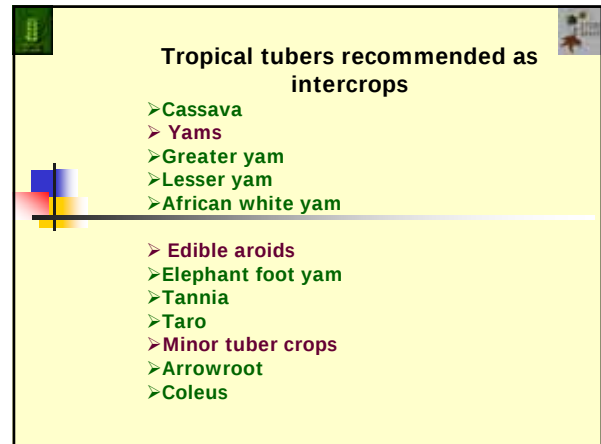
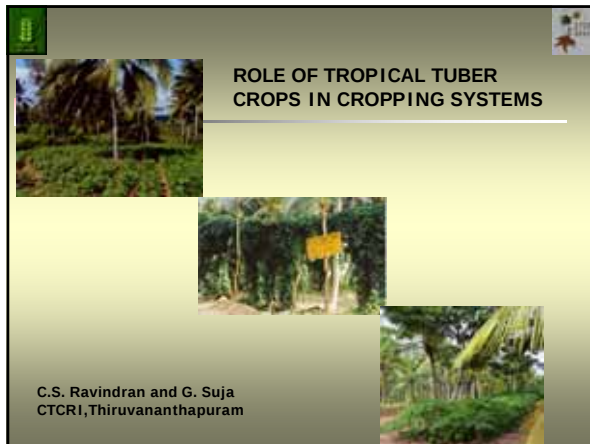
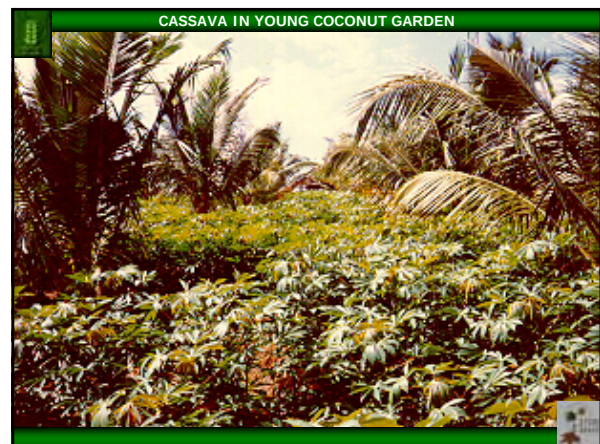


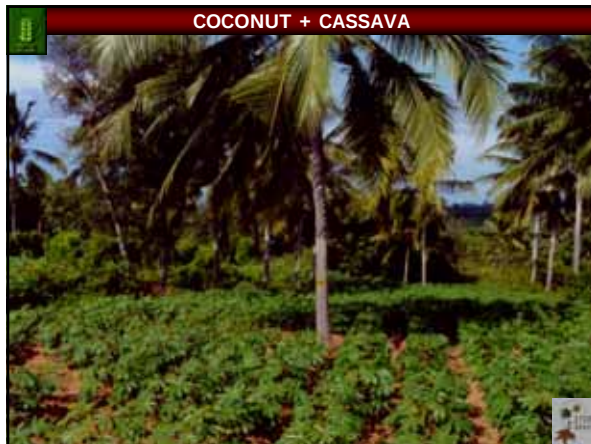


Agro techniques for cassava

❖ Improved varieties : Sree Visakham, H-165

❖ Plant population	: 9000 plants/ha
❖ Fertilizer dose	: N: P:K @ 50:50:100
❖ Expected yield	: 12-15 t/ha





