

ORGANIC FARMING RESOURCE CENTRE

Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems,
Chennai

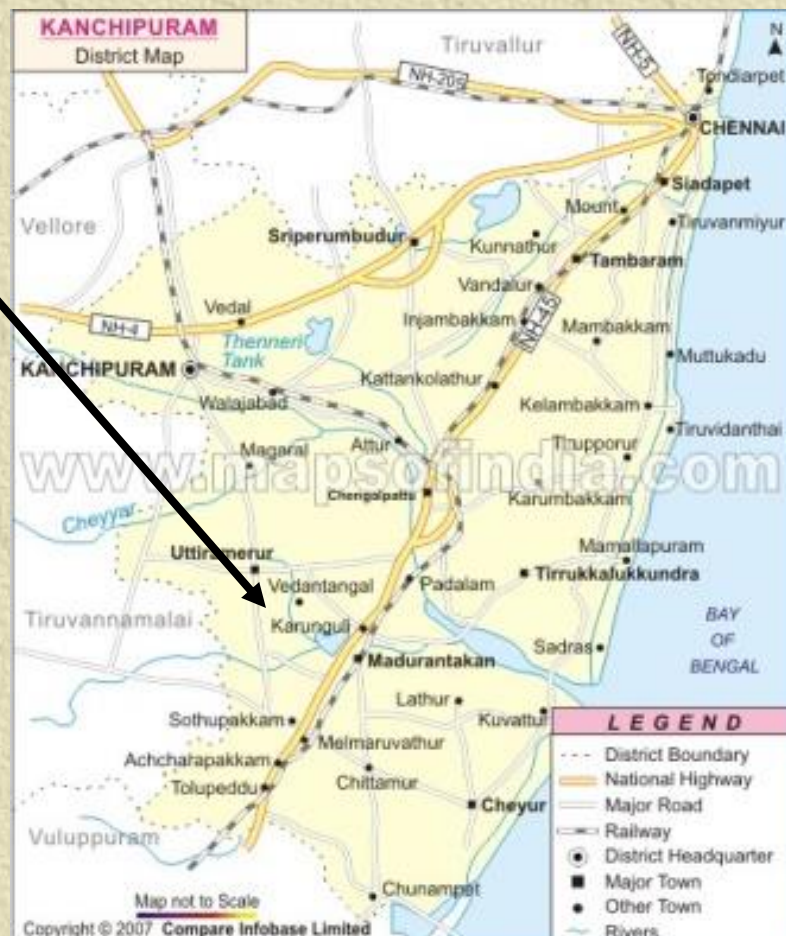
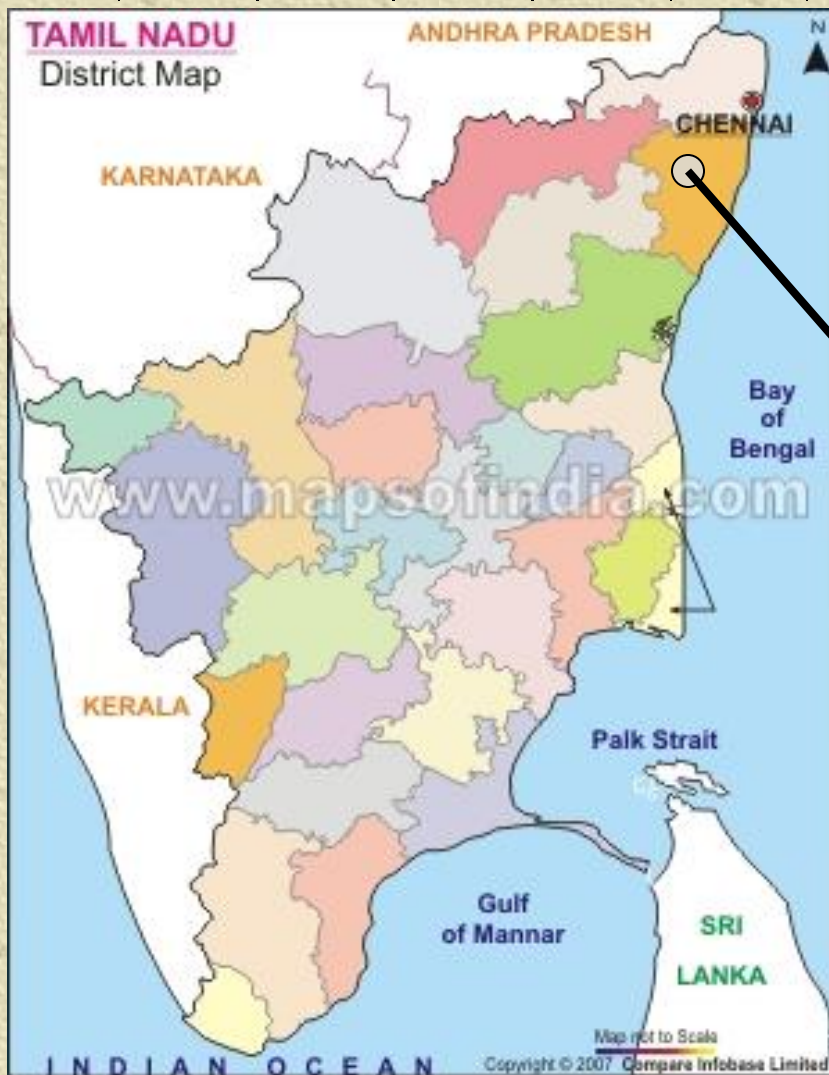


LOCATION OF OUR FARM

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- The farm of CIKS is located in a village called Sukkankollai in Kanchipuram district of Tamilnadu.
 - It is at a distance of 4 Kms from the famous Vedanthangal bird sanctuary.



LOCATION OF OUR FARM IN TAMILNADU MAP



FARM DETAILS

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- This is a 11.14 acre organic farm.
 - An open well provides irrigation for the whole of this farm.
 - This farm has been certified organic according to the NPOP standards by IMO, a certification agency based in Bangalore.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF OUR FARM

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

We conserve more than 100 indigenous rice varieties and around 20 indigenous vegetable varieties.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF OUR FARM – Contd.,

DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstration of various organic farming and allied technologies are done in the farm.

- Vermicompost, Vermi wash units and other composting technologies
- Azolla, Blue green algae, Biofertilizer production
- Medicinal plant garden
- Dairy farm
- Non-chemical pest control technologies
- Biogas plant
- Maintenance of Vegetable garden
- Mushroom production

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF OUR FARM – Contd.,

TRAININGS

- Trainings on a wide range of technologies to suit the needs of the audience.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF OUR FARM – Contd.,

EXPERIMENTS

- Experimenting with organic farming technologies before dissemination to farmers.



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

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- Indigenous varieties are multiplied year after year and the purity of the land races are maintained.



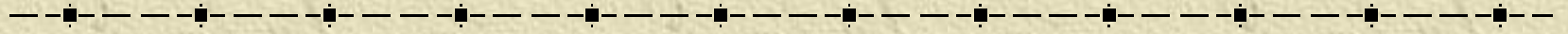
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION – Contd.,



- The characteristics of the indigenous varieties are studied before they are supplied to the farmers.
- The farm also serves as a model for the farmers and other visitors who visit our farm. They can understand the characteristics of different varieties and choose the variety according to their requirements.



SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD



KITCHILI SAMBA

- A great variety for the table.



SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

KOUNI NEL

- A variety for royal guests



SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

PISINI

- Good for controlling diarrhea



SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

SIVAPPU KURUVIKAR

- Resistant to pests and diseases



SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

VARIETIES RESISTANT TO FLOODING



Koomvazhai



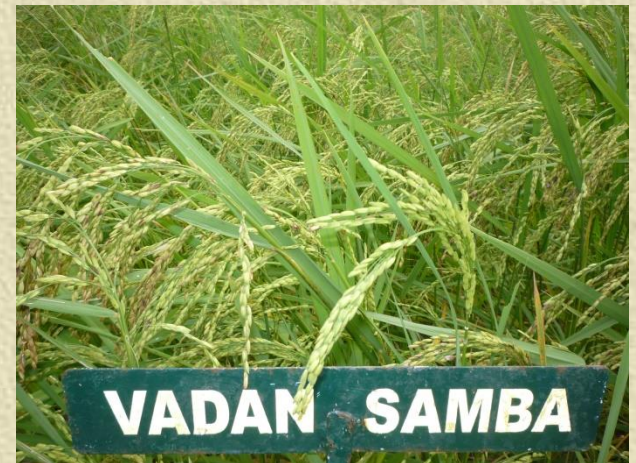
Samba mosanam

SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

DROUGHT RESISTANT VARIETIES



Jil Jil Vaigunda



Vadan Samba

SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

KALANAMAK

- Variety that surpasses Basmati



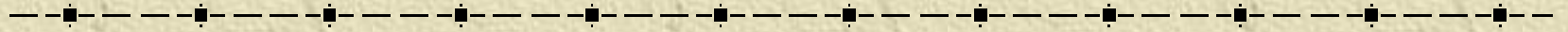
SOME INDIGENOUS VARIETIES CONSERVED IN THE FIELD

SEMPALAI

- Variety Best Suited for Puffed Rice



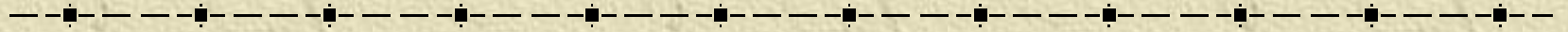
DEMONSTRATIONS



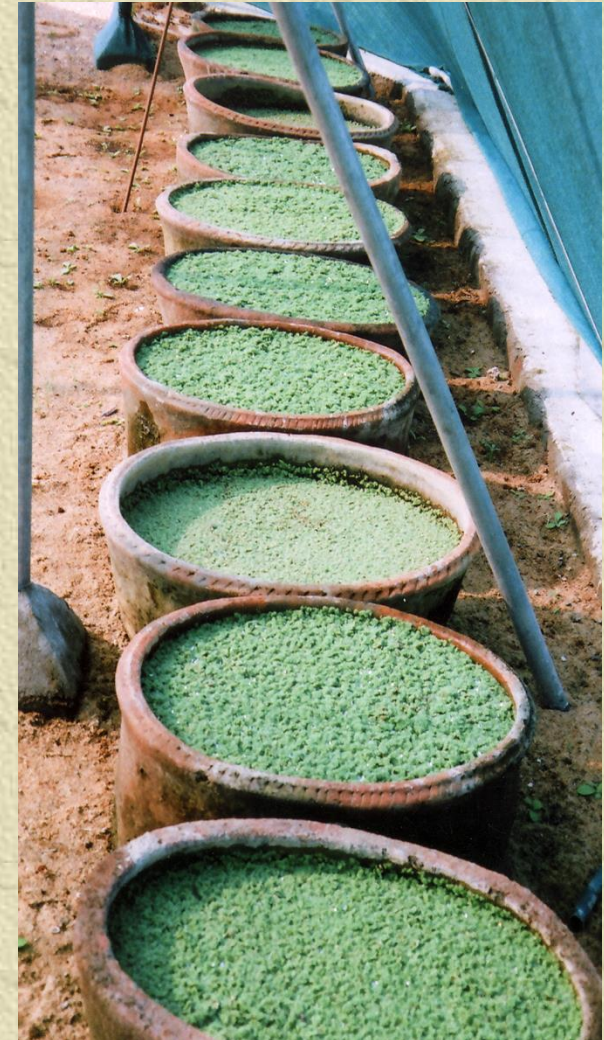
VERMICOMPOST



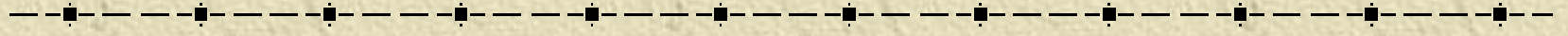
DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,



