ACTION PLAN 2025-26

KVK, KANDHAMAL

SL. No	Name of Activities	Target (No.)	Total Beneficiaries (No.)
1	OFT	11	77
2	FLD	20	200
3	Training		
	F/FW	73	1825
	RY	16	270
	IS	12	180

On Farm Trials

OFT-1 Assessment of medium duration rice varieties under rainfed condition			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025 (**2nd year**)	**No. of Trials & area**	05 no.,1 ha
Crop	Paddy	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed –medium land, Rice-fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to unavailability of drought tolerant high yielding varieties	**Spread and intensity of problem**	22000 ha; High
FP	Cultivation of locally available rice variety, Lalat		
TO_1	Cultivation of rice variety Kalinga Dhan 1203		**Source-** OUAT, 2022
TO_2	Cultivation of rice variety Kalinga Dhan 1204		**Source-** OUAT, 2022
TO_3	Cultivation of rice variety Kalinga Dhan 1205		**Source-** OUAT, 2022
Characteristics of technology	• Kalinga Dhan 1203: - Semi dwarf plant stature, Duration 135 days, average yield- 54.2 q/ha • Kalinga Dhan 1204: - Medium slender grain type, Duration 125 days average yield- 43.2 q/ha • Kalinga Dhan 1205: - Semi dwarf plant stature, plant height 112 cm, Duration 132 days, average yield- 51.7 q/ha		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), effective tillers/hill, No. of grains/panicle	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

OFT-2 Assessment on little millet varieties for better yield			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025 (**1st year)**	**No. of Trials & area**	07 no.,1 ha
Crop	Little millet	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed –medium land, little millet-vegetables
Problem diagnosed	Low yield from existing little millet varieties	**Spread and intensity of problem**	5000 ha; High
FP	Cultivation of locally existing variety, Desi suan		
TO_1	Little millet variety **Kalinga suan-217**		**Source-** OUAT, 2022
TO_2	Little millet variety **CLMV 1**		**Source-** IIMR 2020
TO_3	Little millet variety **OLM 208**		**Source-** OUAT, 2009
Characteristics of technology	• **Kalinga suan-217**:- yield (12-15 q), rich in fibre, vitamins and minerals with good amount of iron and protein • **CLMV 1**: - High yielding (18-20 q), tolerance to insect pest & foliar diseases, high protein content (14.4 %) and high grain iron content (58 ppm) • **OLM 208**:- High yielding (12-15 q), blast resistant and a long storage duration		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), effective tillers/hill, panicle weight, panicle length	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

OFT-3 Assessment of Nutrient management in finger millet			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025 (2nd year)	**No. of Trials & area**	05 nos. & 1 ha
Crop	Finger millet	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less tiller, small ear heads and low grain yield due to improper nutrient management practices	**Spread and intensity of problem**	2500 ha, High Yield Gap : 30-35 %
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.0 t /ha with average fertilizer @ 20-0-0 kg N-$P_2O_5K_2O$/ha		
TO_1	Application of FYM @ 2.5 t/ha + vermi compost @ 1 t/ha + Bio-fertilizers (*Azotobacter, Azospirillum and PSB*, 1:1:1 @ 4 kg each per ha) mixed with prelimed (5%) FYM (1:25) under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days		Annual Report, OUAT, 2022
TO_2	Application of 75% STBFR + FYM @ 5t/ha		Annual Report, OUAT, 2022
TO_3	Application of 50% RDN through FYM + 50% RDN through Vermicompost + Bio-fertilizers (*Azotobacter, Azospirillum and PSB*, 1:1:1 @ 4 kg each per ha) mixed with prelimed (5%) vermicompost (1:25) under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days		Department of Agronomy, OUAT, 2022
Characteristics of technology	• Balanced fertilization improves the plant growth and yield of finger millet • Organic inputs like FYM, vermicompost and biofertilizer not only improves the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil but also improves the moisture holding capacity of soil and also supply plant nutrients and improves the quality of the produce • Organic sources is essential to maintain the soil health and sustainable productivity		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), ear head /hill, fingers /ear, spikelets /finger, finger length, 1000 grain weight (g), post-harvest soil health	**Performance Indicator**	Grain yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

