ACTION PLAN

KVK, SUBARNAPUR

2020-21

Crop Production

OFT No. 1	Title: Assessment of herbicides for weed management in transplanted rice		
Season & Year	Kharif, 2020	No. of Trials & villages	7, 4
Crop / commodity	Kharif Rice	Farming Situation	Low land
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	Lower yield due to high weed infestation and high cost due to manual weeding	Spread and intensity of problem	Area-3130ha 50-55%
FP	Butachlor/Pretilachlor pre emergence application and 1 manual weeding		
T O_1	Pre émergence application of herbicide (Bensulfuron methyl 0.6%+ Pretilachlor 6.0%) @ 10 kg/ha at 4 DAT	Source : RRTTS,Ranital,Odisha,2015	
T O_2	Application of pendimethalin @ 750 g/ha as pre-emergence application i.e 0-3 DAT followed by Bispyribac sodium @ 25 g/ha as post-emergence i.e 25 DAT	Source : AICRP on Weed management,Odisha,2015	
T O_3	Application of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + ethoxysulfuron (50+15 g/ha) at 15 days after transplanting(DAT)	Source : NRRI, Cuttack, Odisha,2014	
Characteristics of technology	T O_1: Bensulfuron methyl 0.6%+ Pretilachlor 6.0% is a pre emergence herbicides which inhibits important perennial and annual species of grasses, broad leaf and sedges. The mode of action of the herbicide is the ALS inhibitor and germination inhibitor.		
	T O_2: Pendimethalin is a pre emergence herbicide which gives wide spectrum of weed control like grasses, sedges and broadleaf weeds. The mode of action of herbicide is inhibition of root and shoot growth resulting in inhibition of emergence. Bispyribac sodium is a post emergence herbicide which also gives wide spectrum of weed control with ALS inhibitions mode of action restricting production of essenitial amino acids.		
	T O_3: fenoxaprop-p-ethyl controls major grassy weeds particularly Echinocloa spp. Which inhibits fatty acid synthesis and ethoxy sulfuron inhibits ALS and restrict production of essential amino acids and gives wide spectrum of weed control as post emergence spray in rice.		

Observation Parameters	Weed count , No of Filled grains /Panicle, 1000 grain weight, no of effective tillers per m2	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio, Weed control efficiency Effective panicles/m2
Scientist(s) to be involved	Miss Surajyoti Pradhan(Scientist Agronomy)		

OFT-2	Title: Assessment on Secondary and micro nutrient application in Groundnut			
Season & Year	Rabi 2020-21	No. of Trials & villages	7, 4	
Crop / commodity	Groundnut	Farming Situation	Irrigated , medium land,	
Problem diagnosed	Shrienkled Kernel due to deficiency of Secondary and micro nutrient	Spread and intensity of problem	Area – 4120ha 35-40%	
FP	No micronutrient application only 20:40:20,N:P:K			
TO_1	Application of 100 % RDF + lime 5q/ha with application of Sulpher @ 30kg/ha		Source : AICRP on Dryland Agriculture, Phulbani, Odisha,2015	
TO_2	Application of 100 % RDF + lime 5q/ha with application of Sulpher @ 30kg/ha along with Boron 1.25kg/ha as Borax			
Details of the technology	Application of 100 % RDF + lime 5q/ha with application of Sulpher @ 30kg/ha along with Boron 1.25kg/ha as Borax which will improve oil content and more no of filled pod in Groundnut.			
Observation Parameters	Initial Soil test value of pH, S and B, Pod wt/Plant, no of filled with bold kernel /plant	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,	
Scientist(s) to be involved	Miss Surajyoti Pradhan(Scientist Agronomy)			

FLD No. 1	Demonstration on protein rich variety CRDan-310 in kharif		
Season & Year	Kharif 2020-21	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Paddy	Farming Situation	Low land
Problem diagnosed	Protein & vitamin deficiency among tribal population	Spread and intensity of problem	200 ha
FP	Lalat		
Demo	Growing Paddy Var. CR Dhan310		Source :NRRI,2016
Details of the technology	CR Dhan -310, duration 120-125 days having Protein content of at least 10% and moderately high Zinc. The successful marketing of these varieties will assist in reducing the protein energy malnutrition among the children in the places where rice is being solely consumed as major energy requirements particularly tribal dominated areas of Odisha. Tolerant to blast, brown spot, rice tungro virus, bacterial leaf blight moderately resistant to gall midge, sheath blight		
Observation Parameters	Effective panicles/m2, No of Filled grains /Panicle, 1000 grain weight, N content in grain , protein% in grain	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	Miss Surajyoti Pradhan(Scientist Agronomy)		

