ACTION PLAN 2025-26

Summary Table of Action Plan 2025-26

Activities	Target (No.)	Area covered (ha)	Participants (No.)
OFT	**5**	**5**	**35**
FLD	**11**	**11**	**110**
CFLD (Pulses)	**2**	**20**	**70**
CFLD (Oilseeds)	**1**	**10**	**50**
TSP	**6**	**12**	**135**
Training	**60**	_	**1420**
F/FW	**45**	_	**1125**
RY	**8**	_	**120**
In service	**5**	_	**75**
Sponsored training	**10**	_	**250**

On Farm TRIAL 2025-26

OFT 1	**Assessment of YMV management in Papaya**		
Season & Year	Kharif,2025	**No. of Demos & Area**	7/ 0.7 ha
Crop / commodity	Papaya	**Farming Situation**	Upland
Problem diagnosed	Leaf discoloration , Stunted growth & low yield	**Spread and intensity of problem**	75 %
FP	Spraying of Imidachloprid@ 200ml/ha		
TO1	Application of Thiomethoxam 25%WG @ 200gm/ ha twice at 15 days interval	**Source :**Annual report, TNAU, 2015-16	
TO2	Soil application of Neem cake @ 2.5q/ha and foliar application of Flonicamide 50%WG@ 200gm/ha of water twice at 15 days interval	**Source:** Annual report OUAT, 2017-18	
Characteristics of technology	Spraying of systemic insecticide followed neem based products checks the insect resistance to crops		

OFT 2	**Assessment of Integrated Management of Anthracnose Disease in Mango**			
Season & Year		*Rabi*,2026	No. of Demos & Area	7 / 1.4ha
Crop / commodity		Mango	Farming Situation	
Problem diagnosed		Severe Anthracnose infestation through out the growth (Active growth stage to maturity)	Spread and intensity of problem	60 %
FP	Spraying of COC @ 1.5 kg/ha			
TO1	Spray with Hexaconazole 5 EC @(0.05%)at pea stage followed by pre packed mixture of (Tebuconazole+ Trifloxystrobin)75%WG @(0.1%) after 15 days and 3rd spray at 30 days prior to harvest again with Hexaconazole 5EC @(0.05%) followed by post harvest hot water dip treatment (520C for 10 min)			Source :IIHR-2017-18
TO2	Spray *pseudomonas flourescns* @ 5g/lt , 5- 7 times on flower and branches at 3 weeks interval, commence from October followed by treat with hot water(50-55^{0} C for 15 mins before storage)			TNAU-2021-22
Characteristics of technology	New generation fungicides along with bio fungicides and post harvest hot water dip treatment may check the disease.			

OFT 3	**Assessment of different Garlic varieties (2nd Year Repeat)**			
Season & Year		*Rabi*- 2025-26	No. of Demos & Area	7 / 0.4 ha
Crop / commodity		Garlic	Farming Situation	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed		Poor crop growth and bulb yield in Local cultivar	Spread and intensity of problem	230 Ha , 40%
FP	Use of Locally available garlic varieties			
TO1	Use of Garlic variety Yamuna Safed -3			**Source :** https//dogr.icar.gov.in
TO2	Use of Garlic Variety Agrifound White			
Characteristics of technology	Yamuna Safed -3- Bulbs are compact, attractive white with creamy flesh, Bulb size 4.5-6.0 cm in diameter, cloves with 15-16 in number. Duration 130-150 days after planting. Keeping quality is good. Average yield 175-200 q/ha			
	Agrifound White-Bulbs are compact, silvery and white with creamy flesh, Bulb size 4.0-5.0 cm in diameter with elongated cloves with 30--35 in number. Duration 140-160 days after planting. Keeping quality is good. Average yield 130 q/ha			
Observation Parameters	Days to maturity, no of cloves, Bulb weight, Yield q/ha		Perfomance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR

OFT 4	**Assessment on INM practices in Banana (2nd Year Repeat)**			
Season & Year		Kharif , 2025	No. of Demos & Area	7 / 1 ha
Crop / commodity		Banana	Farming Situation	Irrigated
Problem diagnosed		Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Spread and intensity of problem	700 ha
FP	Application of 200:100:100 g NPK/ Plant			
TO1	Application of 75 % RDF(300:100:300 g/Plant) + 125 g each of Azotobactor, Azospirillum & PSB (Incubated in FYM) per Plant			**Source :** Dept of Fruit Science OUAT 2014-15
TO2	Application of Gypsum 40g/plant + recommendation of N,P & 120% K per plant			**Source:** NRC, Banana 2013-14
Characteristics of technology		To1: INM practices enrich microbial popularization increasing bunch wt., no. of fruit/ bunch & yield 400-450 qt/ha TO2: Application of Gypsum 2 kg/plant + recommendation of N,P & 120% K increased the yield BY 51 % over control		
Observation Parameters		No. of fingers/bunch Bunch weight	Perfomance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR
		Location- **Village- Karkatnasa Block- Nuagaon, Village- Khuntgaon Block- Lahunipara**		

OFT 5	**Assessment of effectiveness of various sources of information for pest management in rice**		
Season & Year	Kharif, 2025	No. of Demos & Area	n=90
Crop / commodity	Rice	Farming Situation	Rainfed upland
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	35 %
FP	Information from fellow farmers		
TO1	Information from input dealers (Information to be collected through identified dealers)		
TO2	Technological backstopping from NG0's & other private players		
TO3	Technological backstopping from Front line extension workers(KVK/RRTTS/SAU/ICAR)		

FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATIONS 2025-26

FLD 1	**Demostration on Bio-efficacy of Chemical fungicides of Blast management in Rice**			
Season & Year		*Kharif* / 2025	No. of Trials & villages	10
Crop / commodity		Rice	Farming Situation	Rainfed Medium Land
Problem diagnosed		Low yield due to severe infestation of Blast	Spread and intensity of problem	13000 Ha & 35 %
FP	Spraying of (Carbendazim 12 %+ Mancozeb 63%)@1kg/ha			
RP	Seed treatment with Tricyclazole 75% WP@2.5gm/kg seed and foliar spraying of (Picoxystrobin 7 % + Tryclazole 20.3%) SC@1000ml/ha twice at 15 days interval			**Source :**RRTTS, Bhubaneswar, OUAT 2022
Characteristics of technology	Seed treatment with Tricyclazole 75% WP and foliar spraying of new generation fungicide (Picoxystrobin + Tryclazole) checks the infestation upto 120 days			
Observation Parameters	% Infestation,disease index		Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR
	Location- **Village- barilepta & Baraiguda Block-Nuagaon,**			

FLD 2	**Demonstration on Integrated Management of Fall Army Worm (FAW) in Maize**			
Season & Year		*Kharif* 2025	**No. of Demos & Area**	10 & 2 ha
Crop / commodity		Maize	**Farming Situation**	Rainfed upland
Problem diagnosed		Lack of conviction on Integrated management practices	**Spread and intensity of problem**	900 Ha
FP	Spraying of Profenophos 50EC @ 1lt/ha			
RP	**First Window (seedling to early whorl stage):** To control FAW larvae at 5% damage to reduce hatchability of freshly laid eggs, spray 5% NSKE OR Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 5ml/ litre of water. **Second window (mid whorl to late whorl stage):** To manage 2nd and 3rd instars larvae at 10-20% damage spray Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 0.5 ml/litre of water OR (Thiamethoxam 12.6% + lambda cyhalothrin 9.5%)@ 0.25 ml/l of water OR Chlorantraniliprole18.5% SC @ 0.4 ml/litre of water. **Poison baiting:** Poison baiting is recommended for late instar larvae of second window. Keep the mixture of 10 kg rice bran + 2 kg jaggery with 2-3 litres of water for 24 hours to ferment. Add 100g thiodicarb just half an hour before application in the field. The bait should be applied into the whorl of the plants. **Third Window (8 weeks after emergence to tasseling and post tasseling):** Insecticide management is not cost effective at this stage. Hand picking of the larvae is advisable			**Source :** **ICAR - IIMR -2019**

Characteristics of technology	The technology starts from repelling of egg laying to reducing the egg hachability by using the neem pesticides followed by new generation pp chemicals like Spinetoram or clrantranilprole to kills 2nd and 3rd instar larvae followed by appliocation of poison bait to manage 4th and 5th instar larvae		
Observation Parameters	No of infested plants/m2 ,No of damaged cobs/m2	**Performance Indicator**	Net Return, ICBR

FLD 3	**Demonstration on IPM module for Mealy bug in Okra**			
Season & Year		*Rabi* 2026	No. of Demos & Area	10 / 1 ha
Crop / commodity		Okra	Farming Situation	Irrigated Upland
Problem diagnosed		Severe infestation of mealy bug	Spread and intensity of problem	30%
FP	Spraying of Profenophos @ 1 lt/ha			
RP	Removal of grasses from the bunds, removal and destruction of affected plants, spraying of Fenitrothion 50 % EC @1.5 l/ha twice at 10 days interval starting from the pest infestation			Source: Annual Report TNAU, 2021
Characteristics of technology	Removal of alternate host & spraying of Fenitrothion 50 % EC checks the pest infestation.			
Observation Parameters	No. of colonies/ twig Yield		Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR

FLD 4	**Demonstration on IPM practices for management of Fruit fly in Mango**			
Season & Year		*Rabi* / 2026	No. of Demos & Area	10/ 5
Crop / commodity		Mango	Farming Situation	Upland
Problem diagnosed		Severe fruit fly infestation through out the growth (Active growth stage to maturity)	Spread and intensity of problem	25000 Ha & 75 %
FP	Spraying of Profenophos 50EC @ 1lt/ha			
RP	Distroy all fallen fruits at weekly interval ,plough the tree basin in frequent interval,Install Methyl Eugenol traps @ 15nos/ha and bait spray with 100gm gaggery with 2ml Deltamethrin 2.8EC mixing with 1lt water on tree trunk at weekly interval before three weeks of harvest			**Source :** IIHR AR-2011-12
Characteristics of technology	Methyl Eugenol is a natural chemical compound used as Fruit fly trap attractant and bait spray also attracts the flyies and kills after egg laying			
Observation Parameters	Pest incidence %, No of infested fruits/plant		Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR

FLD 5	Demonstration on Branch Bending technology in Guava			
Season & Year	*Kharif 2025*		No. of Demos & Area	10 & 0.4 ha
Crop / commodity	Guava		Farming Situation	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed	Poor yield of winter Guava		Spread and intensity of problem	30 Ha & 40 %
FP	Non adoption of any crop regulation practices			
RP	Branch Bending in Guava is done in the month of June by retaining 10-15 pair of leaves at apex and removing all the leaves. They are kept at bent position by tying the tip of branches to the wooden pegs fixed on the ground with the help of rope 9 of rope till flushing completes ie. for 40-45 days			Source : ICAR - IIHR CHES-2016
Characteristics of technology	Branch bending has a positive influence on shoot growth,flowering intensity, yield and fruit quality.			
Observation Parameters	Yield kg/plant, Fruit weight , Number of Fruits/plant **Location** **Village – Ghodabandha, Nuagaon, Ankurpali , Block – Nuagaon** **Village- Lathikata, Block- Lathikata**	Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR	

FLD 6	Demonstration on Integrated Nutrient Management in Litchi			
Season & Year	*Kharif / Rabi 2025-26*		No. of Demos & Area	10 & 1 ha
Crop / commodity	Litchi		Farming Situation	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed	Low yield of Litchi due to poor nutrient management		Spread and intensity of problem	1100 Ha & 25 %
FP	Application of NPK @100;100;100 g & no micro nutrient and bio fertiliser appllication			
RP	Application of Arbuscular Mycorrhyza (AM) @ 250 g Azotobactor @ 100 g and trichoderma @100 g per tree incubated 5kg FYM/Tree supplemented by N:P:K @ 150:150:150 / Plant/ Year with ZnSo4 @ 0.4% and borax @0.4% applied twice in a year in split doses			Source : NRC, LITCHI 2018
Characteristics of technology	Application of VAM with Azotobactor and trichoderma is helpful in enhancing nutrient uptake, improve water observation and over all plant growth and development			
Observation Parameters	Fruit (Kg)/ Plant No of fruits/Plant, fruit weight, Yield q/ha **Location** **Village- Garda & Bad Jojoda Block-Nuagaon** **Village- Gadruan Block- Lahunipara**	Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR	

FLD 7	Demonstration on INM practices in Marigold			
Season & Year		*Late Kharif* 2025	No. of Demos & Area	10 & 1 ha
Crop / commodity		Marigold	Farming Situation	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed		Low yield due to poor nutrient management	Spread and intensity of problem	40Ha & 30 %
FP	Poor use of K, no use of micro nutrients and bio fertilizers			
RP	During last ploughing application of 45:90;75 kg NPK/Ha as basal dose and 45 kg N/ha as top dressing 45 days after planting with soil application of 2kg each of Azospirillium and phosphobacteria per ha at the time of planting. Foliar spray of FeSO4 0.5% and ZnSO4 0.5% on 30th and 45 th days of Transplanting			Source : TNAU-2017
Characteristics of technology	Nutrient management with Balanced chemical fertilizer along with Bio fertilizers and micronutrients is helpful in improving flower yield, quality and shelf life of Marigold			
Observation Parameters	No of flowers/Plant, Flower weight, Shelf life, Yield q/ha		Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR

FLD 8	Demonstration on Arka Vegetable Special in cauliflower			
Season & Year		*Rabi*2025	No. of Demos & Area	10 & 1 ha
Crop / commodity		Cauliflower	Farming Situation	Irrigated upland
Problem diagnosed		Low yield and poor curd size due to imbalanced nutrition	Spread and intensity of problem	1900 Ha & 30 %
FP	Imbalanced use of NPK, no use of micro nutrients			
RP	Mix 5 grams of Arka vegetable special per litre of water for cauliflower. Spray the first time 25-30 days after transplantation. Subsequent sprays should be done every 20-25 days after the first spray			Source : ICAR – IIHR -2019
Characteristics of technology	Arka vegetable special is a micronutrient fertilizer developed by IIHR, Bengaluru. It is designed to improve the yield and quality of vegetables and increases the uptake of nutrients and reducing the incidence of pests and diseases			
Observation Parameters	Curd weight, curd size, Yield q/ha		Performance Indicator	Net Return, ICBR

TRIBAL-SUB-PLAN DEMONSTRATIONS
2025-26

Title	Demonstration of Maize Variety Kalinga Raj
Farmers Practices (FP)	Cultivation of Maize Variety VNR-4226
Detail of Technology Demonstrated (RP)	Demonstration of Maize variety Kalinga Raj, Seed rate @ 20 kg/ha, Seed treated with Bavistin, Sown in spacing (PxR) 60x20,soil test based fertilizer application
Area	5 ha (25 benificiaries)

Title	Demonstration of nutritional garden for Improving Nutritional Security of farm families
Farmers Practices (FP)	Irregular and unsystematic Nutritional Gardening with seasonal vegetables
Detail of Technology Demonstrated (RP)	1. Trellis structure with PP rope for raising cucurbits: 2. Pro tray / low cost poly tunnel for raising seedlings in small quantity + Cement tank for composting Growing vegetables round the year covering leafy vegetables, Solanaceous vegetables, Roots and Tubers, cucurbits suiting to consumption pattern + Two Papaya Plants ,One Lemon, one drumstick and two Banana and floriculture in bunds
Area	Unit of 100 sqm (100 unit)

Title	Demonstration of Mushroom round the year
Farmers Practices (FP)	Growing mushroom in unsystematic approach
Detail of Technology Demonstrated (RP)	❖ Growing of Paddy straw mushroom- Bed method, use of spawn, polythene and maintaining hygienic condition ❖ Growing of Oyster (Dhingri) Mushroom- Bag method, use of quality spawn, straw treatment
Number of Unit	100 no (10 Bed/Bag per unit)

Title	Demonstration of Backyard Poultry
Farmers Practices (FP)	Rearing of Desi Bird
Detail of Technology Demonstrated (RP)	Rearing of Kadaknath birds body weight at 20 weeks=1170g Avg. Annual egg production-120 Production parameters show tolerance to acute heat stress condition
Unit	30 units (10 number of Birds/unit)
Title	Demonstration of Garden pea variety- KSP-110
Farmers Practices (FP)	Use of Locally available seeds in the market

Detail of Technology Demonstrated (RP)	Variety- KSP-110 Seed rate- 25 kg/ ha, seed treated with Bavistin. Seed inoculation with Rhizobium Spacing 50x20 cm NPK to be applied @ 50:75:50 kg/ha
Area	5 ha (25 farmers)