



हर कदम, हर डगर
किसानों का हमसफर
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद



ICAR - NBSS & LUP

ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala LRI Atlas No. 84

AgriSearch with a human touch

Land Resource and Hydrological Inventory of Ivni Sub-watershed for Watershed Planning and Development Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburgi District, Karnataka (AESR 6.2)

Sujala – III

Karnataka Watershed Development Project- II
Funded by World Bank



ICAR - National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning, Regional Centre, Bangalore
Watershed Development Department, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore

About ICAR-NBSS&LUP

The ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR-NBSS&LUP), Nagpur, a premier Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), was set up during 1976 with the objective to prepare soil resource maps at national, state and district levels and to provide research inputs in soil resource mapping and its applications, land evaluation, land use planning, land resource management, and database management using GIS for optimising land use on different kinds of soils in the country.

The Bureau has been engaged in carrying out soil resource survey, agro-ecological and soil degradation mapping at the country, state and district levels for qualitative assessment and monitoring the soil health towards viable land use planning. The research activities have resulted in identifying the soil potentials and problems, and the various applications of the soil surveys with the ultimate objective of sustainable agricultural development. The Bureau has the mandate to correlate and classify soils of the country and maintain a National Register of all the established soil series. The Institute is also imparting in-service training to staff of the soil survey agencies in the area of soil survey, land evaluation and soil survey interpretations for land use planning. The Bureau in collaboration with Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola is running post-graduate teaching and research programme in land resource management, leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees.

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TO OBTAIN COPIES,

Please write to:

Director, ICAR - NBSS & LUP,

Amaravati Road, Nagpur,

Maharashtra - 440 033, India.

Phone : +91-712-2500386, 2500545 (O)

Telefax : +91-712-2500534

E-Mail : director.nbsslup@icar.gov.in

Website URL : <https://www.nbsslup.in>

Or

Head, Regional Centre, ICAR - NBSS & LUP,

Hebbal, Bangalore,

Karnataka - 560 024, India.

Phone : +91-80-23412242, 23410993 (O)

Telefax : +91-80-23510350

E-Mail : hd_rcb.nbsslup@icar.gov.in
nbssrcb@gmail.com

PART-A

**Land Resource Inventory of Ivni Sub-watershed
for Watershed Planning and Development,
Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District, Karnataka (AESR 6.2)**

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page	Chapter	Page
Contributors	i		
How to read and use the atlas	iii		
Physical, Cultural and Scientific symbols used	iv		
1.Introduction	1-2	7.Land Suitability for Major Crops	34-51
2.General Description of Sub-watershed	3-6	7.1.Land Suitability for Sorghum	34
2.1. Location and Extent	3	7.2.Land Suitability for Maize	35
2.2. Climate	4	7.3.Land Suitability for Pigeonpea	36
2.3. Geology	5	7.4.Land Suitability for Sunflower	37
2.4. Survey Methodology	6	7.5.Land Suitability for Cotton	38
3.Database Used	7-9	7.6.Land Suitability for Sugarcane	39
3.1.Cadastral map	7	7.7.Land Suitability for Soybean	40
3.2.Satellite Image	8	7.8.Land Suitability for Bengalgram	41
3.3.Current Landuse	9	7.9.Land Suitability for Guava	42
4.The Soils	10-15	7.10.Land Suitability for Mango	43
4.1.Soil Map Unit Description (Table 1,2 &3)	11,13 & 15	7.11.Land Suitability for Sapota	44
5.Soil Survey Interpretations	16-22	7.12.Land Suitability for Jackfruit	45
5.1. Land Capability Classification	16	7.13.Land Suitability for Jamun	46
5.2. Soil Depth	17	7.14.Land Suitability for Musambi	47
5.3.Surface Soil Texture	18	7.15.Land Suitability for Lime	48
5.4.Soil Gravelliness	19	7.16.Land Suitability for Cashew	49
5.5.Available Water Capacity	20	7.17.Land Suitability for Custard Apple	50
5.6.Soil Slope	21	7.18.Land Suitability for Amla	51
5.7.Soil Erosion	22	7.19.Land Suitability for Tamarind	52
6.Soil Fertility Status	23-33	8. Land Management Units	53-58
6.1.Soil Reaction (pH)	23	9.Proposed Crop Plan (Table 4, 5 &6)	54, 56 & 58
6.2.Electrical Conductivity (EC)	24	10.Soil & Water Conservation Plan	59
6.3.Organic Carbon	25	11.Water Budgeting (Part 1,2 & 3)	60-65
6.4.Available Phosphorous	26		
6.5.Available Potassium	27		
6.6.Available Sulphur	28		
6.7. Available Boron	29		
6.8. Available Iron	30		
6.9. Available Manganese	31		
6.10. Available Copper	32		
6.11. Available Zinc	33		

Contributors

Dr. Rajendra Hegde Principal Scientist, Head & Project Leader, Sujala-III Project ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore - 24	Dr. P. Chandran Director, ICAR-NBSS&LUP Coordinator, Sujala-III Project Nagpur - 33
Field Work, Mapping & Report Preparation	
Dr. B.A.Dhanorkar	Sh.R.S.Reddy
Dr. K.V.Niranjana	Sh. Nagendra, B.R.
	Smt. Chaitra, S.P.
Field Work	
Sh. C.Bache Gowda	Sh. Sandesh Shastri
Sh. Somashekar	Sh. Rajeev, G.S.
Sh. Venkata Giriyappa	Sh. Balasubramanyam, M.G.
Sh. M. Jayaramaiah	Sh. Vijaya Kumar
	Sh. Kamalesh K. Avate
GIS Work	
Dr. S.Srinivas	Sh. A.G.Devendra Prasad
Sh. D.H.Venkatesh	Sh. Prakashanaik, M.K.
Smt. K.Sujatha	Sh. Abhijith Sastry, N.S.
Smt. K.V.Archana	Sh. Sudip Kumar Suklabaidya
Sh. N. Maddileti	Sh. Mahamad Ali, M.
	Sh. Avinash, K.N.
	Sh. Amar Suputhra, S
	Sh. Anudeep, Y.
	Sh. Deepak, M.J.
	Smt. K.Karunya Lakshmi
	Ms. Seema, K.V.
	Ms. A. Rajab Nisha

Laboratory Analysis	
Dr. K.M.Nair	Dr. H.R. Savitha
Smt. Arti Koyal	Ms. Steffi Peter
Smt. Parvathy	Ms. Thara, V.R
	Ms. Roopa, G.
	Ms. Swati, H.
	Sh. Shantaveera Swami
	Ms. Shwetha, N.K.
	Smt. Ishrat Haji
	Ms. P. Pavan Kumari
	Ms. Padmaja
	Ms. Veena, M.
Soil & Water Conservation	
Sh. Sunil P. Maske	
Watershed Development Department, GoK, Bangalore	
Sh. Rajeev Ranjan IFS Project Director & Commissioner, WDD	Dr. A. Natarajan NRM Consultant, Sujala-III Project
Dr. S.D. Pathak IFS Executive Director & Chief Conservator of Forests, WDD	

How to read and use the Atlas

The Land Resource Inventory of Ivni Sub-watershed (Chitapur taluk, Kalaburagi district) for Watershed Planning (AESR 6.2) was undertaken to provide comprehensive site-specific cadastral level information useful for farm level planning and integrated development of the area under Sujala – III, Karnataka Watershed Development Project- II.

This atlas contains the basic information on kinds of soils, their geographic distribution, characteristics and classification. The soil map and soil based thematic maps derived from soils data on soil depth, soil gravelliness, slope, land suitability for various crops and land use maps are presented on 1:12,500 scale. The maps of fertility status (soil reaction, organic carbon, available phosphorus, available potassium, available sulphur, available calcium, available copper, available manganese, available zinc, available iron, available boron and salinity (EC) on 1:12,500 scale were derived from grid point sampling of the surface soils from the watershed.

The atlas illustrates maps and tables that depict the soil resources of the watershed and the need for their sustainable management.

The user, depending on his/her requirement, can refer this atlas first by identifying his/her field and survey number on the village soil map and by referring the soil legend which is provided in tabular form after the soil map for details pertaining to his/her area of interest.

The atlas explains in simple terms the different kinds of soils present in the watershed, their potentials and problems through a series of thematic maps that help to develop site-specific plans as well as the need to conserve and manage this increasingly threatened natural resource through sustainable land use management. The Land Resource Atlas contains database collected at land parcel/ survey number level on soils, climate, water, vegetation, crops and cropping patterns, socio-economic conditions, marketing facilities *etc.* helps in identifying soil and water conservation measures required, suitability for crops and other uses and finally for preparing a viable and sustainable land use options for each and every land parcel.

For easy map reading and understanding the information contain in different maps, the physical, cultural and scientific symbols used in the maps are illustrated in the form of colors, graphics and tables.

Physical, Cultural and Scientific symbols used in the Atlas

Each map in the atlas sheet is complemented with the physical, cultural and scientific symbols to facilitate easy map reading.

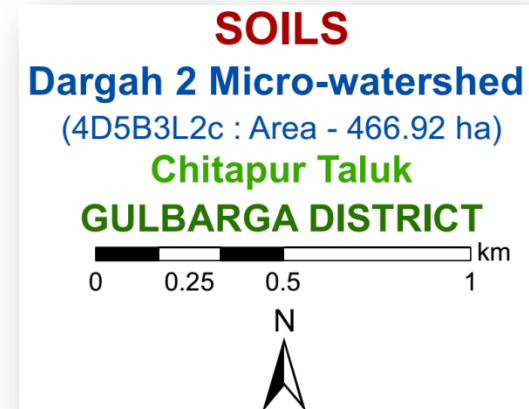
Inset map

Inset provided in each map conveys its strategic location i.e. Taluk, Sub-watershed and Sub-watershed.



Map title

Map title conveys the relevance of thematic information presented along with a graphical scale, geographical location and watershed details in text form.



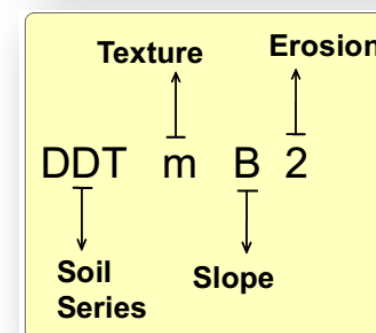
Legends and symbols

Two legends accompany each map, a map reference, which depicts geographic features and a thematic legend which portrays spatial information. Picking up the symbol and colour of a particular enables one to go to the legends to obtain the required information.

References	
	Streams/Drainage
	Road/Cart track
	Habitation
	Waterbody
	Land parcel with No's
	Village boundary
	Micro-watershed boundary

Soil Units

The soil map may be read at different levels. The most detailed level is that of the soil phase. Soil phases are distinguished within soil series mainly based on differences in surface of soil texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion, etc.



Map colours

Different shades of colours are used as an aid to distinguish the different classes of soils, crop suitability and other maps.

Soil Phases	Area in ha (%)
1, DDTmB2	228 (48.9)
2, DDTmC2	74 (15.93)
3, DRGmB1	6 (1.31)
4, DRGmB2	125 (26.87)
5, MTMmB2	12 (2.6)
6, MTMmC2	20 (4.38)

Land Management Units (LMU)

Grouping of similar soil areas based on their soil-site characteristics into management units that respond similarly for a given level of management are designated as land management units

Legend	Area in ha (%)
LMU-1	33 (6.98)
LMU-2	434 (93.02)

Map key

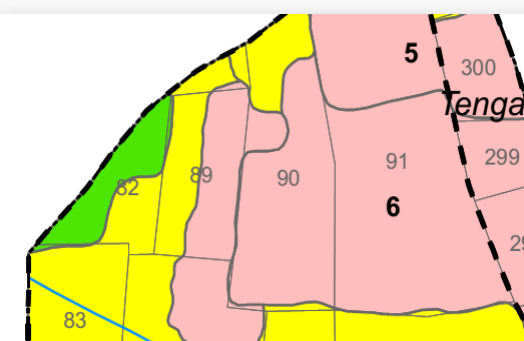
There are many thematic types to be differentiated on the map solely based on colour. Therefore soils and suitability types and their limitations are distinguished by colours with a combination of alpha-numeric characters.

KEY	
TEXTURE	m - Clay
SLOPE	B - Very gently sloping (1-3%) C - Gently sloping (3-5%)
EROSION	1 - Slight 2 - Moderate
DEPTH	MTM - Moderately deep (75-100 cm) DRG - Deep (100-150 cm) DDT - Very deep (>150 cm)

Key	
S2	Moderately Suitable
S3	Marginally Suitable
Limitations	
l	topography
e	erosion
r	rooting condition
t	texture

Soil and plot boundaries

Soil units shown on the map are represented by both the color and a numeral. The soil boundaries are superimposed on land parcel with revenue survey number boundaries to visualize its spatial extent.



LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY OF IVNI SUB-WATERSHED FOR PLANNING
CHITAPUR TALUK, KALABURAGI DISTRICT
A pilot study by ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bangalore

INTRODUCTION

Land is a scarce resource and basic unit for any material production. It can support the needs of the growing population, provided they use land in a rational and judicious manner. But what is happening in many areas of the state is a cause for concern to anyone involved in the management of land resources at the grassroots level. In India the area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still relying on agriculture for their livelihood. The limited land area is under severe stress and strain due to increasing population pressure and competing demands of various land uses. Due to this, every year there is a significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Apart from this, due to lack of interest for farming among the farmers in many areas, large tracts of cultivable lands are turning into fallows and this trend is continuing at an alarming rate.

The watershed management programs are aimed at designing suitable soil and water conservation measures, productivity enhancement of existing crops, crop diversification with horticultural species, greening the wastelands with forestry species of multiple uses and improving the livelihood opportunities for landless people.

The objectives can be met to a great extent when an appropriate Natural Resources Management (NRM) plan is prepared and implemented. It is essential to have site specific Land Resources Inventory (LRI) indicating the potentials and constraints for developing such a site specific plan. LRI can be obtained by carrying out detailed characterization and mapping of all the existing land resources like soils, climate, water, minerals and rocks, vegetation, crops, land use pattern, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, marketing facilities and various schemes and developmental works of the government. From the data collected at farm level, the specific problems and potentials of the area can be identified and highlighted, conservation measures required for the area can be planned on a scientific footing, suitability of the area for various uses can be worked out and finally viable and sustainable land use options suitable for each and every land holding can be prescribed to the farmer and other land users of the area.

Gulbarga popularly known as Kalaburgi is located in the Northern part of the state and lies between 17° 35' and 17° 45' North latitude and between 76° 10' and 77° 45' east longitude. The district is biggest district in the state covering 8.49 % of the area. It has Bijapur district and Sholapur district of Maharashtra on the West, Bidar district and Osmanabad district of Maharashtra on the North, Raichur district on the South. The district has total geographical area of 16174 sq. kms. Major food crops grown in the district are pigeon pea, sorghum, bajra, and paddy. Commercial crops are sugarcane and cotton. Oilseed crops are groundnut and sunflower. The district economy is dominantly agricultural and nearly 75 per cent of population living in the rural areas are dependent on agriculture. Major geology in the district comprise of Deccan trap (basalt), followed by limestone. Laterite and shale were also noticed in patches.

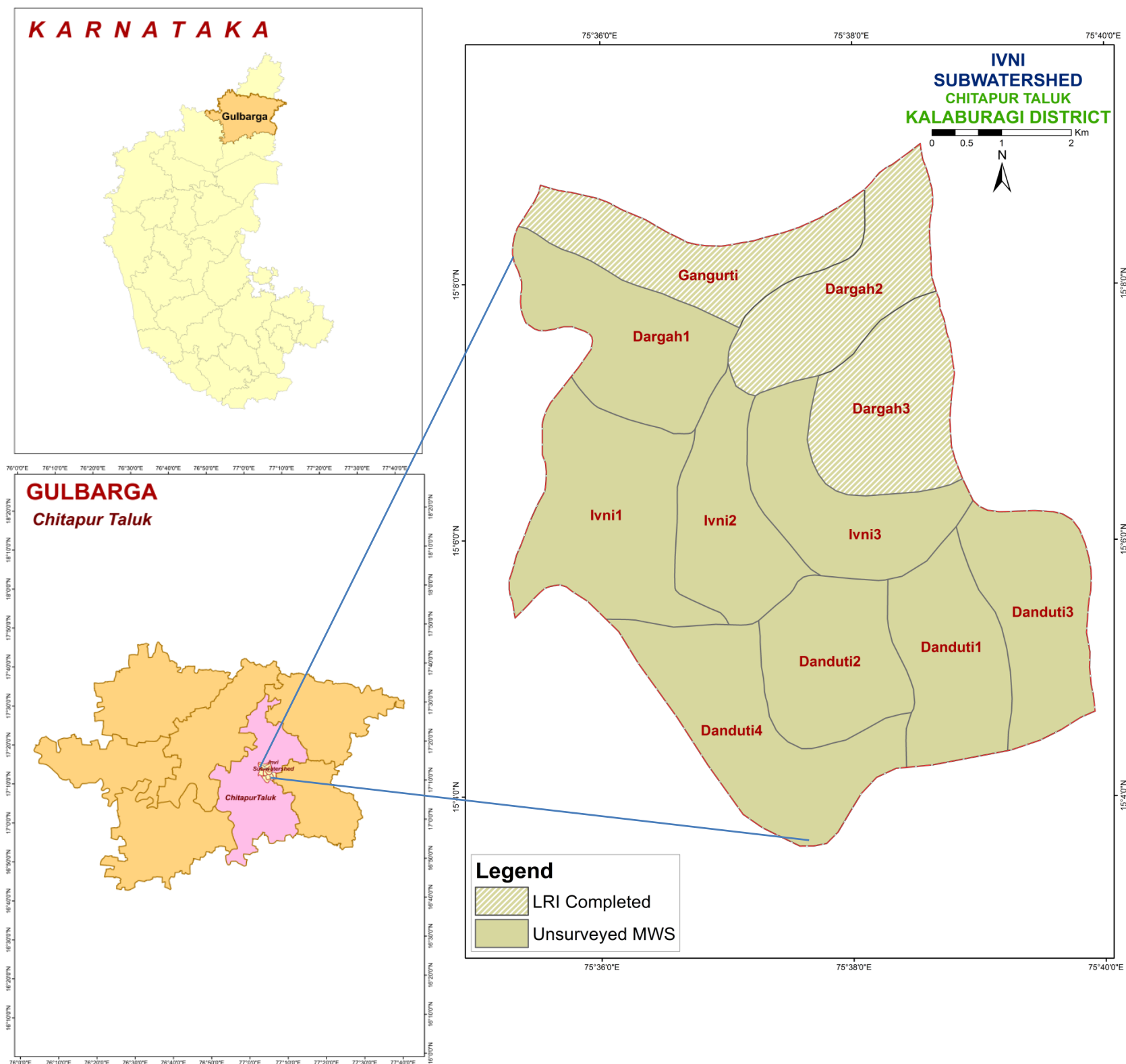
As a pilot study, **ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bangalore** carried out the generation of LRI for the Ivni Sub-watershed in Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District. It was selected for data base generation under batch V of Sujala III project. This sub-watershed encompasses of 11 MWs namely, Danduti-1 (4D5B3L1b), Danduti-2 (4D5B3L1c), Danduti-3 (4D5B3L1a), Danduti-4 (4D5B3L1d), Dargah-1 (4D5B3L2f), Dargah-2 (4D5B3L2c), Dargah-3 (4D5B3L2a), Gangurti (4D5B3L2e), Ivni-1 (4D5B3L2g), Ivni-2 (4D5B3L2d) and Ivni-3 (4D5B3L2b) micro watersheds. Land Resource Inventory (LRI) was generated for three among the eleven micro-watersheds.

The major landforms identified in the micro-watersheds (Dargah2 - 4D5B3L2c, Dargah3 - 4D5B3L2a, Gundagurti - 4D5B3L2e) of Ivni subwatershed are uplands and low lands. The database was generated by using cadastral map of the village as a base along with high resolution satellite imagery (IRS LISS IV and Cartosat-1). The objectives of the land resource survey, carried out in the Ivni sub-watershed during February-March 2015 are indicated below.

- Detailed characterization of all the land resources like soil, water, land use, cropping pattern and other resources available at parcel level in the village.
- Delineation of homogenous areas based on soil-site characteristics into management units.
- Collection and interpretation of climatic and agronomical data for crop planning.
- Identification of problems and potentials of the area and strategies for their management.
- Assessment of the suitability of land resources for various crops and other uses.
- Establishment of village level digital land resources database in a GIS framework.
- Enable the watershed and other line departments to prepare an action plan for the integrated development of the watershed.

LOCATION AND EXTENT

LOCATION MAP OF IVNI SUB-WATERSHED



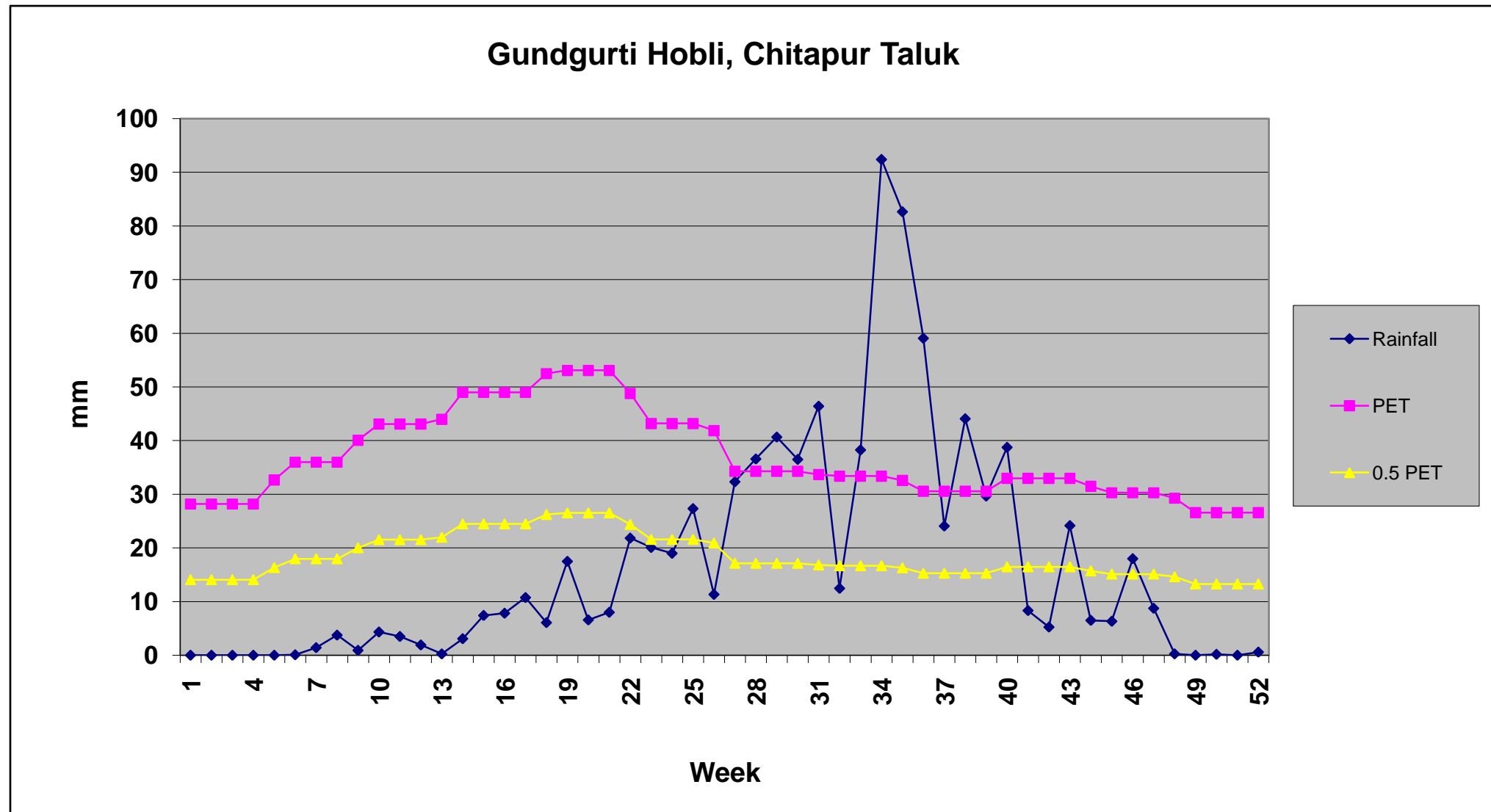
Ivni sub-watershed (Chitapur taluk, Kalaburagi district) is located between $17^{\circ}9'48''$ – $17^{\circ}15'24''$ North latitudes and $77^{\circ}3'44''$ – $77^{\circ}7'13''$ East longitudes, covering an area of about 5221 ha.