COCONUT + CASSAVA



CASSAVA AS INTER CROP IN MANGO ORCHARD

Agro techniques for yams

Improved varieties

- Sree Keerthi
- Sree Priya
- Sree Dhanya
- Sree Latha

▪ Plant population : 9000 plants/ha

▪ FYM 10t/ha or coir pith compost 5 t/ha or *in situ* green manuring

▪ Fertilizer dose NPK @ : 80:60:80 kg/ha

▪ Expected yield : 15-20 t/ha



GREATER YAM IN MATURE COCONUT GARDEN



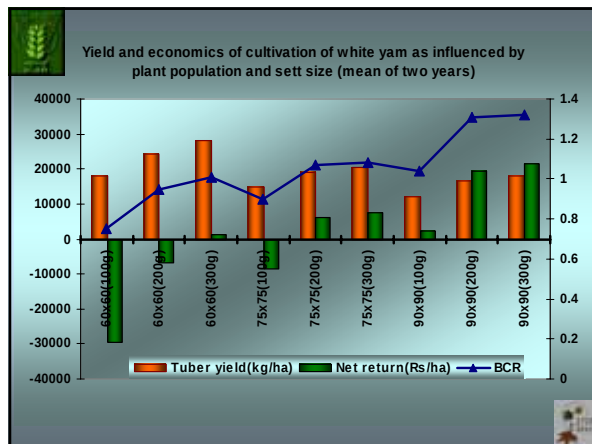
Technology tips for intercropping yams in cropping systems

Intercropping *D.alata* (Sree Keerthi) and *D.rotundata* (Sree Priya) at a density of 9000/ha in coconut garden generated higher returns. Manuring at full level (NPK @ 80:60:80 kg ha⁻¹) required for *D.rotundata*

D.alata and *D.rotundata* were profitable intercrops in rubber plantations during the initial 3 years. Manuring at full level (NPK @ 80:60:80 kg ha⁻¹) was required

D.alata (Sree Keerthi) and *D.rotundata* (Sree Priya) proved profitable intercrops in banana. Manuring for *Dioscoreas* at 2/3 level and for banana (Nendran) at full level (NPK @ 190:115:300 g/plant/year)





Economic analysis
Coir pith compost @ 5 t ha⁻¹ and NPK @ 80:60:80 kg ha⁻¹

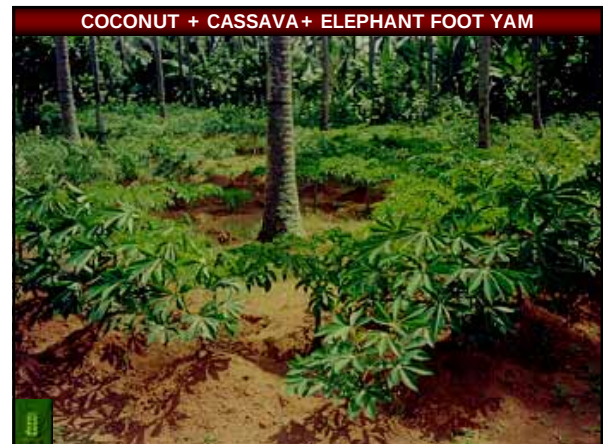
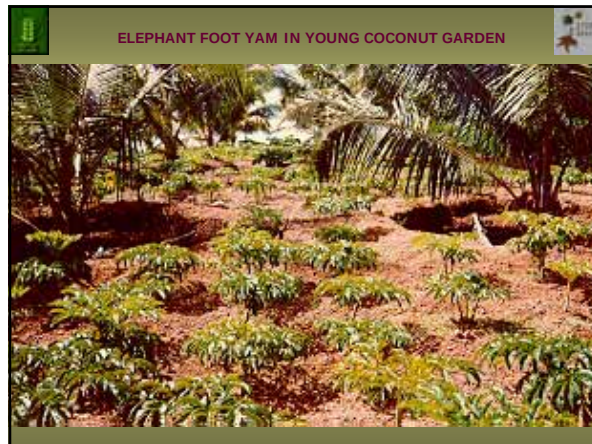
- Maintained higher yield (24.61 t ha⁻¹)
- Higher net income (Rs.36,817 ha⁻¹)
- Benefit cost ratio (1.42)

