Photo No. 1: Severely eroded land, found in north and south plateau regions of Karnataka, which have swallowed several hectares of fertile land, creating waste land.

Photo No. 2: Loose-boulder contour bund, farmed to prevent soil erosion and to make rain harvesting in north and south plateau region.
Photo No. 3: Graded bunds, to prevent soil erosion and water loss. These are found in north and south plateaus of Karnataka, constructed by advanced farmers and by the department of soil.

Photo No. 4: Graded border strips. These are strips of land at 0.3 meter vertical interval, leveled along the slope but graded to 0.2 to 0.3% across the slope. These strips are suitable for moderate deep to deep soils, having infiltration rate less than 8mm in areas receiving less rainfall of 750 to 950 mm. These strips help to store rain water in the agricultural fields in the north and south plateau regions.
Photo No. 5: A view of bunds constructed in the hilly region to store the rain water and soil, found in north and south plateau regions of Karnataka.

Photo No. 6: Bench terrace with stone wall. These are constructed to prevent loss of soil and where stones are available in abundant.
Photo No. 9: A view of stabilized diversion drain constructed in the slope area to avoid gush of water to agricultural land.

Photo No. 10: A view of vegetative filter strip, constructed by planting vegetation in the slope area to arrest the flow of water and silt. These can be constructed in any type of soil.
Photo No. 11: A view of Brush wood check dam. These are most useful in places where widening of gully is likely to occur. The Brush wood trees are planted where gully erosion is very rapid and frequent.

Photo No. 12: A view of loose-boulder check dam across shallow gully. These are useful to check water velocity and to arrest silt. These can be constructed in all areas irrespective of soil type and rainfall.
Photo No. 15: A view of vegetative barrier on contour. This helps to check the soil erosion and water loss.

Photo No. 16: Contour cultivation of tobacco.
Photo No. 19: A view of multi-furrow opener, used to land management, under animal strength.

Photo No. 20: A view of vertical mulch. It is a mixture of wet straw, leaves, etc. spread to protect roots of newly planted trees. It is used to reduce evaporation loss of water, adoptable in all areas irrespective of soil and rainfall.
Photo No. 21: A view of soil crusting. When water content of soil is dried then the upper crust of the soil appears as a dry layer, while below it is wet. This land is suitable for sowing, by breaking the crust, soon after it is formed.

Photo No. 22: A view of agro forestry. Notice the cultivation of Ragi and Fodder in the foreground and forest trees in the side rows.
Photo No. 23: A view of pomiculture of mango, in semi dry areas.

Photo No. 24: A view of agri-horticulture. It is mixture of sugarcane and mango trees as perennial fruit crop.
Photo No. 25: A view of seed-cum-fertilizer drill drawn by animal strength.

Photo No. 26: A view of Groundnut + Redgram intercropping.
Photo No. 27: A view of Ragi + Redgram intercropping.