OFT-4 Assessment of integrated nutrient management in tomato			
Season & Year	Rabi, 2025-26 (2nd year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07 nos. & 1 ha
Crop	Tomato	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated medium land Veg-veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less flowering, small fruit size and low-quality produce due to improper nutrient management practices	**Spread and intensity of problem**	600 ha, High Yield Gap: 30-40 %
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t /ha with average fertilizer @ 40-30-30 kg N-$P_2O_5K_2O$/ha		
TO_1	75% NPK (STBFR)+25 %N from vermicompost + Bioconsortia @ 12 kg ha^{-1} inoculated with vermicompost		AAU, Anand, 2020-21
TO_2	NPK (STBFR) + FYM @ 10 t/ha + S @ 25 kg/ha		CSAUAT, Kanpur, 2020-21
Characteristics of technology	• Organic inputs like FYM, vermicompost and biofertilizer not only improves the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil but also improves the moisture holding capacity of soil and also supply plant nutrients and improves the quality of the produce • Organic sources is essential to maintain the soil health and sustainable productivity • Integrated nutrient management improves the soil environment, maintains adequate nutrient levels and creates favorable conditions for high tomato yield with desired quality		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No of fruits/plant, single fruit weight (g), Initial and post-harvest nutrient status of the soil	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

OFT-5 Assessment of leaf blotch management in turmeric			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025 (2nd Year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07, Sudhipada
Crop	Turmeric	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to severe infestation of leaf blotch disease in turmeric	**Spread and intensity of problem**	13070, High
FP	Traditional cultivation practice with no control measures		
TO_1	Application of Azoxystrobin (12.5%) + Tebuconazole (12.5%) @ 1 ml/ ltr. At 45, 60 and 90 DAS	Source: OUAT Annual Report, 2021-22	
TO_2	Rhizome treatment with Propiconazole (25 EC) @1% + foliar spray with Propiconazole (25 EC) @1% at 90, 105 & 120 DAP.	Source: Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi, Muzaffarpur (Bihar), 2017-18	
Characteristics of technology	TO_1: Spraying of of Azoxystrobin (12.5%) + Tebuconazole (12.5%) @ 1 ml/ ltr. reduces the menace of leaf blotch disease in turmeric. TO_2: Rhizome treatment with Propiconazole (25 EC) @1% + foliar spray with Propiconazole (25 EC) @1% at 90, 105 & 120 DAP, effective in controlling the disease.		
Observation Parameters	% of disease infestation, Yield (q/ha)	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, B:C Ratio

OFT-6 Assessment on management of fall army worm in maize			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025 (2nd Year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07, Tiangia, Penala
Crop	Maize	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to severe Fall Army Worm attack as a sporadic pest	**Spread and intensity of problem**	20410ha, High
FP	Application of Profenphos 50EC@ 1l/ha		
TO_1	Seed treatment with (Cyazypyr + thiomethoxam) @ 6ml/kg of seed + Installation of bird perches up to 45 DAS + Foliar application of Tetraniliprole @200 ml/ha at 30 DAS + Whorl application and field placement of poison bait (10 kg rice bran + 2 kg jaggery + 2-3 l of water + 100 g Thiodicarb) at 45 DAS		Source : (RRTTS,Ranital, OUAT, 2022)
TO_2	Seed treatment with (Cyantraniliprole 19.8% + Thiamethoxam 19.8% FS) @ 6 ml/kg of seed, spraying with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 3ml/l of water at 21 DAS and (Thiamethoxam 12.6% + Lambda cyhalothrin 9.5% ZC) @ 125 ml/ha at 35 DAS		Source : (OUAT, AR, 2018-19)
Characteristics of technology	TO_1: Seed treatment with Cyazypyr+thiomethoxam @ 6ml/kg of seed+Installation of bird perches upto 45 DAS+ Foliar application of tetrniliprole@200 ml/ha at 30DAS+ Whorl application and field placement of poison bait (10 kg rice bran+2kg jaggery+ 2-3 litres of water+1 00gm thiodicarb) at 45DAS will reduce the pest infestation. TO_2: Seed treatment with (Cyantraniliprole 19.8% + Thiamethoxam 19.8% FS) @ 6 ml/kg of seed, spraying with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 3ml/l of water at 21 DAS and (Thiamethoxam 12.6% + Lambda cyhalothrin 9.5% ZC) @ 125 ml/ha at 35 DAS, is effective in reducing infestation of fall army worm		
Observation Parameters	% of pest infestation, No. of insect/plant, No. of plant infested /m^2, Yield (q/ha)	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, B:C Ratio