Agro Ecological Sub Region (AESR) 6.2: Central and Western Maharashtra Plateau and North Karnataka Plateau and North Western Telangana Plateau, hot moist semi-arid ESR with shallow and medium loamy to clayey Black soils (medium and deep clayey Black soils as inclusion), medium to high AWC and LGP 120-150 days.

Agro-climatic Zone 2: North-eastern Dry Zone: The total geographic area of this zone is about 1.76 M ha covering 8 taluks of Kalaburagi district and 3 taluks of Raichur. Net cultivated area in the zone is about 1.31 M ha of which about 0.09 M ha are irrigated. The mean elevation of the zone is 300-450 m MSL. The main soil type is deep to very deep soils with small pockets of shallow to medium black soils. The zone is cropped predominantly during rabi due to insufficient rainfall (465-785 mm). The principal crops of the zone are jowar, bajra, oilseeds, pulses, cotton and sugarcane.

Note: In this Sub-watershed, Land Resource Inventory (LRI) was generated for three (Dargah-2 (4D5B3L2c), Dargah-3 (4D5B3L2a) and Gangurti (4D5B3L2e)) among the eleven micro-watersheds.

Climate

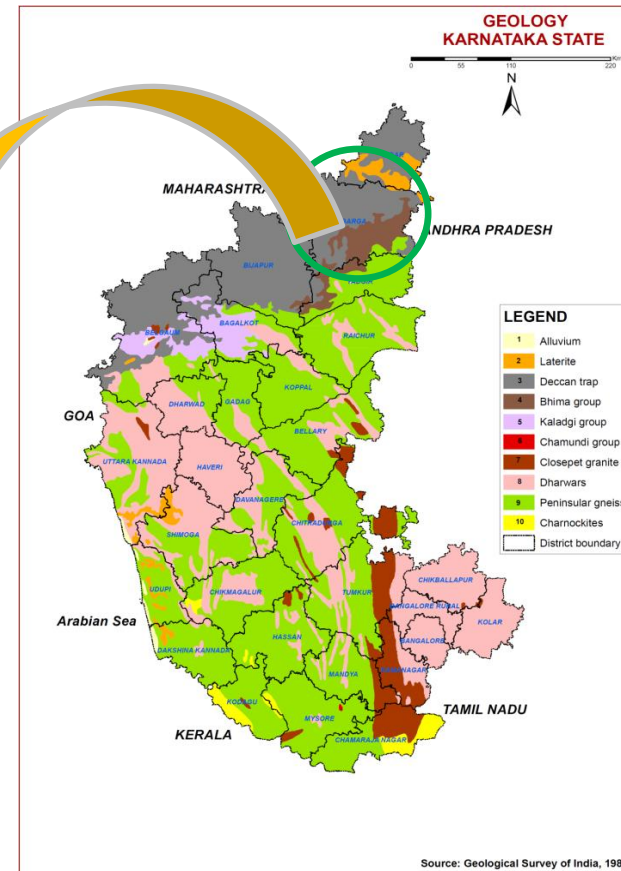
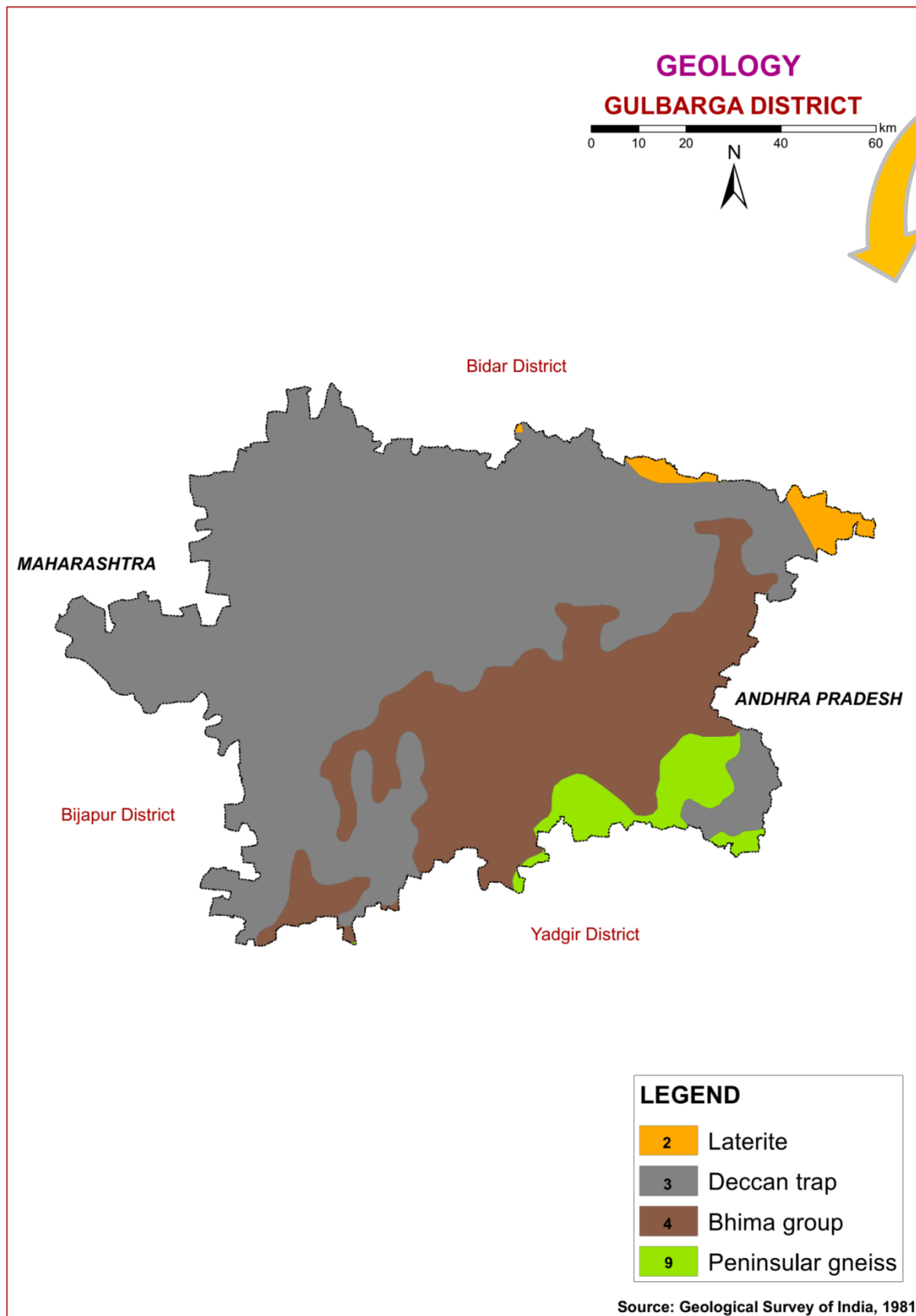


Length of Growing Period (LGP) is varying from June 2nd week to 3rd week of October about 120-150 days and surplus occurs during November which may go either as run off or recharge of ground water

Annual Rainfall : 875 mm. in the Gundgurti hobli, Chitapur taluk

Source: KSNMDC (1980-2011)

Geology



GEOLOGY - KARNATAKA STATE

Karnataka forms part of the Peninsular Shield, which is an ancient stable block of the earth's crust. The shield is composed of geologically ancient rocks of diverse origin. These rocks have undergone various degrees of metamorphism and crushing. Overlying these ancient rocks are Proterozoic, late Cretaceous to Palaeocene, Palaeocene to Recent, and Recent sediments.

In the stratigraphic succession of rocks in Karnataka the Archaean group is the oldest, followed by Proterozoic, Mesozoic and Cainozoic formations.

GEOLOGY - KALABURAGI DISTRICT

Cainozoic Group

The Palaeocene and Recent formations of Karnataka are the laterites and alluvium of marine and riverine origin

Laterite: Laterite is a porous, pitted, clay-like rock with yellow, red, brown, grey and mottled colours, and is composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium.

Mesozoic Group

Towards the end of the Cretaceous Period there was tremendous volcanic activity in the Peninsular part of India with eruption of a series of lava flows which came out through fissures and cracks. This formation is known as the Deccan Trap.

Deccan Trap: The Deccan Trap covers the whole of Bidar district, and parts of Gulbarga, Bijapur and Belgaum districts, occupying an area of 25,000 sq. km.

Upper Proterozoic Group

Formations of the Upper Proterozoic in Karnataka are closepet granites, Chamundi granites, Kaladgi series and Bhima series.

Bhima series: This series, equivalent to the Kurnool formations, is named after the Bhima river and occurs in Bijapur and Kalaburagi districts.

Archaean Group

The important formations of this group are Peninsular Gneiss, Dharwar schists, and Charnockites.

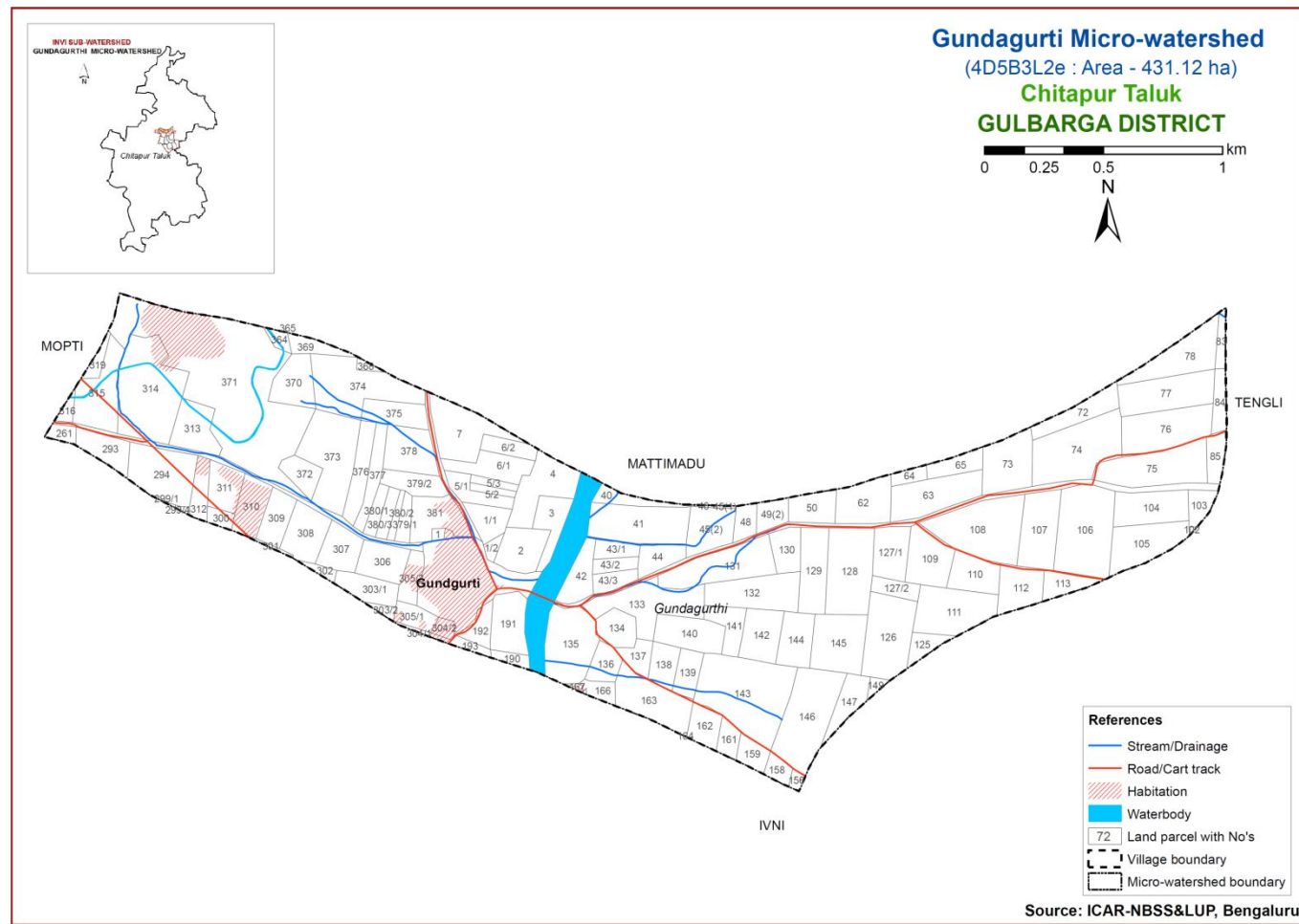
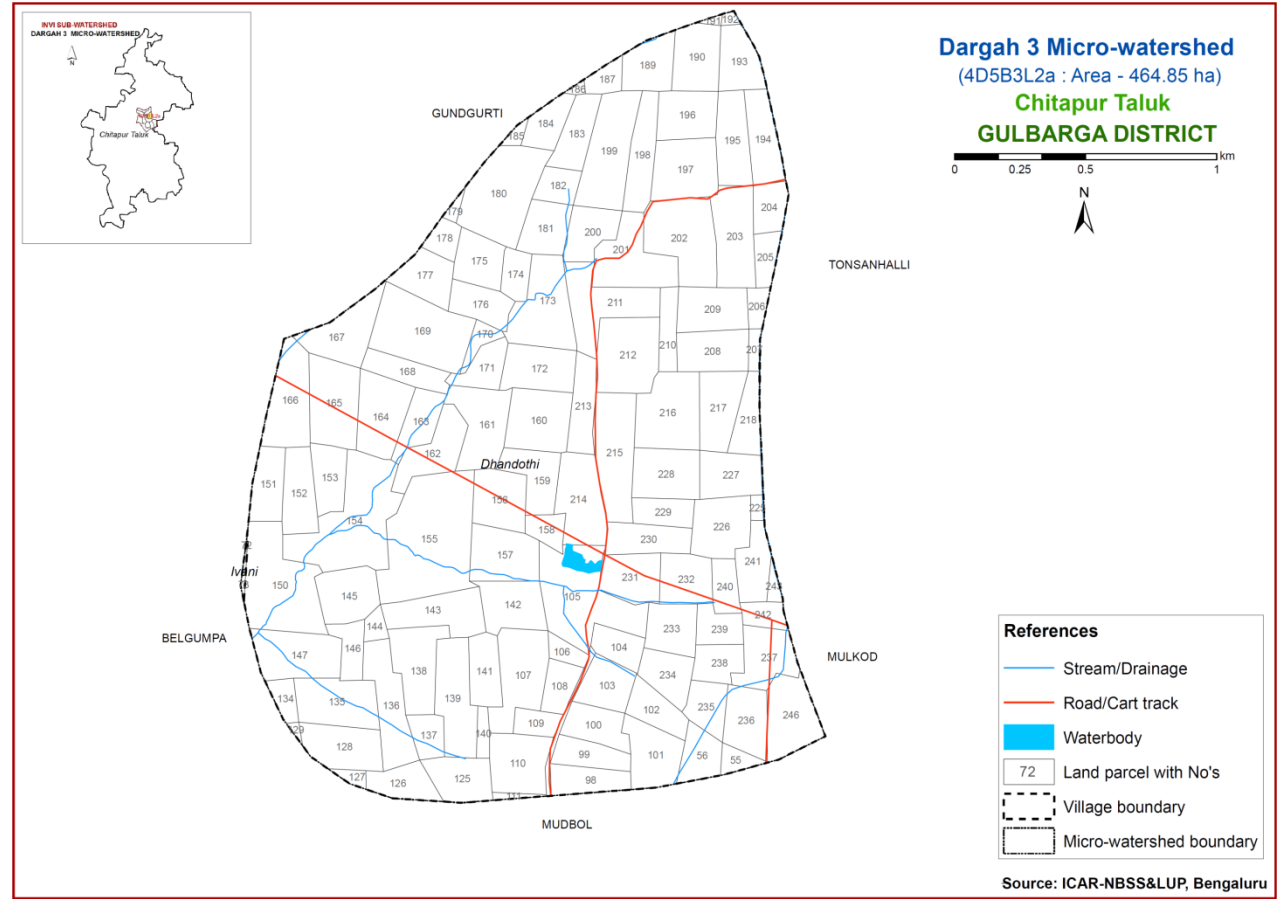
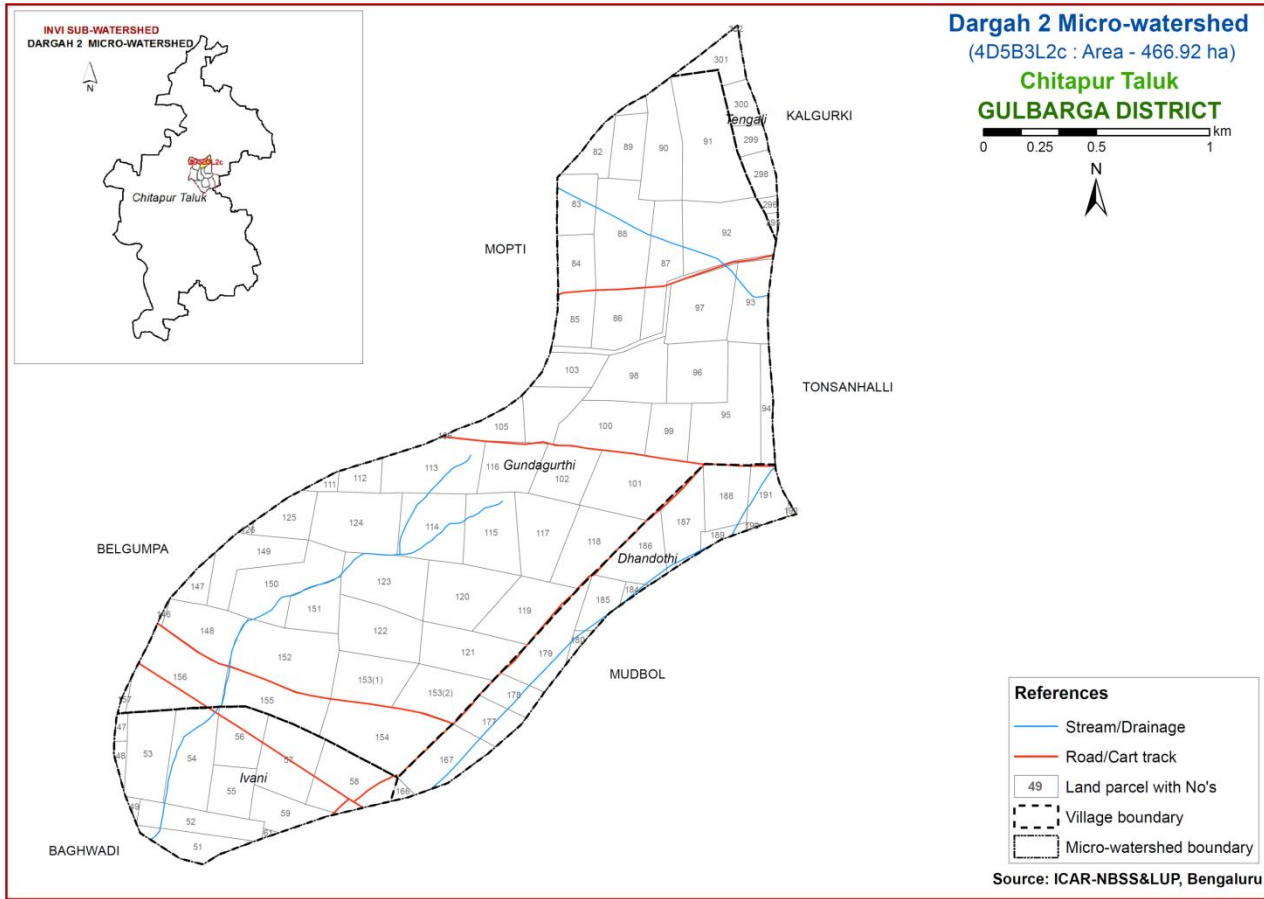
Peninsular Gneiss: Exposed over a large area of Karnataka in all the districts except Bidar is the Peninsular Gneiss which includes granites of all shades with varying composition.

