




RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Dryland Systems

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy bands in shades of brown, yellow, green, and blue, spanning the width of the page.

**Implementation report on
“Temporal assessment of soil profile
moisture under runoff farming systems”**

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Temporal assessment of soil profile moisture levels under traditional Khadin systems in Rabi season and on-farm assessment of an small Khadin system (Khadin already established) for higher water productivity and farm income

Shalander Kumar, NR Pawar, JC Tewari

Temporal assessment of soil profile moisture levels was carried out in

1. *Masurdi Khadin* (traditional *Khadin* systems)
 2. *Mandreta Khadin* (small *Khadin* system)
- Soil moisture dynamics studied in 10 profile from *Masurdi Khadin* and 9 profile from *Mandreta Khadin* covering lower, medium and upper side of *Khadins*.

Date of Moisture dynamics study in *Masurdi* and *Mandreta Khadin*

1.	19-21 October 2014	4.	01-03 December 2014	7.	12-14 January 2015	10.	23-25 February 2015
2.	03-05 November 2014	5.	15-17 December 2014	8.	28-30 January 2015	11.	09-11 March 2015
3.	17-19 November 2014	6.	29-30 December 2014	9.	09-11 February 2015	12.	23-25 March 2015

- Moisture in upper region is losing at a faster rate.
- Low water requiring crops can be grown in upper region.
- High water requiring crops (Wheat and Mustard) can be grown in middle and lower region.
- Sodidity was also noticed in middle and lower parts of *Khadin*, so leguminous crops are not recommended (Fig 1-3).

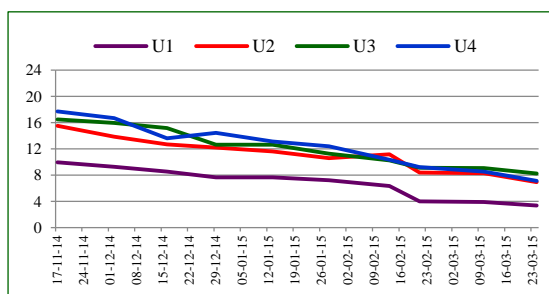


Figure 1. Moisture dynamics in middle region

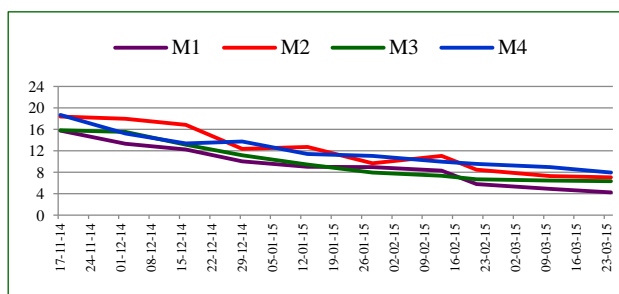


Figure 2. Moisture dynamics in upper region

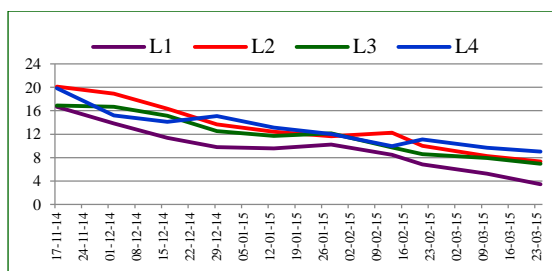


Figure 3. Moisture dynamics in lower region

Soil Moisture dynamics in Mandreta khadin (small *Khadin* system; Family *Khadin* - (Punna Ram Bheal) , Jaisalmer

- Moisture in such *Khadins* are losing at a faster rate.
- Shallow depth in upper region and maximum depth around 1.2m.
- Low water requiring crops (Taramira and Gram) can be grown in such *Khadins*.
- Mild sodicity was noticed in middle and lower parts of *Khadins* (Fig. 4-6).

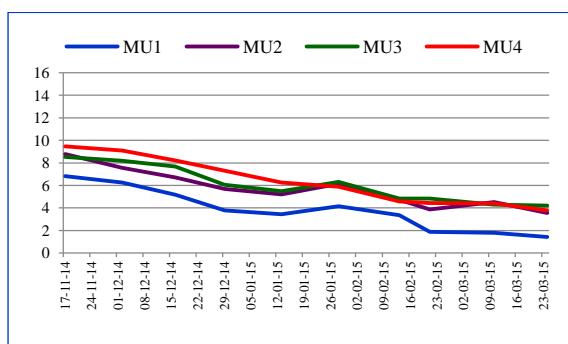


Figure 4. Moisture dynamics in upper region

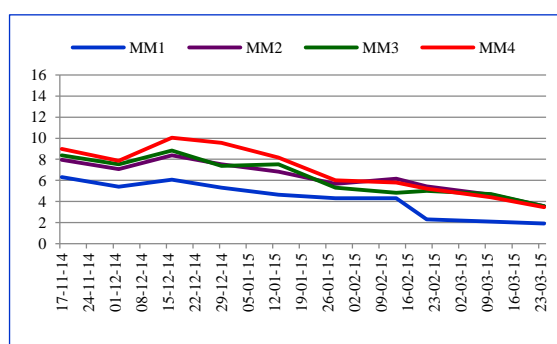


Figure 5. Moisture dynamics in middle region

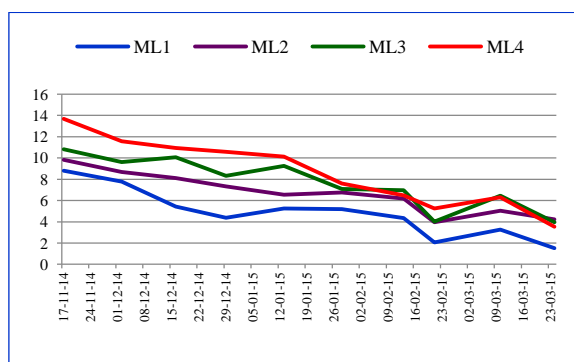


Figure 6. Moisture dynamics in lower region



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The CGIAR Research Program on Dryland Systems aims to improve the lives of 1.6 billion people and mitigate land and resource degradation in 3 billion hectares covering the world's dry areas.

Dryland Systems engages in integrated agricultural systems research to address key socioeconomic and biophysical constraints that affect food security, equitable and sustainable land and natural resource management, and the livelihoods of poor and marginalized dryland communities. The program unifies eight CGIAR Centers and uses unique partnership platforms to bind together scientific research results with the skills and capacities of national agricultural research systems (NARS), advanced research institutes (ARIs), non-governmental and civil society organizations, the private sector, and other actors to test and develop practical innovative solutions for rural dryland communities.

The program is led by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), a member of the CGIAR Consortium. CGIAR is a global agriculture research partnership for a food secure future.

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