

Student study project on
A STUDY OF YIELD VEGETABLES AND THEIR TAXONOMIC AND NUTRITIONALN
VALUES IN JADCHERLA TOWN



- B.SRILATHA** (Regd.no.19033006445008) III BZC (E/M)
B.SHIRISHA (Regd.no.19033006445009) III BZC (E/M)
G.SUMALATHA (Regd.no.19033006445528) III BZC (T/M)
G.ASHWINI (Regd.no.19033006445529) III BZC (T/M)
A.SWARNA SHREE (Regd.no.19033006445501) III BZC (T/M)

Supervisor

Dr. P.SRINIVASULU

Assistant Professor

Department of Botany

Dr.BRR. Govt.Degree College

Jadcherla-509301

chumsada@gmail.com



DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled “ A Study of Yield Vegetables and Their Taxonomic and Nutritional Values in Jadcherla town” were originally carried out by us under the supervision of P. Srinivasulu, Department of Botany, Dr. BRR Govt. Degree College Jadcherla, Dist Mahabubnagar. No part of this work has been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any Degree.

Date: 27.06.2022

NAME OF THE STUDENT	HALL TICKET NO	SIGNATURE
B. SRILATHA	19033006445008	B. Srilatha
B. SHIRISHA	19033006445009	B. Shireesha
G. SUMALATHA	19033006445528	G. Sumalatha
G. ASHWINI	19033006445529	G. Ashwini
A. SWARNA SHREE	19033006445501	A. Swarna shree




CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the present work titled ““ **A Study of Yield Vegetables and Their Taxonomic and Nutritional Values in Jadcherla town**” is the bonafide work of **B. Srilatha, B. Shirisha, G. Sumalatha, G. Ashwini, A. Swarna Sree,** under my supervision. No part of this work has been submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any Degree or Dimploma.

Date: 27.06.2022

Dr. P. Srinivasulu
Research Supervisor

BCC4



Chapter No.	Content	Page No.
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	REVIEW OF LITARETIERE	
3	STUDY AREA	
4	METHODOLOGY	
5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	
6	CONCLUSIONS	
7	REFERENCES	

Study of yield of Vegetables

And

Their Taxonomic and Nutritional Values Jadcherla

I.

Introduction:-

Vegetables and fruits are an important part of a healthy diet, and variety is as important as quantity.

No single fruit or vegetable provides all of the nutrients you need to be healthy eat plenty every day.

There is compelling evidence that a diet rich in fruits and vegetables can lower the risk of heart disease and stroke.

Eating non starchy vegetables and fruits like apples, pears, and green leafy vegetables may even promote weight loss.

Their low glycaemic loads prevent blood sugar spikes that can increase hunger.

Eat a variety of types and colours of produce in order to give our body the mix of nutrients n needs.

Fruits and vegetables in human diets have been strongly associated with overall good health, reduction, in incidences if chronic, diseases including stroke,

anaemia, diabetes, some forms of cancer, gastric ulcer and improvement in gastrointestinal health and vision

Vegetables have been extensively involved with improving gastrointestinal health good vision , reduced risk of heart, disease, stroke, chronic diseases, diabetes and some forms of cancer.

We must know that vegetables are very important protective food and very valuable for prevention of diseases and maintenance of health.

They are highly prized for the rich of sources of vitamin and mineral contents. They have good amounts of “vitamin A, B and C, folate, iron and magnesium.”

Green leafy vegetables are full of vitamins, minerals and disease fighting phytochemicals

They are rich in fiber, low in fat and calories, contain a lot of water which helps to keep you hydrated.

These can be best eaten raw in salads, soups and healthy sandwiches.

Yield of Vegetables:-

High – yield vegetable crops are those that have been bred, genetically modified, or fertilized to increase their production yields.

The health and well – being of the world’s growing population are largely dependent on the ability of the agricultural industry to raise high yielding food crops.

Crop producers normally have an estimated idea of the yield potential of their seeds.

It is very important to ensure your crop is getting enough water, but also that they aren't being over – watered.

Yield of Vegetables World Wide:-

This statistic shows the world's leading 10 producers of fresh vegetables in 2020.

In that year, china was the leading producer with a production volume of nearly 594 million metric tons, followed by india with approximately 141.2 million metric tons of fresh Vegetables.

Tomatoes were the leading Vegetables based on global production volume in that year.