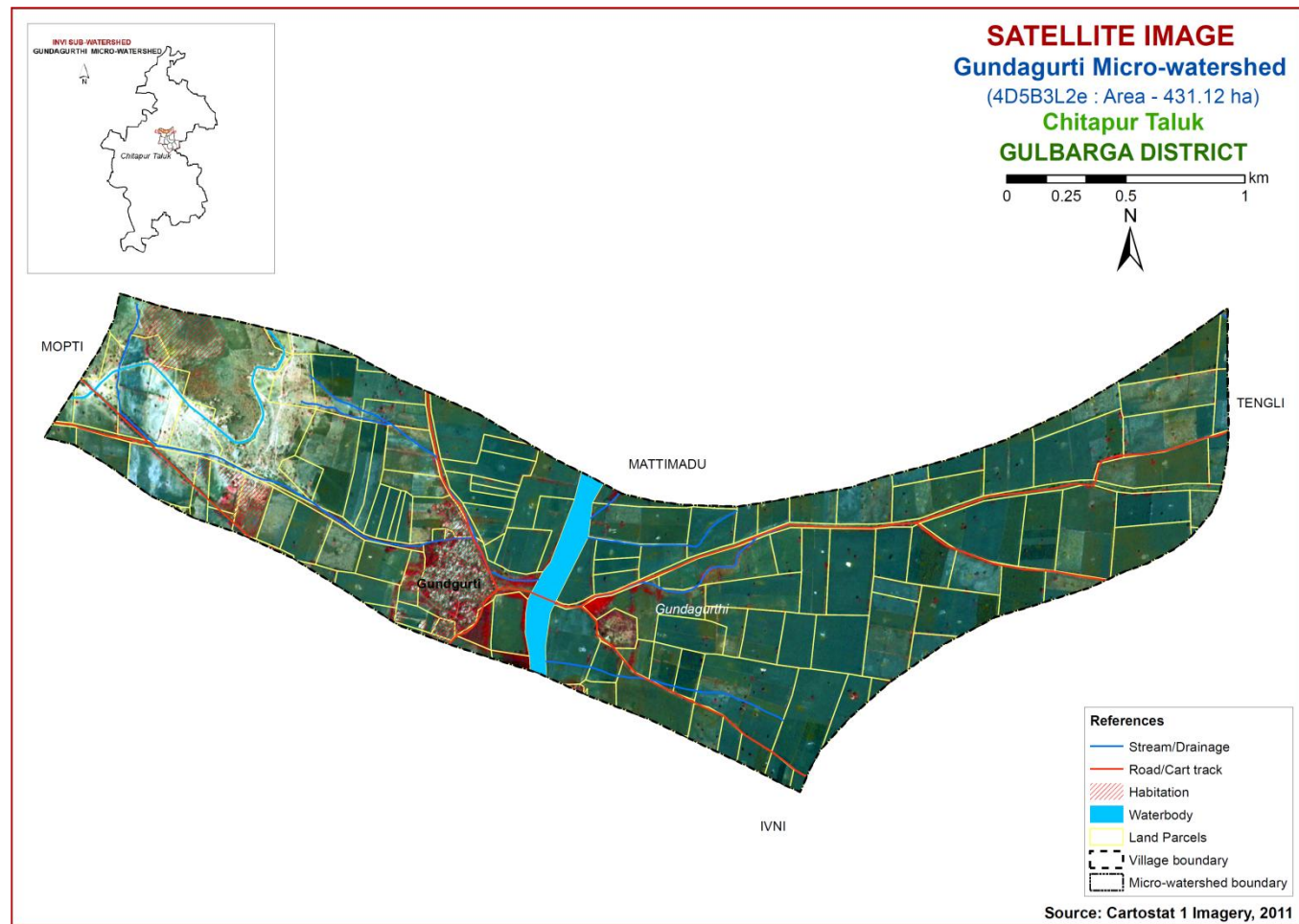
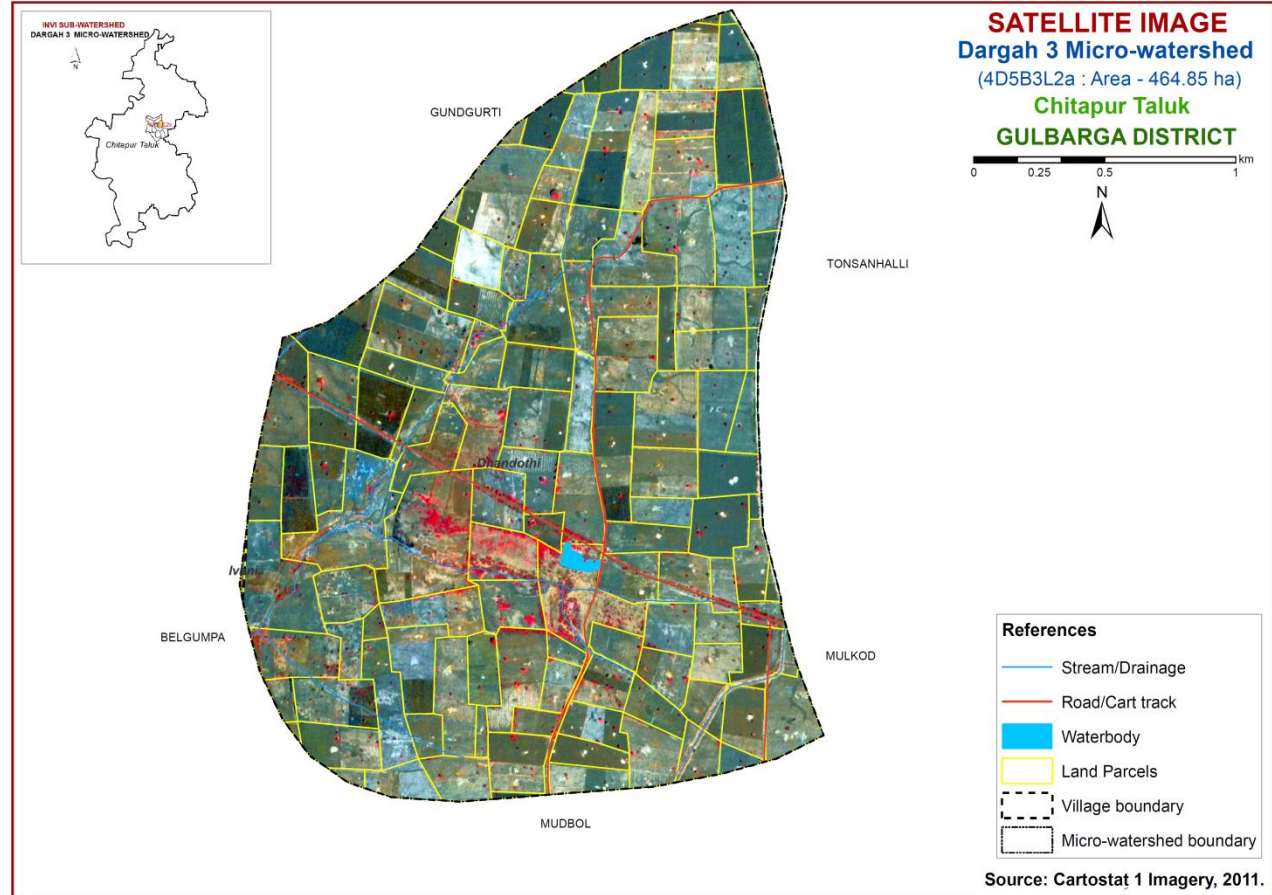
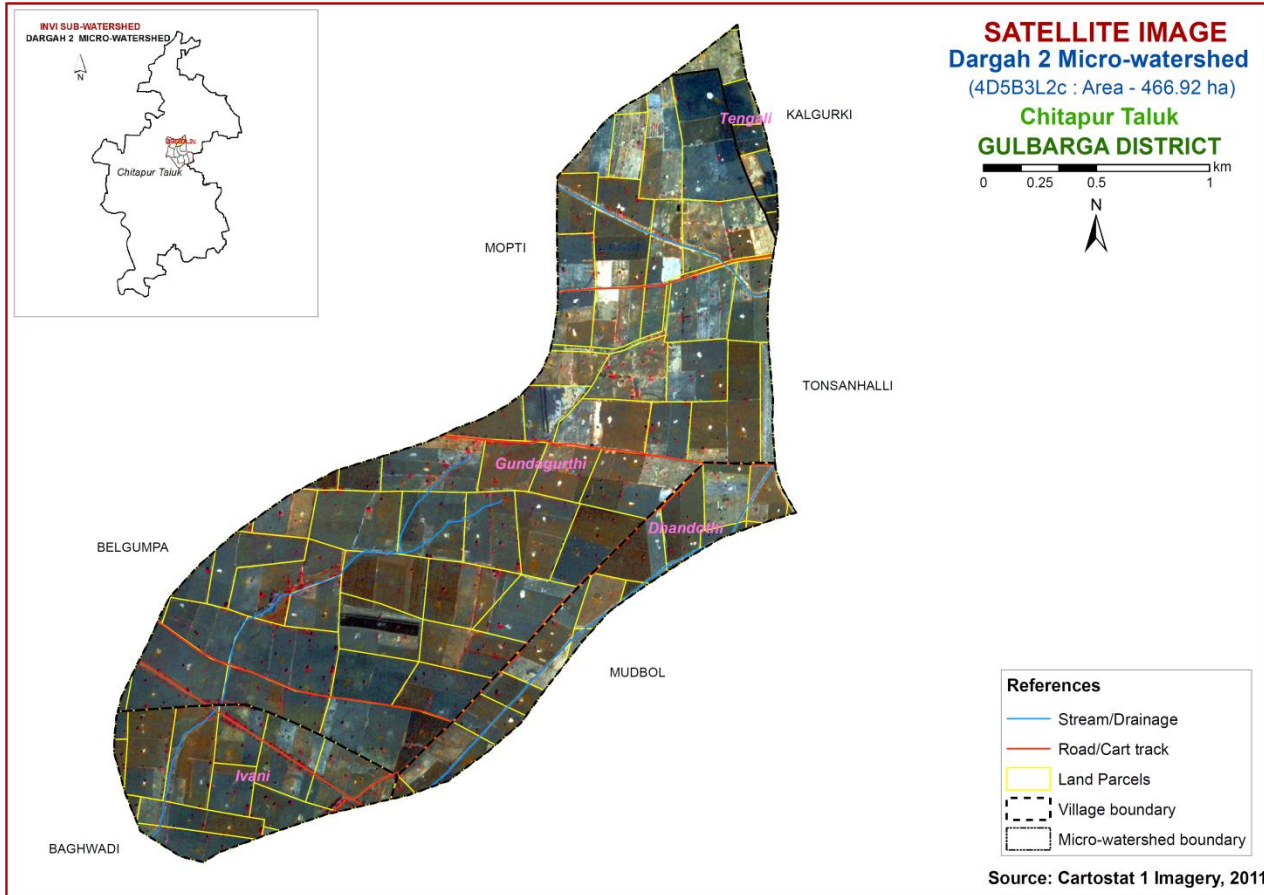
SURVEY METHODOLOGY

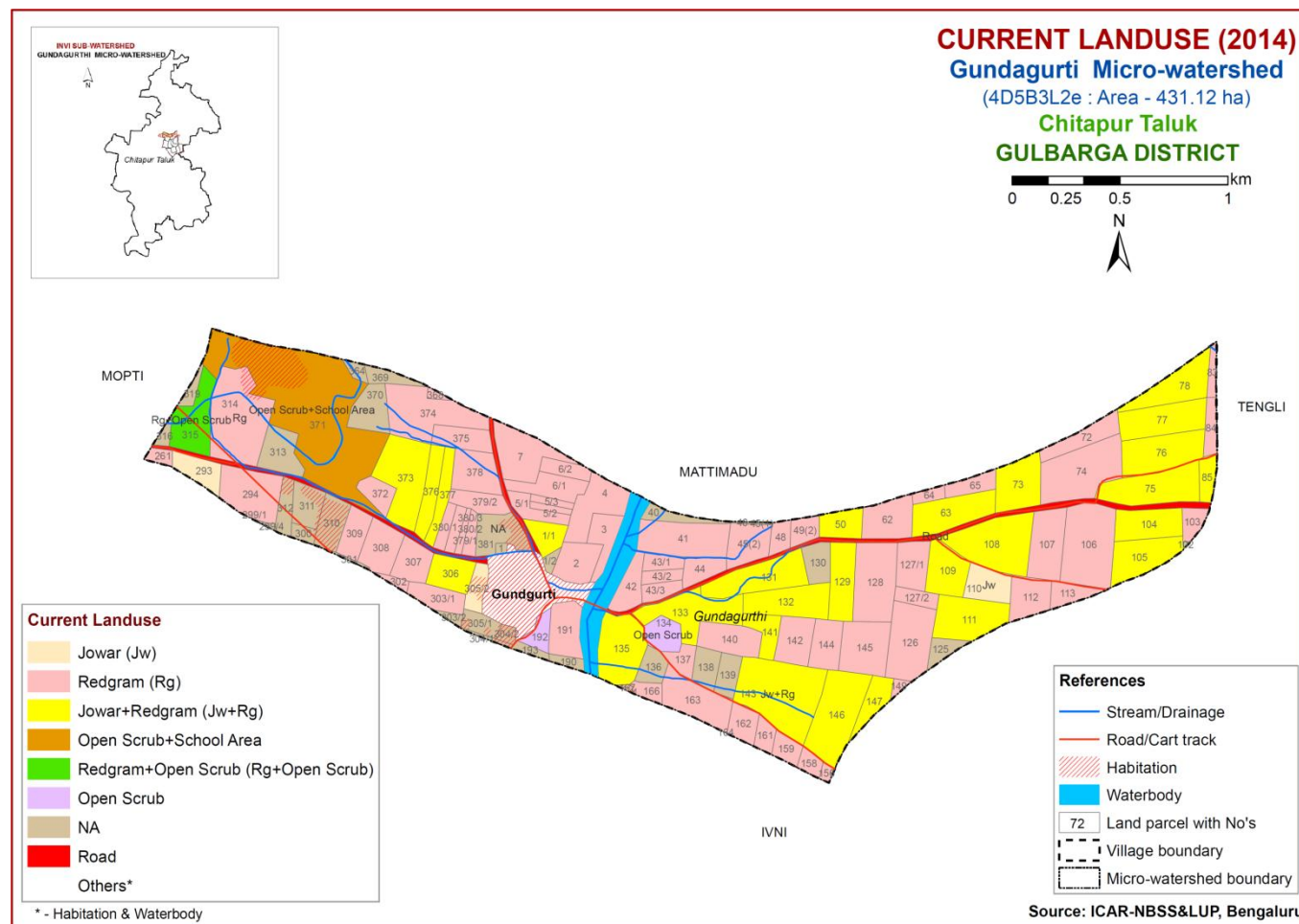
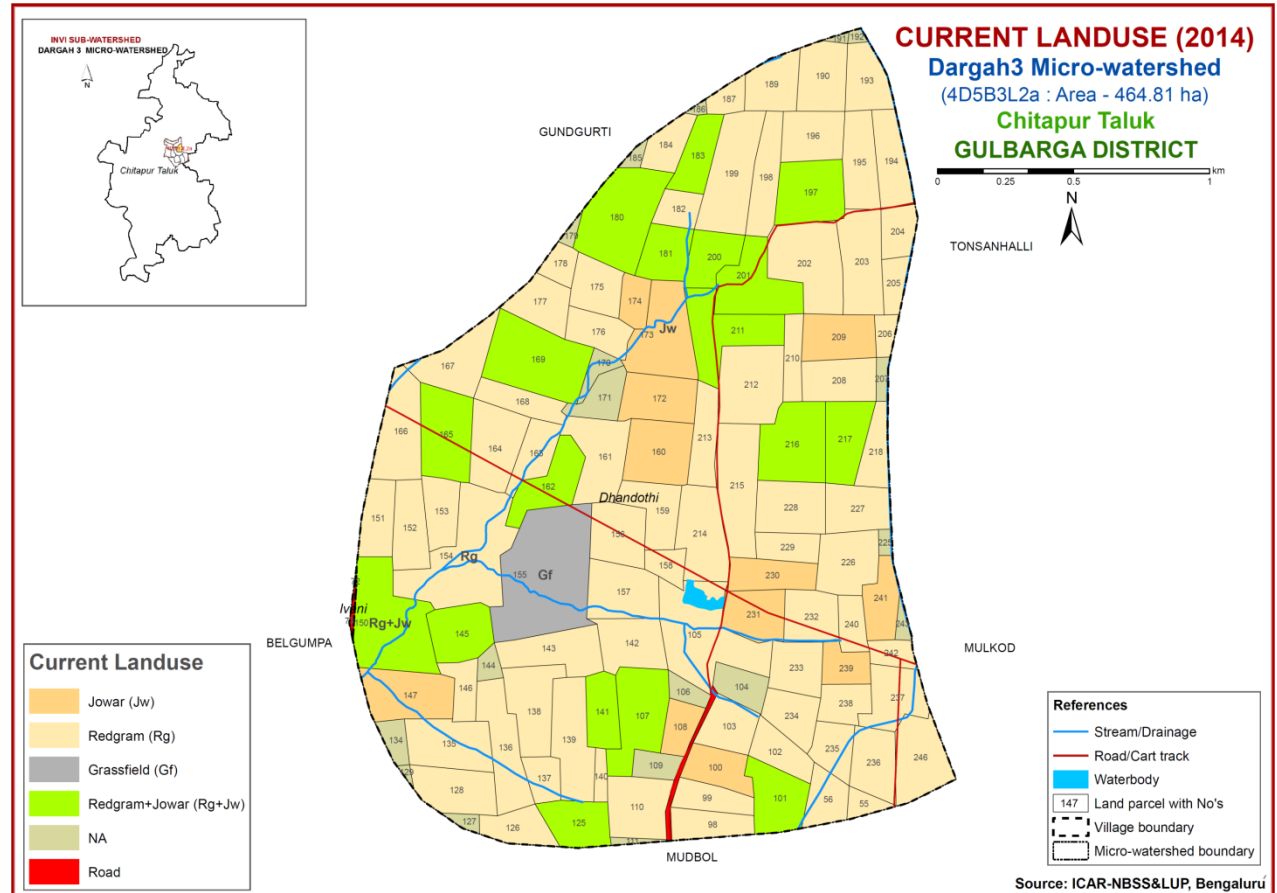
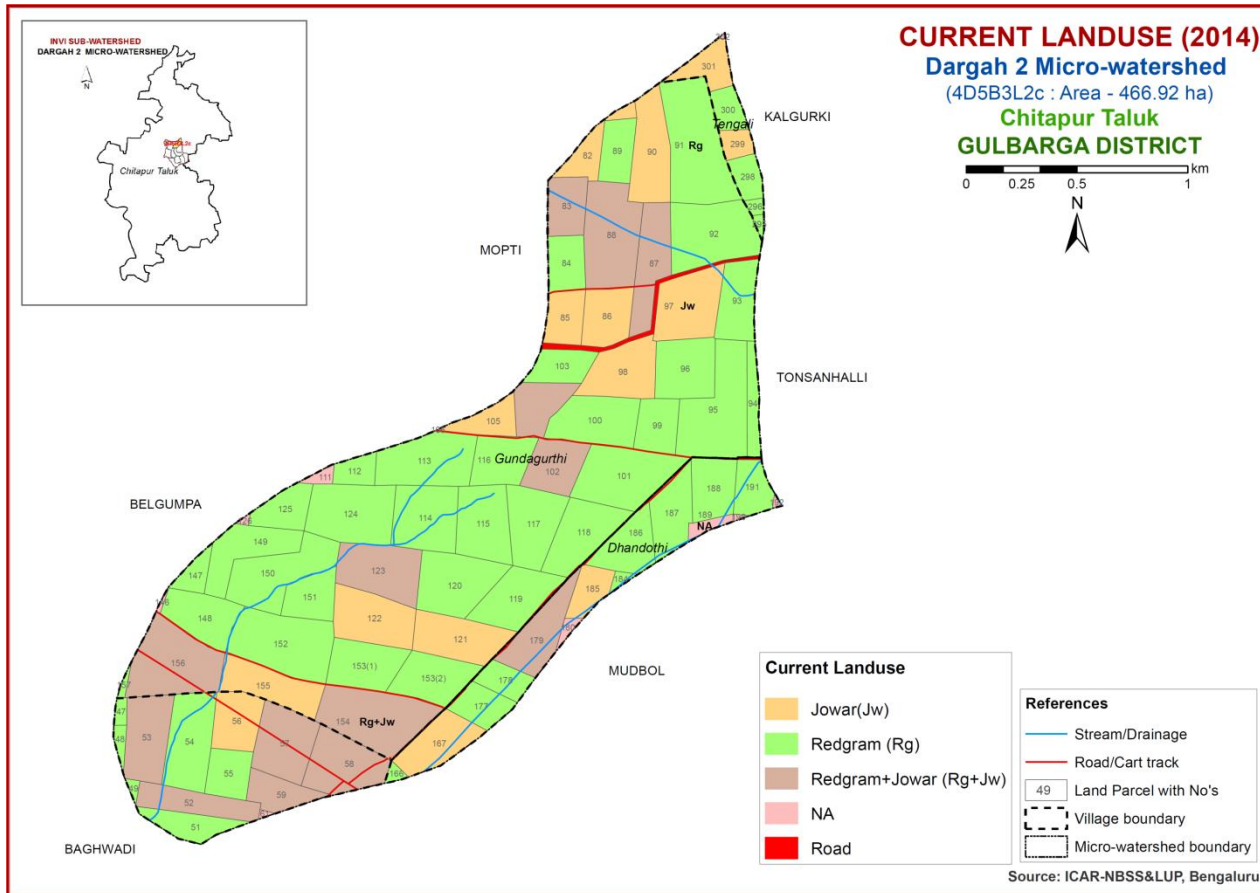
Sequence of activities in generation of LRI

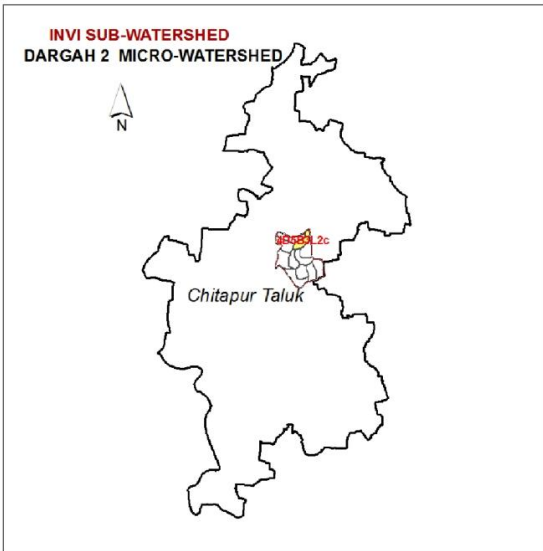
- Traversing the watershed using cadastral maps and imagery as base
- Identifying landforms, geology, land use and other features
- Selecting fields representing land units
- Opening profiles to 2 m depth
- Studying soil and site characteristics
- Grouping similar areas based on their soil-site characteristics into land management units
- Preparation of crop, soil and water conservation plan
- Socio-economic evaluation

The required site and soil characteristics are described and recorded on a standard proforma by following the protocols and guidelines given in the soil survey manual and field guide. Collection of soil samples from representative pedons for laboratory characterization and collection of surface soil samples from selected fields covering most of the management units for macro and micro-nutrient analysis is being carried out (250m grid intervals). Further processing of data at chemical lab and GIS lab are carried out to generate various thematic maps for each of the study area.









