Name of farmer: Yanchu
Age: 39
Mobile: 8414827214
Address: Chendang village
Land holdings in ha. (Rainfed & Irrigated): 0.5 ha
Livestock: 10 poultry

Climate Resilient Success story	Cabbage production of the variety Rareball
Climatic problem identified:	Erratic rainfall, dry spell
Technology demonstrated to overcome the problem:	Introduction of the cabbage variety Rareball
Description of technology:	High yielding and stress tolerant cabbage variety Rareball
Impact of intervention:	Rareball thrives well under dry spell or uneven and erratic rainfall and recorded increased productivity
How the interventions minimized the impact of climate variability	The variety is tolerant to drought and heavy rainfall and performs well under stress conditions
Yield and Economics:	250 q/ha and Net return Rs 1,29,280

Additional Information required:

Sowing method/ Rearing method:	Sowing the seeds in nursery and transplanting it from the nursery to the main field at 25-30 DAS
Seed treatment/ Livestock treatment:	No seed treatment
Spacing (plant to plant and line to line)/ Shelter type in livestock:	60-75 cm (RxR) x 30-45 cm (PxP)
Fertilizer doses (at what rate bio-fertilizer/ soil ameliorants/micro nutrients etc. are applied):	No fertilizer doses
At what interval fertilizers are applied:	No fertilizers were applied
Details of insect-pest management practices:	Using healthy seeds, field hygiene, constant monitoring and taking direct action when needed (collection & destruction), avoiding water logging and weeds, application of Nimbicidine @ 2-5ml/lit of water fortnightly, preserving natural enemies, using yellow sticky traps for aphids.

- Details of the technology demonstrated:

- Institutional involvement (source of seed procurement, involvement of any govt. agency, any training provided by institute etc.): Training on cultivation of vegetable crops under adverse climatic condition conducted under NICRA by KVK, Tuensang.
- Success of the technology intervention: With ample input and resource assistance from KVK, Tuensang under NICRA Project such as procuring high quality hybrid seeds of cabbage (Variety- Rareball), Mr Yanchu confidently practices sustainable and scientific package of practices like nursery management, right time of sowing, disease and pest management etc with technology guidance from the KVK.
- Yield (q/ha) (both from Demo as well as Local/Farmers practice): Yield: 250 q/ha (Demo) and 170 q/ha (Farmer's practice)
- Overall expenditure/cost of cultivation (from sowing to harvest): Rs. 71,000
- Achievements including gross income, net income and cost benefit ratio: Gross income: Rs. 2,00,280, Net income: Rs. 1,29,280, Cost benefit ratio: 1: 2.82
- Area (ha.) expansion year wise: 0.5 ha to 1 ha
- Recognition/awards: None
- Horizontal spread of technology (how many farmers indirectly got influenced and adopted the technology, how many villages got information of the climate resilient technology): Friends and relatives of the farmer have been inspired to adopt the technology after seeing the results in his field. Two villages got information of the climate resilient technology.
- Problem faced by the farmer to adopt the climate resilient technology: The prices of quality seeds are costlier and difficult to procure, and so it becomes quite difficult for the agriculture activity to be profitable.
- Suggestions of the farmer: There is a dearth of storage facilities for storing the produce from the field resulting in significant amount of wastage. Lack of proper marketing channels also present a serious problem as the sale of the produce are mainly confined in small local marketing shed nearby. Although some of the produce too gets sold in the main markets, the high transportation cost and limited availability of vehicles in the village pose challenges. The farmer is of the view that along with providing climate resilient farming activities, if emphasis is also given in the arrangement of upgrading

such infrastructures, then this will highly aid in reducing post harvest losses and minimize huge loss incurred due to the said conditions.

Crop: Cabbage

Sl. no	Particulars	NICRA Farmer	Non- NICRA Farmer
1	Overall average annual income before and after NICRA intervention	Before: Rs. 76,800 After: Rs. 1,29,280	Rs.74,500
2	Area in ha under the intervention	0.5 ha	-
3	Date of sowing and harvesting of the crop	Sowing: 15/04/22 Transplanting: 10/05/22 Harvesting (Done in batches): 12/07/22	There is no specific sowing time however usually in February month, sowing of seeds is done, transplanting by the month of March and harvesting as and when the heads are formed.
4	Extent of soil moisture conservation in case of mulching and advancement of planting dates	a) Variety: Rareball b) Date of sowing and harvesting: Sowing: 15/04/22 Transplanting: 10/05/22 Harvesting (Done in batches): 12/07/22 c) Yield: 250q/ ha d) Weed suppression (in percentage): 75 % e) Method of cultivation: The seedlings were raised in the nursery and after 25-30 days, transplanting was done in the main field maintaining proper spacing. Intercultural practices such as weeding at regular intervals was carried out. Irrigation was rainfed and disease and pest managements were scouted for through cultural and biological management. Harvesting was done as and	a) Variety: Local b) Date of sowing and harvesting: Sowing: Feb month Transplanting: March Harvesting: Done in batches as and when the heads are formed c) Yield: 170 q/ha d) Weed suppression (in percentage): 60 % g) Method of cultivation: Raising the seedlings in nursery and transplanting in the main field. Intercultural practices such as weeding was carried out.