FLD No. 2	Demonstration on INM in Green gram		
Season & Year	Rabi 2020-21	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Greengram	Farming Situation	Rainfed, medium land, (Rice-fallow)
Problem diagnosed	Lower yield due to lesser pod filling attributed by improper nutrient management	Spread and intensity of problem	Area-2003ha 35-40%
FP	Only use of chemical fertiliser		
Demo	Soil test based NPK with FYM @ 5 t/ha and seed inoculation with Rhizobium @ 20g/kg seed and treatment with ammonium molybdate @ 10 g /25 kg of seed.		Source :AINP on Biodiversity and Biofertilizers, Bhubaneswar , Odisha,2012
Details of the technology	Soil test based NPK with FYM @ 5 t/ha and seed inoculation with Rhizobium @ 20g/kg and treatment with ammonium molybdate @ 10 g /25 kg of seed increases the nutrient use efficiency through biological nitrogen fixation. Rhizobium inoculation helps in high nodulation and Ammonium molybdate provides Mo which is highly essential for Nitrogenase enzyme activity which helps in Biological Nitrogen Fixation.		
Observation Parameters	Nodule no /plant, Nodule wt/plant, efficiency, pod wt/plant, grain weight /plant	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	Miss Surajyoti Pradhan(Scientist Agronomy)		

FLD No. 3	Demonstration on BPH tolerant high yielding rice variety with cultural practices		
Season & Year	Kharif-2020	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Rice	Farming Situation	Rainfed low land
Problem diagnosed	Non availability /adoption of BPH tolerant variety	Spread and intensity of problem	1000 ha (BPH causes yield loss upto 100%)
FP	Susceptible low land rice variety Pooja		
Demo	Rice variety Hasanta with recommended cultural practices (skipped row planting)		AICRP on Rice, OUAT-2015
Characteristics of technology	Hasanta variety (145days) tolerant to BPH having yield potential of 39 q/ha		
Observation Parameters	Stage of the plant, No of hoppers /tiller & % hopper burn	Performance Indicator	% infestation, Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	Miss Surajyoti Pradhan(Scientist Agronomy)		

FLD No.4	Title: Productivity and profitability of maize + cowpea intercropping system under various row ratio and nutrient management practices.

Season & Year	Rabi,2020-21	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Maize	Farming Situation	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed	Lack of knowledge on appropriate use of P & K fertiliser and micro nutrient	Spread and intensity of problem	Area-1420ha 30-35%
FP	sole maize		
Demo	Maize + cowpea at 1:1 row ratio		Source : RRTTS, Keonjhar,2017-18
Details of the technology	Maize+ Cowpea row ratio of 1:1 or 2:2 along with application of STBFR (120-75-75 kg N:P2O5:K2O/ha) + FYM(10 t/ha)+ Biofertilizer consortia @ 12 kg/ha + Zn @ 5 kg/ha		
Observation Parameters	Cob Length /plant, No of Cobs /plant-MAIZE No of pods /plant,no of grains /pod- cowpea	Performance Indicator	LER,RYT, Yield of maize, yield of cowpea, Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	Miss Surajyoti Pradhan(Scientist Agronomy)		

OFT No. 1	Assessment of different types of trellis in tomato		
Season & Year	Late Kharif, 2020	No. of Trials & villages	7, 4
Crop / commodity	Tomato	Farming Situation	Kharif, Rainfed, Upland
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	Poor fruit quality due to soil contact	Spread and intensity of problem	600 ha
FP	No staking		
T O_1	Use of bamboo stakes	IIHR-2017	
T O_2	In trellis system		
Characteristics of technology	TO1 :Staking with bamboo to individual plants		
	TO2 :Trellis should be of approximately 4 feet high with a top & bottom wire and plastic twine tied between the two wires at each plant. Posts should be no more than 15 feet apart and the top wire should be very tight. A stiff additional wire between posts may be required in the season when the fruit loads becomes heavy		
Observation Parameters	Fruit wt(g), No of fruits per plant, % of rotted fruits, Yield (q/ha)	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	SMS (Horticulture)		