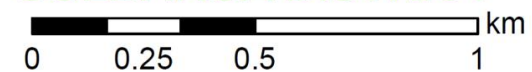
SOILS

Dargah 2 Micro-watershed

(4D5B3L2c : Area - 466.92 ha)

Chitapur Taluk

GULBARGA DISTRICT



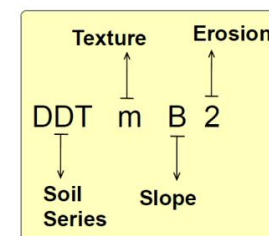
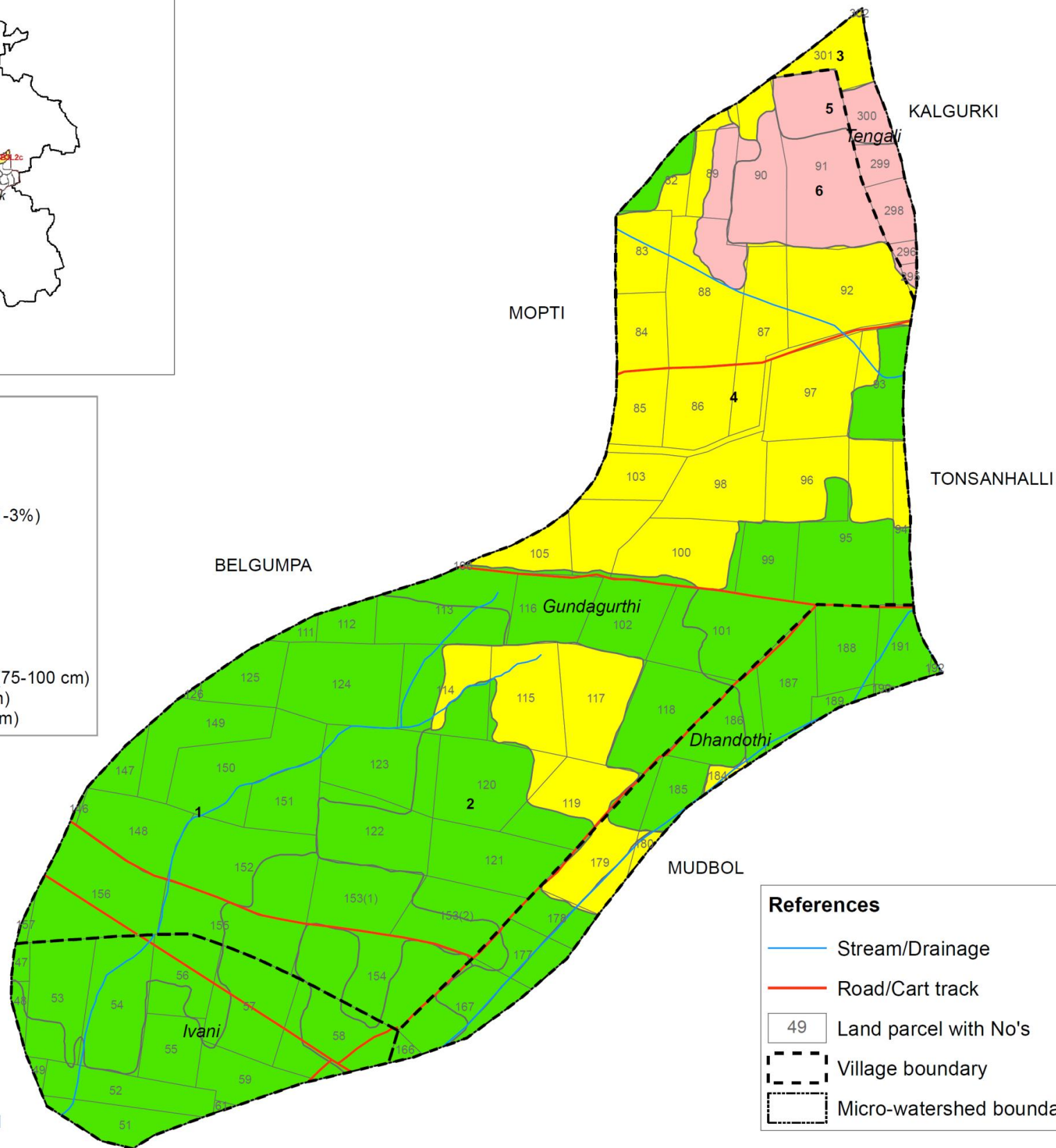
KEY

TEXTURE
m – Clay

SLOPE
B – Very gently sloping (1-3%)
C- Gently sloping (3-5%)

EROSION
1 – Slight
2 – Moderate

DEPTH
MTM - Moderately deep (75-100 cm)
DRG - Deep (100-150 cm)
DDT - Very deep (>150 cm)



References

- Stream/Drainage
- Road/Cart track
- 49 Land parcel with No's
- Village boundary
- Micro-watershed boundary

Soil Phases	Area in ha (%)
1, DDTmB2	228 (48.9)
2, DDTmC2	74 (15.93)
3, DRGmB1	6 (1.31)
4, DRGmB2	125 (26.87)
5, MTMmB2	12 (2.6)
6, MTMmC2	20 (4.38)

Source: ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bengaluru

Table 1. Mapping unit description of Dargah 2 (4D5B3L2c) Micro-watershed in Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District

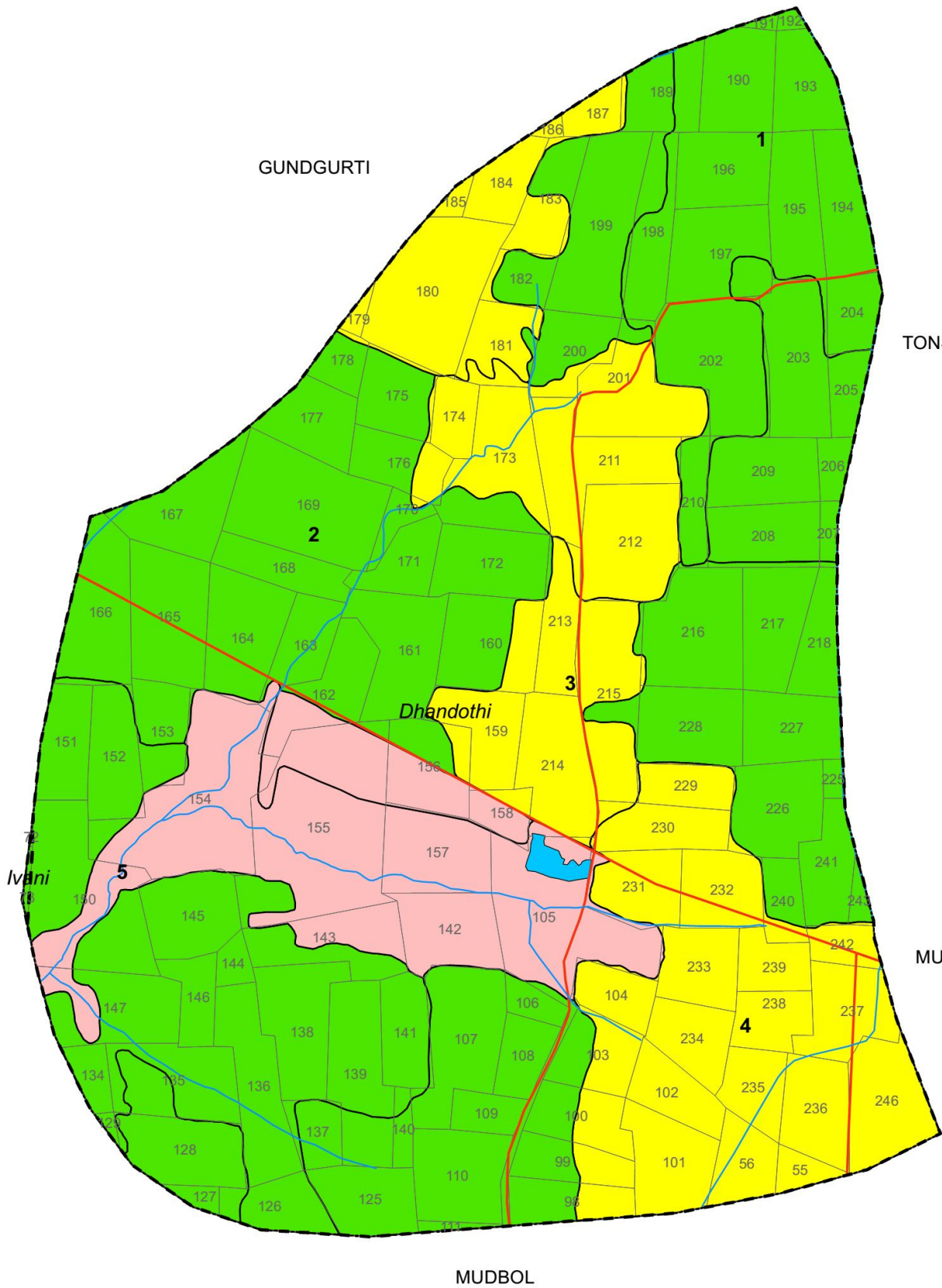
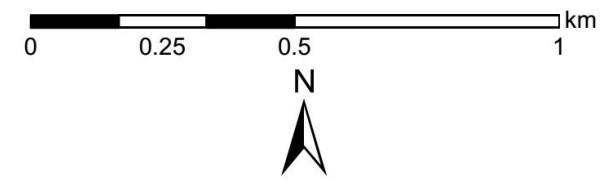
Sl.No	Map unit	Description	Area in ha (%)
1	DDTmB2	Very deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	228.31 (48.90)
2	DDTmC2	Very deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 3-5% slope, moderately eroded	74.40 (15.93)
3	DRGmB1	Deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, slightly eroded	6.13 (1.31)
4	DRGmB2	Deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	125.47 (26.87)
5	MTMmB2	Moderately deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	12.15 (2.60)
6	MTMmC2	Moderately deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 3-5% slope, moderately eroded	20.46 (4.38)

INVI SUB-WATERSHED
DARGAH 3 MICRO-WATERSHED



SOILS

Dargah 3 Micro-watershed (4D5B3L2a : Area - 464.85 ha) Chitapur Taluk GULBARGA DISTRICT



KEY

TEXTURE
m – Clay

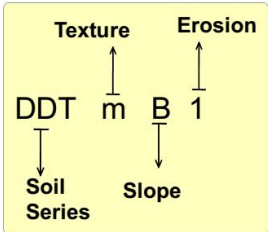
SLOPE
B – Very gently sloping (1-3%)

EROSION
1 – Slight
2 – Moderate

DEPTH
MTM - Moderately deep (75-100 cm)
DRG - Deep (100-150 cm)
DDT - Very deep (>150 cm)

References

- Stream/Drainage
- Road/Cart track
- Waterbody
- Land parcel with No's
- Village boundary
- Micro-watershed boundary



Soil Phases	Area in ha (%)
1, DDTmB1	114 (24.58)
2, DDTmB2	165 (35.5)
3, DRGmB1	40 (8.64)
4, DRGmB2	90 (19.41)
5, MTMmB2	54 (11.69)
6, Others*	1 (0.19)

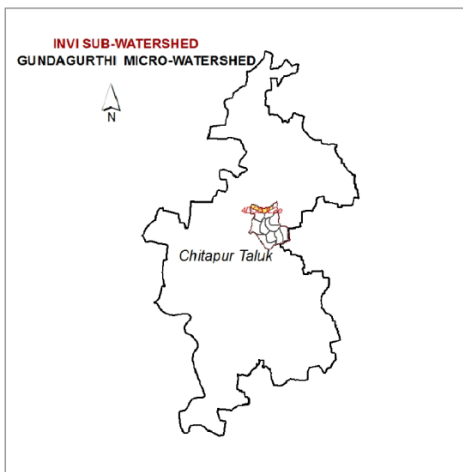
* - Waterbody

Source: ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bengaluru

Table 2.Mapping unit description of Dargah-3 (4D5B3L2a) Micro-watershed in Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District

Sl.No	Map unit	Description	Area in ha (%)
1	DDTmB1	Very deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, slightly eroded	114.24 (24.58)
2	DDTmB2	Very deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	165.01 (35.50)
3	DRGMB1	Deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, slightly eroded	40.16 (8.64)
4	DRGMB2	Deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	90.24 (19.41)
5	MTMmB2	Moderately deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded	54.33 (11.69)

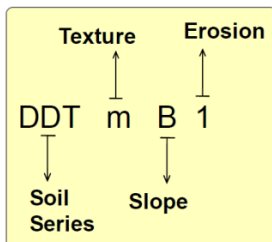
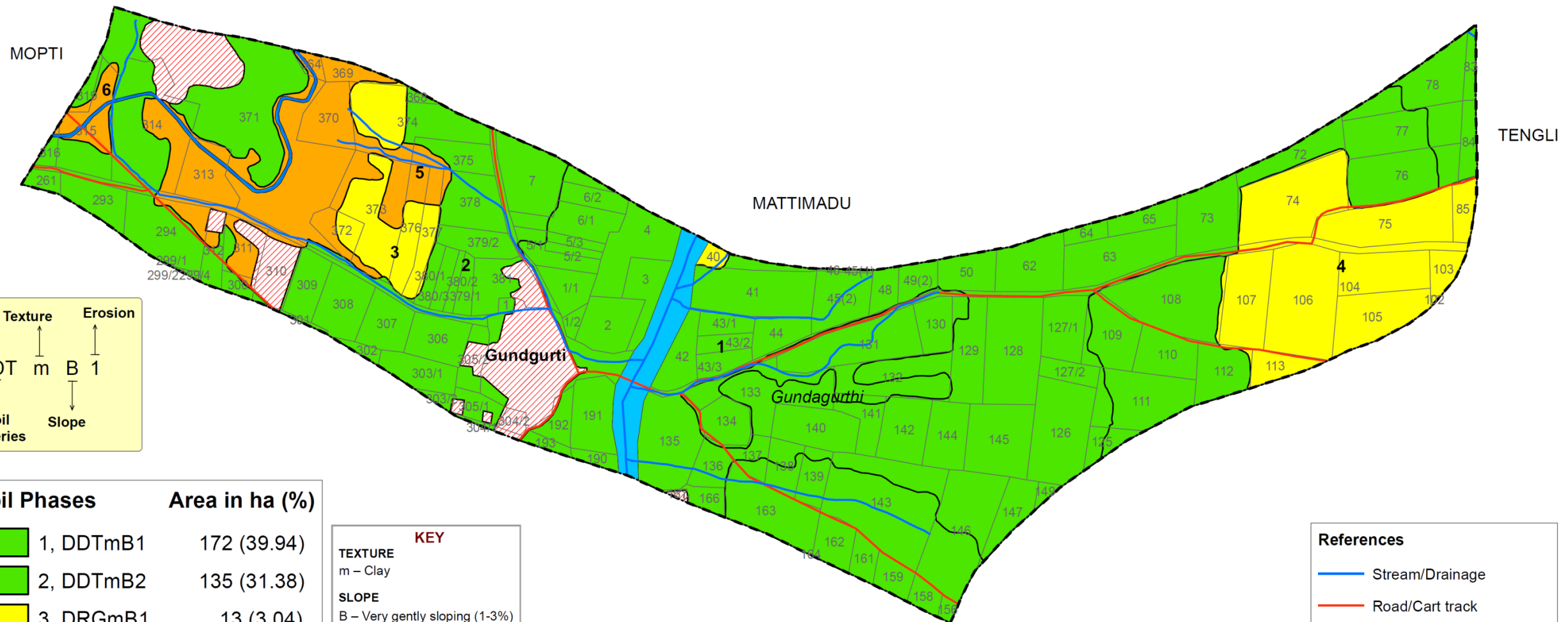
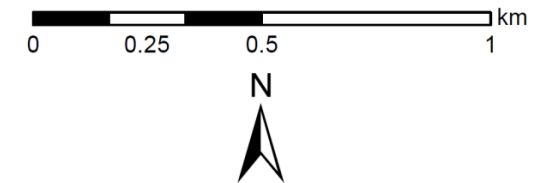
*Soil map unit numbers are continuous for the taluk, not the sub-watershed



SOILS

Gundagurthi Micro-watershed (4D5B3L2e : Area - 431.12 ha)

Chitapur Taluk GULBARGA DISTRICT



Soil Phases	Area in ha (%)
1, DDTmB1	172 (39.94)
2, DDTmB2	135 (31.38)
3, DRGmB1	13 (3.04)
4, DRGmB2	44 (10.28)
5, EVNmB2	32 (7.45)
6, EVNmB3	3 (0.65)
7, Others*	31 (7.27)

KEY

TEXTURE
m - Clay

SLOPE
B - Very gently sloping (1-3%)

EROSION
1 - Slight
2 - Moderate
3 - Severe

DEPTH
EVN - Very shallow (<25 cm)
DRG - Deep (100-150 cm)
DDT - Very deep (>150 cm)

References

- Stream/Drainage
- Road/Cart track
- Habitation
- Waterbody
- Land parcel with No's
- Village boundary
- Micro-watershed boundary

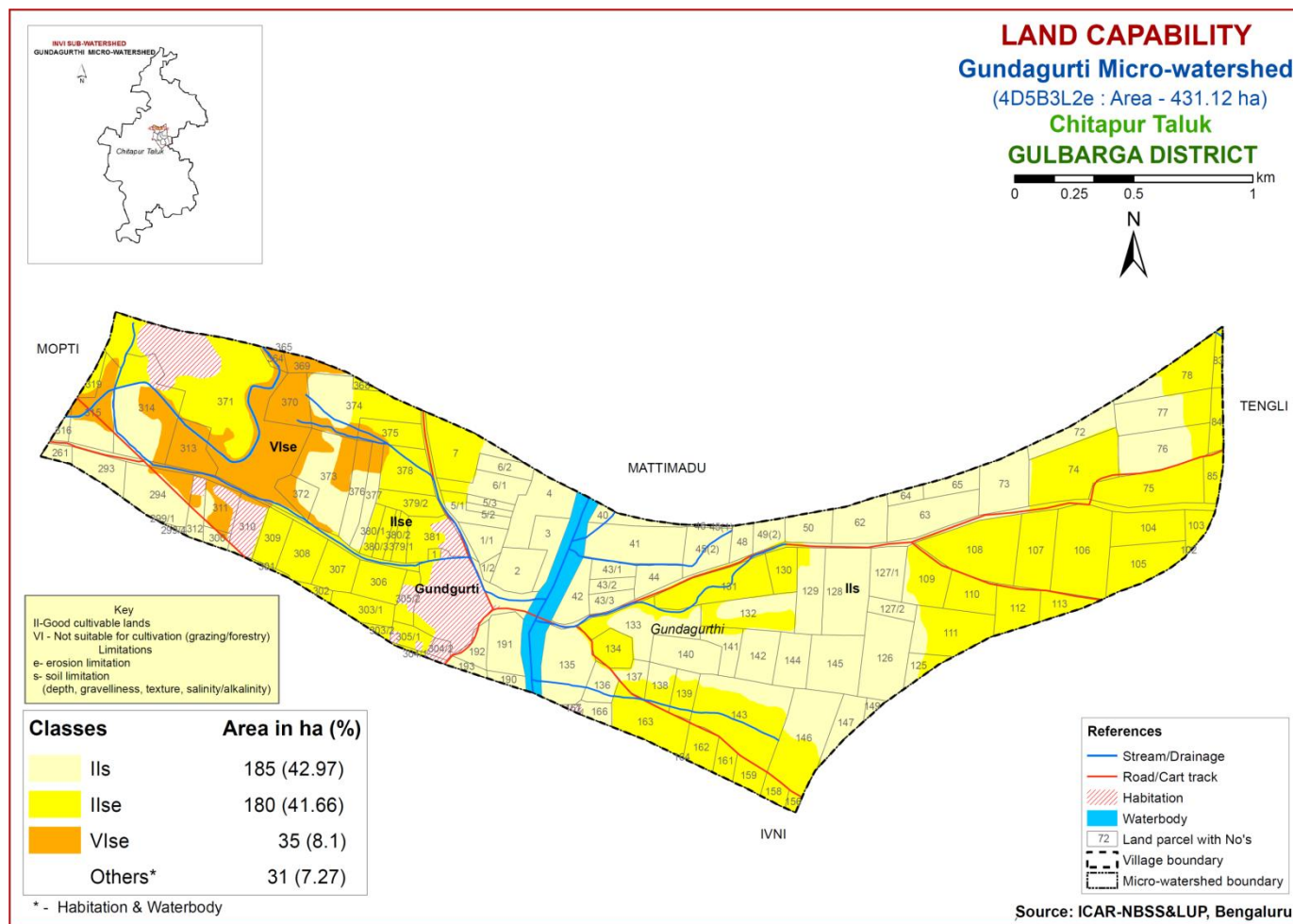
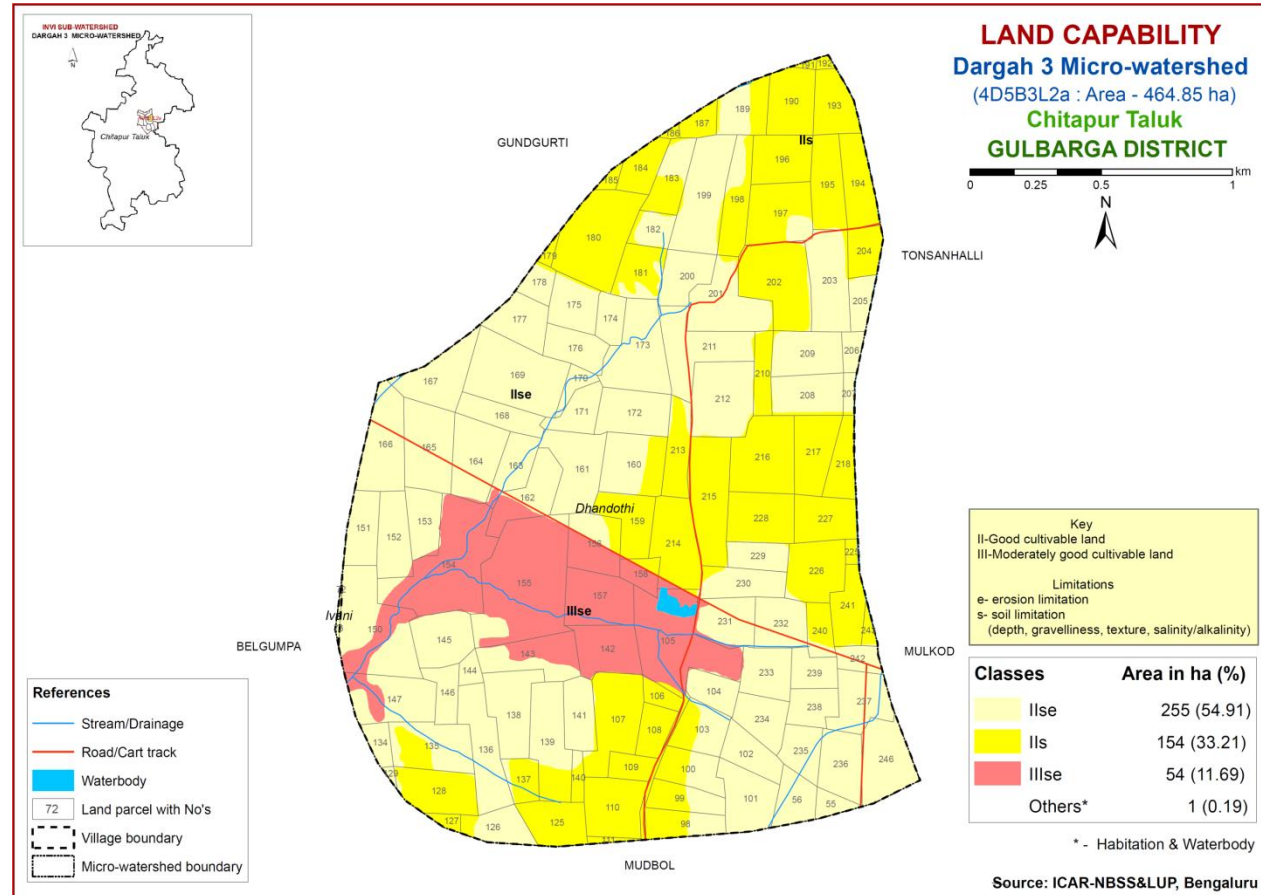
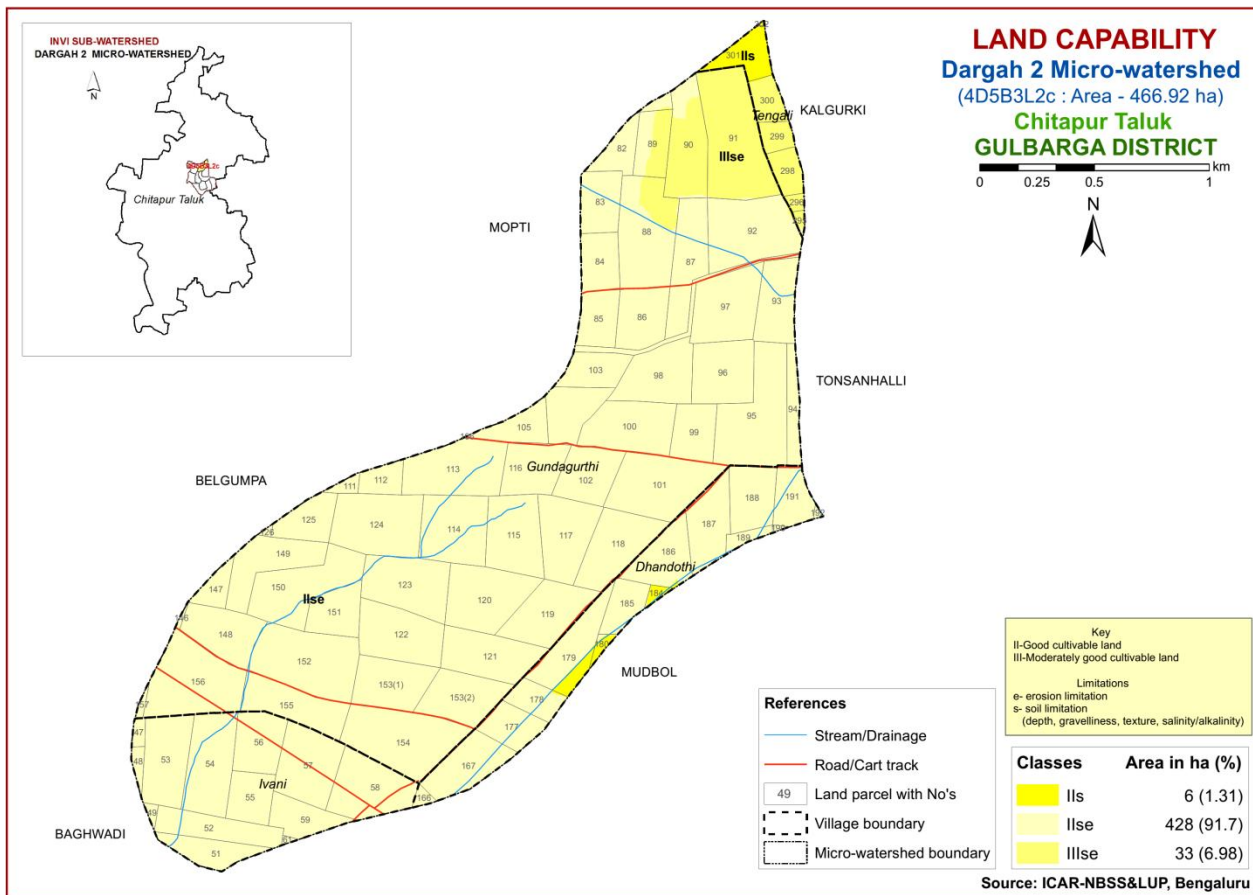
* - Habitation & Waterbody

