THE FIELD OBSERVATIONS
1. A view of brick making, usually on red soil grounds. This type of land use is usually seen around urban centres, creating wasteland ditches and environmental hazards.

2. A view of bushy forest land, usually covered with hard rock surface, identified as wastelands. These scenes are found more in Mundargi, Gadag, Shirhatti and Ranebennur taluks.
3. A view of soil erosion caused due to heavy rainfall, usually found at all parts of Dharwad district. The wastage of soil and water of such farms can be checked by dryland farming methods suggested by ICRISAT.

4. Another view of soil erosion, notice how soil is being cut into cakes.
5. A view of vast arable land which has not received south-west monsoon rain, which otherwise could have been cultivated for Kharif crops. Thus for the kharif season such lands are identified as uncultivable waste. Notice the hemp in the foreground which is usually grown in the less rainfall areas like Gadag, Mundargi, Ron, Shirehatti, Ranebennur etc. Hemp is abundantly grown along the boundaries of each farm land of above taluks. It is grown as a fence as well as for the making of fibre (to make ropes).
6. A view of Dambal tank (Mundargi taluk) which is very well filled in (September 1989). It irrigates the lands around Dambal and some other villages, (of Gadag taluk).

7. A view of very well known tank "Madagada Kere" near Masur village of Hirekerur Taluk. It is built across a perennial stream, with natural hillocks as the barriers. Due to insufficient rainfall in its catchment area tank is not full. It irrigates the lands of Masur and other surrounding villages.
8. A view of Warde river in Haveri taluk which is flowing with sufficient volume of water. Notice lift irrigation pumps.

9. A view of the mighty Tungabhadra river flowing with sufficient volume of water, bordering the southeasterly taluks of Karnataka district. Its water is abundantly used by lift irrigation along its left bank villages (belonging to Ranobennur taluk, Hirekerur taluk, Shirahatti and Mundergi taluks).
10. A view of Malaprabha right bank irrigational canal, which passes through and irrigates some lands of Naragund, Navalgund, Ron and Hubli taluks. The water is let into the canal only when south-west monsoon rains are inadequate in the above taluks.

11. A view of Dharma river canal in Hangal taluk. The earthen dam across river Dharma is built in Sirsi taluk of Uttar Kannada district. Its water is used for irrigation in several villages of Hangal taluk to cultivate rice and sugarcane.
12. A view of mustard oil seed crop near Haveri. It is cultivated rarely in the district, usually under irrigated farming on small scales.

13. A view of local variety of pulses (Alasandi) widely grown throughout the district as a crop of short duration (two months) its hybrid varieties are popular among the farmers.
14. A view of minor millet “Navane” grown usually in the dry taluks of Dharwad district. Its hybrid seeds, suiting to local environmental conditions are made available by Agricultural University of Dharwad.

15. A view of “Najra”, another minor millet grown in rain shadow regions of Dharwad district. Notice barren hills in the background which are used for cattle and sheep.
6. A view of groundnut harvesting, as kharif crop in all those taluks where south-west monsoon favoured the cultivation. Notice cotton field in the background and white temple used for essential prayers to offer "Rain God" by the farmers.

17. A view of heap of minor oil seed crop (Til) kept for sun drying.
18. A view of cattle herd going out of the village to reach nearby grazing lands. Notice the cow-boy who guard these animals.

19. A view of sheep herd. Sheep rearing is an important occupation of landless labourers. The wool, mutton, milk and skin are used from sheep. Goats are also seen in the picture.
20. A view of bullock cart, farmer, his family members and agricultural labourers going to their agricultural farms from their village. Bullock cart is the most widely used means of rural-agro transport.

21. A view of farmers and agricultural workers going to agricultural fields from their villages. They will be back to their villages by evening.
22. A view of "cabbage" cultivation around urban centres, which has great demand as a vegetable commodity.

23. Brinjal vegetable seen in the foreground, betel leaves in the background and coconut trees as the fencing row. This scene is taken nearby Shiggaon. The brinjals are commonly grown on irrigated fields around urban centres, whereas coconut trees are widespread in heavy rainfall taluks.

25. The black cotton soil fields which are sufficiently wet are being used to sow the seeds for rabi season (winter crop). Notice in the background farmers engaged in sowing the seeds.
A view of agro industrial corporation Limited located at Dharwad, which is engaged in assisting the farmers to develop agro-based industries.

Such shops are very common in all the urban centres of Dharwad district, which cater to the needs of farmers.
23. A view of vast fields of rice cultivation under irrigation, which are common in Hangal, Kalghatagi and Western part of Hirekerur taluk.

29. A view of sugarcane cultivation commonly found in Hangal, Hirekerur, Haveri and Kalaghatagi taluks. The sugarcane of these areas is crushed at Haveri Sugar Factory.
A view of "Karnataka Cooperative Sugar Mill" near Haveri. The factory functions during November to March, when sugarcane arrives from its surrounding feeding farms (within a radius of 100 Kms).

A view of Cotton Market at Ranebennur during September. During September kharif hybrid variety cotton starts arriving to market. This cotton arriving season will reach peak stage during November-December.
32. A view of harvesting of maize in the foreground, while as a view of jowar crop in the background.

33. A view of potato cultivation which is limited to some areas of Dharwed taluk, Kalgaghati taluk and Hubli taluk where south-west monsoons and sand-mixed black soils are favourable.
34. A view of Onion cultivation in the foreground, betel leaves plants (infant stage) in the middle and banana/coconut cultivation in the background. All under cultivation at Guttal village, Haveri taluk.

35. A view of Chilly cultivation in the foreground, the farmers are engaged in removing the weed. Notice matured hybrid jowar in the background. Such cultivation is very common as a kharif crop in Kalaghatagi, Kundagol, Haveri, Shigmo, Byadgi, Hubli, Dharmad and Hirekerur taluks.
A view of high grown matured "lady finger" vegetable crop associated with potato cultivation in the foreground. These are cultivated under irrigation around urban centres.

A view of maize cultivation along the river banks of Varada, Tungabhadra and such other areas where water is available.
A view of "Sunflower" cultivation. This is grown where south-west monsoon rainfall is adequate and also grown under irrigation where droughts are frequent. This crop is highly diffused in every part of Harwad district since 1970.

A view of hybrid (D.C.H) cotton grown usually under irrigation throughout the district.
40. A view of hybrid jowar fields. Notice barren hills of wasteland in the background which will be allotted to landless labourers or for afforestation.

41. A view of ragi cultivation (matured, September 1989) in Haveri Hangal and Hirekerur taluks.
42. A view of rice cultivation in the foreground, where the boundaries of paddy fields are used for tur (pulse-crop) cultivation. Photo represents from Kalaghatagi taluk.

43. A view of eucalyptus groves cultivated as a commercial plantation, which are used as a raw-material for production of poly-fibre at Kumarpattana (Ranebennur taluk).
44. A view of hybrid jowar field. Notice rural settlement close to it in the background.

45. An areal view of paddy fields irrigated by Madaga tank (hirekerur taluk). Notice rows of trees which are used for making of agricultural implements.
46. A view of indigenous dairying at Ranebennur. Notice under nourished she buffaloes.

47. A view of use of tractor as a means of transport to bring agricultural commodities from rural to urban market.