK, the crop gained wide acceptance among the local farmers. With an average yield of 186q/ha. The fruit had good market demand with a remunerative price, which encouraged the farmers for its cultivation.
9. Biological control of Sugarcane borer.	Sugarcane growers were made aware of the biological control of sugarcane internode borers by using the egg parasites <i>T.chilonis</i> . Release of this parasite @ 50,000 per ha. Six times, effectively controlled the borer with a record of less than 5% as against 12% in near-by areas and increased the cane yield by about 20%.
10. Composite Fish Culture.	Growing of composite fish with Rohu, Catla and Mrigal gave more return of 71.86% over the local practice. The fish mortality was highly reduced due to scientific management practices as per guidance of KVK scientist, which encouraged the beneficiaries.
11. Integrated Fish Farming.	Growing fish along with Papaya & banana along the bond gave 122.2% more return to the farmers in comparison to growing fish alone. This has gained wide acceptance by the farmers.
12. Ornamental Fish Culture.	Growing livebearer ornamental fishes like Gopi, Platy and Mulli was found remunerative for the rural youth. They found it easy to manage & generate good income with less investment, time and labour.

13. Introduction of Bee keeping	Newly introduced bee-keeping practice was found very much encouraging for the rural youth. They have showed lot of interest in knowing the technique. The bee colonies are growing up well & will take more time for establishment as well as generating income.
14. IPM in Brinjal.	Proper monitoring of borer incidence, setting pheromone traps, clipping of affected shoots & spraying of neem oil in Brinjal gave extra yield of 42.53% over the traditional practice of spraying chemical pesticides alone.
15. Microbial control of Tomato fruit borer.	Microbial Control of tomato fruit borer with spraying of NPV @ 250 i.e per ha. thrice at 15 days interval starting from appreciable insect damage gave an extra yield of 31.2% over the local practice of persistent insecticides spraying. This microbial control was found effective against fruit & shoot borer and can reduce the environmental pollution as well as health hazards.
16. Paddy straw mushroom cultivation.	Rural women showed much interest in growing paddy straw mushroom and are quite satisfied with its successful performance (1.3 to 1.7 kg/bed). Some women SHG groups have shown interest for its commercial cultivation.
17. Oyster mushroom	Women farmers showed a great deal of interest in growing dhingiri mushroom. They are highly convinced with its output (1.4 to 1.9 kg/bag). They are also convinced about the profit from Oyster mushroom cultivation but apprehend its local marketing.
18. Development of Nutritional Garden.	Ten Nutritional gardens developed by rural women in village Khedapada & Koska during 2005-06, under the guidance of KVK, could able to supply an average of 283 kg of fresh seasonal vegetables/ year to the farm families as against 134 kg from the local check. The fruit tree saplings of mango, guava & papaya grown in the nutritional gardens are yet to contribute to family nutrition.
19. Introduction of <i>Banaraja</i> Poultry	The Banaraja breed of poultry introduced for the first time in a tribal village developed much interest & curiosity among people. The birds are growing well under the supervision of KVK scientists and the performance is yet to be judged.

15. On-farm Testing

(i) Subject: Agronomy

- a. Title of the experiment: Medium duration scented rice cultivation.
- b. Problem: Low return from existing scented rice.
- c. Hypothesis: Promising traditional rice varieties of other area may give higher return.

- d. Experiment year : I
- e. Plot size: 0.01 ha
- f. No.of farmers/replication: 5
- g. Date of sowing: 15.07.05
- h. Date of Harvesting: 27.11.05

i. Results with captions:

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ = Badsahabhog	19.8	18.7	20.2	21.3	19.5	19.90
T ₂ =Lilabati	18.6	17.6	18.7	19.5	18.8	18.64
T ₃ =Dubaraj	19.2	18.5	19.3	18.7	19.1	18.96
T ₄ =Acharamati	18.3	18.4	17.9	18.2	17.7	18.10
T ₅ =Local check	17.5	16.6	17.8	18.0	16.2	17.22

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: The test varieties yielded more than 18q/ha as against 17.2q/ha in local check. However, the traditional scented rice, Badsahabhog and Dubaraj performed better in Nayagarh district and yielded about 15% extra over the local check. These two varieties may be recommended for cultivation in the district.