OFT-7 Assessment of Kharif Onion			
Season & Year	Late Kharif, 2025 (1st year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07 nos. & 1 Ac
Crop	Onion	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed	Low profit from the traditional vegetable like cauliflower and cabbage	**Spread and intensity of problem**	7000 ha, High
FP	Cultivation of cauliflower and cabbage.		
TO_1	Cultivation of onion variety Arka kalyan		ICAR-IIHR,2014
TO_2	Cultivation of onion Arka Bheem		ICAR-IIHR 2016
Characteristics of technology	Low income from the existing technology like cultivation of cauliflower and cabbage and the introduction of Kharif onion will give more return.		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), no of days to bulb initiation, diameter of the bulb. Individual bulb weight.	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

OFT-8 Assessment of disease resistant chilli hybrid			
Season & Year	Rabi, 2024 -25 (1st year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07 nos. & 1 ha
Crop	Chilli	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated medium land Veg-veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor crop stands due to more diseases with considerable yield reduction.	**Spread and intensity of problem**	600 ha, High Yield Gap: 30-40 %
FP	Cultivation of local chilli with more disease and insect pest.		
TO_1	Cultivation of Multiple disease resistant chilli hybrid Arka Gagan		ICAR-IIHR 2021
TO_2	Cultivation of Multiple disease resistant chilli hybrid Arka Tejasvi		ICAR-IIHR 2020
Characteristics of technology	Plants medium tall & spreading, fruits 7-8 x 0.8-1cm, firm, highly pungent, green turns red on maturity, medium wrinkled and tolerant to Phytopthora root rot & begomovirus (ChLCV), yield potential 25q dry chilli yield/ acre (or) 80-100 q green chilli yield / acre. suitable for green upright market segment		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No of fruits/plant, single fruit weight (g), Days to 1st harvest	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

OFT-9 Assessment of humidity management in paddy straw mushroom production			
Season & Year	Kharif-2024 (1st year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07
Crop	Mushroom	**Farming Situation**	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Lack of moisture level maintenance leads to less production	**Spread and intensity of problem**	High
FP	Conventional method		
TO_1	Cultivation of mushroom using bundle paddy straw substrate, covering the floor with sand, spreading wet gunny bags in wall and window		Source: CTMRT, OUAT-2019
TO_2	Cultivation of mushroom using bundle paddy straw substrate, covering the floor with moist sand, installation of fogger system		Source: CTMRT, OUAT-2019
Characteristics of technology	Covering the floor with sand, spreading wet gunny bags in wall and window and installation of fogger system		
Observation Parameters	Days to first appearance of mushroom bud	**Performance Indicator**	Yield/bed, B:C ratio

OFT-10	**Assessment of effectiveness of extension method for transfer of seed treatment technology in different field crops (Groundnut) in the operational area of KVK.**		
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (1st Year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07, & 1 ha
Crop	Field crops	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed	Less efficacy of existing technology transferred method (Peer group, input dealers)	**Spread and intensity of problem**	-
FP	Informal method of getting technology through neighbours, Input dealers etc.		
TO_1	Technology transfer through training		
TO_2	Technology transfer through method demonstration		
Characteristics of technology	Effectiveness of extension method for transfer of seed treatment technology in different field crops (Groundnut) in the operational area of KVK.		
Observation Parameters	Rate of technology adoption, change in farm income, knowledge gain(%), Yield	**Performance Indicator**	

OFT-11 Assessment of effectiveness of various sources of information for pest management in rice			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (2nd Year)	**No. of Trials & area**	07, & 1 ha
Crop	Rice	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed medium land
Problem diagnosed	Yield loss due to poor accessibility to accurate and timely information on technical knowledge for pest management in rice	**Spread and intensity of problem**	22,000 ha
FP	Information from fellow farmers		
TO_1	Information from input dealers (Information to be collected through identified dealers)		
TO_2	Technological backstopping from first line extension workers/ KVK		
Characteristics of technology	Effectiveness of various sources of information for pest management in rice		
Observation Parameters	Accuracy, timeliness, usability, reliability, accessibility, change in knowledge, skill	**Performance Indicator**	