Reducing losses and waste in fruits and vegetables food systems.

Strengthening the capacity of all countries specially developing countries, to adopt, innovative approaches and technology and combating loss and waste of fruits and vegetables

Promotion of consumption and sustain production of fruits and vegetable that contributes to sustainable food system.

Vegetable crop yields and the number of vegetable plants to grow for each person in your household will help you estimate the space needed for a home vegetable garden.

Crop yield estimates and consumption predictions are largely based on experience.

Vegetable crop yields will vary according to garden conditions and variety planted

Weather and growing conditions can change from year to year, and these changes can affect yield.

Yield of Vegetables of India:-

High – Yield Vegetable Crops are those that have been bred, genetically production yield.

The health and well – being of the World’s growing population are largely dependent on the ability of the agricultural industry to raise high yielding food crops.

There are a different variety of factors associated with crop yield and the risks involved with farming

Rice, the first crop on the list is rice.

Pulses. The next crop on the list is pulses.

In the fiscal year 2021, the annual vegetable yield in India was about 18 metric tons per Hectare.

These vegetables include potatoes, tomatoes, onions, eggplants, and cabbages amount others. The main exports include onions, mango pulp, fresh mangoes, dried walnuts, and fresh grapes.

India grows the largest number of vegetables from temperate to humid tropic and from sea-level to snowline.

Vegetable are excellent source of vitamins particularly niacin, riboflavin, thaimin and vitamins A and C.

They also supply minerals such as calcium and iron besides proteins and carbohydrates.

Vegetables combat under nourishment and are known to be cheapest source of natural protective.

Most of the vegetables, being short duration crops, fit very well intensive cropping system and are capable of giving very high yields and very high economic returns to the growers besides providing better health standards to the people.

Tomato is one of the most popular and widely grown vegetables in the world.

Tomatoes were introduced in India by English traders of east india company in 1822.

Yield of Vegetables of Telangana:-

In addition to the Vegetables crops there are few field crops which give hood yield when cultivated in Rabi season in telangana region and include maize, groundnuts, soybean, Bengal gram, green gram, black gram, sunflower, sesame.

However, appropriate cultivation of both vegetable and field crops provide great yields

For more information on crop advisory of different crops, download the Jaiho Kisan App

Horticulture of Telangana has over the years emerged as and indispensable part of Agriculture by offering wide range of crop diversification.

In fact, Horticulture of Telangana as a sub-sector is a revelation – benefiting from an impressive base has shown remarkable sings of progress in Telangana

Horticulture of telangana is the growth engine of Telangana state and is the chief source of income state.

Objectives:-

To Study the local Vegetables:-

Local food environment and fruit and Vegetable

Consumption: An ecological study of the Local Vegetables.

Ecological studies are essential for understanding the environment – diet relationship

Vegetables are parts of plants that are consumed by humans or other animals as food.

The original meaning is still commonly used and is applied to plants collectively to refer to all edible plant matter including the flowers, fruits, stems, leaves, roots, and seeds.

Vegetable in the broadest sense, any kind of plant life or plant product nameless “Vegetable Matter”

Tomato:-

The Tomato is the edible berry of the plant *Solanum lycopersicum*.

Commonly known as the tomato plant.

The species originated in western South America and Central America.

Tomato is the most important food in local Vegetables.

Coriander Leaves:-

Coriander is an annual herb in the family Apiaceae.

It is also known as Chinese parsley, dill, dhania, kothmir or cilantro.

It has a good smell.

Asparagus:-

Thotakura is famous nutritious gee leafy vegetable of the Amarnaths plant that is cultivated and consumed in many parts of India.

Garden Mint:-

Pudhina is a beautiful tender looking “aromatic herb”.

The plant is so prevalent in Indian gardens that sometimes it’s also found growing wild in places with moist soil.

It is an integral part of Kitchen gardens in India, where it is grown for culinary and medicinal properties.

Lady Finger:-

Lady finger is common vegetable especially in India

Its prices is almost similar to other vegetables.

The fresh looking long, dark green colored ones

Drum Sticks:-

Drumsticks are pods from the morning a tree used as a vegetable

Drum sticks are used to prepare various tasty and healthy recipes all over india using simple ingredients that you healthy for that.

Leaf Vegetables:-

Roselle Plant:-

Gongura is the fruit of the roselle plant.

These leaves are used in south – central Indian cuisine to impart a tart flavour.