OFT No. 2	Assessment of different tomato varieties with consumer preference for wilt tolerance in late kharif

Season & Year	Late Kharif, 2020	No. of Trials & villages	7,4
Crop / commodity	Tomato	Farming Situation	Kharif, Rainfed, Upland
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	High incidence of wilt in Late Kharif Tomato	Spread and intensity of problem	Problem coverage(Ha. / no. of farmers) and extent of production loss (% age)
FP	Cultivation of tomato HYV var.Lakhmi		
T O_1	Use of Tomato Var Arka Rakshak	Source : IIHR, Banagalore https://iihr.res.in/tomoto-arka-rakshak	
T O_2	Use of Tomato Var Arka Samrat	IIHR, Banagalore https://iihr.res.in/tomoto-arka- samrat	
Characteristics of technology	ArkaRakyak:High yielding F1 hybrid developed by crossing IIHR-2834 X IIHR-2833. First F1 hybrid with triple disease resistance to ToLCV, BW and early blight. Fruits square round, large (90-100g), deep red colored and firm. Suitable for fresh market and processing. Yield: 75-80 t/ha in 140 days		
	ArkaSamrat: High yielding F1 hybrid developed by crossing IIHR-2835 X IIHR-2832. First F1 Hybrid with triple disease resistance to ToLCV, BW and early blight. Fruits oblate to high round, large (90-110g), deep red and firm. Suitable for fresh market, Yields:80-85 t/ha. in 140 days		
Observation Parameters	Wilt incidence (%), Fruit wt(g), No of fruits per plant, Yield (q/ha)	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	SMS (Horticulture)		

FLD No. 1	Demonstration of tomato powder production to reduce distress sale.

Season & Year	Rabi,2020-21	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Tomato	Farming Situation	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Distress sale of Tomato(Rs. 4-5/kg)	Spread and intensity of problem	50-55%
FP	No value addition, selling raw only		
Demo	Preparation of Tomato Powder by using Tomato Pulp-5lit, salt- to taste		Source : PHT Center, TNAU, Coimbatore,2015
Details of the technology	Tomatoes dried in the cabinet drier at 80oC for 10 hours(Tomato powder-5.0g+ Onion-0.5g+corn flour-2.0g+cumin powder-0.5g+peper-0.3g+salt-1.5g), Shelf life: 6 months		
Observation Parameters	Colour, flavour, Taste, Overall acceptability, Self life(Days)	Performance Indicator	C:B ratio Net profit
Scientist(s) to be involved	SMS(Horticulture)		

FLD No. 2	Title: Demonstration on transplanting method to check poor growth in initial stage of watermelon.		
Season & Year	Rabi, 2020-21	No. of Demo	10

Crop / commodity	Watermelon	Farming Situation	Medium land
Problem diagnosed	Low yield & quality of fruit	Spread and intensity of problem	320 ha
FP	Direct seeding of watermelon		
Demo	Demonstration of Transplanting in watermelon		Source : TNAU AGRITECH PORTAL Agritech.tnau.ac.in
Details of the technology	Nursery Preparation- Nursery for watermelon can be prepared with either polythene bags of 200 gauge,10 cm diameter & 15 cm height or through portrays under protected Nursery. Fill the bag with 1:1:1 soil,sand & FYM. Transplant about 12 days old seedling in main field Planting- Spread the lateral tubes in the centre of each bed. Irrigate the bed with Drip system ,spray pre emergence weedicide @1kg a.i/ha just before planting. Plant the seedlings in the holes made at 60 cm distance		
Observation Parameters	Wt of Fruit, size, yield	Performance Indicator	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment Yield (q/ha), B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	SMS(Horticulture)		

PLANT PROTECTION

OFT No. 1	Assessment of Bio-efficacy of novel fungicides for management of blast disease in Paddy