Front Line Demonstrations

FLD-1 Demonstration on weed management in Finger millet			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (2nd year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Finger millet	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed –medium land, Finger millet-Fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to higher weed infestation in finger millet crop, labour intensive	**Spread and intensity of problem**	11000 ha; High
FP	One hand weeding at 20-25 DAT		
Demo	Pre-emergence application of (Bensulfuron methyl 0.6% +Pretilachlor 6%) at 10 kg/ha at 2 DAT & 2,4-D ethyl ester 1350 ml/ha at 30 DAT	**Source :** OUAT, Annual Report, 2020	
Details of the technology	Pre-emergence application of (Bensulfuron methyl 0.6% +Pretilachlor 6%) at 10 kg/ha at 2 DAT & 2,4-D ethyl ester 1350 ml/ha at 30 DAT		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), tillers/hill, weed density (per m2)	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

FLD-2 Demonstration on scented rice variety Kalajeera			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (1st year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Rice	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed –Upland and medium land, Rice-fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to existing scented rice varieties	**Spread and intensity of problem**	18000 ha; High
FP	Cultivation of locally existing scented rice variety		
Demo	Cultivation of Aromatic rice variety Kalajeera, duration- 145-150 days, Line sowing with spacing 20x15 cm, black paddy, small grain size, distinct aroma, taste and texture.	**Source :** RRTTSS, Jeypore 2022	
Details of the technology	Cultivation of Aromatic rice variety Kalajeera, duration- 145-150 days, seed rate – 30 kg/ha, Line sowing with spacing 20x15 cm, black paddy, soil test-based fertilizer application, mall grain size, distinct aroma, taste and texture. Yield-3.0 t/ha		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No. of tillers/hill, weed density/ m2	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

FLD-3 Demonstration on high yielding mustard variety Sampoorna			
Season & Year	Rabi 2025-26	**No. of Demo**	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Mustard	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated Medium land , Veg-Veg, Rice-Veg
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to the use of local variety	**Spread and intensity of problem**	8000 ha, High Yield Gap : 40 - 45 %
FP	Use of local variety, Kuji Sarson		
Demo	Use of high yielding mustard variety, Sampoorna	**Source :** OUAT 2022-23	
Details of the technology	Duration- 110-115 days, seed rate- 10 kg/ha, line sowing with soil test based fertilizer application, non-shattering type with brownish-grey and medium size seeds, Avg. yield-1337 kg/ha, moderately resistant to aphid, blight, mildew and white rust		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm); No. of silique/Plant and No. of seeds/siliqua	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha) , Net return (Rs/ha) & BC ratio

FLD-4 Demonstration on weed management in sunflower			
Season & Year	Rabi 2024-25 (2nd year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos. 1 ha
Crop	Sunflower	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated Up & Medium land, Veg-Sunflower
Problem diagnosed	Low productivity due to heavy weed infestation, labour intensive	**Spread and intensity of problem**	8000 ha, High Yield Gap : 20 - 25 %
FP	One hand weeding at 30 DAS		
Demo	Post-emergence application of Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5 % EC @ 1.5 ml/lit at 15-20 DAS followed by one intercultural operation at 30 DAS	**Source :** UAS Bengaluru, 2022-23	
Details of the technology	Post-emergence application of Quizalofop-p-ethyl 5 % EC @ 1.5 ml/lit at 15-20 DAS followed by one intercultural operation at 30 DAS reduces weed density by 75% and increased yield by 13% with reduction in cost of weed management by 60% as compared to manual weeding		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm); head diameter; No. of seeds/head	**Performance Indicator**	Seed yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha) and BC ratio

