

**Details of the
Best **FLDs** conducted
during last year along with
action photographs
2025-26**

Demonstration on nutri-rich finger millet variety Shree Ratna

No. of Demo. & Area	10 & 2 ha
FP	Nali Mandia, Budha mandia
Demo	Cultivation of finger millet variety OUAT Kalinga Ragi 1 (<i>Shreeratna</i>) with improved crop management. Source: OUAT, Bhubaneswar, 2023
Details of technology	OUAT Kalinga Ragi 1 (<i>Shreeratna</i>): This is a medium duration variety with duration of 117 days, high zinc (21.6mg/kg),iron content(50.2 mg/kg),average yield potential of 2416 kg/ ha ,suitable for kharif and irrigated summer, medium sized light green leaves, top incurved ear heads , light brown seed colour, non-lodging and non-shattering type , Resistant to brown spot and foot rot , moderately resistant to blast disease , and also to stem borer, aphid and grass hopper. Seed treatment with Azospirillum and PSB (25g/kg), INM with combining FYM with fertilizers based on soil tests 60:30:30 NPK kg/ha.

RESU LTS	Plant height(cm)	No of fingers per ear head	Yield (q/ha)	% Change in Yield	Gross Return(Rs/ha)	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C	*Selling price of grain Rs 4000/- qtl.
FP	93.12	5.12	12.28	40.1	49,120.00	27,654.00	21,766.00	1.78	
RP	102.14	6.78	18.61		74,440.00	32,256.00	42,184.00	2.30	

Farmers feedback: Farmers overwhelmingly positive highlighting higher yields, increased net income and desirable traits like more tillering, long and big fingers and disease pest resistance compared to local traditional varieties. The variety *Shreeratna* resulted the yield advantage of 40.1 per cent over traditional varieties.

This demonstration significantly Increased farmer knowledge and adoption of improved practices including using high yielding variety, balanced nutrient management.

Photographs of Nutri-rich finger millet variety Shree ratna



Field visit and Data Collection of finger millet variety SHREE RATNA



Photographs of Nutri-rich finger millet variety Shree ratna



Crop cutting experiment of finger millet variety SHREE RATNA



Demonstration on Integrated Nutrient Management in Kharif onion .

25FHO14 (K)

**No. of Trials-
10**

**Village-Badhigaon, Rampur, Khuntiapada, Brahminipalli,
Mundipadar**

Area- 1 ha

Season – Kharif

**Source- Annual Report,
NHRDF, 2023**

Problem

Improper nutrient management

-

FP

Application of NPK

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Results

Farm Yard Manure 3500 kg/ ha + Vermicompost 3500 kg/ ha & Neem

Treatmen ts	Bulb Wt. (g)	Bulb Diameter (cm)	Yield (q/ha)	% Change in Yield	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross Income (Rs/ha)	Net Return (Rs/ha)	B:C Rati o
FP	90.8	4.8	238.6	-	1,66,582.00	4,29,480.00	2,62,898.00	2.57
RP	105.1	5.1	285.8	20	1,81,842.00	5,14,440.00	3,32,598.00	2.74