AZOLLA



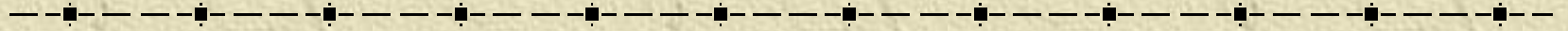
DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,



MEDICINAL PLANT GARDEN



DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,



DAIRY FARM

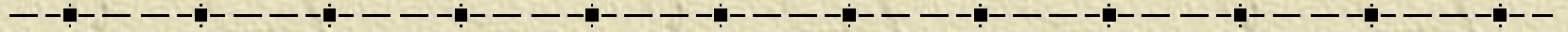


DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,

NON-CHEMICAL PEST CONTROL



DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,



BIO-GAS PLANT



DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,

MAINTENANCE OF VEGETABLE GARDEN



DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,

MUSHROOM PRODUCTION



DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,

GREEN MANURE AND GREEN LEAF MANURE CULTIVATION

- Green manure crops like Daincha, Sunhemp are raised and are ploughed in prior to the transplanting of paddy
- Seed production of green manure is undertaken
- For green leaf manure purpose, *Glyricidia*, *Subabul* are planted as hedge crops.



DEMONSTRATIONS – Contd.,

FODDER CROP CULTIVATION

- Separate plots are maintained for cultivation of organic fodder
- Different species of organic fodder are cultivated and provided to the cattle.



OTHER CROPS

- 12 different varieties of banana are cultivated
- Groundnut, sesame, toordhal, and other pulses are cultivated organically.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

- Experiments of various kinds like simple experiments, pot experiments, Random Block Design experiments are conducted in our farm.
- Experiments to standardize biopesticides, manure application etc. are undertaken.
- Experiments conducted here are continuously monitored by our technical team.



EXPERIMENTAL WORK – Contd.

- Experiments are conducted both in controlled environments and in natural field conditions.
- Experimental works are conducted in our farm at first and then the results are disseminated to the farmers through training programmes and publications.



INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN OUR FARM

TRAINING CENTRE

There is a training centre in the farm. This centre was formally inaugurated on 20th April 2007.

- It has a training hall which can accommodate 60 trainees and two dormitories which can accommodate 30 people.
- The hall has audio-visual facilities to screen instructional films and digital slide presentations during training sessions.



INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN OUR FARM

GUEST ROOMS

We have two well furnished guest rooms which can accommodate four people (2 each).

These guest rooms are used for our Resource persons.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES - Contd.,

POLY HOUSE

A poly house facility has been constructed at the Sukkankollai farm in about 583.68 sq. ft. area. This is being utilized for conducting experiments and for conservation of rare traditional varieties.



INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES – Contd.,

SHADE NET

- A shade net facility of 350 sq. ft. is maintained.
- Multiplication of medicinal plant saplings is undertaken.
- Several controlled experiments are being done.



TREE SPECIES

- There are more than 50 varieties of trees.
- Mango, sapota (fruit yielding) neem, pongam (biopesticide yielding), teak (timber yielding) are also grown.
- Interesting tree species like *Madhuca longifolia*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Strychnos nux-vomica* etc are grown in a separate plot.



TREE SPECIES – Contd.,

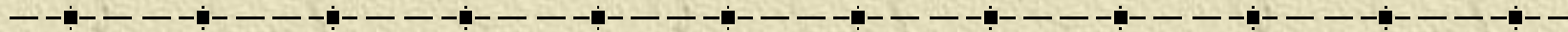
- Nearly 25 neem trees are grown
- A natural agro forestry plot is maintained, which is left undisturbed, to study and regenerate the original flora of the farm.



CATTLE

- 16 heads of cattle are maintained in a clean cattle shed.
- They are allowed to free graze during the day time and are also provided with organic fodder cultivated in the farm itself
- The dung is used for vermicomposting and other composting methods.





THE END