Curry Leaves:-

The curry tree also known as Karivepallai, Karivembu, Kadipatta is a kind of tree.

The leaves of the curry trees are called curry leaves or sweet neem leaves.

Onion is the most important in the village and all countries Vegetable.

Spinach:-

Spinach is a leafy green flowering plant native to central and Western Asia.

The edible leaves are arranged in a rosette, from which a seed stalk emerges.

The flowers are inconspicuous and produce small dry fruits.

Cucumber:- (Dondakaya)

Dondakaya is a famous tropical plant Vegetable that is available in India

Is a tasty food

Luffa:- (Beerakaya) “(Ridge Gourd)”

Beerakaya is a famous Vegetable in local food vegetable

The name of Beerakaya in English is “Ridge Gourd”

Bitter Gourd:-

Kakaraykaya in English is Bitter Gourd.

This Vegetable contains iron, magnesium, other Vitamins that is essential for the body.

Brinjal:-

Brinjal fruits are commonly considered as vegetables.

These are cooked in various ways, such as baking, frying or pickling.

These can also be prueed, flavoured and used as a dip or chutney as in Mediterranean and Indian cuisines.

Potato:-

Many use to potato for all peoples.

The potato is native to the Peruvian-Bolivian Andes.

Wild potato species can be found from the southern United States to southern Chile

Potato is a local regional and interregional.

Potatoes are not native to Kenya so all varieties come from imports or local breeding efforts, yet there is a large number of locally named Varieties in all

Onion:-

The Onion also known as the bulb onion or common onion, is a Vegetable that is the most widely cultivated species of the genus Allium,

To know the Yield of Vegetables:-

Measuring Yields in the Vegetable Garden:-

Two years ago, one of my fellow speakers at an organic farming conference shared his research on calculating the profitability of growing different Vegetables and carrots were on the chipping block.

These home grown “Dragon” carrots are tastier and more beautiful than market carrots, and they will store in the refrigeration for months.

Vegetable crop yields and the number of vegetable plants to grow for each person in your household

will help you estimate the space needed for a home Vegetable garden.

Vegetable crop yields will vary according to garden conditions and varieties planted.

“Vegetable crop yields,” Plants per person, and crop spacing.”

Grow 1 to 2 plants per person. Yield 12 buds per plants after the first year. Space plants 4 to 6 feet apart.

“Nutritional Values of different Vegetables”:-

కూరగాయలు అవి తింటే పరిణామం Gra/బరువు/ఓన్స్	కేలరీలు	కొవ్వు నుండి కేలరీలు	మొత్తం కొవ్వు		సోడియం		పొటాషియం		మొత్తం కార్బోహైడ్రేట్స్		చక్కరలు	ప్రోటీన్స్
			గ్రా	%P	గ్రా	%P	గ్రా	%P	గ్రా	%P		
ఆస్ప రాగస్ (93 గ్రా% 3.302)	20	0	0	0	0	0	230	7	4	1	2	2
బెల్ పిప్పర్ (148 గ్రా% 5.302)	25	0	0	0	40	2	220	6	6	2	4	1
క్యారెట్ (78 గ్రా% 2.802)	30	0	0	0	60	3	250	7	7	2	5	1
క్లాబ్ ఫ్లవర్ (99 గ్రా% 3.502)	25	0	0	0	30	1	270	8	5	2	2	0
దోస కాయ (99 గ్రా% 3.502)	10	0	0	0	0	0	140	4	2	1	1	1

కూరగాయలు అవి తింట్ పరిణామం Gra/బరువు/ఓన్స్	కేలరీలు	కొవ్వు నుండి కేలరీలు	మొత్తం కొవ్వు		సోడియం		ఫోటాషియం		మొత్తం కార్బోహైడ్రేట్స్		చక్కరలు	ప్రోటీన్స్	విటమిన్ A
			గ్రా	%P	గ్రా	%P	గ్రా	%P	గ్రా	%P			
ఆకుపచ్చ బీన్స్ (83 గ్రా% 3.002)	20	0	0	0	0	0	200	6	5	2	3	1	0
క్యాబేజీ (84 గ్రా% 3.02))	25	0	0	0	20	1	190	5	5	2	8	3	1
పాలకూర (85 గ్రా% 3.02)	15	0	0	0	35	1	170	5	2	1	4	1	1
బంగాళదుంప (148 గ్రా% 5.32)	110	0	0	0	0	0	620	18	26	9	1	3	0
ముల్లంగి (85 గ్రా% 3.002)	10	0	0	0	55	2	190	5	3	1	4	2	0
టొమాటో (148 గ్రా% .5.302)	25	0	0	0	20	1	340	10	5	2	4	3	1