Season & Year	Kharif 2020	No. of Trials & villages	7, 5
Crop / commodity	Rice	Farming Situation	Low land Transplanted
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	Lack of availability of appropriate new generation pesticide for blast management	Spread and intensity of problem	6000ha
FP	Seed treatment with thiram @2 gm/kg		
T O_1	Seed treatment with either tricyclazole @ 3 gm/kg of seed or carboxin 37.5%+ thiram 37.5% @2.5 gm/kg and foliar spraying of tricyclazole @ 300gm/ha at 15 days interval starting from the initiation of disease		Source :SLREC Proc. 2018 RRTTS, Chiplima
T O_2	Seed treatment with either tricyclazole @ 3 gm/kg of seed or carboxin 37.5%+ thiram 37.5% @2.5 gm/kg and spraying of isoprothilane 40% EC @ 750 ml/ha twice at 15 days interval starting from the initiation of disease		
Characteristics of technology	Tricyclazole is a systemic fungicide which is absorbed rapidly by roots with translocation through plant that reduces the blast infestation during different stages of crop growth i.e., 5% of Booting stage or just before panicle emergence or just before stems are exposed to infection.		
	Isoprothilane belong to Diethiolane also systemic fungicide with curative and protective action against Blast		
Observation Parameters	Infected tillers /m2	Performance Indicator	% of incidence , Additional income over additional investment, Yield and B:C ratio
Scientist(s) to be involved	Farm manager		

FLD No. 1	Demonstration of IPM practices for management of YMV in kharif greengram.		
Season & Year	Summer,2020-21	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Greengram	Farming Situation	Upland

Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to YMV incidence	Spread and intensity of problem	112 ha
FP	Only seed treatment with carbofuran		
Demo	Integrated management in combination with mechanical , botanical and chemical measures		AICRP MULLaRP CPR, Berhampur,2016
Details of the technology	Seed treatment with Imidacloprid 600 FS @ 5 ml / kg seed + Yellow sticky trap @ 50/ha + Neem oil 5 @5ml/lit spray on appearance of white fly on YST + Spraying of Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 312.5 g a.i./ha		
Observation Parameters	Stage of the plant, Pest monitoring ,pest count/leaf/plant, on of infested leaves /m2	Performance Indicator	% of infestation, Additional income over additional investment, Yield and B:C ratio
Scientist(s) to be involved	Farm Manager		

FLD No. 2	Demonstration on Eco-friendly management of borer complex in Pigeonpea during kharif		
Season & Year	Kharif, 2020	No. of Demo	10
Crop / commodity	Pigeon pea	Farming Situation	Upland

Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to fruit borer infestation	Spread and intensity of problem	200 ha
FP	Only chemical pesticide application		
Demo	Eco-friendly management with alternate application of botanicals ,biological and chemicals		RRTTS Mahisapat & CPR, Berhampur-2018
Details of the technology	Spraying of Azadiractin 0.15% @ 1.5 l/ha at 50% flowering followed by flubendiamide 48SC @ 200ml/ha (2ml/5 litre water) and Bt @ 1kg/ha (2g/litre) at 15 days intervals		
Observation Parameters	Pest monitoring ,no of infested fruits/plant	Performance Indicator	Additional income over additional investment, ,% of pest infestation ,Yield(q/ha), B:C ratio
Scientist(s) to be involved	Farm manager		

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

OFT-1

OFT Title	Assessment of different planting time for better market price of Tomato.		
Season & (II Year)	Rabi,2020-21	No. of Trials & village	07 (0.5ha),
Crop / commodity	Tomato	Farming Situation	Upland Irrigated,

			Rice-Vegetable
Problem diagnosed	Distress sale of Tomato in Rabi season.		
FP	Farmers generally plant the seedling in the month of october		
TO- 1	Planting of seedling 1 month before onset of normal planting period.	Source:	International journal of agricultural research innovation & technology, www.ijarit.webs
TO -2	Planting of seedling 1 month after onset of normal planting period.		
Characteristics of technology	1. Advancing of planting time by 1 month to help in capturing higher market price in initial period.		
	2. Delaying of planting by 1 month to help in capturing higher market price.		
Observation Parameters	Plant height, No. of fruits / plant, Fruit wt., Disease and pest incidence, Market price.		
Performance Indicator	Yield /ha, B:C ratio and Economics		
Scientist(s) to be involved	SMS (Agril. Extension)		

