

## Technology Assessment & Refinement

Category	No. of Technology Assessed & Refined	No. of Trials	No. of Farmers
Technology Assessed			
Crops	12	149	149
Various enterprises	1	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>155</b>
Technology Refined			
Various enterprises	1	1	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>175</b>

### TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL

#### Assessment 1:

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Testing the performance of RNR-15048 paddy variety
2. Scientists involved: Dr. V.Divya
3. Details of farming situation:  
The trial was taken up during Rabi season in sandy clay soils under irrigated conditions. The fertility status of the soil was low in Nitrogen, high in Phosphorus and Potassium. The trial was conducted in 10 locations at Chinnagottigallu mandal. The total rainfall (from December 17 to March 18) was 44.0mm during the crop season in Chinnagottigallu mandal.
4. Problem definition / description: Lack of fine grain variety with blast tolerant and short duration alternate to BPT-5204
6. Technology Assessed:  
T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice – BPT-5204. It is fine grain variety with 150 days duration, susceptible to blast, Glycemic index-55%  
T<sub>2</sub> – RNR-15048. It is released by PJTSAU, Fine grain variety with 120-125 days duration, resistant to blast, Glycemic index-51%
7. Critical inputs given: Seed-30kg, Rs1200/-
8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	BC Ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice: BPT 5204	10	5.506	0.32919	1.64	Plant height: 95cm No of productive tillers: 9 No of grains per panicle: 187 No of chaffy grains: 15
Technology: RNR 15048		6.269	0.49091	1.96	Plant height: 97cm No of productive tillers: 15 No of grains per panicle: 223 No of chaffy grains: 19

**Description of the results:** About 13.8% yield increase was observed in trial. Blast incidence was not observed in the trial. Crop duration was less in case of RNR 15048 variety and it was matured in 125 days in traditional transplanting method and in 100 days in direct seeding using drum seeder and broadcasting methods.

**Constraints faced:** -nil-

9. Feed back of the farmers involved:

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: ----

### Assessment 2:

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title: Testing the performance of TRG-59 redgram variety

3. Scientists involved: Dr. V.Divya

4. Details of farming situation: The trial was conducted in rainfed red soils of Penumur and Chinnagottigallu mandals. The nutrient status of the soil was Low in Nitrogen, medium Phosphorus and high in Potassium. The total rainfall in Chinnagottigallu mandal during the crop period was 701.8mm and in Penumur mandal was 1110.5mm.

5. Problem definition / description: Low yields in traditionally grown local varieties and in LRG-41 variety. Longer duration of LRG-41 variety. Wilt and sterility mosaic susceptible.

6. Technology Assessed:

T<sub>1</sub> - Farmers practice: LRG-41 is a long duration variety of 180 days susceptible to wilt and sterility mosaic diseases.

T<sub>2</sub> - TRG-59: It matures in 160 days, high yielding variety, resistant to wilt and sterility mosaic diseases.

7. Critical inputs given: 6 kg Seed. Rs 600/-

### 8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in Lakh./ha)	B.C. Ratio	Data on Other performance indicators
Farmers Practice: LRG-41	10	0.752	0.105	1.47	Plant height: 255cm No of pods per plant: 71
Technology: TRG-59		1.145	0.271	2.20	Plant height: 248cm No of pods per plant: 92

Description of the results: The trial was conducted in 16 locations in Penumur mandal. TRG-59 variety performed well and recorded an average yield of 1145kg per ha whereas, LRG-41 recorded an average yield of 752kg per ha. About 52.2% yield increase was observed in TRG-59 over LRG-41 variety. The diseases like wilt and sterility mosaic were not observed in TRG-59 variety and incidence was noticed in LRG-41 variety. The incidence was around 25-30%. The benefit cost ratio was 2.20 in the trial and it was 1.47 in farmers practice.