Sl No	Name of the Vegetable	Family	Type	Part	Status
1	Amaranthus	Amaranthus	Leaf	Leaves	Common
2	Coriander	Apiceae	Leaf	Leaves	Common
3	Babbages	Brassicaceae	Leaf	Leaves	Orthamental
4	Radishes	Brassicaceae	Root	Root	Orthamental
5	Spinach	Cucurbitaceae	Leaf	Leaves	Common
6	Beetroots	Cucurbitaceae	Root	Root	Orthamental
7	Bitter Gourd	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
8	Bottle Gourd	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
9	Cucumber	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
10	Ridge Gourd	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
11	Beans	Fabaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
12	Cluster Beans	Fabaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
13	Fenugreek Leaves	Fabaceae	leaf	Leaves	Common
14	Legume	Fabaceae	Fruit (Seeds)	Fruit (Seeds)	Common
15	Mentha	Lamiaceae	leaf	Leaves	Common
16	Onions	Liliaceae	leaf	Leaves	Common
17	Ladies finger	Malva ceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
18	Pursalane	Portulacaceae	leaf	Leaves	Common
19	Curry Leaves	Rataceae	leaf	Leaves	Common
20	Tomatoes	solonaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
21	Potatoes	Solanaceae	Stem	Stem root	Common
22	Brinjal	Solanaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
23	Chilli	Solanaceae	Fruit	Fruit	Common
24	Carrots	Unberelliferace	Root	Root	Common

Nutritional Values:-

Amaranthus:- (Amaranthaceae):-

The leaves are rich in Vitamin A and a cup can meet 97% of our daily need for this antioxidative vitamin.

Nutritional Values: (M. Soriano – Gracia)

Amaranth contains “5” grams of Fiber and “a” grams of protein it also meets 29% of our daily iron needs and contains a good amount of “Magnesium”, phosphorus, and manganese you can use amaranth as a substitute for other grains such as rice or couscous.

2. **Coriander:-**

Local Name :- “Kothimeera”

Botanical Name: “Coriandrum Sativum”:-

Aromatic green leaves that are largely used to flavour and garnish food. Coriander flower’s colour whitish pink flower’s

Nutritional Values:- (M Soriano - Garchia)

Coriander leaves Calories 2 Grams Protein 1 gram, fat; 1gram, fiber 1gram, Sugar 1grams, in nutritional value of coriander cilantro contains vitamins A, C and K, and the leaves also have locate, potassium, and manganese. However, it's rarely eaten in large enough amounts to be a significant source of these nutrients.

3. Brassica ceae:- (Cabbage):-

“*Barassica oleracea Var. Capitata*”

Cabbage leaves is 30-60 Cm. leaves dispute flowers purple, cream colour, general name is Cabbage.

Nutrition Values: (G. Samualiene)

Brassicaceae total Calories 25, Sodium 18mg 0% potassium 170gm-4%, Vitamin ‘C’ – 60%, Vitamin ‘D’ -0%, Vitamin ‘b6’ magnesium 3% iron – 2% total carbohydrates 6g -2% protein 1.3 g – 2% Coblamin 0% fat 0 – 1g

4. Radishes:-

“*Raphamnus raphanistrum subsp stivus* “

Radish is healthy food, the leaves which measure 5-30 cm length, root vegetable the flowers is yellow stamens and a thin green stem the root skin colour ranges from white through pink. Red purple yellow and green to black.

Nutrition Values:- (G. Sumuoliene)

Dietary fiber 1.9g 7% starch 0.0g fats and Fatty Acids. Total fat 0.1g 0% saturated fat 0.0g Rich in Vitamin 'C' 24% VB6 -5% iron-1% magnesium -2% total carbohydrate- 3.4g-1%

5. **Spinach:-** (Chenopodiaceae)

Spinach is a nutritious, leafy green vegetable that has been shown to benefit health in several ways.

Nutrition Values:-

Spinach is rich in many nutrients, including Vitamin 'A', Vitamin 'C', Vitamin 'K', iron, folate, and potassium. Spinach is also chock full of fiber. Eating too much fiber can cause Gas, Cramping and abdominal pain.