FLD-5 Demonstration on INM in groundnut			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (2nd year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 1.0 ha
Crop	Groundnut	**Farming Situation**	Rain-fed Upland Irrig. Upland
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less effective pod formation, poor peg development and seed filling, low quality produce due to soil acidity and improper nutrient management practices	**Spread and intensity of problem**	800 ha, High Yield Gap : 25-40 %
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t /ha with average fertilizer @ 22-23-18 kg N-$P_2O_5K_2O$/ha		
Demo	Integrated nutrient management practices	**Source :** RRTTS, Mahisapat, OUAT (2010)	
Details of the technology	STBFR + FYM @ 2 t / ha + Lime @ 0.2 LR + S @ 30 kg /ha + B @ 1.25 kg/ha		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No of effective pods/plant, Shelling per centage, Initial and post harvest nutrient status of the soil	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-6 Demonstration on INM in mustard			
Season & Year	Rabi 2025- 26 (2nd year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 1.0 ha
Crop	Mustard	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated Up & Medium land Veg-Oilseed
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less siliquae and seed formation due to improper nutrient management practices	**Spread and intensity of problem**	800 ha, High Yield Gap : 25-40 %
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t /ha with average fertilizer @ 22-23-18 kg N-$P_2O_5K_2O$/ha		
Demo	Integrated nutrient management practices	**Source :** AICRP on Micro and Secondary Nutrients, OUAT, 2017	
Details of the technology	STBFR + FYM @ 2 t/ha + Soil application of Zn @ 5kg/ha and B @ 1kg/ha along with S @ 40 kg/ha		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm); No of siliquae/plant; test weight (gm); Uptake of N,P & K (kg/ha); Change in soil nutrient status (pre & post harvest)	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-7 Demonstration on organic nutrient management practices in garden pea			
Season & Year	Rabi 2025-26 (New)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 1.0 ha
Crop	Garden pea	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated Up & Medium land Veg-Veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, small pod size, less pod &seed formation due to imbalanced nutrition, use of less quantity of organic manure application and no use of biofertilizer	**Spread and intensity of problem**	2500 ha, High Yield Gap : 25-35 %
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t /ha with average fertilizer dose @ 20-25-20 kg N-$P_2O_5K_2O$/ha		
Demo	Organic nutrient management practices	**Source :** RRTTS, G. Udayagiri (OUAT), 2023	
Details of the technology	Application of vermicompost 5 t /ha + Seed inoculation with Rhizobium @ 50 g / kg seed+ soil application of Bio-fertilizers *PSB* @ 6 kg per ha mixed with vermicompost (1:25) under shade at 30%		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm); No. of pods/plant, seeds/pod, change in soil nutrient status (pre & post harvest)	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-8 Demonstration on integrated crop management of Raikia bean			
Season & Year	Rabi 2025-26 (New)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 1.0 ha
Crop	Raikia bean	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated Up & Medium land Veg-Veg
Problem diagnosed	Poor plant growth, less flowering, small fruit size due to improper nutrient management practices and less production due to poor air movement, difficulty in harvesting low quality produce	**Spread and intensity of problem**	2500 ha, High Yield Gap: 30-35 %
FP	Application of FYM @ 1.5 t /ha with average fertilizer @ 25-23-15 kg N-$P_2O_5K_2O$/ha with traditional staking		
Demo	Demonstration of use of nylon net with INM practices for runner bean cultivation	**Source:** RESILIENCE Project OUAT, Bhubaneswar, 2022	
Details of the technology	Use of nylon net as trellis, application of 75 % soil test based NPK + FYM @ 5 t/ha + Bio-fertilizers *PSB* @ 6 kg per ha mixed with prelimed (5%) FYM (1:25) under shade at 30% moisture for 7 days		
Observation Parameters	Plant height (cm), No of fruits /plant, single fruit length, Initial and post harvest nutrient status of the soil	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-9 Demonstration on management of stem borer and leaf folder in rice			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (New)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos., 1 ha.
Crop	Rice	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed medium land
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to high infestation of stem borer and leaf folder in Rice	**Spread and intensity of problem**	26000ha., High
FP	Spraying of chloropyriphos @ 2ml per litre		
Demo	Spraying of combination of chloratraniliprole 20%SC @ 0.3ml/l + Cartap hydrochloride 50% SP @ 2gm/l +Triflumezopyrim 10%SC @ 0.48 ml/l at 25, 50 and 65 DAT	**Source:** NRRI, AR, 2021	
Details of the technology	Spraying of combination of chloratraniliprole 20%SC @ 0.3ml/l + Cartap hydrochloride 50% SP @ 2gm/l +Triflumezopyrim 10%SC @ 0.48 ml/l at 25, 50 and 65 DAT will reduce the infestation of stem borer and leaf folder in Rice		
Observation Parameters	% of pest incidence, Yield (q/ha),	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, BC ratio