FLD-1

Title	Demonstration on Effectiveness of short technology videos on technology adoption.		
Season & Year	Rabi-2020-21	No. of Demo	5-10
Crop /	oyster mushroom	Farming	Homestead

commodity		Situation	
Problem diagnosed	Less efficacy of existing dissemination modes i.e, text messages/verbal advisory.		
FP	Farmers are getting text messages and advisories from various organization.		
Demo	Preparation of small videos (1.5-2.0 minutes) on different activities of production process of selected commodities and the same will be sent through whatsapp to the identified farmers.		
Details of technology	Production package will be divided into different segments and short videos will be produced and disseminated through whatsapp.		
Observation Parameters	1.Understanding the method and process depicted in the video. 2. Retention of the message.	Performance Indicator	• Change in attitude, • Change in perception on expected behavioral control , • Application of the message.
Scientist(s) to be involved	SMS(Agril.Extension)		

HOME SCIENCE

OFT No. 1	Assessment of different varieties of oyster mushroom for cold tolerance.

Season & Year	Rabi, 2020-21	No. of Trials & villages	13, 5
Crop / commodity	Oyster Mushroom	Farming Situation	Homestead
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	Less production of oyster mushroom at the time of low temperature (<20^0)	Spread and intensity of problem	70%
FP	Cultivation of oyster mushroom variety *Peurotus sajarcaju* , Biological efficiency- 79% in normal condition (20^0-30^0)		
T O_1	Cultivation of oyster mushroom variety *Pleurotus florida,* Biological efficiency- 78% in 18^0-30^0		Source : OUAT,2012-13
T O_2	Cultivation of oyster mushroom variety *Hyspigygus ulmarius* Biological efficiency- 92.5% in 18^0-30^0		
Characteristics of technology	T O_1- Biological efficiency-57.63%		
	T O_2- Biological efficiency- 90.10%		
Observation Parameters	Pin head appearance (days) Biological efficiency (%) Yield (kg/bed)	Performance Indicator	Net income, BC Ratio
Scientist(s) to be involved	P.L. Roy (Prog. Assistant (Home Sc.)		

OFT No. 2	Assessment on different method of Pasteurization of straw for controlling of Inkcaps in paddy straw mushroom bed in kharif		
Season & Year	Kharif,2020	**No. of Trials & villages**	7,4

Crop / commodity	Paddy straw mushroom	**Farming Situation**	Homestead
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	Lack of knowledge on pasteurization of substrate for controlling competitive mould (Inkcap)	**Spread and intensity of problem**	65%
FP	No pasteurization of substrate		
T O_1	Soaking of substrate in boiled water 70 – 80 degree C for 30 minutes		**Source : CTMRT, OUAT, BBSR, 2013**
T O_2	Soaking of substrate in 2% Calcium carbonate for 6 hrs		
T O_3	Soaking of substrate in 0.02% bleaching powder for 6 hrs		
Characteristics of technology	Suppression of *Copernicus Spp*. Upto 60-70%		
	Presoaking of substrate in 2% Calcium carbonate for 6 hrs proved to be useful in suppression of contaminating moulds as well as improvement in yield standards		
	Suppression of *Copernicus Spp*. Upto		
Observation Parameters	Intensity of *Copernicus %, No of inkcap /bed*	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (kg/bed), B:C ratio, Net profit (Rs)
Scientist(s) to be involved	P.L. Roy (Prog. Assistant (Home Sc.)		

FLD No. 1	**Demonstration of nutritional garden for ensuring Nutritional Security of farm family**		
Season & Year	Round the Year 2020-21	**No. of Demo**	10
Crop /	Rice Vegetables & fruits	**Farming**	Homestead- Nutritional gardening