Constraints faced: --Nil--

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: Farmers expressed that TRG-59 is shorter in duration when compared to LRG-41. Good yielding variety.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: ---

### Assessment 3:

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

2. Title: Testing the performance of high yielding sugarcane variety, 2006 T 3

3. Scientists involved: Dr. V.Divya

4. Details of farming situation: The trial was conducted in sandy clay soils of Penumur, Chandragiri, Vijayapuram and Pulicherla mandals under irrigated dry condition in ten locations. The nutrient status of soils is low in nitrogen, high in phosphorus and potassium.

5. Problem definition / description: Farmers are cultivating 86 V 96 variety which is low yielding and flowers at the time harvesting. Farmers need high yielding variety with non flowering type at the time of harvesting. Agricultural Research Station, Perumallapalli, ANGRAU developed 2006 T 3 sugarcane variety and its characters are early maturing with a duration of 10 months, yield 100-120 tonnes per ha, tolerant to red rot and with a sucrose content of 19-20%. The seed was supplied to farmers from ARS, Perumallapalli to assess its performance against 86 V 96 variety.

6. Technology Assessed:

T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice: 86 V 96, this variety was yielding low and flowers at the time harvesting results in low yields.

T<sub>2</sub> – Early maturing variety: 2006T 3, early maturity (10 months), yield potential: 120-130 tonnes per ha, sucrose percentage: 19-20 and tolerant to red rot and smut diseases.

7. Critical inputs given: Sugarcane seed, Rs. 3000/-

### 8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net returns (Rs. in Lakhs/ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice: 86 V 96	10	102	0.906	1.68	
Technology: 2006 T 3		119	1.35	1.93	

Description of the results: The trial was conducted to assess the performance of 2006 T 3 sugarcane variety against 86 V 96 variety. The tested variety was performed better than farmers grown variety and about 16.7% yield increase was recorded. The variety 2006 T 3 variety was recorded an average yield of 119 tonnes per ha whereas, 86 V 96 variety recorded an average yield of 102 tonnes per ha. The new variety matures in 10 months duration.

Constraints faced: -- Nil --

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: Because of non flowering nature of 2003 T 3 results in higher yields.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: -- Nil --

#### Assessment 4:

##### 1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation

##### 2. Title: Testing the performance of high yielding groundnut variety, TCGS 1073

##### 3. Scientists involved: Dr. V.Divya

4. Details of farming situation: The trial was conducted in sandy clay soils of Penumur mandal under irrigated dry condition in four locations. The nutrient status of soils is low in nitrogen, high in phosphorus and potassium.

The same trial was also conducted in rabi season in Ramachandrapuram, Karvetinagaram and Satyavedu mandals.

5. Problem definition / description: Farmers are cultivating Kadiri-6 variety which is low yielding. Farmers need high yielding variety with uniform maturity of pods. The variety TCGS 1073 was developed by RARS, Tirupati and seed supplied to farmers for conducting trials.

##### 6. Technology Assessed:

T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice: Kadiri 6, variety was low yielding

T<sub>2</sub> – Trial: TCGS 1073, High yielding, 25-30q per acre in kharif season under irrigated conditions

##### 7. Critical inputs given: Groundnut seed, Rs. 2700/-

##### 8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology (Kharif)

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net returns (Rs. in Lakhs/ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice: Kadiri-6	4	1.683	0.29293	1.27	Total no of pods/plant: 21.2 No of filled pods/plant: 15.8 Haulm yield: 4050kg/ha Shelling %: 68
Technology: TCGS-1073		1.913	0.37401	1.40	Total no of pods/plant: 22.5 No of filled pods/plant: 18.3 Haulm yield: 3150kg/ha Shelling %: 71

Table: Performance of the technology (Rabi)

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net returns (Rs. in Lakhs/ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice: Kadiri-6	10	2.568	0.36356	1.50	Total no of pods/plant: 29.5 No of filled pods/plant: 24.3 Haulm yield: 5625kg/ha Shelling %: 72
Technology: TCGS-1073		3.540	0.54775	1.94	Total no of pods/plant: 37.0 No of filled pods/plant: 33.4 Haulm yield: 5050kg/ha Shelling %: 77

Description of the results: The trial was conducted to assess the performance of TCGS 1073 groundnut variety against Kadiri 6 variety. In both the seasons the tested variety was performed better than farmers grown variety and about 13.7% and 37.8% yield increase was recorded in kharif and rabi seasons, respectively. The variety TCGS 1073 variety was recorded an average yield of 1913 kg per ha in kharif and 3540 kg per ha in rabi whereas, Kadiri 6 variety recorded an average yield of 1683 kg per ha in kharif and 2568 kg per ha in rabi.