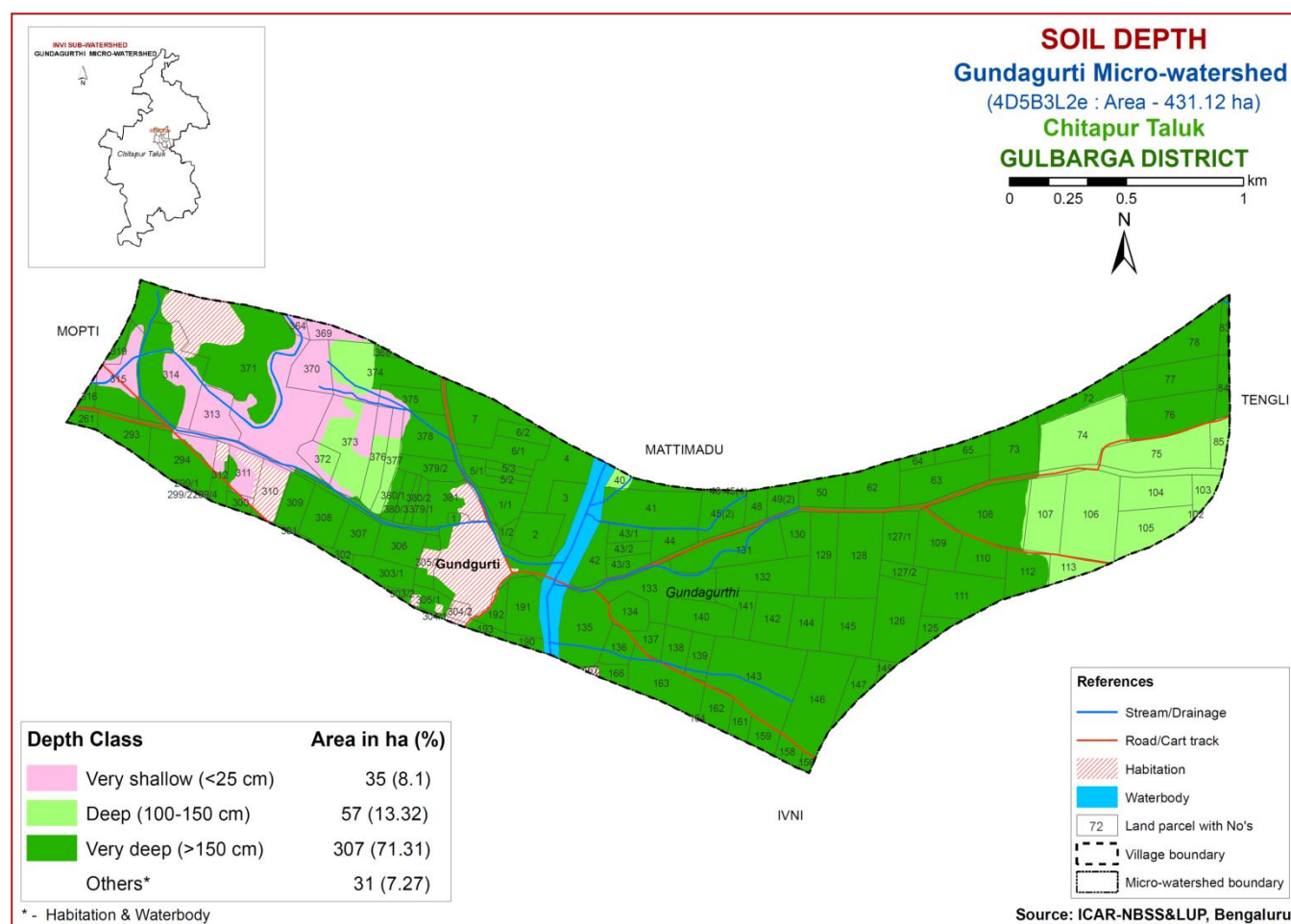
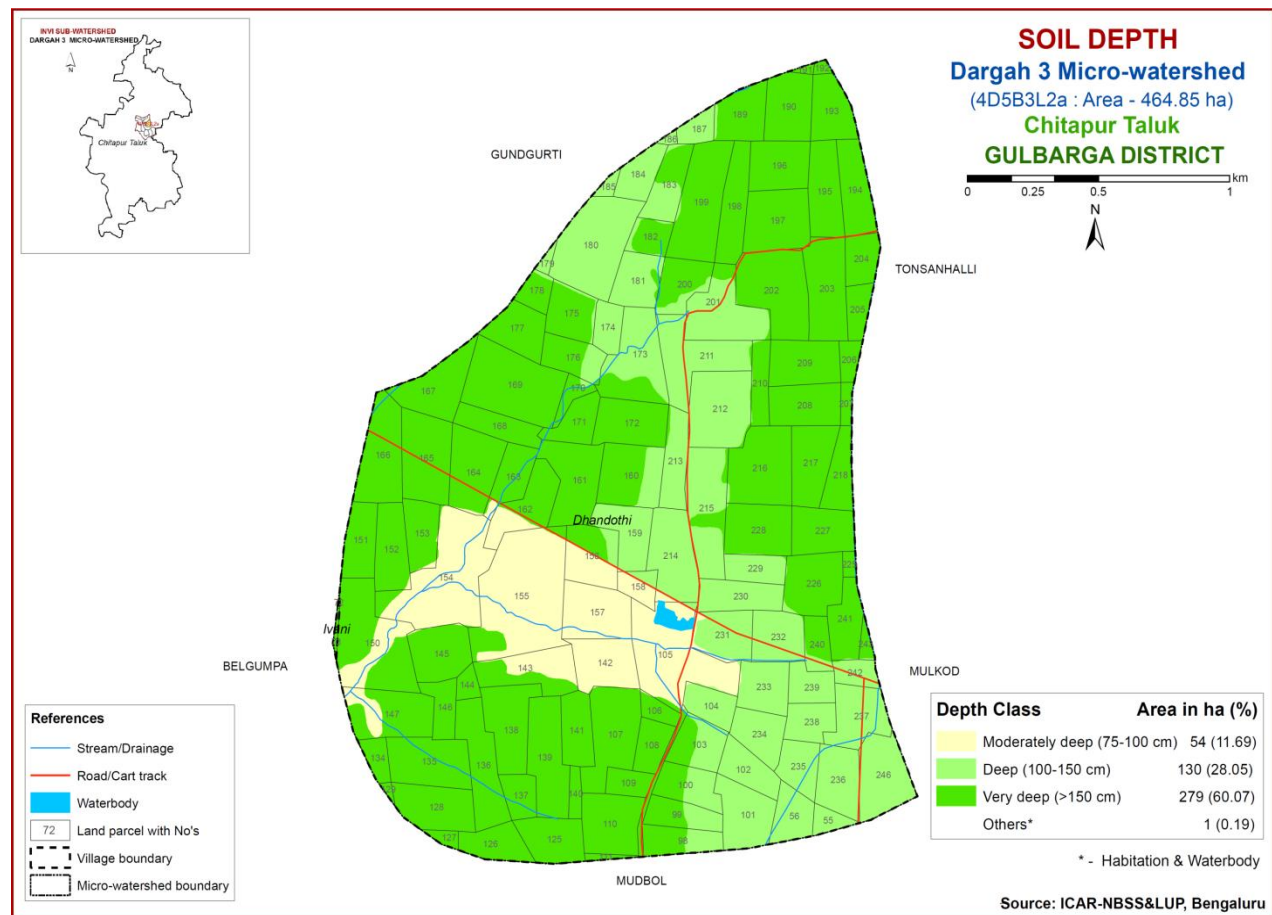
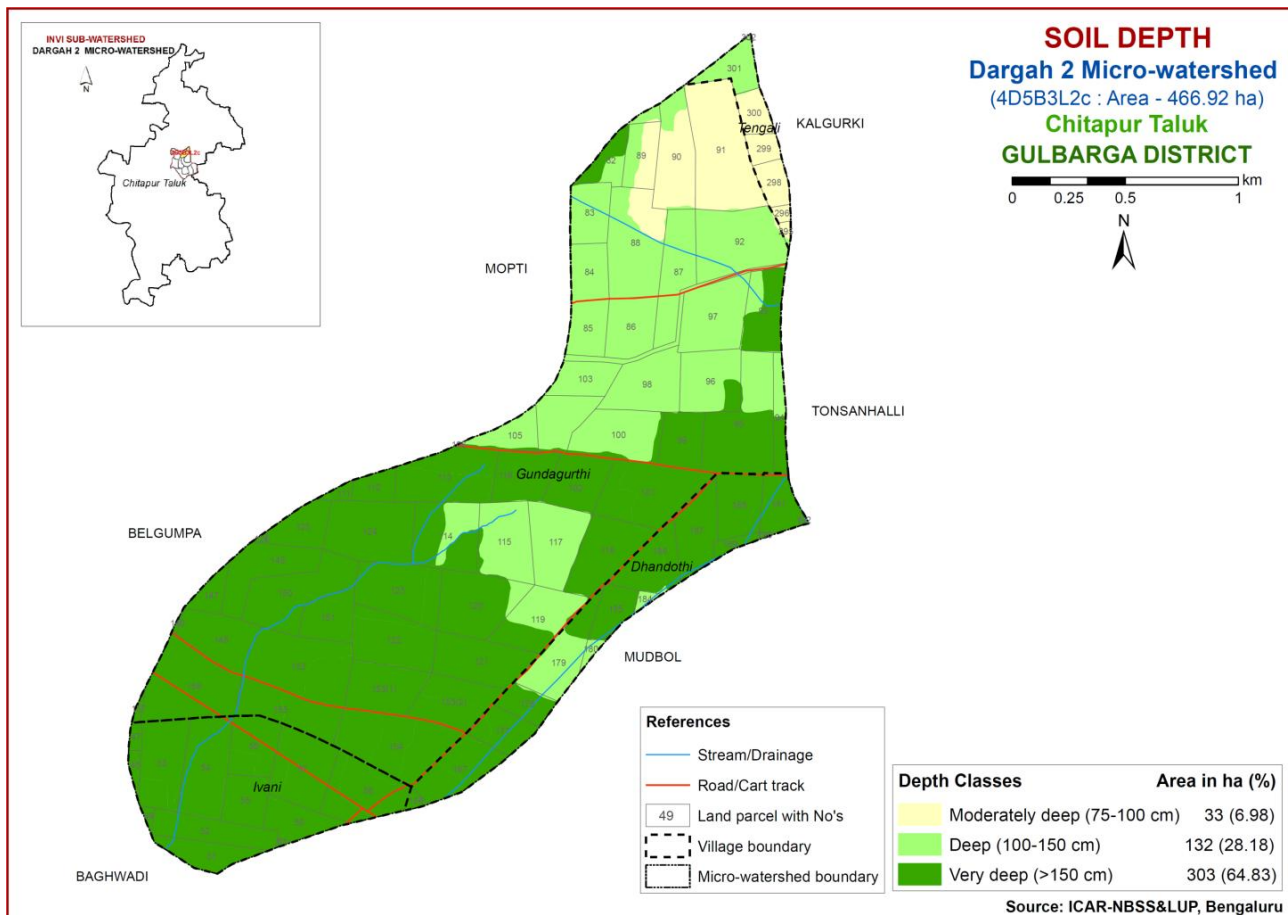
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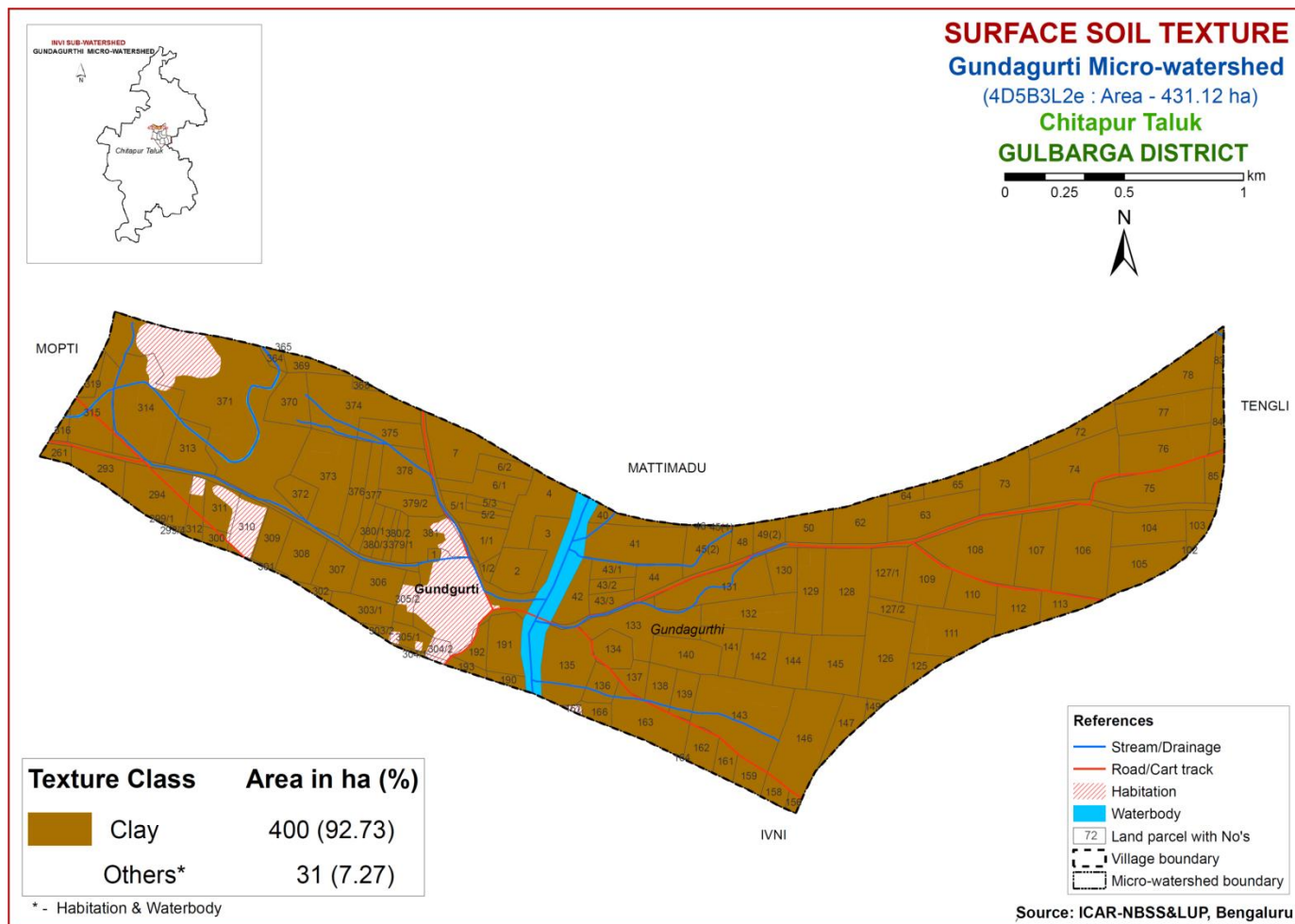
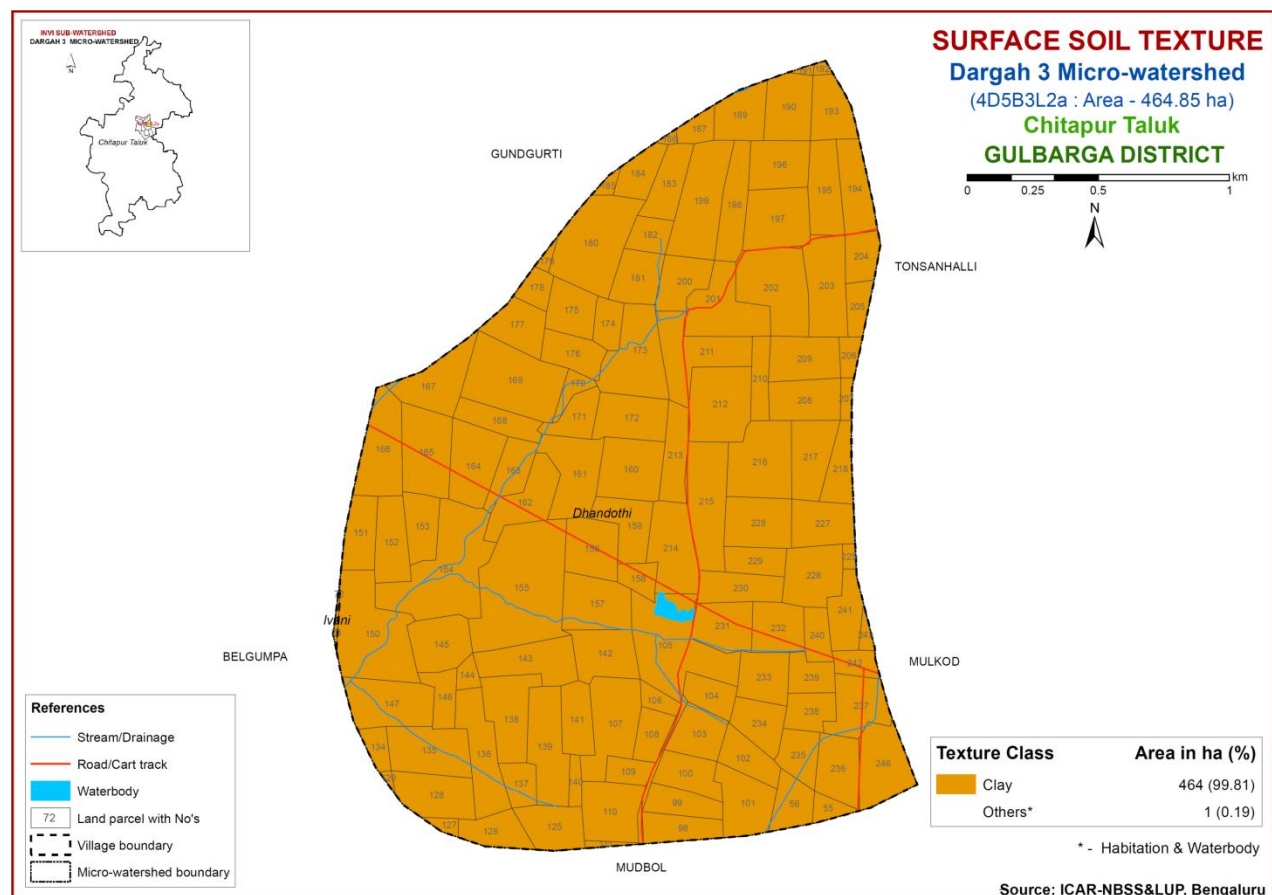
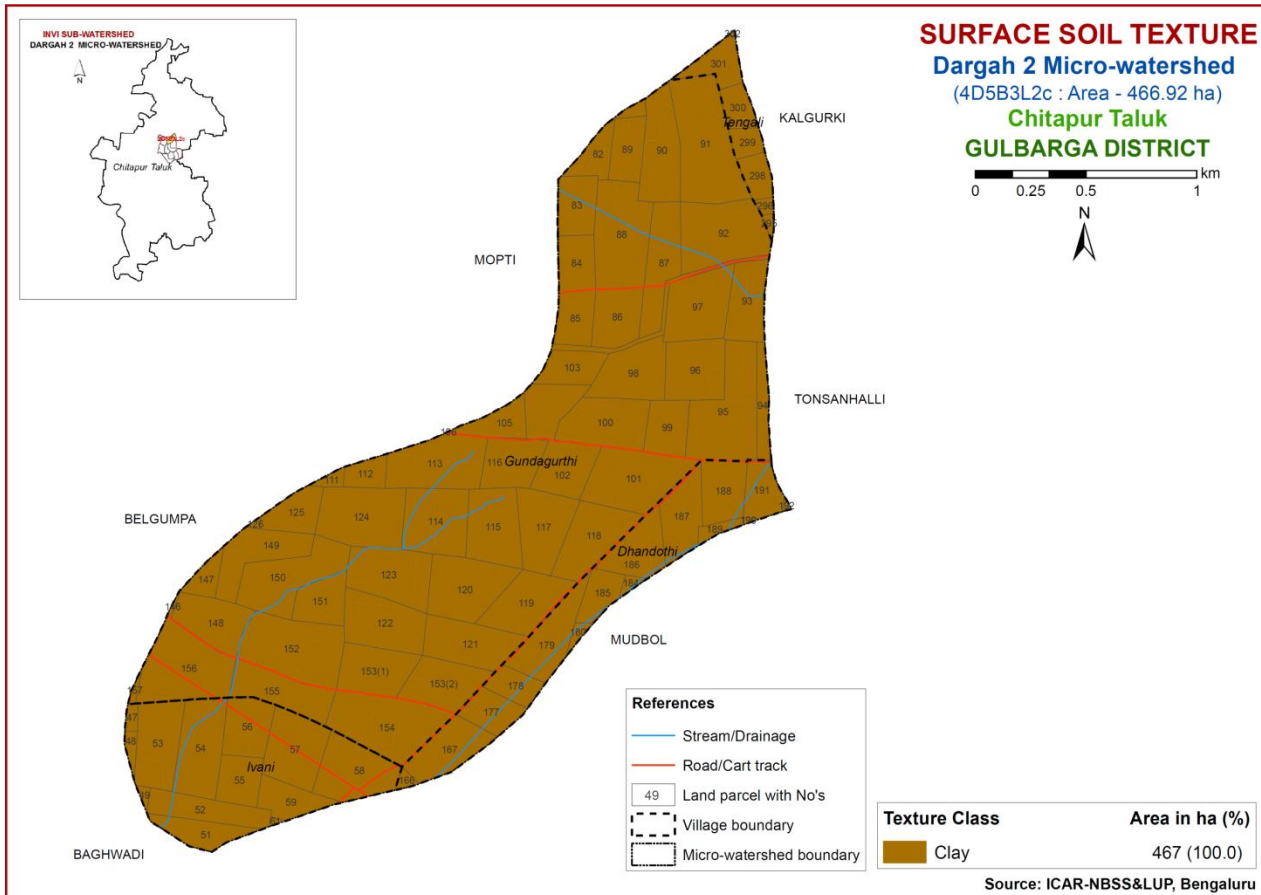
Table 3. Mapping unit description of Gundagurti (4D5B3L2e) Micro-watershed in Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District