		when the heads formed and harvested accordingly to the head sizes requirements. f) Selling price per quintal: Rs. 800/q	Irrigation was rainfed Harvesting was done as and when the heads formed and harvested accordingly to the head sizes requirements. e) Selling price per quintal: Rs. 800/q

Name of farmer: M Bambou
Age: 58
Mobile: 9862945599
Address: Chendang village
Land holdings in ha. (Rainfed & Irrigated): 1.5 ha
Livestock: 5 Poultry

Climate Resilient Success story	Scientific production of Maize variety HQPM-1
Climatic problem identified:	Erratic rainfall, dry spell, windy weather
Technology demonstrated to overcome the problem:	Introduction of the Maize variety HQPM-1
Description of technology:	High yielding maize variety HQPM-1
Impact of intervention:	Higher yield as compared to taller local maize varieties, crop lodging reduced
How the interventions minimized the impact of climate variability	Shorter cropping duration and the problem of lodging during heavy rainfall or windy weather is significantly reduced as compared to local varieties
Yield and Economics:	25.5 q/ha and Net return Rs. 28,500

Additional Information required:

- Details of the technology demonstrated:

Sowing method/ Rearing method:	Dibbling
Seed treatment/ Livestock treatment:	No seed treatment
Spacing (plant to plant and line to line)/ Shelter type in livestock:	75-90 cm (Rx R) x 20-30 cm (PxP))
Fertilizer doses (at what rate bio-fertilizer/ soil ameliorants/micro nutrients etc. are applied):	No fertilizer doses
At what interval fertilizers are applied:	No fertilizers were applied
Details of insect-pest management practices:	Using healthy seeds, field hygiene, constant monitoring and taking direct action when needed (collection & destruction), avoiding water logging and weeds, application of Nimbicidine @ 2-5ml/lit of water fortnightly, preserving natural enemies, putting sand in the whorls of the plant.

- Institutional involvement (source of seed procurement, involvement of any govt. agency, any training provided by institute etc.): Training programme on high yielding maize cultivation under NICRA Project by KVK, Tuensang
- Success of the technology intervention: The improved variety performed better and yielded more than what he used to get before. The problem of lodging which was quite significant in the taller local variety was minimal in the improved variety and hence losses were avoided resulting in higher yield.
- Yield (q/ha) (both from Demo as well as Local/Farmers practice): Yield: 25.50 q/ha (Demo), 17 q/ha (Farmer's practice).
- Overall expenditure/cost of cultivation (from sowing to harvest): Rs 35,250
- Achievements including gross income, net income and cost benefit ratio: Gross income: Rs 63,750, Net income: Rs 28,500 , Cost benefit ratio: 1.8
- Area (ha.) expansion year wise: 1.5 ha to 1.8 ha
- Recognition/awards: None
- Horizontal spread of technology (how many farmers indirectly got influenced and adopted the technology, how many villages got information of the climate resilient technology): Friends and relatives of the concerned farmer sought further resource and training on climate resilient technology after seeing its results. Overall two villages got information of the climate resilient technology.
- Problem faced by the farmer to adopt the climate resilient technology: The farmers have been growing local maize for years and have developed a preference for its taste. Therefore, the introduction of new hybrid varieties may not meet their taste preferences which could pose a challenge.
- Suggestions of the farmer: The farmer expresses his concerns of marketability of hybrid maize as most of the consumers share their preference for local varieties. So, to further the adoptability of hybrid maize replacing the local variety, he expresses his opinions on more training programmes, availability of quality seeds at affordable prices, financial support etc so that they can take risks and make investment to try out the hybrids.
- High resolution photograph of the activity and photograph of concerned successful farmer to be enclosed separately in .jpg/ .jpeg format.

Crop: Maize

Sl. no	Particulars	NICRA Farmer	Non- NICRA Farmer
1	Overall average annual income before and after NICRA intervention	Before: Rs. 15,500 After: Rs. 28,500	Rs. 12,125
2	Area in ha under the intervention	1.5 ha	-
3	Date of sowing and harvesting of the crop	Sowing: Sowing: 15/05/22 Harvesting (Done in batches): 23/08/22	Sowing of the local maize is usually done in the month of February and harvesting is done in the month of Sept-Oct. as and when the cobs are formed.
4	Extent of soil moisture conservation in case of mulching and advancement of planting dates	a) Variety: HQPM-1 b) Date of sowing and harvesting: Duration: 3 months Sowing: 15/05/22 Harvesting (Done in batches): 23/08/22 c) Yield: 25.50 q/ ha d) Weed suppression (in percentage): 80 % e) Method of cultivation: The package and practices of maize were followed. The seeds were sown by dibbling method assuring proper spacing. Intercultural operations such as earthing up at knee height stage, weeding were carried out. Irrigation was rainfed and disease and pests management if any were scouted for. Harvesting was done as and when the cobs formed and turned golden yellow. f) Selling price per quintal: Rs. 2500/q	a) Variety: Local b) Date of sowing and harvesting: Sowing: Feb month Harvesting: Done in batches as and when the cobs are formed c) Yield: 17 q/ha d) Weed suppression (in percentage): 60 % e) Method of cultivation: The seeds were randomly sown by dibbling method and weeding was carried out at intervals. Irrigation was rainfed. Harvesting was done as and when the cobs formed. f) Selling price per quintal: Rs. 2500/q