Constraints faced: -- Nil --

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: Big size pods in new variety compared to farmers variety and uniform maturity

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: -- Nil --

#### Assessment 5:

1. Thematic area: Nutrient management

2. Title: Assessment of yield improvement in rainfed groundnut (Kadiri-6) by spraying 0.5% 19:19:19

3. Scientists involved: Dr. V.Divya

4. Details of farming situation: The trial was conducted in sandy clay soils of Penumur mandal under rainfed condition in ten locations. The nutrient status of soils is low in nitrogen, high in phosphorus and potassium. The rainfall during crop season was 871.5mm.

5. Problem definition / description: Under rainfed conditions groundnut suffers from drought due to poor rainfall distribution results in low or poor yields. Spraying of 0.5% 19:19:19 at critical stages i.e. 20 and 40DAS may overcome drought situation and gives good yields. Keeping in thus view trials were conducted in ten farmers fields. The variety was Kaadiri-6. Because of enough rainfall during the crop period farmers were taken up only one spray.

6. Technology Assessed:

T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice: No spraying of 19:19:19

T<sub>2</sub> – Trial: Spraying of 0.5% 19:19:19 at 20 and 40DAS

7. Critical inputs given: 19:19:19, Rs.300/-

#### 8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net returns (Rs. in Lakhs/ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice: No spraying	10	1.659	0.27984	1.67	Total no of pods/plant: 19.5 No of filled pods/plant: 13.8 Haulm yield: 3880kg/ha Shelling %: 65
Technology: Spraying of 0.5% 19:19:19 at 20 and 40DAS		1.740	0.30667	1.72	Total no of pods/plant: 21.0 No of filled pods/plant: 15.4 Haulm yield: 3950kg/ha Shelling %: 67

Description of the results: The trial was conducted to assess the performance of 05.% 19:19:19 spray in groundnut at 20and 40 DAS to overcome the drought. About 4.9% increase in yield was recorded in the trial when compared to farmers practice.

Constraints faced: -- Nil --

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: Supply of nutrients to crop through spraying during drought situation not only helped in saving of the crop and also resulted in good yields.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: -- Nil --

**Assessment 6:**

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Testing the performance of Arka samrat in Tomato
3. Scientists involved: P.S.Sudhakar
4. Details of farming situation: Kharif 2017, Irrigated dry, Red soils.
5. Problem definition / description: Incidence of Early blight disease, viral disease
6. Technology Assessed: T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice – US 448  
T<sub>2</sub> – Trial – Arka samrat
7. Critical inputs given: Seedlings of Arka samrat (15000 No.s) - Rs.3000/famer (Total 5 farmers),  
Total Value - Rs.6000/-

**8. Results:**

Table: Performance of the technology

was observed in introduced variety over farmer's variety.

Constraints faced: Tomato fruits are having light pinkish orange colour at maturity stage.

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: They felt happy with performance of Arka samrat in respect of its disease resistance
10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Given

**Assessment 7:**

1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation
2. Title: Assessment of Arka Suguna in Amaranthus
3. Scientists involved: P.S.Sudhakar
4. Details of farming situation: Kharif 2017, Irrigated dry, Red clay loam soils.
5. Problem definition / description: Low returns due to low yielding potential of local variety
6. Technology Assessed: T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice – Local variety  
T<sub>2</sub> – Trial – Arka Suguna
7. Critical inputs given: Arka Suguna (5 kg ), ½ kg/farmer - value Rs. 600/each (Total 10 farmers),  
Total Value - Rs.3000

**8. Results:**

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice (Local variety)	8	Crop damaged due to continuous rains			
Technology Arka suguna)		Crop damaged due to continuous rains			

Description of the results: Eight trials were conducted to assess yield potential of Arka Suguna in Amaranthus as against Local single cut variety at Penumur mandals. Due to continuous rains in Kharif season, crop in both trial and control plots were damaged.