Photographs of Integrated Nutrient Management in Kharif onion



Onion variety L-883



Onion variety Agri- found Dark Red



Input distribution



Input application



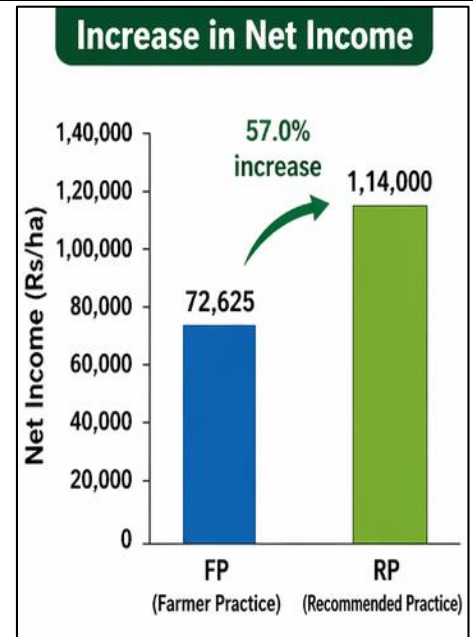
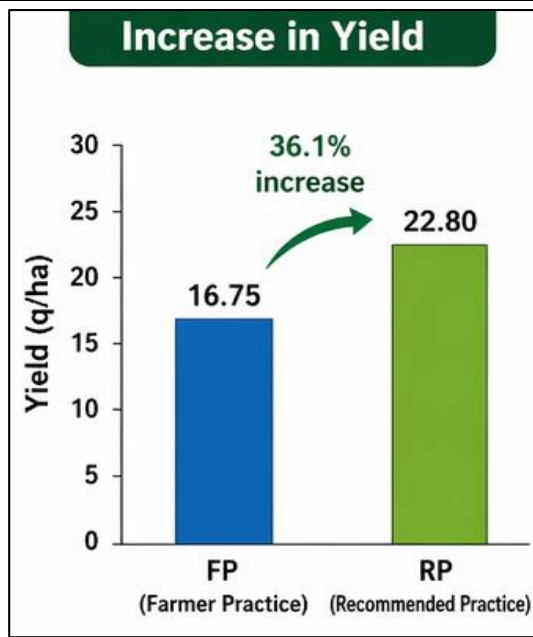
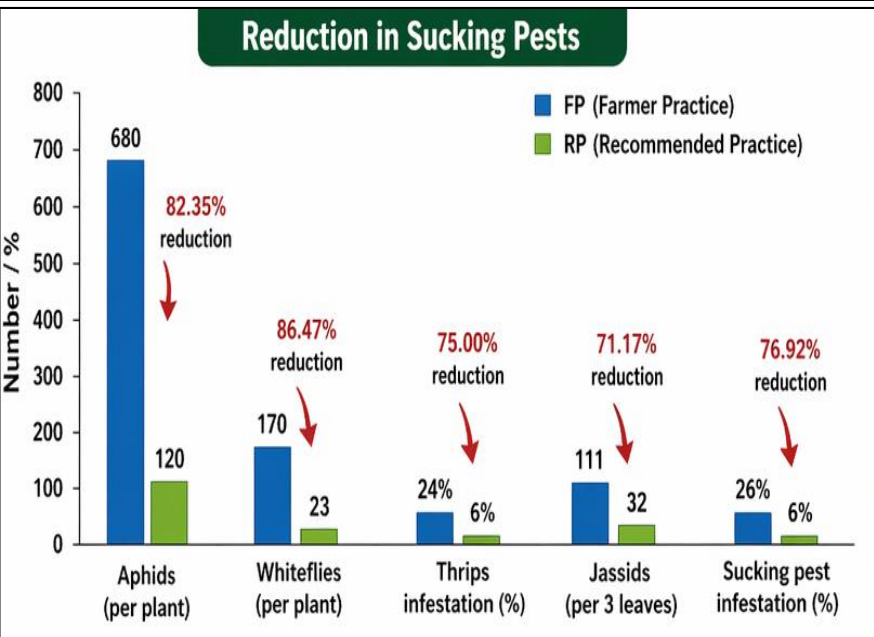
Harvested onions

Farmers' feedback: Farmers expressed satisfaction with integrated nutrient management in kharif onion and application resulted better crop performance in terms of bulb yield which showed yield increment of 20 per cent as compared to onion field supplied with imbalanced NPK fertilizers

Crop/ Enterprise:	Cotton		
Title of FLD with code:	Demonstration on IPM strategy for management of sucking pests in cotton. [24FPP16 (K)]		
Farming situation:	Rainfed upland	Season:	Kharif-2025
No. of farmers:	10	Location	Baghiapada, Nendan
Progress till date	Two nos. of spraying of Azadirachtin 0.15%@ 1.5 Lit./ ha twice @ 30 & 45 DAS, and installation of yellow sticky trap has made.		

Date of sowing	Crop stage	Treatment	Remarks
2nd week of July, 2025	Crop is harvested.	Demo: Timely sowing of crop Planting of maize as border crop around the field, intercropping of cowpea @ 8:2 ratio; Application of Azadirachtin 0.15%@ 1.5 Lit./ ha twice @ 30 & 45 DAS; Installation of yellow sticky traps @ 40/acre & need based Application of Flonicamid 50% WG @ 175 gm/ha twice at 10 days interval .	Completed

Experimental finding:



Results	No. of Aphids/ plant	No. of white fly/plant	Thrips infestation %	Nos. of Jassids/3 leaves	Sucking pest infestation %	Yield (q/ha)	% increase in yield	Net Income (Rs/ha)	B:C Ratio	ICB R
FP	680	170	24%	111	26%	16.75	36.1%	72625.00	2.37	7.4
RP	120	23	6%	32	6%	22.8		114000.00	3.0	9.8

Conclusion: Adoption of IPM strategy significantly reduced sucking pest population (76.92%), increased yield (36.1%) and net income (57%) and improved profitability in cotton.

Farmers feedback: Farmers are convinced that if all integrated approaches are combinedly fallowed in cotton crop it will effectively manage the sucking pests like mealy bug, aphids, jassids and white flies population to a greater extend and it will maintain the ETL level of the pests.

FLD Photographs



Recording observations at Field



**Field Observation
at Nendan Village**



**Yellow sticky trap installation at
Nedan village**



Cotton intercropping with cowpea



Field Visit at Baghiapada Village



**Demonstrating use of Yellow Sticky
Trap to farmers**

Photographs of Demonstration on IPM strategy for management of sucking pests in cotton