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भाकृअनुप
ICAR

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT A GLANCE

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

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR GOA

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 earlier under the administrative control of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, 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.

Mandate

1. To conduct strategic and applied research on potential agricultural and horticultural crops, livestock and fisheries in relevance to agro-climatic situations of Goa for improving productivity and post harvest management.
2. To disseminate improved technology developed.
3. To act as a centre for training in updated technologies.
4. To collaborate with national and international institutes/ agencies in developing and transferring new technologies.
5. To generate nucleus planting materials.
6. To provide consultancy services, and
7. To act as a repository of information on Western Ghat agricultural systems.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT A GLANCE

"Crops/varieties/species introduced/recommended"

A. CROP SCIENCE

Rice : Medium duration rice varities Pusa-205, Sarjoo-52 CO-44 and Vikramarya identified and recommended as replacement to Jaya.

: Short duration rice variety Annada (Goa-1) recommended and became popular in morad land and another variety Vikas identified.

: Fine grained/scented (aromatic) rice varieties Viz. Pusa Basmati-1, Indrayani and Pawana identified

: CSR-4 and CSR-10, high yielding salt tolerant rice varieties for khazan lands recommended.

Sugarcane : Introduced and recommended high yielding midlate variety CO-7527 and short duration variety CO-85016 and CO-85061.

: High yielding mid-late sugarcane varieties CO-90006 and CO-90009 identified.

Groundnut : Early duration, high yielding and drought tolerant varieties Dh-3-30 and Dh-40 introduced and recommended for rice follows which are gaining popularity.

Cowpea : Promising improved cowpea varieties DPLC-210 and V-118 identified.

Vermiculture : Recycling of Agro waste through *Eisinia foetida* Sp. of earthworm standardised and popularised.

B. HORTICULTURE

Coconut : Promising cultivars and hybrid (DxT) introduced and varietal blocks maintained.

Arecanut : Demonstration plot with Mangala variety established. Introduced high yielding variety Sirsi Selection-1.

Cashew : Introduced released varieties, identified local elite trees like BALLI-2 and scion bank established with 65 distinct types.

Mango : Introduced hybrid varieties, identified local elite trees and established varietal block containing 67 varieties. Identified local Mankurad selection (Cardozo Mankurad) and maintained scion bank.

Papaya : Introduced potential varieties Coorg Honey dew, Solo and Thailand.

Pineapple : Introduced high yielding varieties Giant Kew and Mauritius.

Guava : Allahabad Safeda, a good quality guava introduced.

Oilpalm : Introduced tenera variety of oil palm and maintained demonstration block.

Vegetables : Introduced promising varieties of Bhendi (Arka Anamika and Parbhani Kranti) and popularised local brinjal variety (Agassaim).

Tuber Crops : Introduced and identified high yielding sweet potato varieties (Cross-4, RS-5, 76(OP) 219 and tapioca (H-123, H-165).

Pepper : Introduced high yielding varieties Panniyur-1 and Karimunda and recommended.

Flowers and Ornamentals : Introduced several varieties of exotic roses, bougainvillea, hybiscus, crotons and other ornamental plants.

Mushrooms : Introduced oyster mushroom species *Pleurotus florida* and *P. sojor caju* and standardised techniques for its cultivation and spawn production.

C ANIMAL SCIENCES AND FISHERIES

Pig : Introduced two exotic breeds (Yorkshire, Landrace) for cross breeding.

Rabbit : Four exotic meat types viz. Soviet Chinchilla, Grey Giant, White Giant, New Zealand White introduced.

Poultry : Introduced HH-260 layer strain for intensive egg production, Austro White cross for backyard poultry and IBB-83 cross for broiler production.

Duck : Meat-type White Pekin and egg type Khaki Campbell introduced.

Quail : Meat type Japanese quail, a table delicacy, introduced.

Fish : Major carps (catla, rohu, mrigal) and common carp introduced for freshwater fish culture.

Prawn : Freshwater prawn (*Macrobrachium* sp.) introduced for mono and integrated culture.

Deepwater Rice : Vyttila-1 identified suitable for rice-fish integration.

Fodder : High yielding fodder varieties, NB-21 and VH-18, introduced.

"Technology Identified/Popularised"

A . CROP SCIENCE

1. Identified groundnut and cowpea as suitable Rabi crops for rice follows.
2. Integrated Pest Management practices in rice standardised.
3. Fertiliser dose for rice and sugarcane worked out.
4. Production technology for groundnut standardised.
5. Effective management techniques for sweet potato weevil attack identified.
6. Organic farming system has been popularised.

B . HORTICULTURE

1. Coconut based cropping systems with fruit crops like banana, pine apple and papaya, spices like ginger, turmeric, cinnamon and pepper, vegetables like brinjal and bhendi and tuber crops like sweet potato, tapioca and yams introduced.
2. Rejuvenation of unthrifty cashew trees through top working technique standardised and popularised.
3. Paclobutrazol (cultar) application for inducing regular bearing in mango popularised.

B. ANIMAL SCIENCES AND FISHERIES

1. Rabbit housing for overcoming the problems of agalactia and reduction in the mortality of young ones, standardised.
2. Techniques for microbial degradation of agrowastes with mushroom spawn (*Pleurotus* sp.) for livestock feed has been standardised.
3. Improvised artificial vagina for rabbit semen collection was designed.
4. Intensive breeding practices identified for producing maximum young ones per unit time.
5. A pelleting machine for small scale production of pellet feed for rabbits, fabricated. Another fish/prawn pelleting machine for 2-5mm size pellets, fabricated.
6. Formulated economic rations with local by-products for pigs and cattle.
7. Incidence and nature of bovine infertility problems identified.
8. Cross bred pigs were produced with local and exotic breeds. Management practices for pork production standardised.
9. Nutritional problems of farm animals identified.
10. Fodder preservation and enrichment techniques standardised.
11. Identified cheap homeopathic and ayurvedic treatments for poultry diseases.
12. Introduced composite fish culture.
13. Integrated fish-livestock and rice-fish farming systems introduced.

Published by Director, ICAR Research Complex For Goa.