




RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Dryland Systems

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

Implementation report on “Harnessing green and blue water”

Shalander Kumar, MS Shirahatti, Suresh Algundagi

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Harnessing green/blue water intensification/diversification options: *Harnessing green water and blue water and farm typology specific diversification options with resource conservation and high value crops*

Shalander Kumar, MS Shirahatti, Suresh Algundagi

Components:

- Rainwater harvesting
- Recharging of open well
- Using harvested rainwater for high value crops- horticulture

As per the plan, one farm pond and one open well recharge unit has been constructed in Mannur village and while one more farm pond is constructed in the Nandihal village under rainfed conditions. The detailed specifications of the above structure are given below.

Sl. No.	Farmer name	Village	Survey No.	GPS	Size (m)	Capacity (cum)
Farm pond						
1.	Mahadevappa Harawal (Fig. 1)	Mannur	150	N16°45'51.6" E076°06'36.9"	12.5 x 13.2 x 2.6	314
2.	Sidramappa Shivappa Kumshi (Fig. 2)	Nandihal	653/3	N16°36'05.1" E075°5.3'45.5" "	18.5 x 19.0 x 2.7	544
Open well recharge						
3.	Bheemashankar N. Patil (Fig. 3)	Mannur	262	N16°47'46.6" E076°06'36.9"	Existing open well	-

The harvested rainwater will be used for cultivating fruit plants. Compartmental bunding for conserving moisture has been planned for at least 30 farm households. These activities are being implemented in participatory mode.



Fig. 1: Farm pond at Mannur village (Sindagi taluka)



Fig. 2: Farm pond at Nandihal village (Basavana Bagewadi taluka)



Fig. 3: Open well recharge unit at Mannur village (Sindagi taluka)



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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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