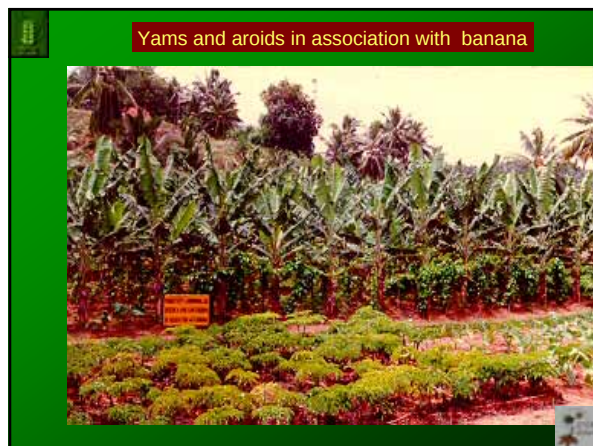
Coir pith compost is a substitute for FYM

- The study will help to promote the safe disposal of coir pith by composting
- Generates employment opportunities, revenue and good quality manure

Agro techniques for elephant foot yam

- Improved varieties: Sree Padma, Gajendra
- Plant population: 8000 - 9000 plants/ha
- Fertilizer dose: NPK @ 27:20:33 kg/ha
- FYM 12.5 t/ha + *in situ* green manuring cowpea
- Expected yield: 18-20 t/ha





Agro techniques for taro

- Improved varieties : Sree Reshmi, Sree Pallavi
- Spacing : 60 x 45 cm on ridges
- Nutrient management : FYM @ 12 t/ha
80:50:100 kg NPK/ha
- Expected yield : 10-12 t/ha

Agro techniques for tannia

- Spacing : 90 x 90 cm on pits reformed into by mounds
- Manures and fertilizer: FYM @ 12 t/ha
80:50:100 kg NPK/ha
- Expected yield : 10-12 t/ha

Agro techniques for coleus

- Spacing : 30 x 30 cm or 45 x 30 cm ridges or mounds
- Manures and fertilizers: 60:60:100 kg NPK/ha
FYM @ 10 t/ha
- Expected yield : 10-12 t/ha

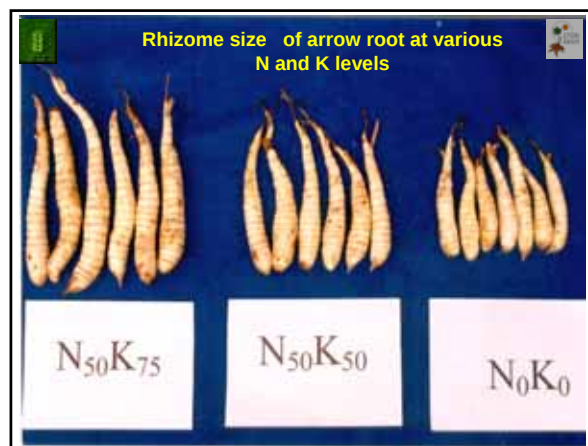
Agro techniques for arrowroot

- Spacing : 30 x 15 cm
- Fertilizer dose NPK @ : 50:25:75 kg/ha
- Expected yield : 20-25 t/ha



Production Technology for Arrowroot

- Planting rhizome pieces during May-June at a spacing of 30 x 15 cm on raised flat beds resulted in higher rhizome yield (45.17 t ha⁻¹) and starch yield (6.975 t ha⁻¹)
- Mulching using locally available plant materials like green leaves, dried leaves or coconut fronds immediately after planting enhanced yield by 60-65%
- Application of NPK @ 50:25:75 kg ha⁻¹ is necessary for obtaining high yield (23.29 t ha⁻¹)
- On Farm Trials revealed that the above technologies resulted in 40% yield increase over local practice



Management practices for root and tubers intercropped in coconut garden

Intercrop	Suitable variety	Method of planting and spacing	Manures		Time of planting	Duration (months)
			FYM t ha ⁻¹	NPK kg ha ⁻¹		
Cassava	Sree Visakhham H-165	Mounds 90x90 cm	9	50:50:100	May-June	8-10
Elephant foot yam	Sree Padma Gajendra	Pits 90x90 cm	20	26:20:33	April-May	8
Greater yam	Sree Keerthi	Pits 90x90cm	8	80:60:80	April-May	8
Lesser yam	Sree Latha	Pits 75x75cm	8	60:30:60	April-May	7
White yam	Sree Priya	Pits 90x90cm	8	80:60:80	April-May	8
Arrowroot	Local selection	Raised beds 30x15cm	10	50:25:75	May-June	8

Source: Nayar and Suja (2004)