FLD-10 Demonstration on management of blast disease in ragi			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (2nd Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos., 1 ha.
Crop	Ragi	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield in Ragi due to high incidence of blast disease in Ragi	**Spread and intensity of problem**	5070 ha, High
FP	No control method adopted for blast disease		
Demo	Seed treatment with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @0.6% followed by two sprayings of *P. fluorescens* @ 0.6% at 50% flowering and second one after 10 days.	**Source :** GBPUAT, 2007	
Details of the technology	Seed treatment with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @0.6% followed by two sprayings of *P. fluorescens* @ 0.6% at 50% flowering and second one after 10 days effectively controls the blast incidence in Ragi		
Observation Parameters	Infestation (%), Yield (q/ha)	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, BC ratio

FLD-11 Demonstration on management of shoot and fruit borer in brinjal			
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025-26 (New)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos., 1 ha.
Crop	Brinjal	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed medium land
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of brinjal due to heavy infestation of shoot and fruit borer in brinjal.	**Spread and intensity of problem**	3500ha, High
FP	Spraying of Chloropyriphos + Cypermethrin @ 2 ml/litre.		
Demo	Rotational spraying with Rynaxypyr 18.5 SC @ 0.3 ml/l, Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 0.3 g/l followed by Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 0.5 ml/l at 10 days interval starting from 35 DAT	**Source:** IIHR 2023	
Details of the technology	Rotational spraying with Rynaxypyr 18.5 SC @ 0.3 ml/l, Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.3 g/l followed by Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 0.5 ml/l at 10 days interval starting from 35 DAT will reduce the infestation of shoot and fruit borer in Brinjal		
Observation Parameters	Infestation (%), Yield (Kg)	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, BC ratio

FLD-12 Demonstration on comb honey production technology in Asian Bee			
Season & Year	Year Round, 2025-26 (2nd Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.
Crop	-	**Farming Situation**	Homestead land
Problem diagnosed	Less profit from traditional method of bee keeping of Asian honeybee	**Spread and intensity of problem**	-
FP	No knowledge on comb honey production technology		
Demo	Selection of ample bee foraging plants and identifying the honey flow season in a particular area for comb honey production, maintenance of young prolific queen with populous colony in a hive with ISI specification particularly w.r.t bee space, training and stimulating the bees to construct new natural combs, fixing new comb in comb honey production frame and fixing it with wooden or plastic ISI specified frame size (208 X 65 X 23 mm), collection of comb honey frames when sealed cent per cent in super chamber. Removal of comb honey from wooden or plastic frames with no damage to combs.	**Source:** AICRP on HB & P, OUAT, 2023	
Details of the technology	Production of comb honey by maintaining young prolific queen in an area of ample bee foraging plants, fixing new comb in comb honey production frame and fixing it with wooden or plastic ISI specified frame size, collecting the comb honey frames with cent percent sealed in super chamber, finally removing the comb honey from wooden or plastic frames with no damage to frames gives good profit than the direct honey to the farmers.		
Observation Parameters	Honey yield (kg/one comb honey) No. of comb honey produced/hive	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, BC ratio

FLD-13 Demonstration on weed management in tomato			
Season & Year	Late Kharif, 2025 (1st Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 1.0 ha
Crop	Tomato	**Farming Situation**	irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due high weed in tomato	**Spread and intensity of problem**	5000 ha, High Yield Gap: 20-50 %
FP	Manual weeding		
Demo	Pre emergence application of Metribuzin (70%WP) 750 g/ha followed by one hand weeding on30 Days after transplanting	**Source:** ICAR-Directorate of Weed Research, 2020	
Details of the technology	Pre emergence application of Metribuzin (70%WP) 750 g/ha followed by one hand weeding on30 Days after transplanting		
Observation Parameters	No. of weeds/m^2	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha) and B:C ratio

FLD-14 Demonstration on planting geometry in papaya			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025(2nd Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 0.4 ha
Crop	Papaya	**Farming Situation**	Medium land, Irrigated,
Problem diagnosed	Low plant population leads to low production due to traditional spacing	**Spread and intensity of problem**	1500 ha, High Yield Gap: 25-40 %
FP	Spacing between PXP and RXR = 2.5M X 2.5M		
Demo	Spacing between PXP & RXR=1.5MX1.5M	**Source:** SLREC, OUAT, 2015	
Details of the technology	Planting mechanism in Red lady variety of Papaya having Spacing between PXP and RXR = 1.5X1.5m by which no. of plant population will be more than traditional system of planting		
Observation Parameters	Number of fruits / plants, Single fruit weight (kg.), Days to 1st harvest	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-15 Demonstration on nutrient management in potato			
Season & Year	Rabi, 2025(1st Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 1.0 ha
Crop	Potato	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield due to imbalanced fertilizer applications	**Spread and intensity of problem**	2500 ha, High Yield Gap: 25-35 %
FP	Application of NPK@60:40:40 kg/ha		
Demo	**RP-**Application of Calcium Sulphate @ 25 kg/ha as basal along with recommended fertilizers (120-80-100 kg N-$P_2O_5$0-K_2O)Kg/ha	**Source:** AICRP on Potato, BBSR 2015	
Details of the technology	**RP-**Application of Calcium Sulphate @ 25 kg/ha as basal along with recommended fertilizers (120-80-100 kg N-$P_2O_5$0-K_2O)Kg/ha		
Observation Parameters	No. of tubers /plant, weight of tuber	**Performance Indicator**	yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-16 Demonstration on INM practices in Marigold			
Season & Year	Rabi-Kharif 2025- 26(1st Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 nos.; 0.5 Ac
Crop	Marigold	**Farming Situation**	Irrigated Up & Medium land Veg-fallow
Problem diagnosed	Low flower yield due to lack of INM	**Spread and intensity of problem**	50 ha, High Yield Gap: 25-40 %
FP	No fertilizer or very low dose of fertilizer application without INM		
Demo	INM practices in Marigold	**Source:** TNAU-2017	
Details of the technology	Application of 45:90;75 kg NPK/ha in 2 split doses and of Azospirillium and Phosphobacteria 2k each/ ha applied at the time of planting. Foliar spray of FeSO4 0.5% and ZnSO4 0.5% on 30th and 45th days of transplanting		
Observation Parameters	No of flowers/Plant, Flower weight, Shelf life	**Performance Indicator**	Yield (q/ha), Net return (Rs/ha), B:C ratio

FLD-17 Demonstration on extent of adoption of climate resilient technology among farmers for sustainable production.			
Season & Year	Round the Year	**No. of Demo**	90
Crop	Field crops	**Farming Situation**	-
FP	Cultivation of suitable crops feasible to their ecosystem.		
Demo	RP: recommended climate resilient technology /enterprises Practice by the farmer.		
Details of the technology	Recommended climate resilient technology /enterprises Practice by the farmer.		
Observation Parameters	Cost reduction (Rs. /ha), Yield enhancement (q/ha), Crop loss (%), Cropping intensity (%), Incremental income	**Performance Indicator**	Cost reduction (Rs. /ha), Yield enhancement (q/ha),

FLD-18 Demonstration on value addition of finger millet for enhancing income of SHG			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (2nd Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 (Katingia, Laburi, Gomandi)
Crop	Finger millet	**Farming Situation**	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Limited value addition and distress selling	**Spread and intensity of problem**	254 SHG/Medium
FP	Value addition of Finger millet by preparing only powder		
Demo	Value addition of Finger millet by preparing Murukku	**Source:** CFTRI, CSIR Mysore 2014	
Details of the technology	Add finger millet flour, gram, rice(1:1:1 ratio), chilli powder, salt, sesame mix and prepare dough and deep fry		
Observation Parameters	Shelf life, sensory evaluation, conversion ratio	**Performance Indicator**	Cost of intervention, Additional income over additional investment Net income, B:C ratio

FLD-19 Demonstration of Oyster Mushroom chips for higher income			
Season & Year	Kharif 2025 (2nd Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 (Katingia, Laburi, Gomandi)
Crop	Oyster Mushroom	**Farming Situation**	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Low shelf life	**Spread and intensity of problem**	60%
FP	Direct selling of oyster mushroom		
Demo	Preparation of oyster mushroom chips	**Source:** ICAR-DMR,2020	
Details of the technology	Preparation of Mushroom chips (For preparing mushroom chips, freshly harvested mushrooms are washed and divided into individual mushrooms from the bunch (in the case of oyster mushrooms), and blanched in 2% brine solution. The mushrooms are dipped overnight in a solution of 0.1% of citric acid + 1.5% of		
Observation Parameters	Shelf life(days), Sensory Evaluation (0–9-point hedonic scale)	**Performance Indicator**	Nutritional profile/100g, Net Return (Rs.), B:C ratio

FLD-20 Demonstration on value addition of tomato by preparing powder			
Season & Year	Rabi, 2025(1st Year)	**No. of Demo**	10 (Katingia, Laburi, Gomandi)
Crop	Tomato	**Farming Situation**	Homestead
Problem diagnosed	Limited value addition and distress selling	**Spread and intensity of problem**	60%
FP	Direct selling of tomato		
Demo	Value addition of tomato by preparing powder	**Source:** Research institute, Madurai	
Details of the technology	Fully ripe and firm tomatoes were washed well in running tap water. Then it was cut into small pieces and dried in the cabinet drier at 80°C for 10 hours. The dehydrated pieces were then ground into powder in a mixie.		
Observation Parameters	• Shelf life, • Sensory evaluation, conversion ratio, • Cost of intervention,	**Performance Indicator**	• Additional income over additional investment, • Net income, B:C ratio

REVOLVING FUND ACTIVITIES 2025-26 Oilseeds

Name of KVK	Season	Crop	Variety	Class	Proposed Area(ha)
Kandhamal	Kharif	Niger	Utkal Niger 150	FS	1.5
Kandhamal	Rabi	Toria	Sampoorna	FS	1.5

Other crops

Name of KVK	Season	Crop	Variety	Class	Proposed Area(ha)
Kandhamal	Kharif	Turmeric	Roma, Rasmi and Rajendra Sonia	TL	1.0

Quality planting materials (QPM) production

Name of KVK	Season	Crop	Variety	No. to be produced
Kandhamal	Kharif	Papaya	Honey Dew, Hybrid	1000
Kandhamal	Kharif	Drumstick	Hybrid	1000
Kandhamal	Kharif	Citrus	Seedling	500
Kandhamal	Kharif & Rabi	Tomato	Hybrid	14000
Kandhamal	Kharif & Rabi	Brinjal	Hybrid	13000
Kandhamal	Kharif & Rabi	Chilli	Hybrid	13000
Kandhamal	Rabi	Cauliflower	Hybrid	12000
Kandhamal	Rabi	Cabbage	Hybrid	12000
Kandhamal	Rabi	Capsicum	Hybrid	4000
Kandhamal	Rabi	Simala	Hybrid	2000

Other materials production

Name of KVK	Season	Name of the material	Variety/Breed	No./qty. to produced
Kandhamal	Round the year	Vermicompost	-	50 q
Kandhamal	Round the year	Vermin	*E. foetida*	20 kg
Kandhamal	Round the year	Vermi-wash	-	10 lit
Kandhamal	Round the year	Mushroom spawn	Paddy straw, Oyster	4500 nos.
Kandhamal	Round the year	Poultry chicks	Sonali, Kalinga Brown	2000 nos.
Kandhamal	Round the year	Azolla	-	200 kg
Kandhamal	Round the year	Mushroom	Oyster	75 kg
			Paddy straw	25 kg
Kandhamal	Round the year	Hill brooms		1.0 ha

Sl.No.	Extension activities	No. of activities	No. of beneficiaries
1	Parthenium Awareness Programme	01	30
2	Food and Nutrition Day	01	30
3	Poshan Maha and Tree Plantation	02	150
4	Swacchata Abhiyan	08	200
5	Celebration of Girl Child Day	01	30
6	World Soil Day	01	150
7	Awareness Programme on Natural Farming	06	300
8	International Women's Day	01	30
9	Soil test campaign	02	45
10	Group meeting	20	500
12	Diagnostic field visit	80	620
13	Farmer Scientist Connect Meet cum Farmers Fair	04	420
14	National Farmers Day	01	50
15	AIR/DD Audio Talk	02	Mass
16	As Resource Person for GO'S, NGO'S	30	750
17	Mahila Kisan Diwas	01	50
18	World Food Day	01	50
19	Jal Shakti Abhiyan	06	300
20	Vigilance Awareness Week	1	17
21	OUAT Foundation Day	1	50
22	International Millets Conference	1	50

Soil and water sample analysis for the 2025-26

Soil				Water				Grand total (soil + water)	No. of soil health card issued
KVK lab.	Mrida Parikhyak	outside	Total	KVK lab.	Mrida Parikhyak	outside	Total		
600	400	0	1000	15	5	0	20	1020	3050