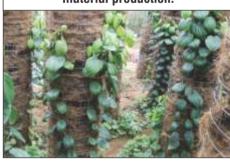








Improved methods of planting material production.



Improved technologies in Mushroom cultivation.



# Problem

- Absence of infrastructure facility for vegetative propagation by small and marginal farmers
- Lack of technical knowhow
- Over dependence on private nurseries

#### Solution

- Providing infrastructure facilities required for multiplication
- Selection of varieties with desirable qualities
- Availability of planting material at affordable cost
- Farmers can cultivate superior plants for next generation

# **Problem**

High percentage of unproductive plants in the field.
 (More than 40%)

## Solution

- Developed an innovative simple technology for initiating healthy root system by filling organic manure and top soil at the basal nodes of pepper vines.
- Established 50 demonstration plots.

# **Problem**

 Farmers depend on conventional varieties with low productivity.
 Pepper – low productivity
 Ginger – low oleoresin
 Turmeric – Low curcumin

# Solution

- Introduced 18 different varieties of pepper from IISR and Pepper Research Station Panniyur.
- Introduced new varieties of ginger and turmeric developed by IISR and Kerala Agriculture University.
   Disseminated through 100 farmers through ToT Scheme of DASD (Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development)

# **Problem**

- Farmers depend on stem cuttings for planting material production.
- Unavailability of quality stem cutting.

#### Solution

Introduced and popularized serpentine method of planting material production in black pepper.

## **Problem**

Low bio efficiency.

# Solution

- Developed a growth promoter.
- Increased the clump size by reducing the number of holes in growth bed.
- Enhanced air circulation by fitting an exhaust fan in reverse manner.
- 90% bio-efficiency increase is observed.



Highlights from Core area 3: Agriculture Technologies to promote organic farming and Yield Enhancement

This initiative is to promote sustainable agricultural production through Organic farming and innovative cost effective technologies.

CORE Support Programme (2008-2018)



Shri. Chander Mohan/Dr. Sunil K Agarwal
Science for Equity Empowerment and Development (SEED)
Department of Science and Technology
Ministry of Science and Technology
Technology Bhavan,
New Delhi-110 016



Dr. Hubby Mathew/Shri. Sijo Jose Peermade Development Society P.B. No. 11, Peermade, Idukki District Kerala-685 531

# **Technologies**

Promotion of underutilized crops

# Highlights

## **Problem**

• Genetic erosion • Short lifespan of hybrid verities • Susceptible to pest and diseases • Lack of varieties having regular bearing habit •

# Solution

- Introduced and promoted 10 varieties of underutilized crops.(Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, Canavalia aladiata, Dioscorea alata var bulbifera, Amaranthus viridis, Momordica dioica, Ipomea muricata, Colocasia esculenta, Dioscorea alata – local cultivars – 12)
- Enhanced the number of kitchen gardens.

Less number of kitchen gardens

• Number of farmers adopted – 150 farmers in three districts



# Problem

• Mono-cropping • Price fluctuation in rubber Solution

- Introduced cocoa, arrowroot and black pepper in rubber plantations.
- Designed new spacing to promote mixed farming. (20 feet\*10 feet)
- Identified and popularized shade loving black pepper varieties. (Panniyur-5, Narayakodi, Karimunda)
- Introduced Curcuma zedoria as intercrop
- Number of farmers adopted 600 (Idukki & Kottayam districts)
- Optimum growth and yield observed above an altitude of 1600 feet.



## Problem

High cost of cultivation of existing system in HDP.

#### Solution

- New nursery technique suitable for HDP using decapitation technology.
- Needs only single sucker for getting 2-3 bunches.
- Trial plot in 50 farmer's plots.



- Scarcity of proper organic inputs against pest and pathogens Solution
- Introduced, multiplied and popularized bio control agents Trichoderma, Metarhizium, Beauveria, EPN and Pseudomonas.
- Number of farmers adopted More than 5000

# Intra-specific grafting technology in coffee



# is its strong root system. • Number of experimental plots – 300 tribal farmer's plot.

Problem

Solution

Lack of adaptable varieties.

• High susceptibility to abiotic stress.

identification of good varieties.

Idukki and Kottavam districts.

stem cuttings.

Problem

Solution



Seed propagation in of black pepper



Lateral bud initiation in black pepper





**Problem** 

 Low productivity due to low branching. (85 - 120 Kg/Acre)

Trials started to promote seed propagation and

• Low tolerance of commercial varieties to drought. • Low productivity of traditional varieties. (300 Kg/Acre)

• Introduced toppee stage grafting and cleft grafting.

• Commercial varieties such as Arabica and Robusta were

grafted with tree coffee. The advantage of tree coffee

• Growth, disease resistance and drought resistance is low in

vegetative propagation. • Depend on traditional varieties. •

Root shoot ratio is not ideal to withstand summer season in

• Identified one seedling with notable difference with the

Kottanadan ( A traditional variety) and Pannivur-1 (A Hybrid

variety) • 300 farmer's plots were chosen as trial plots in

mother plant in a population. • Seeds selected from

#### Solution

- Developed an innovative harvesting method to initiate more branching.
- 2-6 secondary branches with spikes observed per branch.

Somatic embryogenesis in black pepper.



**Problem** 

- Lack of true to type quality planting material.
- High level of systemic infections in shoot tip culture.

### Solution

- Developed a protocol for somatic embryogenesis from nucellar tissues
- Two media combinations were developed suitable for solid and liquid medium.

Shoot tip culture in Vanilla.



#### **Problem**

• Scarcity of planting material due to severe Fusarium infection.

#### Our role

- Developed a protocol for mass multiplication.
- Cultures initiated for mass multiplication.