

Assessing Natural farming practices by farmers of the District Sundargarh-II, Rourkela

- 1. Name of the Farmer: Sri Arobinda Mohanty**
- 2. Address with mobile number: Village - Kansar, Block – Lathikata, Mob. No. 9438442528**
- 3. Total Land area: 4 Ac.**
- 4. Area under natural farming practice: 4 Ac.**
- 5. Natural Farming practices**

a. Soil health Management practices

Name of the practices: Green Manuring

Brief description of the practices: Growing and ploughing green crops into the soil to improve the soil's health

Benefits and detailed practices: Increase soil organic matter and reclaim soil condition like acidic soil

b. Nutrient Management practices

Name of the practices: Green Manuring, Crop Rotation

Brief description of the practices: Soil application of Jeevamrit and Ghanjeevamrit

Benefits and detailed practices: On farm made microbial inoculants (Jeevamrit) for soil enrichment

c. Pest and Diseases Management practices

Name of the practices: Growing of trap crops, border crops, Use of predators, parasites like beneficial insects.

Brief description of the practices: Application of Neemastra, Brahmastra, Agniastra and Daspariark

Benefits and detailed practices: To control harmful sucking and chewing insects

d. Weed Management practices

Name of the practices: Green Mulching, Cover Crops

Brief description of the practices: Mulching with straw improves soil moisture content and conducive to the growth of microorganisms and earthworms. With this practice usage of herbicides can be avoided.

Growing of cover crops.

Benefits and detailed practices: covering the soil with a layer of paddy straw and cover crops to improve the soil nutrients and plant health

e. Seed selection and treatment

Name of the practices: Use of local varieties

Brief description of the practices: Naturally occurring beneficial microorganisms are found in cow dung. These microorganisms are cultured in the form of Beejamrit and applied to the seeds as inoculum.

Benefits and detailed practices: Seed treatment with Beejamrit protects the crop from harmful soil-borne pathogens and also helpful in producing IAA and GA. Local varieties also resistance to different pest and diseases and fit for climate resilience.

f. Cropping system followed

Name of the practices: Multiple cropping & crop rotation

Brief description of the practices: Growing of multiple crops and rotation of crops.

Benefits and detailed practices: Crop rotation and Multiple cropping reduces financial risk by diversifying the products and making adverse weather or low market prices less likely to affect all crops simultaneously

g. Water Management practices

Name of the practices: Minimal Soil disturbance and Whapsa.

Brief description of the practices: Waaphasa is the condition where there are both air and water molecules present in the soil and it encourages

reducing irrigation, irrigating only at noon and in alternate furrows is followed.

Benefits and detailed practices: More soil aeration leads to deep root penetration and more crop growth.

h. Any other ITKs/practices followed

Name of the practices: Use of predators, parasites like beneficial insects.

Brief description of the practices: Application of Yellow sticky traps and Pheromone traps

Benefits and detailed practices: Pheromone traps and Yellow sticky traps are a common method for monitoring many pests, including aphids, whiteflies etc. and mass trapping of harmful insects.