(B)

- a. Title of the experiment: Weed control in Groundnut.
- b. Problem: Weed growth at an early stage of the crop leads to very low yield of up land rice
- c. Hypothesis: Use of chemical weedicide may effectively check the weed growth and increase the yield of groundnut.

- d. Experiment year – I
- e. Plot size:100 square meter
- f. No.of farmers/replication:
- g. Date of sowing: 23.06.05
- h. Date of Harvesting: 30.10.05

Weed count (No./m²) of groundnut in Defferent treatments

Treatment	Replication										Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
T ₁ = Farmer's practice	13	18.0	14.0	22.0	16.0	19.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	17.5
T ₂ = F.P. + Pre emergence application of Oxyflurofen @ 0.4kg a.i./ha.	7	10.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	11.0	9.0	5.0	7.0	13.0	8.6
T ₃ = Pre emergence appln. of weedicide alone.	9	12	10.0	11.0	8.0	14.0	12.0	8.0	10.0	14.0	10.8
T ₄ = Line sowing + Weedicide application.	12	13	11.0	12.0	9.0	16.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	16.0	12.8

Effect of treatments on yield (q/ha) of Groundnut during Kharif, 2005

Treatment	Replication										Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
T ₁ = Farmer's practice	2.1	1.75	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.88
T ₂ = F.P. + Pre emergence application of Oxyflurofen @ 0.4kg a.i./ha.	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.85
T ₃ = Pre emergence appln. of weedicide alone.	2.48	2.75	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.71
T ₄ = Line sowing + Weedicide application.	2.45	2.65	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.54

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: Pre-emergence application of Oxyflurofen @ 100g/ac along with farmer's practice was the best treatment with low weed plants and high yield. This was followed by pre-emergence application of Oxyflurofen alone.

(C) a. Title of the experiment: Phosphorous management in moong.

b. Problem: No use of fertilizer.

c. Hypothesis: Use of PSB may supplement Phosphorous to moong crop.

d. Experiment year – I

e. Plot size: 400 square meter

f. No.of farmers/replication: 5

g. Date of sowing: 15.12.05

h. Date of Harvesting: 13.03.06

i. Results with captions: Effects of treatments on yield of Moong (q/ha) during Rabi 2005-2006.

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ =Farmer's Practice (No Fertiliser)	4.8	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.46
T ₂ =Use of PSB	5.5	6.0	4.8	6.5	5.0	5.56
T ₃ =PSB + SSP (50%)	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.4	6.5	6.92
T ₄ =SSP alone	5.1	4.8	3.9	5.3	4.2	4.66

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: Treatment with PSB and SSP (50%) gave the highest yield in Rabi moong (6.92 q/ha) followed by the use of PSB alone (5.56 q/ha). Sole application of SSP gave a yield of 4.66q/ha. Due to slow release of Phosphorus. It is recommended to the farmers of Nayagarh district to go for the use of PSB along with SSP in moong for higher return.

(ii) Subject: Plant Protection.

A) a. Title of the experiment: Fruit and shoot borer in brinjal.

b. Problem: Low yields due to fruit & shoot borer damage.

- c Hypothesis: Timely management can appreciably reduce avoidable loss in brinjal.
- d. Experiment year – I
- e. Plot size: 100 square meter
- f. No.of farmers/replication: 5
- g. Date of sowing: 26.07.05
- h. Date of Harvesting: 11.11.05
- i. Results with captions:

Yield of Brinjal (q/ha) from diff. Treatment during Kharif 2005.