Constraints faced: Heavy and continuous rains during crop growing period

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: Trial has to be studied
10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: ---

**Assessment 8:**

1. Thematic area: Production and Management
2. Title: Effect of Gibberellic acid on flower yield of Chrysanthemum
3. Scientists involved: P.S.Sudhakar
4. Details of farming situation: Rabi 2017, Irrigated dry, Red soils.
5. Problem definition / description: Low yields from late planted crop
6. Technology Assessed:  
 T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice – No GA spraying  
 T<sub>2</sub> – Recommended practice – Spraying of GA @ 100ppm at 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting
7. Critical inputs given: Gibberellic acid (90g packing), 9 packets/farmer - value Rs.540/- each (Total 10 farmers), Total Value - Rs.5400/-

**8. Results:**

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Days to first flower picking	Flowers /plant
Farmers Practice (No GA spraying)	10	7.65	1.56	2.03	60	42
Technology (Spraying of GA @ 100ppm at 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting )		9.36	2.18	2.39	38	60

Description of the results: Ten trials were conducted in Penumur mandal to assess efficacy of Gibberellic acid on flower yield in late planted Chrysanthemum. Spraying of Gibberellic acid @ 100ppm at 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting recorded earlier flowering (28-28 days after transplanting) higher number of flowers per plant (60) compared to control plot. Trial plot showed yield increase by 22.4% (9.36 t/ha) as against control plot (7.65t/ha). The flower stalk length (8.25cm) and flower size (7.7cm) are higher in trial plot as compared to those (6.0cm, 6.4cm) recorded in control plot.

Constraints faced: Wilt, root rot and Alternaria leaf spot disease affected during crop growing period

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: They are happy to adopt this technology
10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Given

**Assessment 9:**

1. Thematic area: Production and Management
2. Title: Effect of planting time on yield of Chillies
3. Scientists involved: P.S. Sudhakar
4. Details of farming situation: Rabi 2017, Irrigated dry, Red soils.
5. Problem definition / description: Low yields from late planted crop
6. Technology Assessed:  
 T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice – Transplanting from 1<sup>st</sup> FN of October to 1<sup>st</sup> FN of November  
 T<sub>2</sub> – Recommended practice –Delaying of transplanting to 2<sup>nd</sup> November to 1<sup>st</sup> FN of December
7. Critical inputs given: Seedlings (32000 Nos), 5000/farmer - value Rs.1870/- each (Total 6 farmers), Total Value - Rs.11200/-

**8. Results:**

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	BC Ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice (Regular sowing time)	6	3.13	3.27	3.29	
Technology (delayed transplanting by 15-30 days)		2.41	2.24	2.63	

**Description of the results:** Five trials were conducted to assess the effect of planting time on yield in Chillies at Pichatur and Penumur mandals. In trial plots, delayed the planting from 1<sup>st</sup> Fortnight of October- 1<sup>st</sup> Fortnight of November to 2<sup>nd</sup> Fortnight of November to 1<sup>st</sup> fortnight December. Results showed that 23.1% lower yields (24.1q/ha) were recorded in trial plots as compared to Control plot (31.3q/ha).