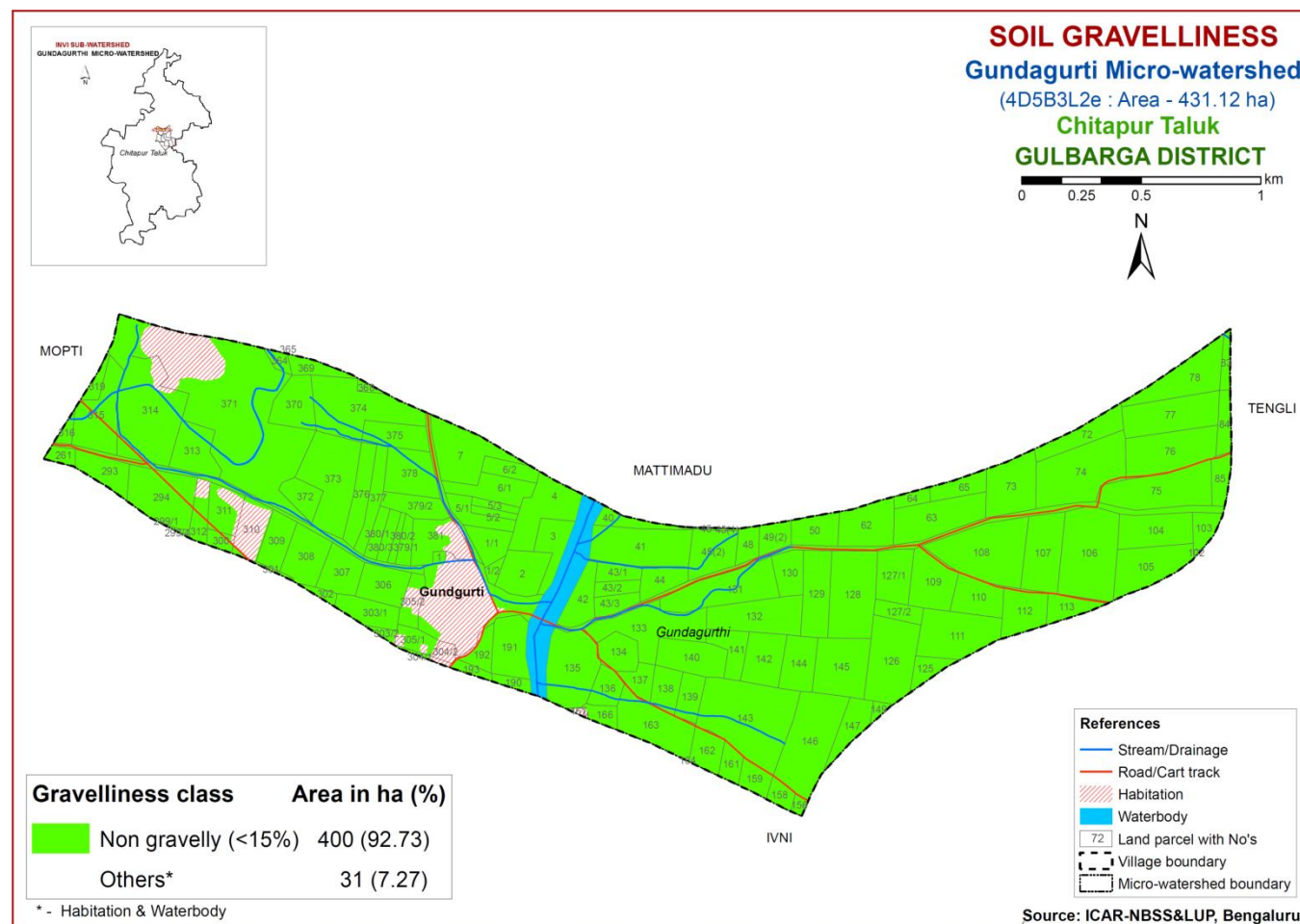
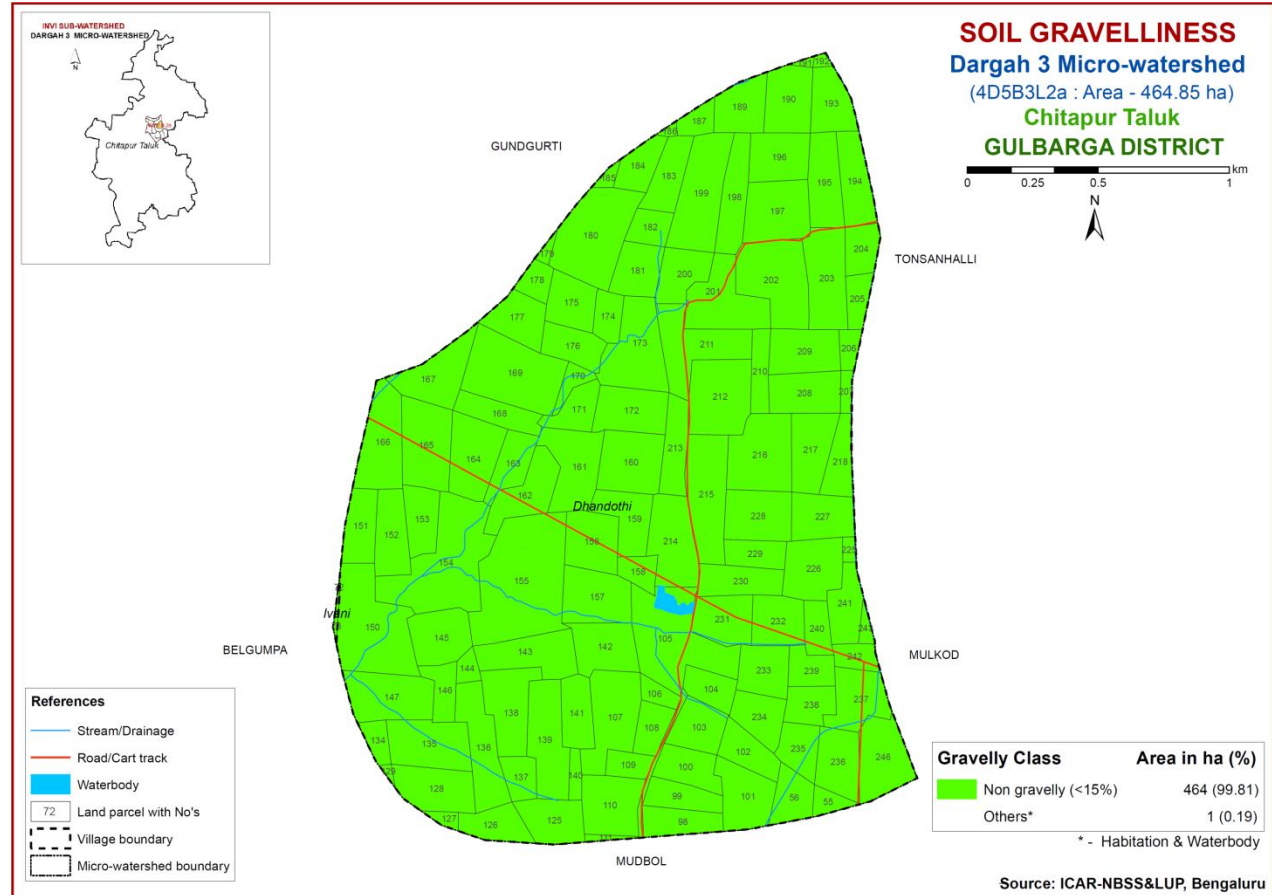
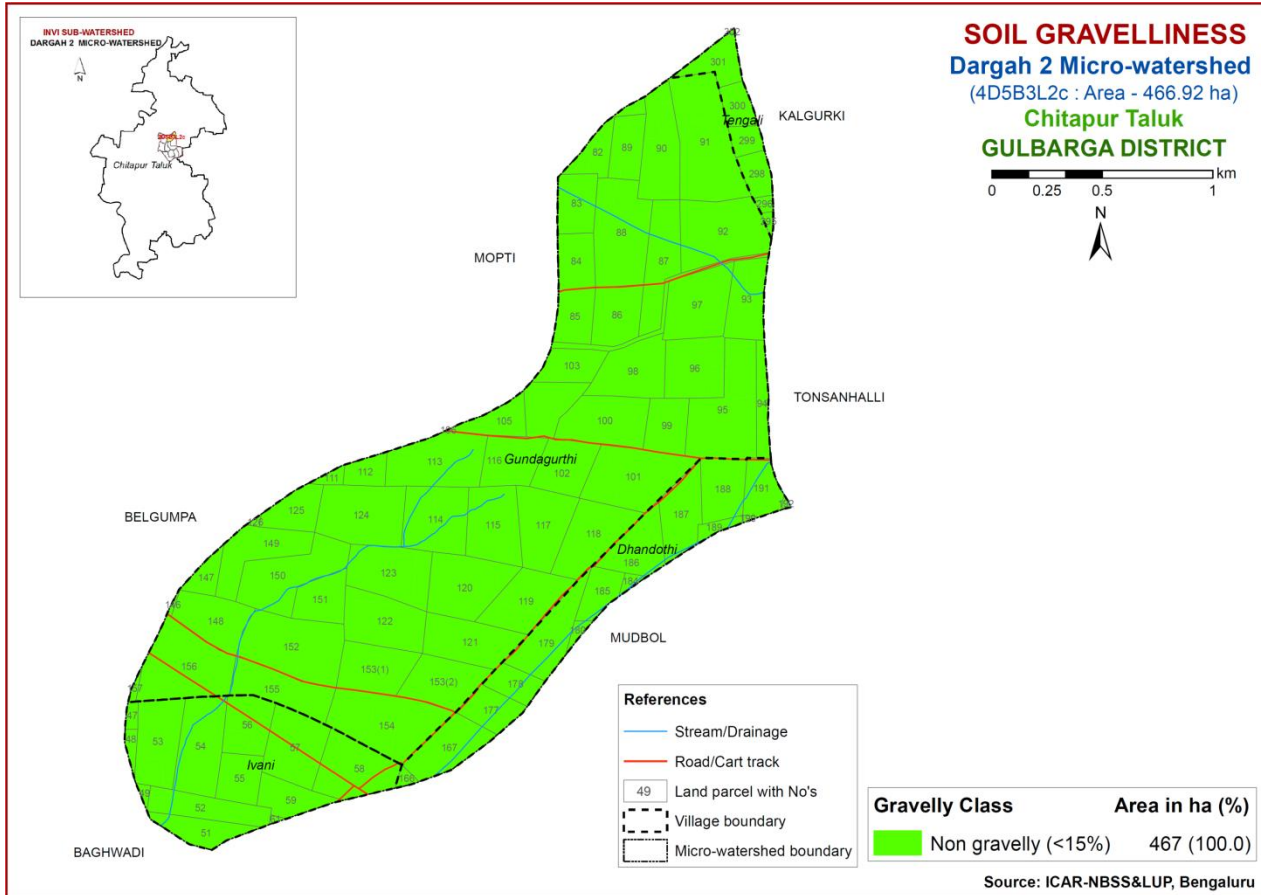
Sl.No	Map unit	Description	Area in ha (%)
1	DDTmB1	Very deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, slightly eroded.	172.17 (39.94)
2	DDTmB2	Very deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3 % slope, moderately eroded.	135.28 (31.38)
3	DRGmB1	Deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, slightly eroded.	13.09 (3.04)
4	DRGmB2	Deep, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on very gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3% slope, moderately eroded.	44.32 (10.28)
5	EVNmB2	Very shallow, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3 % slope, moderately eroded.	32.10 (7.45)
6	EVNmB3	Very shallow, black clayey soils developed from weathered basalt on gently sloping uplands, clay surface on 1-3 % slope, severely eroded.	2.80 (0.65)

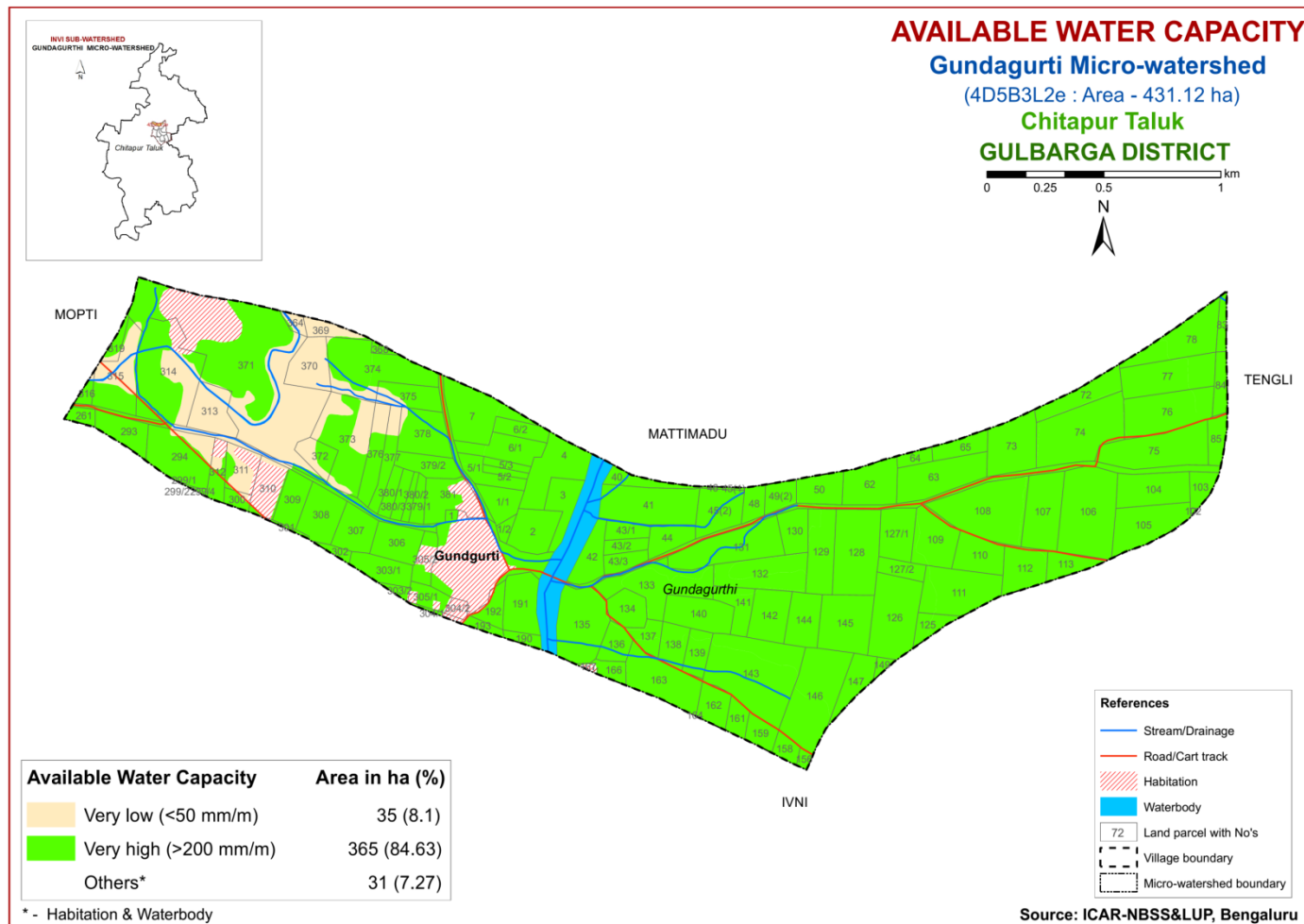
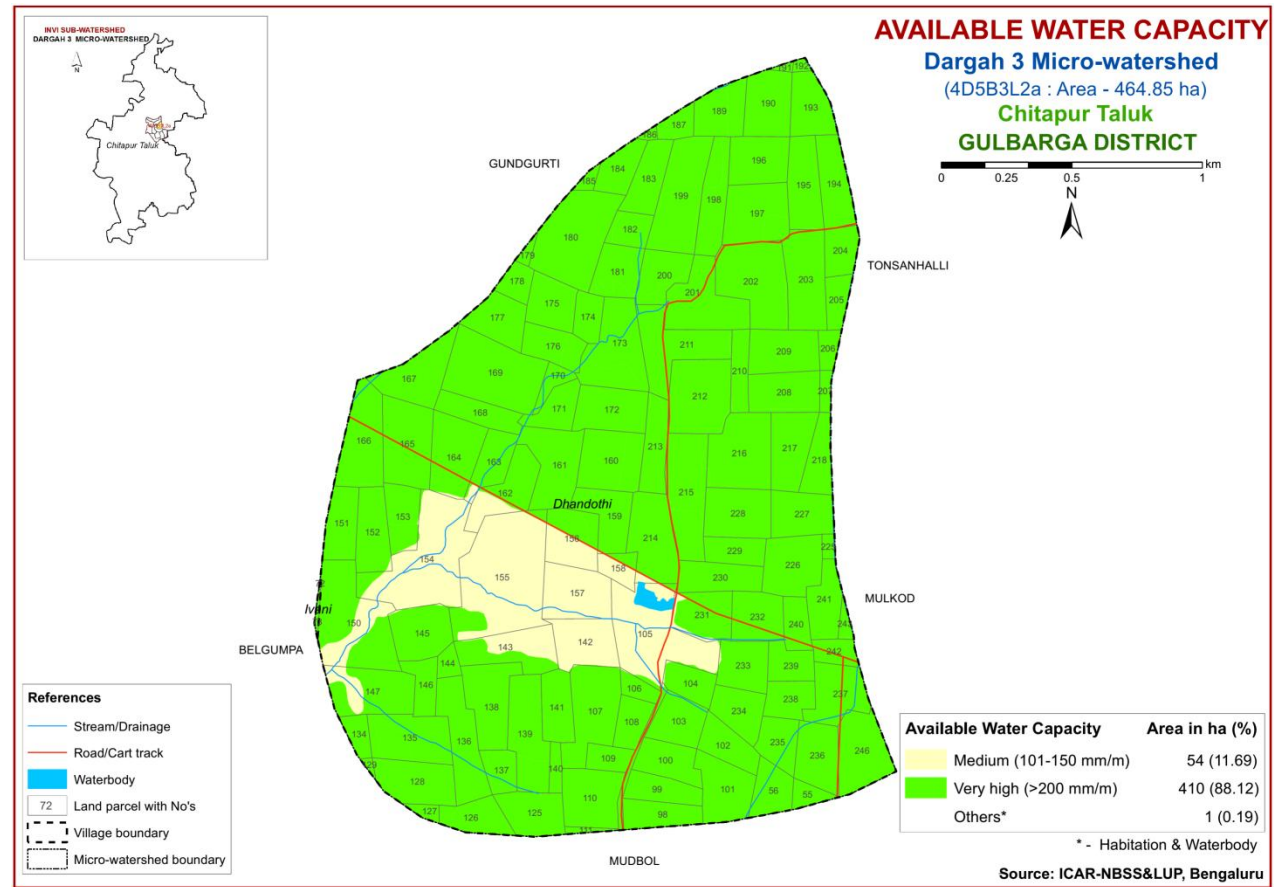
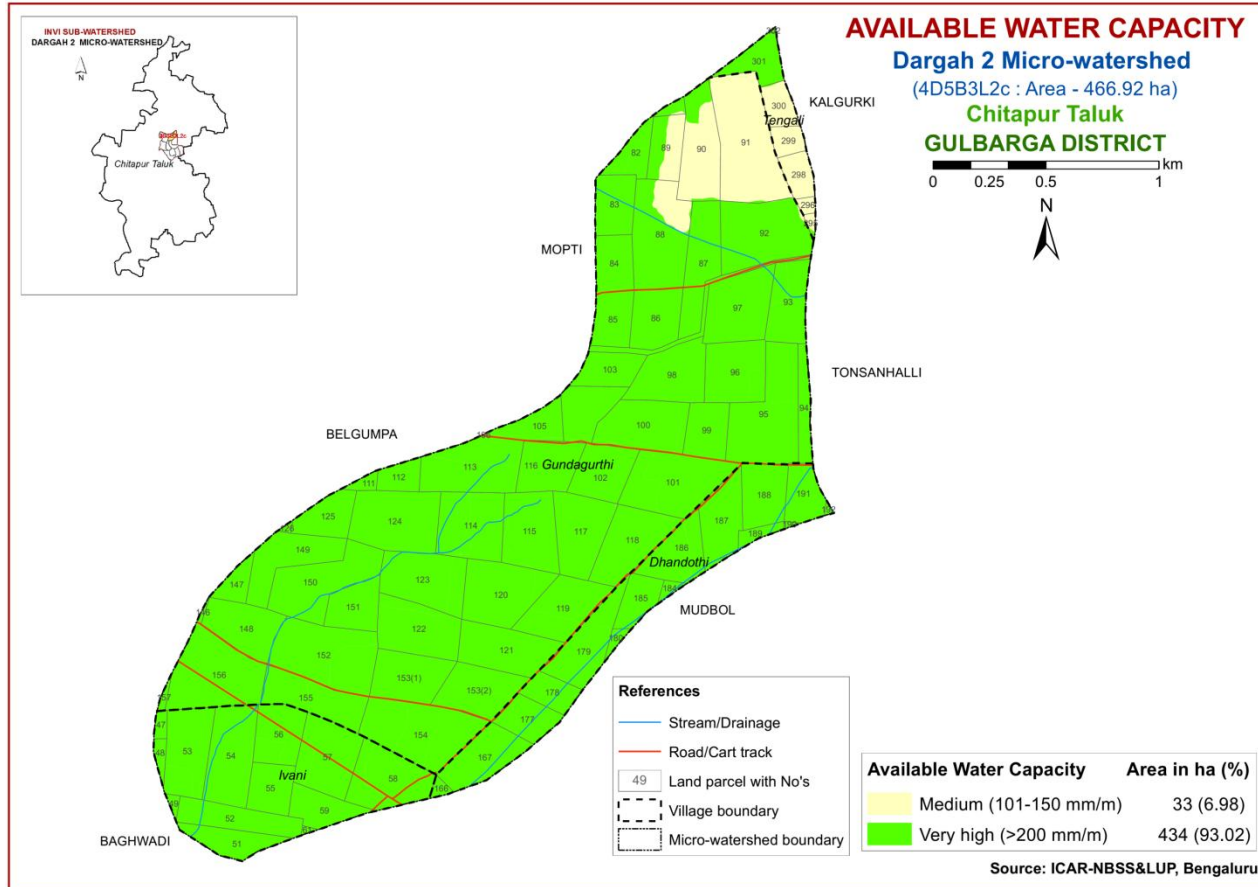
*Soil map unit numbers are continuous for the taluk, not the sub-watershed