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ = Farmer's Practice	102	138	127	115	122	120.8
T ₂ = Need based appln.of Triazophos/Thiodicarb alternating with Cartap hydrochloride @ 0.25kg a.i./ha.	197	243	231	229	240	228.0
T ₃ =Appln.of neem cake @ 0.5q/ac. + Spraying of neem pesticide @ 3ml/l. of water at weekly interval.	161	147	154	166	150	115.6
T ₄ =Hand removal of affected shoot & fruits + spraying of neem pesticides @ 3ml/l.of water + Need based spray of Thiodicarb @ 0.075kg a.i./ha.	198	205	178	162	193	187.2

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: The best control against Brinjal fruit & shoot borer was obtained from Treatment No.2 i.e need based application of Triazophos/Thiodicarb alternating with Cartap Hydrochloride @ 0.25 kg a.i. per ha. However, the second best treatment i.e hand removal of affected shoot & fruits + spraying of neem pesticides @ 3ml/l. of water + Need based spray of Triazophos @ 0.5 kg a.i./ha may be recommended from the point of view of environmental safety.

B)

- a. Title of the experiment: Control of Diamond back moth in cauliflower.
- b. Problem: The most serious insect pest which threatens cole crop cultivation in the locality
- c. Hypothesis: Without effective chemical control of Diamond Back Moth commercial
Cultivation of cauliflower is not possible.
- d. Experiment year – II
- e. Plot size: 100 sq. meter
- f. No.of farmers/replication: 5
- g. Date of sowing: 1.10.05
- h. Date of Harvesting: 25.12.05

i. Results with captions:**Effect of insecticide spray on larval population (No./Leaf) of DBM**

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ = Farmer's Practice (Spraying of Endosulfan & monocrotophos)	10.6	9.2	7/8	8/4	11.3	9.46
T ₂ =Spraying of Fipronil (Regent) 5% SC 1.0ml/l.of water.	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.56
T ₃ =Spraying Profenofos + Cypermethrin (Rocket) 44% @ 2ml/l.of water	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.66
T ₄ =Spraying Cartap Hydrochloride (Cartriz) 50 SP @ 1.5g./l.of water alternatively with Bacillus thuringiensis (Halt) @ 1g./l.of water.	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.4

Effect of insecticide spraying on yield of Cauliflower (q/ha)

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ = Farmer's Practice (Spraying of Endosulfan & monocrotophos)	180	254	218	190	205	209.4
T ₂ =Spraying of Fipronil (Regent) 5% SC 1.0ml/l.of water.	280	310	298	288	302	293.6
T ₃ =Spraying Profenofos + Cypermethrin (Rocket) 44% @ 2ml/l.of	318	320	306	396	308	329.6

water						
T ₄ =Spraying Cartap Hydrochloride (Cartriz) 50 SP @ 1.5g./l.of water alternatively with Bacillus thuringiensis (Halt) @ 1g./l.of water.	300	298	304	292	303	299.4

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: Newly tested compound have markedly lowered the larval population compared to that of farmer's practice and increased the yield. Among the tested insecticides, Profenofos + Cypermethrin lowered the larval population distinctly and remained at par with acetamiprid. Highest yield increase of 57% was recorded from this treatment over farmer's practice. Farmers were highly satisfied with the performance of Profenofos + Cypermethrin in controlling the DBM, but expressed their doubt its long-term use.

(iii) Subject: Horticulture

- a. Title of the experiment: Effect of micronutrient on cauliflower.
- b. Problem: The browning of curd reduces the market value.
- c. Hypothesis: Application of micronutrients will prevent development of brown spots and rotting of stem.
- d. Experiment year – II
- e. Plot size: 100 sq.meter
- f. No.of farmers/replication: 5
- g. Date of sowing: 3.10.05
- h. Date of Harvesting: 28.12.05

i. Result with captions:

Effect of micronutrient on brown spot development of cauliflower (%)

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ =Farmer's Practice (No use of Micronutrient)	18.7	16.8	20.2	21.3	18.8	19.16
T ₂ =Boron @ 2.5g./l.of water.	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.7	3.5	2.52
T ₃ =Magnesium Sulphate @ 2.5g/l.of water	16.4	17.6	18.6	20.4	17.2	18.04
T ₄ =Plantaid (Combination of micronutrients) @ 3ml./l.of water.	2.6	3.6	2.8	4.2	3.7	3.38

Effect of micronutrient on formation of hollow stem in cauliflower (%)