commodity		**Situation**	utilising kitchen waste and house hold water sources (dug well / tube well / household waste water)
Problem diagnosed	• Malnourishment in farm families due to inadequate availability of vegetable round the year • Poor adoption of nutritional garden interventions	**Spread and intensity of problem**	55-60%
FP	garden with seasonal vegetables		
Demo	Nutritional garden with Protein, Vitamin & iron rich vegetables and fruits with consumers preference		**Source : 1CIWA BBSR** **2IIHR Bangalore** **3AINP on Soil fertility & biodiversity-OUAT2010**
Details of the technology	1. Trellis structure with PP rope for raising cucurbits: 2. Protray for raising seedlings in small quantity + 3. cement ring tank for vermi composting, Growing vegetables round the year covering leafy vegetables, sola , Solanaceous vegetables, Roots and Tubers, cucurbits suiting to consumption pattern + Two Papaya Plants ,One Lemon, one drumstick and two Banana and floriculture in bunds		
Observation Parameters	Consumption of vegetables/day(Kg) Availability of vegetable/day(Kg	**Performance Indicator**	Cost of input(Rs.) Mean increase in consumption of vegetables and fruits compared to RDA (%) Additional Income(Rs.)
Scientist(s) to be involved	P.L. Roy (Prog. Assistant (Home Sc.)		

FLD No. 2	**Demonstration on Azolla as a supplementary feed to reduce feed cost**		
Season & Year	Kharif 2020	**No. of Demo**	**10**

Crop / commodity	Duck	**Farming Situation**	Backyard
Problem diagnosed	Lack of knowledge about low cost alternative feed	**Spread and intensity of problem**	55%
FP	Feeding broken rice and rice bran and concentrated feed		
Demo	Feeding of fresh Azolla.		**Source :CARI Annual reoprt 2017-18**
Details of the technology	Feeding of fresh Azolla @ 200g/duck/day as replacement of 20% concentrate in feed of Khaki cambell ducks was beneficial in terms of improved FCR, egg production and egg quality traits with enriched yolk colour.		
Observation Parameters	Egg laying age Egg production/year Body weight Feed conversion ratio	**Performance Indicator**	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment, B:C ratio
Scientist(s) to be involved	P.L. Roy (Prog. Assistant (Home Sc.)		

FLD No. 3	Demonstration on threshed straw as substrate for production of paddy straw mushroom

Season & Year	Kharif, 2020	**No. of Demo**	10
Crop / commodity	Paddy straw Mushroom	Farming Situation	Homestead/Backyard
Problem diagnosed (one or many)	Non availability of paddy straw bundle and non utilisation of threshed paddy straw	Spread and intensity of problem	55-60%
FP	Mushroom production by using bundle paddy straw with normal practice (soaking in water 8-10 hr), paddy straw 7 kg, pulse powder 3% ,Spawn- 3%, BE-10%		
Demo	Mushroom production by using threshed paddy straw by soaking in water 5 hr+ paddy straw 5 kg+ pulse powder 3% Spawn- 3%		Source : KVK, OUAT,2016-17
Details of the technology	Demo-Biological efficiency-15%, Reduced time of soaking due to weak cellulose content in threshed straw which may damp by over water absorption in case of 8-10 hrs of soaking		
Observation Parameters	Pin head appearance (days) Biological efficiency (%) Yield (kg/bed)	Performance Indicator	Net income, BC Ratio
Scientist(s) to be involved	P.L. Roy (Prog. Assistant (Home Sc.)		

FLD No. 4	**Title: Demonstration on Artificial brooding management in chicks**		
Season & Year	Round the year	**No. of Demo**	10

Crop / commodity	Poultry (Chicken)	**Farming Situation**	Intensive
Problem diagnosed	Poor sustainability of backyard poultry rearing with improved breeds due to non-availability of brooded chicks at village level and due to mortality of chicks during brooding	**Spread and intensity of problem**	60%-65%
FP	Purchasing poor quality chicks from local sellers. No brooding management		
Demo	Artificial brooding of chicks	**Source :** CPDO, Bangalore, 2014 OUAT Distance education, 2014	
Details of the technology	Brooding management for 21 days with floor space of 0.3 ft^2 with help of chick guards, artificial heat @1-3 watt/chick, feeder and drinkers @ 1 each for 50 birds. Vaccination against RD on 7^{th}, 28^{th} day IBD on 14^{th} day. Use of electrolytes, preventive antibiotics during brooding		
Observation Parameters	Chick mortality rate during brooding, Body weight at 21 days, Survivability of birds till start of laying	**Performance Indicator**	Cost of intervention. Additional income over additional investment, B:C ratio,
Scientist(s) to be involved	P.L. Roy (Prog. Assistant (Home Sc.)		