6. **Bitter Gourd:-**

Cucurbitaceae:-

Bitter Melon leaves are most commonly used today for medicinal purposes. Immature bitter gourd fruits are green or white color. Bitter Gourd flowers and stems are yellow. Bitter melon has small, bitter, yellow flowers.

Nutrition Values:- (DD Warncke)

Rich in Vitamin 'C' & A, Carbs:4g Fiber:2g Potassium: 8% Zinc: 5% (RDI) iron : 4% Folate :11% (RDI)

7. Beetroots:

(Chenopodiaceae)

“Beta Vulgaris Subsp Vulgaris”

Beta Vulgaris also called beetroot, common beet or garden beet, Beta Vulgaris of the amaranth families grown for its edible leaves and taproot. General name is beetroot.

Nutrition Values:- (A. Poonia)

Chenopodiaceae total calories is 43. Heavy “water” Vegetable 88% water protein 1.6g Carbs: 96g, sugar:6.8gm fiber is 2.8gm Fat is 0.2grams

8. Bottle Gourd:- (Cucurbitaceae):-

Lagenaria Siceraria:-

Bottle Gourd white flowered gourd, long melon its fruit. The leaves of the ridge gourd are very effective in reducing when applied externally. The leaves and tender stalk/vine of bottle gourd.

Nutrition Values:-

Bottle Gourd is a vegetable high on water and is a rich source of vitamin C, K and calcium. In fact 100g of lauki has around 15 calories, Zinc, cholesterol, high vitamin C, riboflavin, thiamine, iron, magnesium a few.

9. **Cucumber:**

Cucumis stivus:-

The leaves overall are a light green colour not dark green cucumber fruit ranges in colour from yellow, orange, white, and green.

Nutrition Values:-

A serving of cucumber on half a cup is about 8 calories. They have small amounts of Vitamin K and Vitamin A and are about 95% water. They also have several phytonutrients called lignans.

Calories:30, total fat : 0 grams, Protein : 3 g, Fiber 2 grams Vitamin C 10%, Vitamin K:7% Magnesium 9% Potassium 12% manganese 9%.

10. **Ridge Gourd:**

Local Name : Luffa

Luffa aegyptiaca:-

Luffa acutangula is a cucurbitaceous vine that is commercially grown for its unripe fruits as a vegetable. Mature fruits are used as natural cleaning sponges its fruit slightly resembles a cucumber or zucchini with ridges,

Nutrition Values:-

There are 22 calories in 100g of cooked Luffa, the % Daily value tells you how much a nutrient in serving of food contributes a daily diet.

11. **Fabaceae:**

Local Name is Beans

Phaseolus Vulgaris:

The green leaves are smooth, crinkled, and floppy and they grown on long Fibrous green stems. Finally, soaking beans helps them to cook up in about half the time

Nutrition Values:-

Total Fat 1.2g, cholesterol 0 mg sodium 12 mg, potassium 1,393mg. Total carbohydrate 63g, sugar 2.1g , protein 2.1g vitamin c 10% Calcium, iron, Vitamin D Vitamin B6, Magnesium.

12. **Cluster Beans:-**

The guar or cluster bean, with the Botanical name *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*. Is an annual legume and the source of guar gum. It is also known as gavar the origin of *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* is unknown, since it has never been found in the wild.

Nutrition Values:-

Nutritional value of common foods, Energy Carbohydrates (gm) calcium (mg), phosphorous (mg).

13. Fenugreek Leaves:-

Fenugreek leaves are also called Methi leaves or methi ke patte in hindi. They have a variety of nutrients that are important of health ilike V-K, calcium, V-C, V-A, B – complex

Nutrition Values:-

Calories 323, total fat6g, cholesterol 0mg sodium 67mg, potassium 770mg total carbohydete 58g.

14. Lugume:-

A legume is a plant in the family Fabaceae, or the fruit or seed of such a plant. When used as a dry grain, the seed is also called a pluse.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories81, total fat 0.4g, cholesterol 0mg, sodium 5mg total carbohydrat 14g, sugar 6g, protein 5g V-C, calcium, Iron, V-D, V, B6.

15. Liliaceae:

Mentha:-

Menthe is a genus of plants in the family Lamiaceae the exact distinction between species is unclear, it is estimated that 13. To 24 species.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories, cholesterol, sodium, potassium, carbohydrate, protein 23g.