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ =Farmer's Practice (No use of Micronutrient)	23.6	22.8	25.6	27.2	23.2	24.48
T ₂ =Boron @ 2.5g./l.of water.	5.7	4.6	2.7	7.3	3.1	4.68
T ₃ =Magnesium Sulphate @ 2.5g/l.of water	20.3	18.7	22.6	26.8	21.5	21.98
T ₄ =Plantaid (Combination of micronutrients) @ 3ml./l.of water.	6.8	7.2	8.6	9.1	5.8	7.5

Effect of micronutrient on Yield of cauliflower (q/ha)

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ =Farmer's Practice (No use of Micronutrient)	257	275	305	280	260	273.4
T ₂ =Boron @ 2.5g./l.of water.	310	318	325	315	320	317.6
T ₃ =Magnesium Sulphate @ 2.5g/l.of water	255	295	298	301	288	287.4
T ₄ =Plantaid (Combination of micronutrients) @ 3ml./l.of water.	290	310	278	302	312	298.4

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: Application of micronutrient significantly improved the quality of curd. Spraying of Boron and Plaintaid (Combination of micronutrient) markedly reduce the intensity of browning of C.flower and formation of hollow stem as compared to the farmer's practice resulting in significant increase in yield. Farmers are highly convinced with quality improvement of C. flower by application of Boron and greater market acceptance of such curds.

(iv) Subject: Women in Agriculture.

- a. Title of the experiment: Performance of different strains of Oyster mushroom.
- b. Problem: Lack of information on suitable strain of Oyster mushroom.
- c. Hypothesis: Use of suitable strain will enhance yield of mushroom.
- d. Experiment year – I
- e. Plot size: 5 bags per strain
- f. No.of farmers/replication: 5
- g. Date of sowing: 30.11.05
- h. Date of Harvesting:19 – 28.12.05
- i. Results with captions:

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ = <i>Pleurotus sajarcaju</i>	1.34	1.63	1.55	1.47	1.70	1.54
T ₂ = <i>Pleurotus florida</i>	1.55	1.40	1.62	1.44	1.25	1.45
T ₃ = <i>Pleurotus eous</i>	1.26	1.44	1.05	1.33	1.58	1.33
T ₄ = <i>Pleurotus citrinopeletus</i>	1.15	1.25	1.45	1.06	1.35	1.25

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: Among the four different strains of Dhingiri mushrooms tested, the average yield obtained from *P.Sajarcaju* was the highest (1.54kg/bag). The average yield of *P.florida* (1.45kg/bag) was at par with that of *P.Sajarcaju*. However, *Pleurotus citrinopeletus* recorded the lowest yield of 1.25kg/bag and hence, was not found profitable for the farmers.

i) Subject: Fishery.

- a. Title of the experiment: Fresh water prawn (*Scampi*) cultivation.
- b. Problem: Low return from existing fish culture.
- c. Hypothesis: Fresh water prawn *Scampi* will give more return.
- d. Experiment year – I
- e. Plot size: 0.4 ha.
- f. No.of farmers/replication: 5
- g. Date of sowing: 05.09.05
- h. Date of Harvesting: 27.04.06
- i. Results with captions:

Treatment	Replication					Mean of results
	1	2	3	4	5	
T ₁ = Indian Major Carps (Local Check)	14	17	18	12	16	13.2
T ₂ = IMC and Exotic Carps	29	25	26	23	27	26.0
T ₃ = IMC + Exotic Carps + <i>Scampi</i>	38	32	42	35	40	37.4
T ₄ = IMC + Mixed Prawn	24	19	23	21	17	20.8

Interpretation and critical analysis of the results obtained: a combination of different varieties of indigenous and exotic carps along with fresh water prawn *Scampi* recorded highest harvest of 37.4 q/ha of fishes as against the sole culture of indigenous craps(13.2q/ha) only. Due to high preference and good price of the prawn in local market, the farmers could get highest profit from this combination. Farmers are greatly convinced to grow *Scampi* with indigenous and exotic craps.