**Constraints faced:** Thrips, mites and bud necrosis viral disease affected crop severely.

1. Feed back of the farmers involved: They are not satisfactory due to climate change , but it has to be repeated.
2. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: Given

#### Assessment 10:

1. Thematic area: Production and Management
2. Title: Assessment of Arka Microbial Consortium in Brinjal
3. Scientists involved: P.S.Sudhakar
4. Details of farming situation: Rabi 2017, Irrigated dry, Black soils.
5. Problem definition / description: Indiscriminate use of inorganic complex fertilizers
6. Technology Assessed: T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice – (155 -106 -70 kg NPK/ha)  
T<sub>2</sub> – Recommended practice – (75% RDF (100-60-60 kg NPK/ha) + AMC @ 12.5kg /ha)
7. Critical inputs given: Arka Microbial Consortium, 5kg/farmer- value Rs.600 /each (Total 9 farmers), Total Value - Rs.6000/-

#### 8. Results:

**Table: Performance of the technology**

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield (t/ha)	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice	9	Crop is still in fruiting stage			
Technology 1		Crop is still in fruiting stage			

**Description of the results:** data are yet to be recorded

**Constraints faced:** Shoot and fruit borer infested crop severely.

1. Feed back of the farmers involved: The trial has to be studied.
2. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: not yet given



**Assessment 11:**

1. Thematic area: Drudgery Reduction Technology in Horticultural Crops for Farm Women
2. Title: Testing performance of easy planter
3. Scientists involved: Dr. A.B. Srilatha (Home Science), Dr.S.Sreenivasulu (Sr.Scientist & Head), and P.S. Sudhakar (Horticulture)
4. Details of farming situation: The selected village's viz., Gobillamitta and Ghandhipuram villages of Penumur mandal falls under irrigated dry, red sandy clay soils.
5. Problem definition / discription: Traditional transplanting requires eight women labour to cover one acre of land and it also involves drudgery. It also causes sometimes up to 30% damage to seedlings results in only 60-70% plant surveillance.
6. Technology Assessed:
  - T1: Traditional transplanting
  - T2: Transplanting by using Easy Planter
7. Critical inputs given: Easy Planter (Rs.2,500/-)

**8. Results:**

Table: Performance of the technology

Parameters noticed	T1: Traditional transplanting	T2: Transplanting by using Easy Planter	Remarks
Time taken (hrs.)	7-8 hrs per acre	3 to 4 hours per acre	An amount of Rs. 500/- was saved using easy planter.
Number of plants per acre	16000 plants per acre Spacing 1-1.5 feet	15000 plants per acre Spacing 1to1½ feet	
Cost of Labour	8 members per acre (Rs. 1200/-)	4 members per acre (Rs. 600/-)	Saving of time.
Plant surveillance	60 to 70%	95 to 98% with healthy plants	

**Description of the results:**

Easy planter was developed with the assistance of ICRISAT and supplied to women farmer groups for assessing its performance for transplanting. It is mainly used for transplanting vegetable and flower crops whci are raised in the shade net nurseries. From the above Table, it is observed that four women labour can complete the transplanting of one acre within 3-4 Hrs. Drudgery involved in traditional method can be overcome by using easy planter. Damage of seedlings can be minimized by this method.

Constraints faced: Nil

9. Feedback of the farmers involved: Easy for operation, Easy for handling, time saving, cost reliable.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: ---

**Assessment 12:**

1. Thematic area: Grain Storage Method
2. Title: Testing performance of Triple layer Hermatic Bags for storage of Rice, Groundnut and Pulses
3. Scientists involved: Dr. A.B. Srilatha (Home Science)
4. Details of farming situation: ----
5. Problem definition / description: Non availability of proper grain storage structures at the household level
6. Technology Assessed:
  - T1: Traditional storage in fertilizer bags

**T2: Storage in triple layered hermatic bags**

**7. Critical inputs given: Hermatic bags (50kg bags @ Rs.150/- & 25kg bags @ Rs.90/-)**

**8. Results:**

**Description of the results: Hermatic bags used for household storage: no insect damage, aroma is maintained, up to 6 months the produce can be stored.**

**The hermatic bags used for field level: germination percentage was good when compared to farmers practice.**

**Constraints faced: Nil**

**9. Feedback of the farmers involved: ---**

**10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: ---**

**Assessment 13:**

**1. Thematic area: Varietal Evaluation**

**2. Title: Testing the performance of a new Bivoltine Silkworm Double Hybrid (G11 x G19)**

**3. Scientists involved: A. Padmaja**

**4. Details of farming situation: The trial was conducted in Gangavaram, Penumur, and Bangarupalem, mandals of Chittoor district (AP).**