16. Onions:-

The onion, also known as the bulb onion or common onion, is a vegetable that is the most widely a botanical variety of the onion which was classified as a separate species until 2010.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories, Fat 0.1g, cholesterol, sodium potassium, protein V-C, V-D, V-B6, Iron, Calcium.

Malvacea:-

17. Ladies finger:-

Okra or okro, *Abelmoschus esculentus* known in many English – speaking is a flowering plant in the mallow families. It has edible green seed pods. The geographical origin of okra is disputed with supporters of west African.

Nutrition Values:-

Vitamin c 38% , calcium 8% Iron 3% vitamin 0% vitamin b6 10%, cobalamin 0%, Sodium7mg

Portulacaceae:

18. Purslane:-

Purslane is a green, leafy vegetable that can be eaten raw or cooked.

It is known scientifically as portulacaceae and is also called pigweed little hogweed, fatweed and pusley. This succulent plant.

Nutrition Values:-

Total fat 0.2g cholesterol 0mg, sodium7mg, potassium, total carbohydrate 7g sugar 1.5g, V-C, V-D, V, B6, Calcium.

Rutaceae:

19. Curry Leaves:

The curry tree, *Murraya koenigii* or *Bergera koenigii*, is a tropical to subtropical tree, in the family.

The plant is also sometimes called sweet neem, though *M.* which is in the related family *Meliaceae*.

Nutrition Values:-

Curry Leaves Nutrition Facts, Energy 108.00kcal, carbohydrates 18.700gm, moisture 63.800gm, Fiber 6, 400gm protein 6gm

Solanaceae:

20. Tomotos:-

The tomato is the edible berry of the plant *Solanum lycopersicum* commonly known as the tomato plant, the species originated in western South America and Central America.

The Mexican Nahuatl word *tomoto* gave rise to Spanish word *tomate*, from which the English word *tomato* derived.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories per 100g, calories 18, total fat 0.2g, cholesterol 0mg, sodium 5mg, potassium 237mg Total carbohydrate 3.9g, sugar 2.6g, protein 0.9g, vitamin C, calcium, iron

21. Potatoes:-

The Potato is starchy tuber of the plant *Solanum tuberosum* and is a root vegetable native to the Americas. The plant is a perennial in the nightshade family *Solanaceae*, wild potato species can be found from the southern United States to southern Chile.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories 77, calories, fat 0% Vitamin c30%, Potassium 15%, vitamin B6 10%, Carbs: 36.6grams.

22. **Brinjal:**

Eggplant, aubergine or brinjal is a plant species in the night shade, family solanaceae. Solanum melongena is grown world wide for its edible fruit most commonly purple. The spongy, absorbent fruit is used in several cuisines.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories 25, total fat 0.2g, cholesterol 0mg, sodium, potassium, sugar, protein, V-C ,V-D, VB6, Cobalamin, Magnesium

23. **Chilli:-**

Chilli Peppers, from Nahuatl Chilli are varieties of the berry fruit of plants from the genus capsicum which are members of the night shade families solanaceae chilli peppers are widely used in many cuisines as a spice to add “heat” to dishes.

Nutrition Values:-

Calories: 6, water 88%, protein: 0.3g, carbs 1.3g sugar 0.8g, Fiber 0.2g, fat 0.1% gm, Vitamin C, Vitamin B6, Vitamin K, Potassium, copper, vitamin A

Unbrilliance

24. **Carrots:-**

The carrot is a root Vegetable, typically orange in color, though purple black, red, white, and yellow, cultivars exist all of which are domesticated forms of the wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*,

Nutrition Values:-

The Nutrition facts for 100g small to medium raw carrots. Calories 41, protein, 0.9g carbs 9.36g, sugar 4.7g Fiber 2.08g, Fat 0.2g

Yield Analysis:-

Production yield analysis (PYA) is a structured system approach to optimise the production yield of production process. Production yield analysis (PYA) is a structured system approach to optimize the production yield of production processes.

The paper outlines the developed method and the 10 basic steps of the (PYA) the PYA method makes it possible. This dimensionless figure can be used in balanced a necessary component of the yield improvement and process ramp-up process is root cause analysis of failure. Failure analysis attempts to determine both the failure mechanism and the underlying cause. Modern failure analysis labs have several advanced techniques at their disposal for example, with focused

on ion beam (FIB), in some cases transmission electron microscope may be used to provide atomic resolution image of structure.