16. Literature developed / Published (give details)

- a. Research papers: Nil
- b. Technical Reports: Nil
- c. Technical bulletins: Nil
- d. Popular articles: 3 Nos. appeared in the Oriya Daily *The Dharitri*.
 - 1. *Agua Chasira Jia Chasha*.(On Vermiculture)
 - 2. *Pesiposana Kadali Chasha*.(On Tissue Culture Banana Cultivation)
 - 3. *Contract Farming*. (On Contractual farming).
- e. Extension Literature: Nil

17. Success Story/Case Study if any (*Two-three pages write-up with suitable photographs*)

Hariharpur is a village of 500 farm families near one of the KVK adopted villages *Godipalli* has good name and frame for seasonal vegetables cultivation. The villagers had little interest in pisciculture even though five good sizable ponds existed in the village. Lack of interest was mainly because of recurring losses encountered by them due to traditional way of fish cultivation. Looking at the immense potentiality for profitable pisciculture, KVK, Nayagarh motivated a group of youth of that village. A farmers' Club was organized in that village with the sponsorship of NABARD and KVK scientists imparted training to them on Composite and Integrated Fish farming. Club members were persuaded to initiate fish farming in all the five ponds under guidance of KVK scientists. The fish fry provided by KVK as critical input FLD programme was released during August 2005. The club members were given proper guidance at every step and the Trg.Assoc. (Fishery) closely monitored all activities from time. With all advanced scientific mananement practices, the fingerlings could grow to a size of 600 to 750g. by the end of March 2006 as against 200 to 300g size of fish they used to get earlier. Further, the fish fry mortality could be reduced significantly resulting optimum fish density in the ponds. The demonstration site was visited by the hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of) O.U.A.T., Asst.General Manager, NABARD and the District Lead Bank Manager, Nayagarh. The success was observed through netting. Mean while, from a single catch, the club members recovered their entire cost. From the remaining ponds, they expected to get a minimum profit of Rs.1,00,000/- in two to three catches. The club members are now highly encouraged and showed their obligation to KVK, Nayagarh for their successful guidance and have promised to carryout this commercial cultivation of fish every year in a more scientific way under the guidance of KVK.

18. Constraints:

- a. Administrative: - The KVK Admn. Building and Farmers Hostel need to be completed early.
- b. Technical: - Lack of demonstration units in the campus, permanent source of irrigation and fencing of land is the major constraints, Audio-visual like OHP, slide projector, Amplifier, TV and CD player could improve the equipments trainees.
- c. Financial: - Provisions under T.A for the financial year 2005-06 was limited which restricted the movement of scientists. More over, grant under Office Expences is also quite inadequate to catre the need of vehicle mobility and to meet the regular office expenses.

19. Functional Linkage with different Organizations

Sl. No	Name of the organization	Nature of linkage
1	District Agril. Officer, Nayagarh.	Training, conducting FLD and OFT.
2	Horticulturist, Nayagarh	Training, conducting FLD and OFT.
3	FASCIMILE, Orissa, NGO, Nayagarh	Contact SHGs for training & demonstration
4	Collector & PD, DRDA, Nayagarh.	Campus development & drinking water provision
5	Zilla Parisad Office, Nayagarh	Participation in Block Development Programmes.
6	NABARD Office, Nayagarh.	SHG training, financial assistance to KVK trainees.
7	Lead Bank Officer, Nayagarh	Financial assistance to KVK trained SHGs & Youths.

20. Performance of demonstration units (other than crops)

Sl. No	Demonstration Unit	Total production	Cost of Inputs(Rs)	Gross income (Rs)	Net income (Rs).
1	Ornamental Fish Hatchery.	500 fish fry	150.00	500.00	350.00
2	Honey beehives.	5 nos.	Newly Installed	Not generated.	Not generated

21. Performance of instructional farm (crops) including seed production

Sl. No	Crop	Area Covered (ha)	Variety	Date of sowing	Date of harvesting	Total production (please specify the unit of yield)/Nos	Cost of inputs (Rs)	Gross income (Rs)	Remarks
1	Seasanum	1.5	Nirmala	13.07.05	16.10.05	3.9qtl.	6,901	7.020	-
2	Seedlings of tomato Brinjal, capsicum and cauliflower.	0.01	HYV	21.10.05	25.12.05	25,000plant	2,500	9,600	-

22. Utilization of Hostel facilities

Accommodation available (No of beds): Hostel not yet constructed.