**5. Problem definition / description: Farmers grown bi voltine double hybrids are sensitive to high temperature especially during summer season.**

**6. Technology Assessed:**

**T1-Farmers Practice: Bivoltine Double hybrid**

**T2-Rearing G11xG19 New Bivoltine Double Hybrid**

**7. Critical inputs given: 600 Dfls, Rs.2000/- per 100Dfls. (Rs.12000/-: Total value)**

**8. Results:**

**Table: Performance of the technology**

<b>Technology Option</b>	<b>No. of trials</b>	<b>Yield (t/ha)</b>	<b>Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)</b>	<b>B:C ratio</b>	<b>Data on Other performance indicators*</b>
<b>Farmers Practice: Rearing Cross breed variety</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68Kgs/100Dfls</b>	<b>21620</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
<b>Technology: Rearing G11XG19 Bivoltine Double Hybrid</b>		<b>70Kgs/100Dfls</b>	<b>24145</b>	<b>2.2</b>	

**Description of the results:**

**Rearing of G11XG19 Bivoltine hybrid recorded a yield of 70 kg/100dfls in the trail when compared to Bivoltine double hybrid (68kg/100dfls - farmer's variety). Farmers sold their Cocoons at the rate of Rs. 470/- per kg for Bivotine hybrid tested under trial and Rs. 450/- per kg for farmers practice. Moreover, farmers achieved 2kg of extra cocoons, along with an additional income of Rs. 20/-kg cocoons. In the trails farmer got an amount of Rs. 1175/- by rearing of bivoltine hybrid.**

**Constraints faced: The trial was stopped in future due to non availability of particular hybrid.**

**9. Feed back of the farmers involved:**

**10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology:**

**Assessment 14:**

1. Thematic area: Production and Management

2. Title: Performance of room disinfectants in silkworm rearing

3. Scientists involved: A.padmaja

4. Details of farming situation: -

5. Problem definition/description: Sericulture farmers are using disinfectants like formalin, bleaching powder, Astra and seri swachh for maintaining hygiene in silkworm rearing houses and appliances used in the sericulture are with low Chlorine percentage and also less effective.

6. Technology Assessed:

T<sub>1</sub> – Farmers practice - Formalin & Bleaching Powder

T<sub>2</sub> – Recommended practice - Astra or Seri Swachh

T<sub>3</sub> – Assessment of new Product (Seri Fit)

Preparation of Seri fit solution: 200grms of seri fit powder dissolved in 100lits of water and it is used for disinfection of rearing room and appliances. 154ml solution is required for spraying in one sq.ft. area.

7. Critical inputs given: Serifit, Quantity-Total (100Packets), 5packets/farmer-valueRs.400/-each (Total 20 farmers), Total Value-Rs.8000

8. Results:

Table: Performance of the technology

Technology Option	No. of trials	Yield	Net Returns (Rs. in lakh./ha)	B:C ratio	Data on Other performance indicators*
Farmers Practice: Formalin & Bleaching Powder	20	70kg/100D fls	0.21400	2.0	
Technology: Astra or Seri Swachh (Recommended)		72kg/100D fls	0.22820	2.2	
Technology 2: Seri Fit		74kg/100d fls	0.24212	2.3	

Description of the results: In the trails, Bivoltine double hybrid recorded an average yield of 74kg/100dfls as compared to farmer's Bivoltine double hybrid variety (70kg/100dfls). Higher selling price of Rs. 468/- per kg was obtained with Bivoltine double hybrid while farmers had selling rate of only Rs. 454/-per kg. Moreover, farmers achieved 4kgs of extra cocoons, along with an additional income of Rs.14/-kg cocoons, thereby in trail farmer got Rs. 1872/- by rearing of bivoltine double hybrid by using serfit as disinfectant.

Constraints faced:

9. Feed back of the farmers involved: Disinfection time was saved and more effectiveness of the disinfection of rearing house and appliances compared to farmers practice.

10. Feed back to the scientist who developed the technology: