

Agronomy

- Remarkable increase in knowledge of farmers regarding new varieties of paddy (NAUR-1, GNR-2, GNR-3). Therefore, 73 per cent farmers have adopted these new varieties.
- Impact on soil and irrigation management; 42 per cent farmers are adopting land configuration in gram, wheat and *Tur* crops.
- Training on sugarcane cultivation; 28 per cent farmers are adopting new sugarcane variety CON-5071 in the adopted villages.
- Training on pulses crops; 29 per cent farmers are adopting improved cultural technologies.
- As a result of initiatives of KVK regarding Integrated Nutrient Management in paddy farmers aware and adopted bio-fertilizers, organic manure and green manuring.
- Farmers adopted SRI Technology, considering more tillering and higher yield as compare to other paddy cultivation practices.
- As a result of intensive training programme more than 58 per cent farmers adopted yellow vein mosaic resistant variety meha of green gram.
- KVK, Navsari has introduced new crop-sweet corn in tribal area which increases 65 per cent more income.

Horticulture

- The knowledge level of farmer about scientific cultivation of vine crops increased by 83% as result of KVK intervention which was earlier 55%.
- More than 48% farmers of the area replaced paddy by vegetable considering comparative income after KVK intervention which was earlier only 28%.
- After training initiatives on orchard management taken by KVK farmers got improved their (mango & sapota), farmers improved orchard management & they got 18% and 19% higher yield of mango and sapota, respectively.
- Farmers have started off seasonal vegetable on the bases of market demand and they are getting 35 to 50 per cent higher income.
- Farmers have started border plantation.

Plant protection

- Increased knowledge of the farmers regarding major insect-pest infestation and its control measure for sugarcane, paddy, mango, sapota, and vegetables.
- Increased awareness of farmers regarding judicious use of pesticide.
- Farmers have realized the importance of bio-control.
- Reduced the cost of Plant protection and increased awareness about ill effect of pesticide.
- Farmers are aware about the importance of healthy seed and seed treatment for reducing seed born diseases.

Home Science

- Through training on nutrition education, around 50% women of adopted villages are become conscious about the health of their family.
- With the help of training on kitchen garden, around 70-80% farmers and farm women have adopted kitchen garden concept at their own backyard and around 20-30% farmers are making kitchen garden on large scale and got additional income through selling the excess vegetables.
- Farm women are now preparing mango pulp, jam, and masalas at their home rather than buying it from the market.

Animal Husbandry

- Before KVK intervention, 33% cross breed cow were producing 6-7 litter of milk per day with 3-4 per cent fat. After proper feeding and scientific management, it was increased to 8-10 lit per day with 4-5 per cent of fat.
- In majority of the cows inter calving period was more than 18 month which was reduced to 15 month.
- Repeat breeding problems reduced by 60 per cent.
- Through proper management and feeding reduced the mastitis problems up to 80 per cent.
- About 50-60 per cent livestock owners are practicing scientific feeding & management of timely feeding of colostrums to new born.

- Calf morbidity and mortality were reducing at great extent due to proper feeding at last gestation period.
- Before KVK, intervention reproductive problems like delayed or retained placenta, still birth, long partum heat etc were more which were reduced by proper training to livestock owners regarding dairy cattle management.
- Before KVK intervention cows and buffaloes shows post partum heat at around and management post partum heat was observed within 2-3 month in 90 per cent cows.
- More than 4500 man days of farmers were utilized for training regarding dairy animal management.

Extension

- Enriched the knowledge level of field functionaries.
- Increased convergence among different department through strong coordination with line departments.
- Because of linkages, it became possible to conduct various extension activities.
- Due to the follow-up by the functionaries, demonstration and technologies have become effective.
- In general, the area, production, and productivity increased in the district.

Fisheries

- Before KVK intervention, majority of the village ponds remained unproductive as far as fish production is concerned and very limited activities of fish culture with traditional method were operated in very few village ponds. During the year 2012-13, total 13 village ponds of about 42 hac were adopted and farmers were provided with trainings on various activities like pond preparation, fish seeds stocking in ponds, water quality management, feed management, health management and harvesting etc along with various inputs like fish seeds, supplementary feeds and growth promoters.

- This programme created awareness about utilization of village ponds for fish culture among farmers, and these activities will spread horizontally from one village to other for utilization of village ponds for fish culture with scientific approach.
- Before KVK intervention fish feeds with low protein contents like only rice bran and wheat bran were used for fish culture. Now fish feeds with balanced nutrients are being used using food ingredients like ground nut oil cake, rice bran, fish meal, and wheat flour and vitamin mineral mixture along with probiotics.

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