23. Indicate any innovative technology or any innovative methodology of Transfer of Technology developed during the year.

1. Group motivation through training and demonstration.
2. Persuasion through local Banks for financial assistance to KVK trainees.

24. Indicate any indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photograph).

No such noteworthy indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in KVK operational area.

25. Indicate the specific training need tools/methodology followed for

- Identification of courses for farmers/farm women: Based on feed back information discussion & exploiting secondary sources.
- Rural Youth: Based on group discussion with rural youth club members.
- In-service Personnel: Based on discussion with district level officer of line departments.

26. Any other special programme undertaken by the KVK which has been financed by state Govt.

/Other Agencies: No such Programme under taken by KVK, Nayagarh.

27. (A). Seed/Seedling/Sapling produced and sold to the farmers

Crop	Variety	Seed production (quintals) (grain crops)	seedling production (No) (vegetable crops)	Sapling Production (No) (Fruit trees, forest and others)
1 Seasanum	Nirmala	3.9 quintals (Non-seed)	-	-
2 Brinjal	Utkala keshri	-	6,000	-
3. Tomato	BT-12	-	12,000	-
4. Cauliflower	Snowball	-	5,000	-
5. Capsicum	Sungold	-	4,000	-

NB: In case of Vegetables, If seed is produced, it may be given in Kg or quintals.

28. Scientific Advisory Meeting(s) (SAC): Please indicate the date(s) of meetings(s):

Sl. No.	Date of SAC	Salient Recommendation	Action taken	Remarks
1.	15.07.05	<p>(1) To create awareness among farmers to adopt organic farming.</p> <p>(2) Encouragement of the use of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> bio control agent of sugarcane borers.</p> <p>(3) Introduction of neem based product in pest control through O.F.T</p> <p>(4) Popularisation of Dhingiri & Paddy straw mushroom cultivation as a self-employment enterprise.</p> <p>(5) To subscribe imp-journals to up-date the knowledge of the working scientists.</p> <p>(6) Encourage Sulphur application in Oilseed crops particularly mustard to increase its quality.</p> <p>(7) Introduction of tuber crops like elephant foot yam, sweet potato and yam in suitable areas.</p> <p>(8) Popularisation of tissue culture banana in this district.</p> <p>(9) Introduction of fresh water prawn Scampi cultivation.</p> <p>(10) To take suitable silvi-horticulture system of cropping in the hilly & undulating areas of the district</p> <p>(11) To popularize Arhar cultivation in this locality to boost up pulse production.</p> <p>(12) Encouragement of apiculture in this district.</p> <p>(13) To impart training for preparation of vermicompost.</p> <p>(14) Facilitating marketing of locally prepared value added products.</p>	<p>Adopted one village named Koska for this.</p> <p>Taken up under the FLD programme.</p> <p>Introduced in OFT for Brinjal F&S borer.</p> <p>Taken of since last year.</p> <p>Started subscribing the journals.</p> <p>Included in the action plan.</p> <p>Taken of FLD on Elephant foot yam & yam</p> <p>Taken up in the FLD</p> <p>Taken under OFT.</p> <p>Searching for suitable land farmer to start.</p> <p>Take up under FLD on Oilseed & pulse prog.</p> <p>Taken up in FLD prog.</p> <p>Included in Action Plan Liasoning with diff. NGOs for this purpose.</p>	

29. Impact of training programmes carried out during last three years in the KVK adopted villages: Training Programmes were conducted since one year. Impact assessment not done.

Sl. No	Name of the specific technical skill transferred	No. of trainees	%of adoption	Change in income In (Rs.)	
				before	After
-	-	-	-	-	-

30. Field activities

- i. Number of villages adopted: 5
- ii. Number of farm families selected: 93
- iii. Number of Survey/PRA conducted: 2