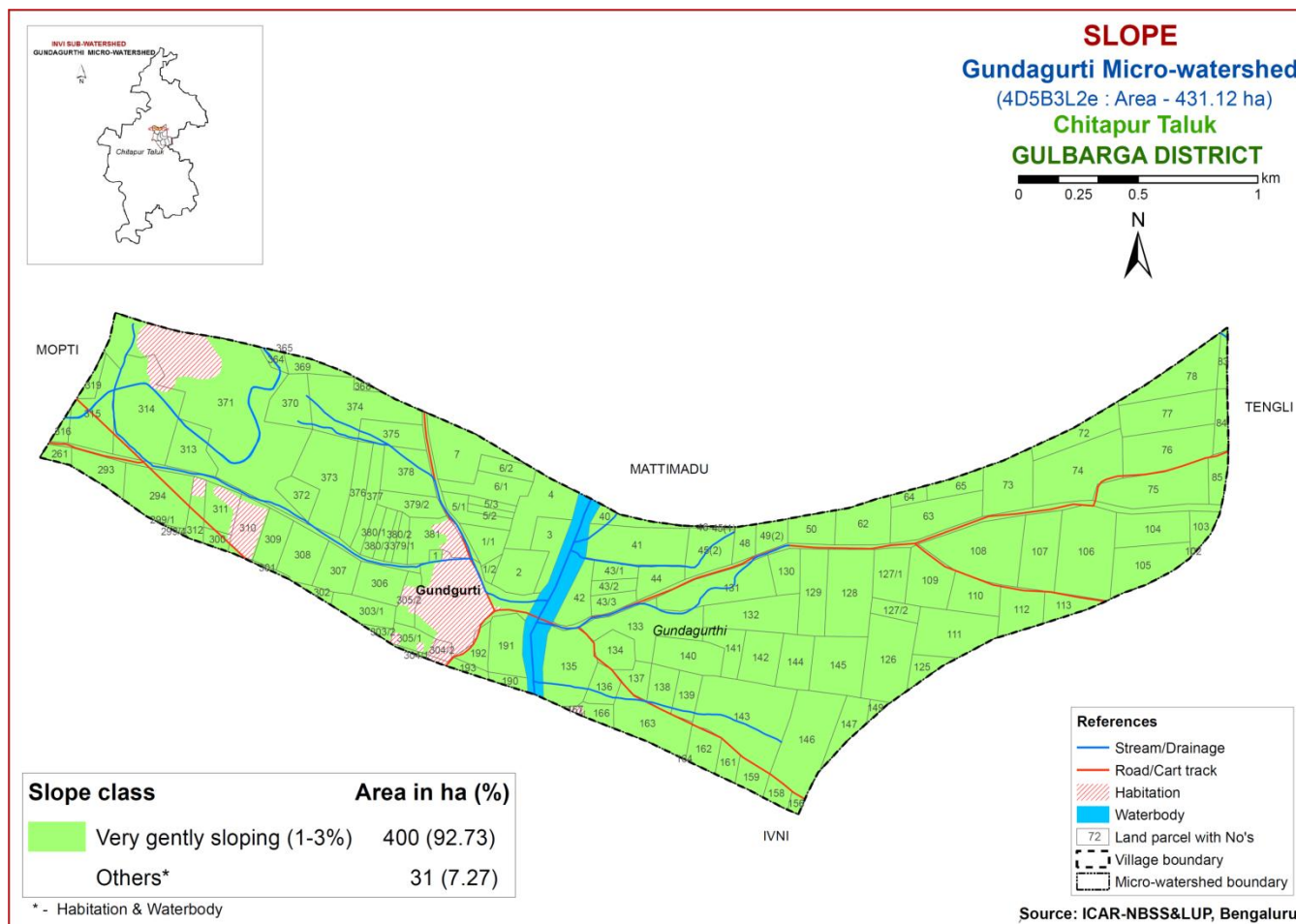
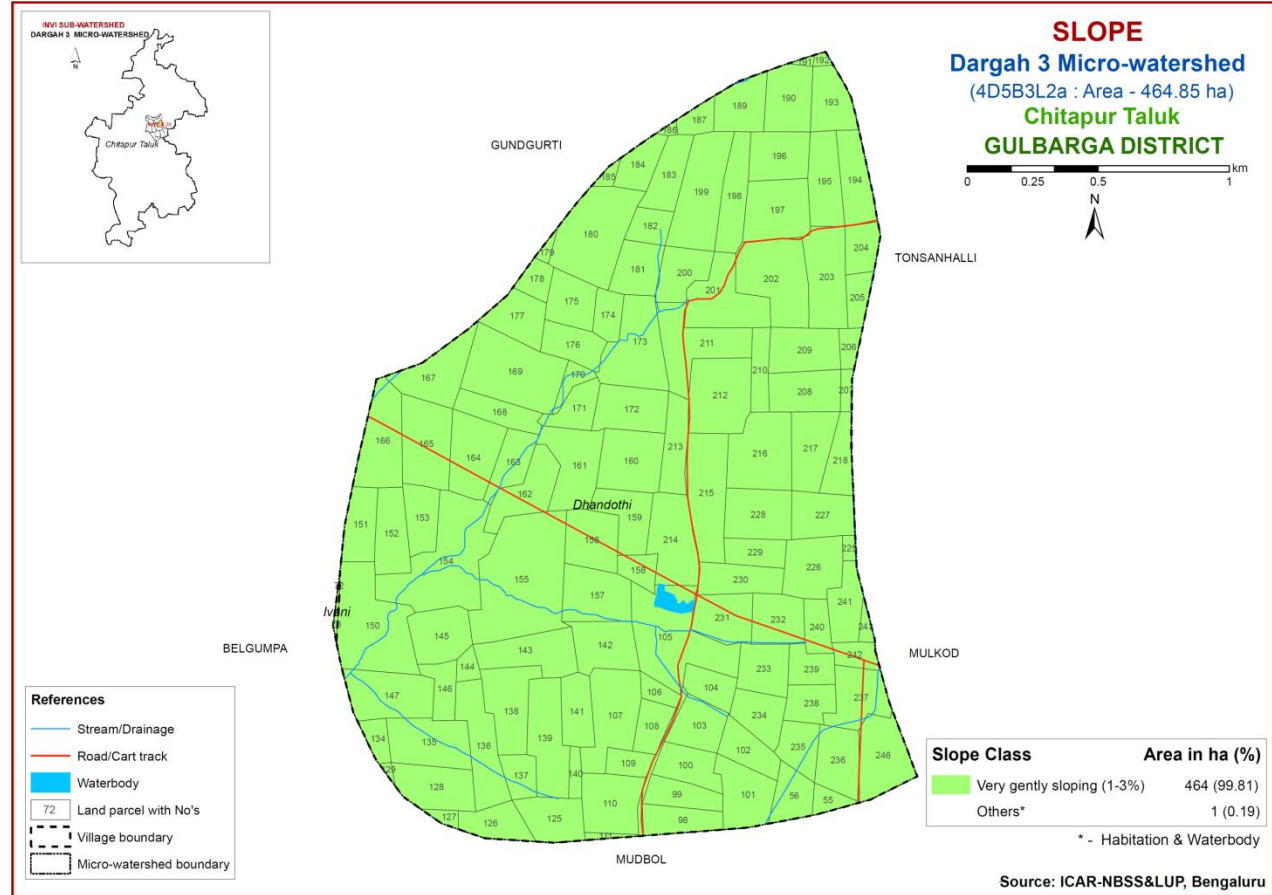
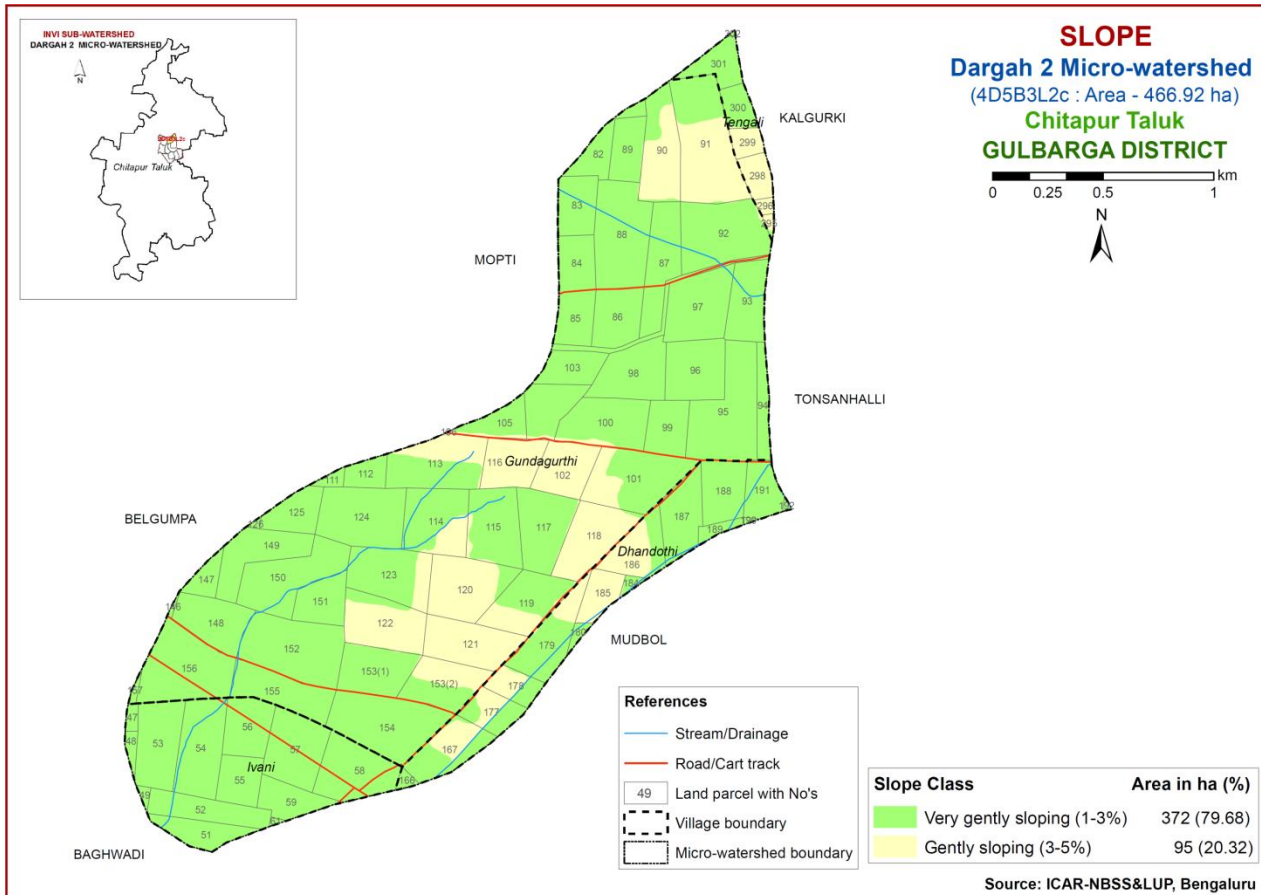


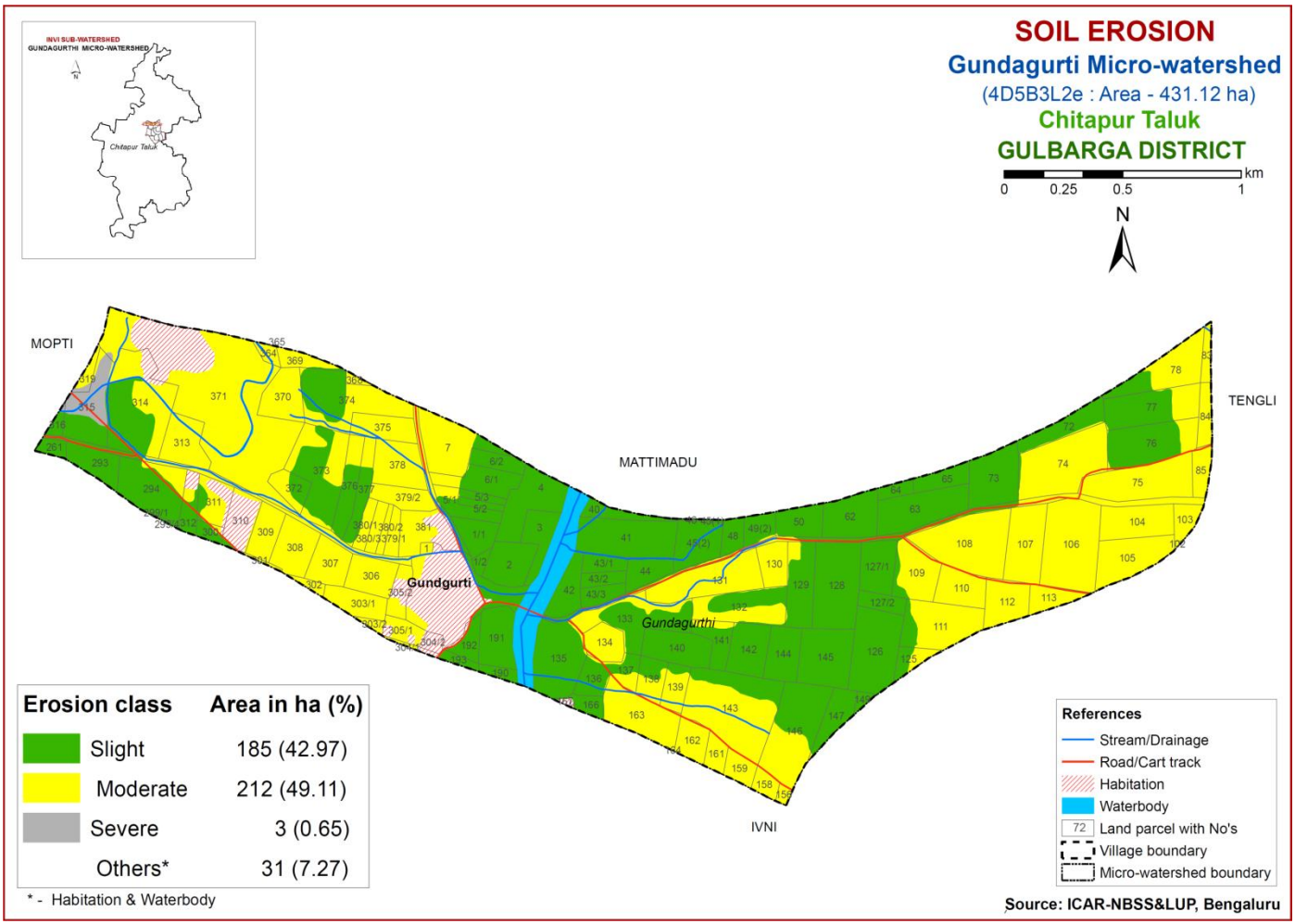
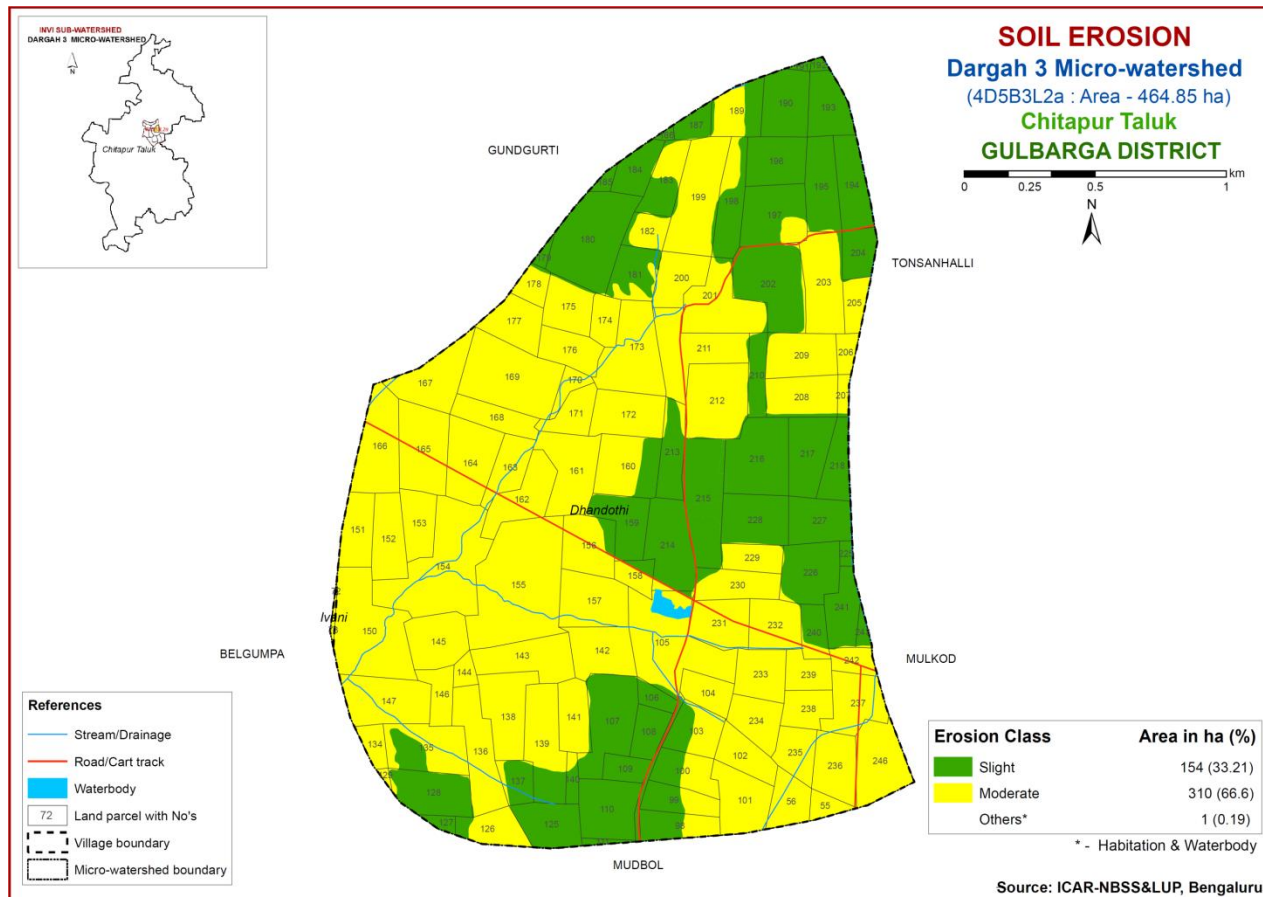
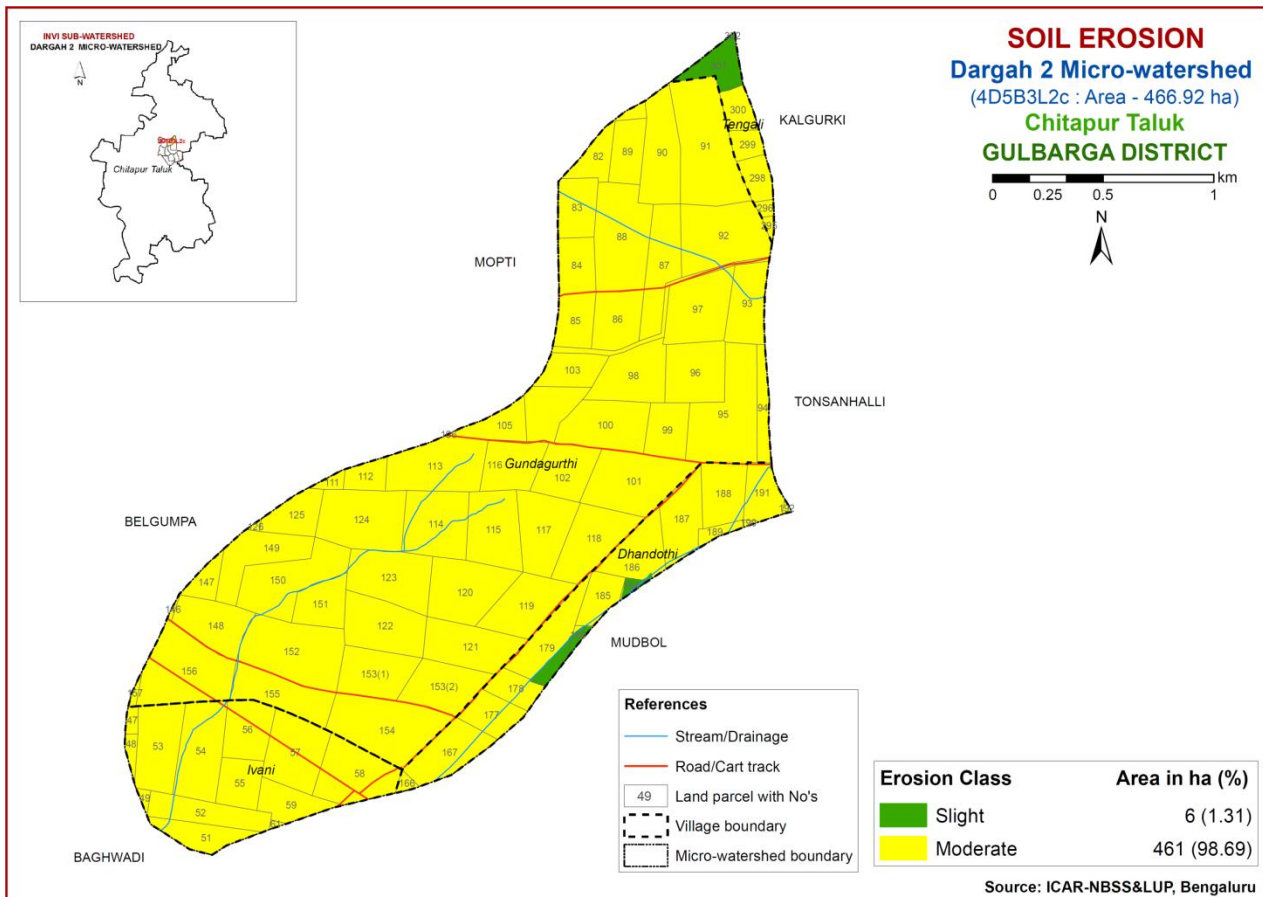


