

Handout No. 1
1990



ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT A GLANCE



**ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR GOA,
ELA, OLD GOA - 403 402.**

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established the ICAR Research Complex for Goa in April, 1976. After functioning at different Government farms, it was finally shifted to the present location at Ela, Old Goa in 1982. The Research Complex which was under the administrative control of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, till recently, has been upgraded into a full fledged ICAR Institute from April, 1989. The Research Complex carries out Research, Training and Extension activities in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Sciences and Fisheries. To intensify the transfer of farm technology and to impart grass root level vocational training, a Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established at the Research Complex in 1983.

Objectives

- i) To undertake research on staple foods and other economic crops of Goa and adjoining coastal areas.
- ii) To undertake research in the field of animal sciences.
- iii) To undertake research to enhance inland and marine fisheries production.
- iv) To provide an adequate production oriented research base.
- v) To raise the level of technical competence by training local manpower and to impart technical advice.
- vi) To improve local output and bring about economic upliftment.

A. CROP SCIENCES**Crops identified/introduced**

1. RICE : Short and medium duration varieties identified. Short duration variety, Annada (Goa-1) released
2. SUGARCANE : Introduced high yielding peninsular varieties. Recommended Co-7527.
3. COWPEA : Promising variety, DPLC-210 identified.
4. TUBER CROPS : Introduced and identified high yielding varieties of sweet potato (Cross-4, RS-5, 76 [OP] 219) and tapioca (H-123, H-165)
5. COCONUT : Promising cultivars and hybrid DxT introduced and varietal blocks maintained.
6. ARECANUT : A demonstration plot with promising 'Mangala' variety established.
7. CASHEW : Introduced released varieties, identified local elite trees and a scion bank established.
8. MANGO : Introduced hybrid varieties, identified local elite trees and established a varietal block.
9. PEPPER : Introduced high yielding varieties (Panniyur-I, Karimunda) and a plot with Erythrina standard maintained.
10. GINGER AND TURMERIC : Introduced high yielding clones.
11. VEGETABLES : Introduced promising varieties of bhindi (Sl. 4), brinjal (IIHR-21) and tomato (MST-25, LE-79).
12. PAPAYA : Introduced potential varieties (Coorg Honey Dew, Solo).
13. PINEAPPLE : Introduced high yielding Giant Kew and Queen varieties.

4. GUAVA : Allahabad Safeda, a good quality guava, introduced.

15. FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTALS : Introduced several promising varieties of exotic roses, bougainvillea, hibiscus, crotons and other ornamental plants.

16. MUSHROOM : Introduced Oyster mushroom and standardised techniques for its cultivation and spawn production.

Technology introduced/identified

1. Coconut based cropping systems with tuber crops like sweet potato, tapioca and yams, fruit crops like papaya, banana pineapple and guava and spices like cinnamon and pepper as intercrops, introduced.

2. Identified groundnut, moong, cowpea and maize as suitable rabi crops in rice-fallows.

3. Top working demonstrated for rejuvenation of unproductive cashew trees.

4. Pest control measures in rice standardised

5. Nutritional requirements of rice and sugarcane worked out

6. Banana plots with promising local varieties established.

B. ANIMAL SCIENCES

Species introduced

1. PIG : Introduced two exotic breeds (Yorkshire, Landrace) for cross breeding
2. RABBIT : Four exotic meat types viz. Soviet Chinchilla, Grey Giant, White Giant, New Zealand White introduced.
3. POULTRY : Introduced HH-260 layer strain for intensive egg production, Austro White cross for backyard poultry and IBB-83 cross for broiler production.
4. DUCK : Meat-type White Pekin and egg type Khaki Campbell introduced.
5. QUAIL : Meat type Japanese quail, a table delicacy, introduced.
6. FISH : Major carps (catla, rohu, mrigal) and common carp introduced for freshwater fish culture.
7. FODDER : High yielding fodder varieties, NB-21 and VH-18, introduced

Constraints identified and technologies developed/introduced

1. Established livestock units of dairy cattle pigs, rabbits, poultry including duck, quail and freshwater fish
2. Reproductive norms of crossbred cows established.
3. Incidence and nature of bovine infertility problems identified.
4. Problems while purchasing cattle identified including zoonotic problem of Brucellosis
5. Evolved techniques for bovine reproductive management.
6. Nutritional problems of farm animals identified.
7. Fodder preservation and enrichment techniques standardised.
8. Formulated economic rations with local by-products.
9. Identified cheap homoeopathic and ayurvedic treatments for poultry diseases.
10. Introduced composite fish culture.
11. Integrated fish-livestock and rice-fish farming systems introduced.

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY (upto 1989)

Extension activities

1. Farmers trained	4,323
2. Training courses conducted	203
3. Farm families adopted	482
4. Demonstrations/Field units organised	31
5. Extension literature published	13
6. Radio talks broadcasted	87
7. Kisan Melas/Exhibitions/Field days arranged	16
8. Training notes prepared	8
9. Popular articles published	9

Input supplied to farmers

1. Improved seed material supplied		
a) Cereals	1,505 kg	
b) Pulses	253 kg	
c) Oilseeds	2,086 kg	
d) Vegetables	747 packets	
e) Other planting material	3,983 nos.	
2. Fertilizers	29,198 kg	
3. Pesticides	1,320 kg and 54 lit	
4. Improved breeds of animals supplied		
a) Poultry-1,740	c) Duck-70	e) Pig-92
b) Quail- 290	d) Rabbit-94	
5. Animal feed	4,697 kg	

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