31. Other Extension Activities

Activities	Date	No. of beneficiaries (Farmers/Rural youth)			No. of Extension Functionaries		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Field Days							
1.Planning & Mgt. of Kitchen Garden.	03.12.05	0	50	50	0	0	0
2.Kharif Groundnut Cultivn.	04.11.05	18	22	40	7	-	7
3. Rabi Groundnut Cultivn.	25.03.06	35	05	40	6	-	46
4. Scintiofic moong cultivn.	29.03.06	30	0	30	5	-	5
Kisan Mela							
1.Exhibition on KVK Activities & interaction	23.03.06	47	03	50	11	-	11
Film Show		Nil					
Radio Talk (Give Topic)		Nil					
TV Show (Give Topic)		Nil					
News Paper Coverage (Give Topic)							
1. First Scientific Advisory Committee meeting of KVK, Nayagarh held. 2. Celebration of World food day by KVK, Nayagarh. 3. Celebration of Woman in Agriculture Day at KVK campus. 4. Kissan Mela & opened a Stall in the district Level Exhibition-cum-Cultural Ceremony							
Any Other							
1. KVK, Nayagarh participated in the District Agriculture Exhibition by giving its stall. 2 KVK participated & opened a stall in the District Level Exhibition-cum-Cultural Ceremony							

32. Utilization of KVK funds during the year 2004-05

Item	Sanctioned (In lakh Rs.)	Released (In lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (In lakh Rs.)
Pay& allowances	18.000	15.609	15.609
Recurring contingencies	4.422	4.422	4.422
Non-Recurring contingencies	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total	23.022	20.631	20.631

33. Utilization of funds under FLD on Oilseed/Pulse:

Sl. No	Item	Sanctioned by ZC (Rs.)		Released by Institute (Rs.)		Expenditure up to 31-03-2006 (Rs.)		Unspent Balance (Rs.) as on 01-04-2006
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	
A. Oilseed (Groundnut) :								
1.	Critical inputs	12,250.00	12,250.00	12,250.00	12,250.00	12,250.00	12,250.00	Nil
2.	Extension activities	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	Nil
3.	TA/DA/POL	1,750.00	1,750.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	Nil
	Total A	15,750.00	15,750.00	15,700.00	15,700.00	15,700.00	15,700.00	Nil
B. Pulse (Green gram):								
1.	Critical inputs	9,187.50	9,187.50	Nil	9,187.50	Nil	9,187.50	9187.50
2.	Extension activities	1,312.50	1,312.50	Nil	1,312.50	Nil	1,312.50	1312.50
3.	TA/DA/POL	1,965.00	1,965.00	Nil	1,915.00	Nil	1,915.00	1965.00
	Total B	12,465.00	12,465.00	Nil	12,415.00	Nil	12,415.00	12,465.00

34. Status of Revolving Fund (in lakh) for 3 years:

Year	Total Sanctioned	Opening Balance	Expected Income		Net balance in hand As on 1 st April of each year
			Fixed Deposit	Farm income	
2005-2006	1,00,000.00	Nil	Nil	119.00	93,099.00

35. Please indicate information which has not been reflected above (write in detail): Weather report for the year 2005-06.

WEATHER DATA

District: Nayagarh

Season:

Year: 2005-2006

Location of weather station: Nayagarh

Sl No.	Meteorological week	Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rainy Days	Any other like			Remarks
				Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Humidity	
1.	01.04.05 – 07.04.05	1.14	2	32.6	29.3	72.6	
2.	08.04.05 – 14.04.05	2.57	1	32	29.1	75.3	
3.	15.04.05 – 21.04.05	-	-	32.9	30.9	70.9	
4.	22.04.05 – 28.04.05	-	-	36	31	78.3	
5.	29.04.05 – 05.05.05	1	2	35.7	29.7	71.4	
6.	06.05.05 – 12.05.05	-	-	37	30.6	78.3	
7.	13.05.05 – 19.05.05	-	-	38.7	32.4	84.7	
8.	20.05.05 – 26.05.05	4.57	3	38.4	32.1	80.9	
9.	27.05.05 – 02.06.05	-	-	39	32.6	68.1	
10.	03.06.05 – 09.06.05	0.85	1	39.1	32.6	72.3	
11.	10.06.05 – 16.06.05	1.85	1	42	36.3	77.9	
12.	17.06.05 – 23.06.05	12.28	3	42.6	33.4	80.6	
13.	24.06.05 – 30.06.05	10.85	6	40.6	29.3	90.7	
14.	01.07.05 – 07.07.05	3.42	4	31.1	29.4	88.4	
15.	08.07.05 – 14.07.05	7.28	4	29.9	28.4	87.3	
16.	15.07.05 – 21.07.05	6.57	3	30.4	29.9	84.9	
17.	22.07.05 – 28.07.05	19.14	6	28.9	28	88.9	
18.	29.07.05 – 04.08.05	35.14	7	27.1	26.1	94	
19.	05.08.05 – 11.08.05	0.28	1	28.7	27.3	82.3	
20.	12.08.05 – 18.08.05	1.42	3	29.1	28.4	80.6	
21.	19.08.05 – 25.08.05	29.57	5	29.7	27.9	N.A.	
22.	26.08.05 – 01.09.05	4.57	5	30.6	29	N.A.	
23.	02.09.05 – 08.09.05	5.71	5	30.4	28.7	N.A.	
24.	09.09.05 – 15.09.05	58.42	5	30.4	28.6	N.A.	
25.	16.09.05 – 22.09.05	11.42	5	30.6	28.1	N.A.	
26.	23.09.05 – 29.09.05	.85	1	31.1	29.1	N.A.	
27.	30.09.05 – 06.10.05	2.85	4	28.1	25.3	N.A.	
28.	07.10.05 – 13.10.05	3.42	2	28	24.1	N.A.	
29.	14.10.05 – 20.10.05	4.57	4	25.4	22.4	N.A.	
30.	21.10.05 – 27.10.05	5.14	4	26	23.7	N.A.	
31.	28.10.05 – 03.11.05	3.28	1	25.3	21.4	N.A.	
32.	04.11.05 – 10.11.05	-	-	25.1	21	N.A.	
33.	11.11.05 – 17.11.05	-	-	25	22.3	N.A.	
34.	18.11.05 – 24.11.05	-	-	25.4	21.4	N.A.	
35.	25.11.05 – 01.12.05	-	-	23.3	17.4	N.A.	
36.	02.12.05 – 08.12.05	-	-	24.1	20.7	N.A.	
37.	09.12.05 – 15.12.05	-	-	23.6	19.7	N.A.	
38.	16.12.05 – 22.12.05	-	-	21.5	18.4	N.A.	
39.	23.12.05 – 29.12.05	-	-	22.2	16.9	N.A.	

40.	30.12.05 – 05.01.06	-	-	21.1	14.1	N.A.	
41.	06.01.06 – 12.01.06	-	-	22	15	N.A.	
42.	13.01.06 – 19.01.06	-	-	24.3	18.6	N.A.	
43.	20.01.06 – 26.01.06	-	-	23.4	20.4	N.A.	
44.	27.01.06 – 02.02.06	-	-	24.6	22.4	N.A.	
45.	03.02.06 – 09.02.06	-	-	24.1	21.6	N.A.	
46.	10.02.06 – 16.02.06	-	-	28.7	25.6	N.A.	
47.	17.02.06 – 23.03.06	-	-	34.0	28.4	N.A.	
48.	24.02.06 – 02.03.06	-	-	33.7	26.1	N.A.	
49.	03.03.06 – 09.03.06	2	3	33.4	19	N.A.	
50.	10.03.06 – 16.03.06	1.28	1	34.7	19.9	N.A.	
51.	17.03.06 – 23.03.06	-	-	36.1	20	N.A.	
52.	24.03.06 – 30.03.06	-	-	36.9	21.4	N.A.	
53.	31.03.06 – 06.04.06	-	-			N.A.	
54.	07.04.06 – 13.04.06	-	-			N.A.	
55.	14.04.06 – 20.04.06	1.57	1			N.A.	
56.	21.04.06 – 27.04.06	-	-			N.A.	
57.	28.04.06 – 04.05.06	1.57	1			N.A.	
58.	05.05.06 – 11.05.06	-	-			N.A.	
59.	12.05.06 – 18.05.06	-	-			N.A.	
60.	19.05.06 – 25.05.06	-	-			N.A.	
61.	26.05.06 – 02.06.06	-	-			N.A.	

(Signature of Training Organiser)