Sources of yield Loss:-

Systematic vs Random. As discussed earlier systematic variations can be modelled and predicted while random variations.

An interesting point to note here is the level of abstraction across. For logic designers, variation may not be caused by cell delay a transistor changes. Such modelling is evident, for example, in the level of abstraction may go down to transistor delay variation. Going further down a lithographer may attribute critical dimension (CD) variations to imperfections.

The yield of (VLSI) chip depends on its parametric as well as functional sensitivity to the various kind of defect and static phenomena. The yield analysis problem can be decomposed into analysis of parametric and catastrophic failures. Yield analysis of catastrophic features is discussed at length in section 3.2 a very brief introduction to parametric yield analysis is presented next.

Table:-

	Name of the farmer	Cultivated Crops
1	Rukkamma	Tomatos, Chikkudu
2	Venkatamma	Luffa, Drumstick, Cabbage
3	Madhavi	Carrot, Potato, Beetroot, Leidy finger
4	Hanmayya	Leidy finger, Luffa,
5	Shamamma	Amaranthus, Spinach Manthi Leaves Gangavali Kura (PPigweed, fatwee)

6	Satyamma	Tomato, Potato, Mirchi, Cucumber
7	Jangamma	Tomato, Bittergourd
8	Padmavati bai	Luffa, Ladyfinger, Bitter gourd
9	Bhimayya	Tomato, Luffa, Bitter Gourd Avarakkai
10	Chennamma	Brinjal, Mirchi Spinach, Tomato
11	Venkataiah	Tomotos, Chikkudu, Cabbage, Potato
12	Shivamma	Carrot, Potatos, Mullangi
13	Shamamma	Cabbage ,Tomato, Bittergourd
14	Shankaryya	Luffa,Tomotos, Potato, Cabbage Carrot
15	Nagappa	Potatoes, Beetroot, Caupsicam
16	Narsappa	Beetroot, Luffa, Carrot
17	Naresh	Beetroot, Tomatoes
18	Yadayya	Tomatoes, potatoes, Cabbage, Luffa
19	Ramulu	Beerakay, Dondakay, Luffa, Bitter gourd
20	Ramrulu	Luffa, Dondakay, Bitter gourd
21	Nagappa	Cauliflower, Cabbage
22	Krishniya	Fenugreek lives, Spinach Mint Leaves
23	Radha	Spinach, Cabbage, Brinjal
24	Anathamma	Mirchi, Tomoto
25	Yellamma	Potato, Carrot, Beetroot, Menthi
26	Yadamma	Spinach, Cabbage, tomato, Dondkaya
27	Ravi	Bitter Gourd, Battle Gourd, Tomoto
28	Satyamma	Spinach, Cabbage, ladyfinger
29	Nagamani	Tamoto, Mirchi, Luffa, Ladyfinger
30	Anjamma	Drumsticks, Potato, Onion
31	Bheemamma	Luffa, Potato, Drumstick, carrot
32	Satyam	Tomato, Luffa, Bitter gourd

33	Mallesh	Brinjal, Radish, carrot
34	Nagayya	Brinjal, tomato, Spinach, Gongura
35	Jaya	Tomato, Brinjal, Cluster beans.
36	Chinnayya	Potato, Tomato, Curry
37	Thirupathayya	Brinjal, Capsicum
38	Hanmanthu	Tomato, Brinjal, Curry, Onion
39	Kistappa	Brinjal, Tomato, Onion
40	Shivamma	Tomato Potato, Curry

Conclusion:-

- Few farmers are Cultivation / Farming Tomatoes, Brinjal, chilli, Cucumbers and Ladyfingers in wither season.
- Few farmers are Climbing vegetables like bitter gourd, bottle gourd, redge gourd, Lugne, Cucumber in Rain Season.
- And some farmers farming or cultivating Root Vegetables like carrot, Radish and Beetroots in wither season. And also some farmers cultivating Leafy vegatables like spinach, gongura Amaranthus, Menthi, Coriander, Pursalane in all seasons (Winter, Rainy, Summer)
- Few Farmers are cultivation stem Vegetables like Potatoes in winter seasons.
- Some farmers gets profit sometimes and loss sometimes.

The farmers gets profit by the good Yeild and high productions of vegetables. Sometimes they gets loss by less production and due to heavy rains (Floods).