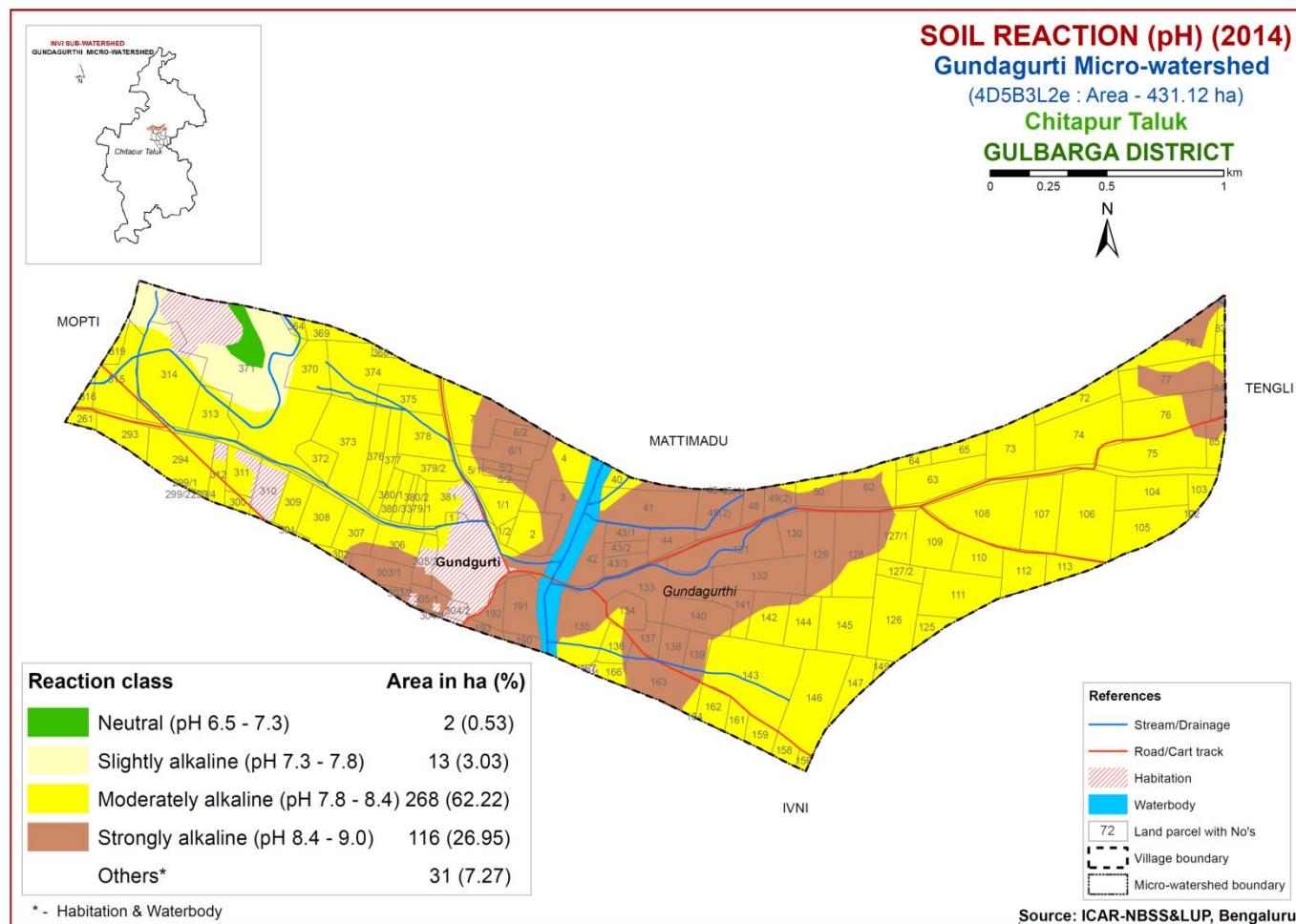
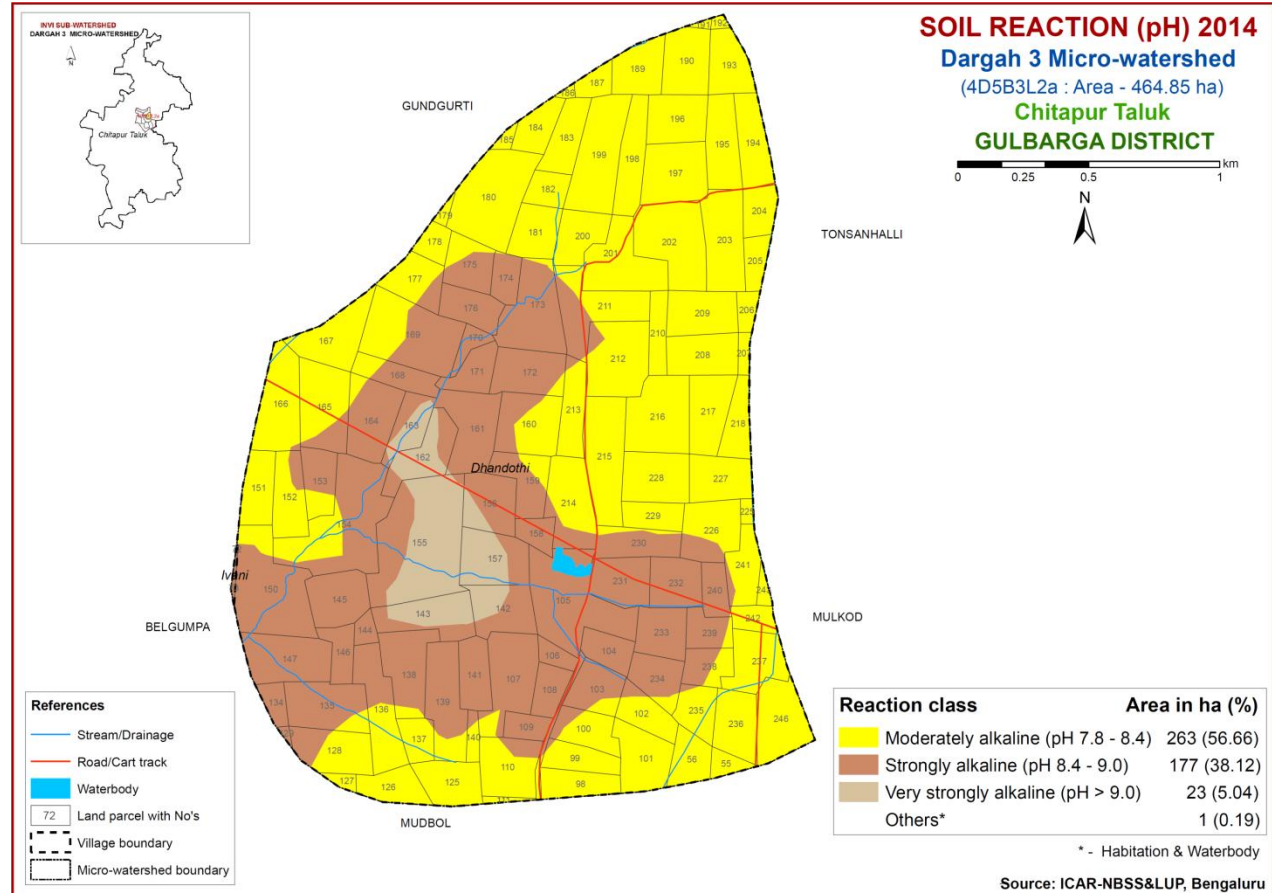
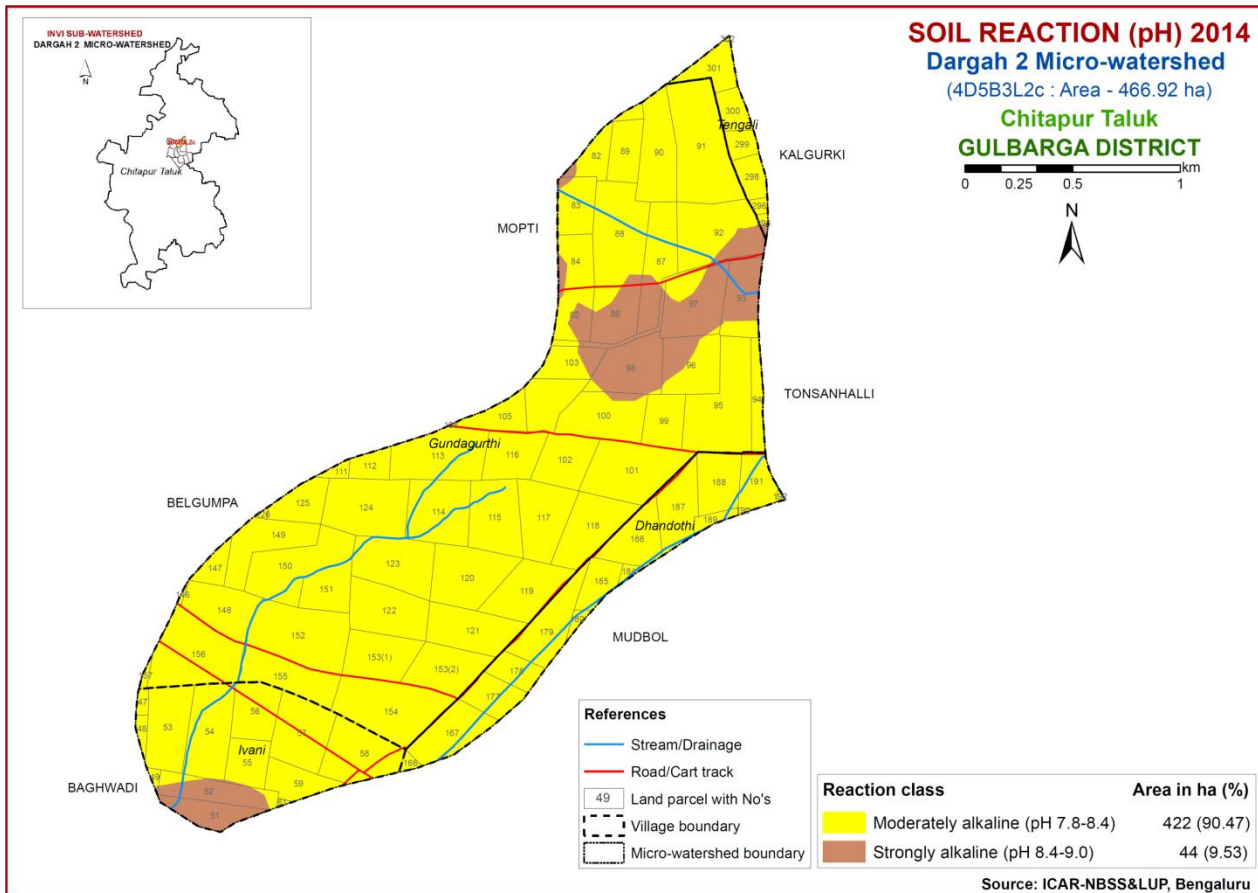


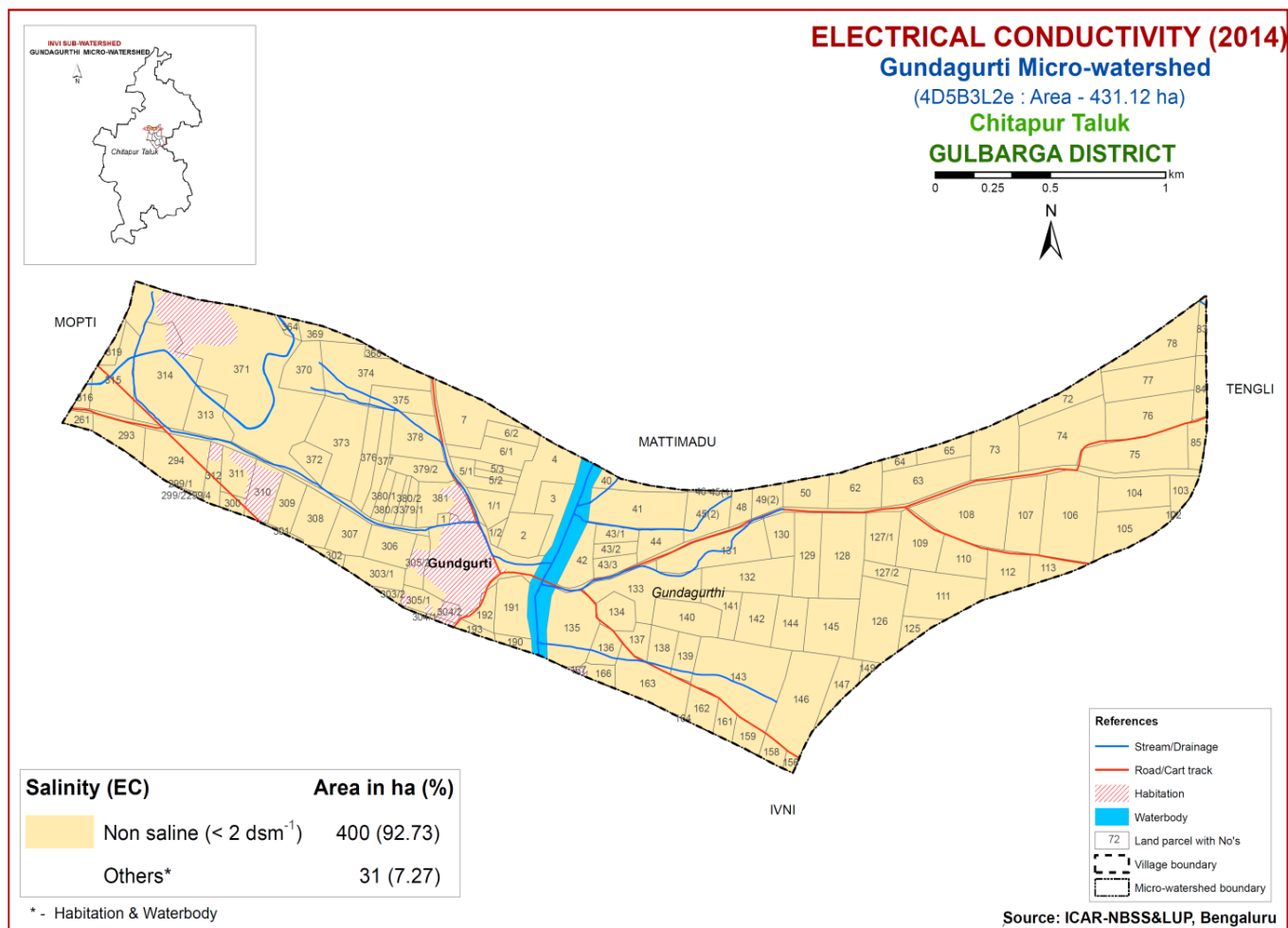
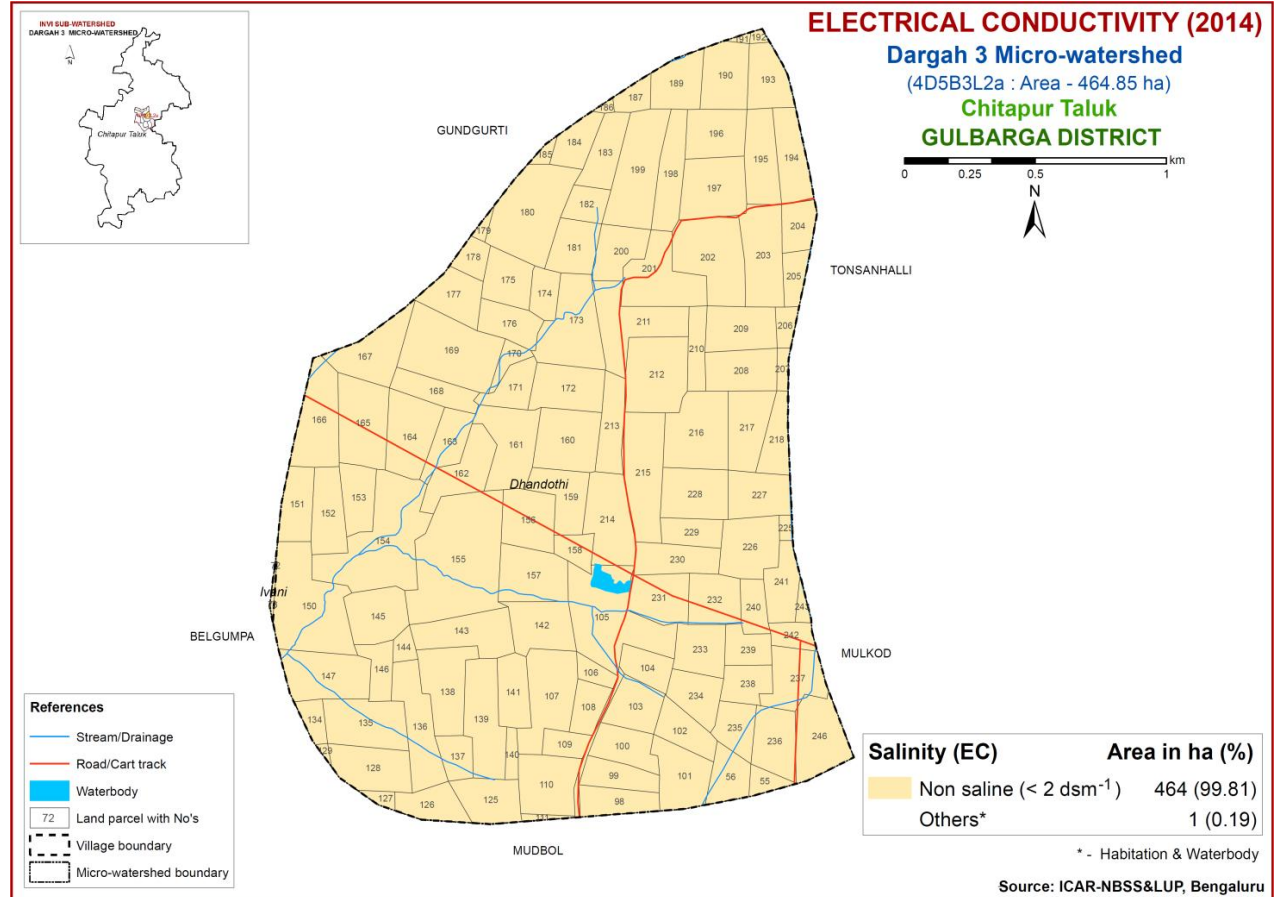
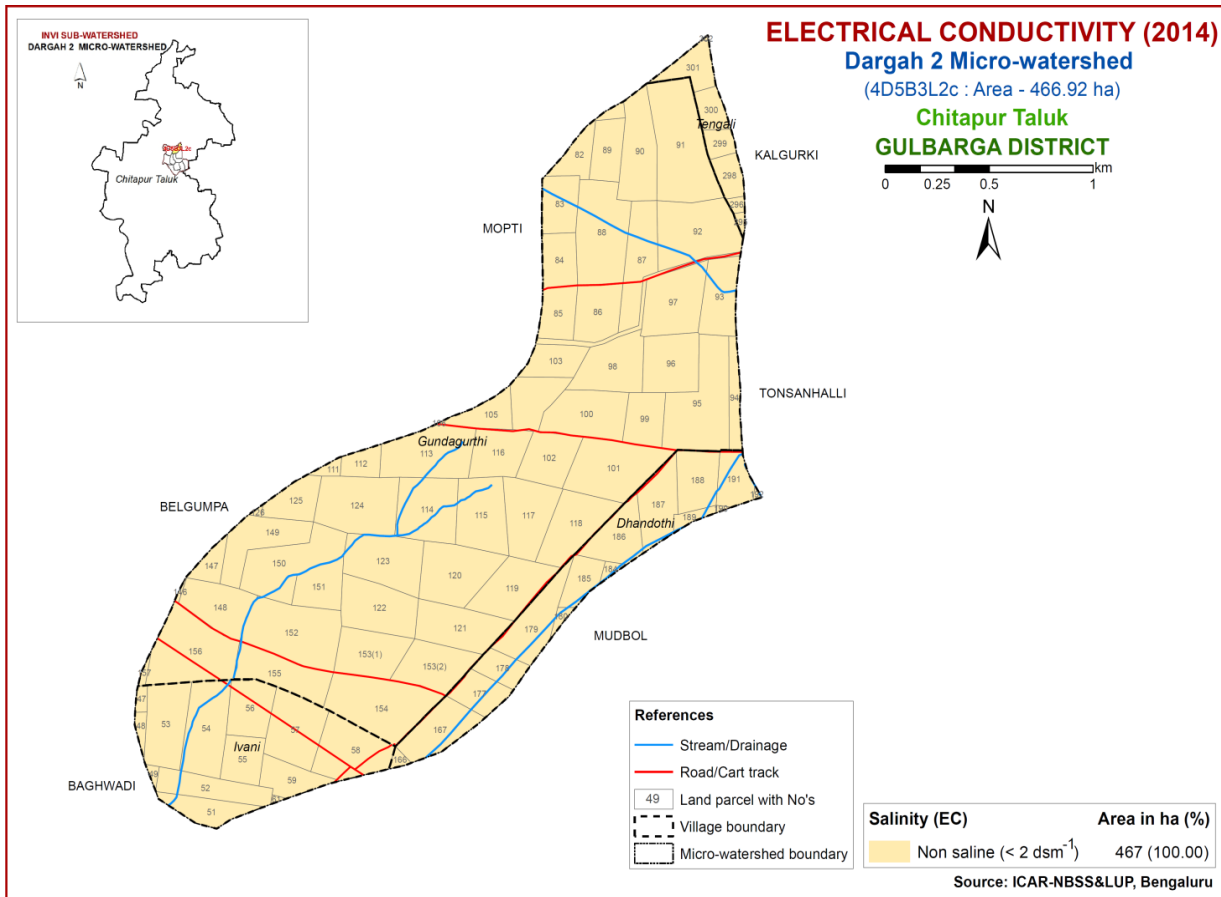


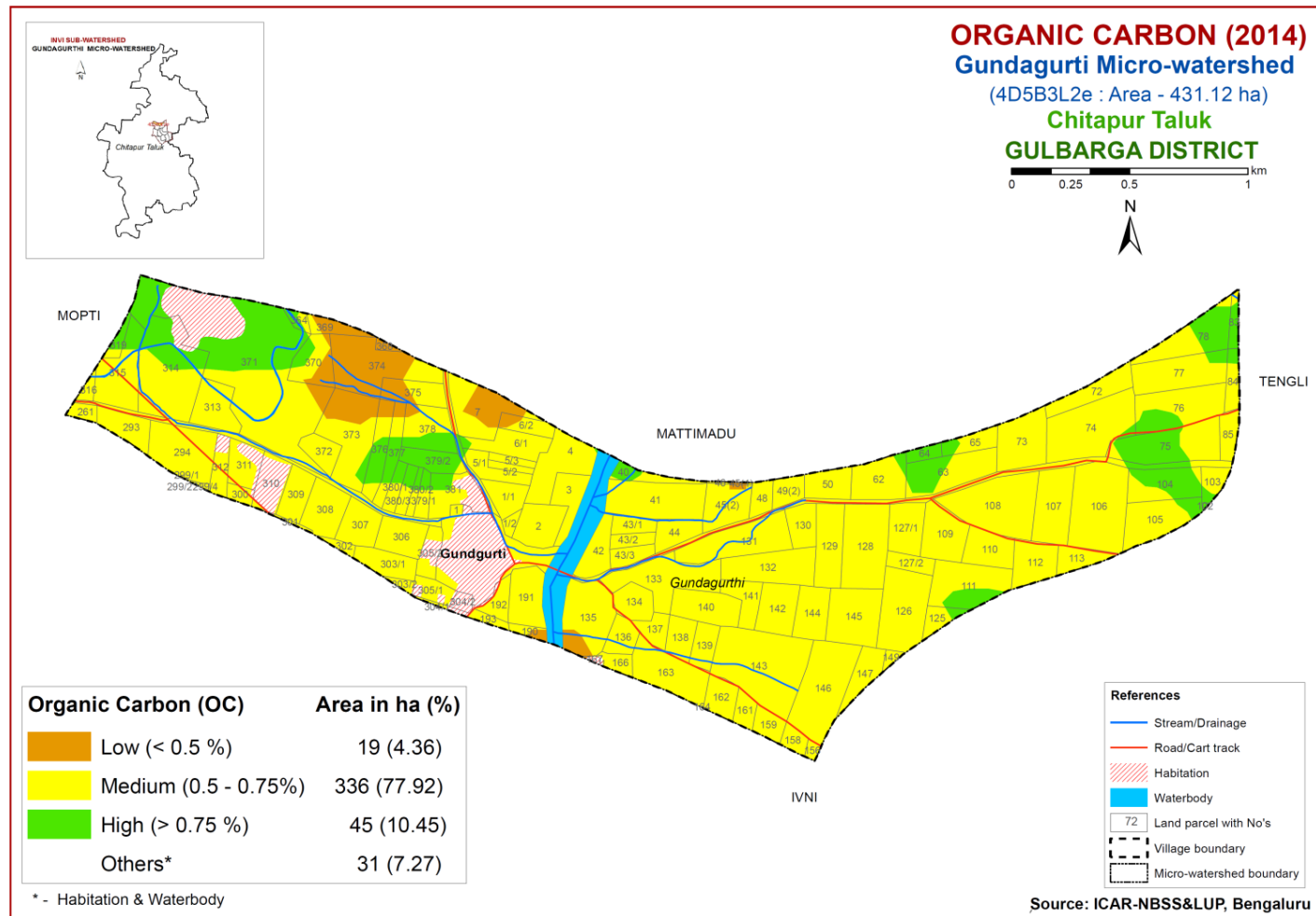
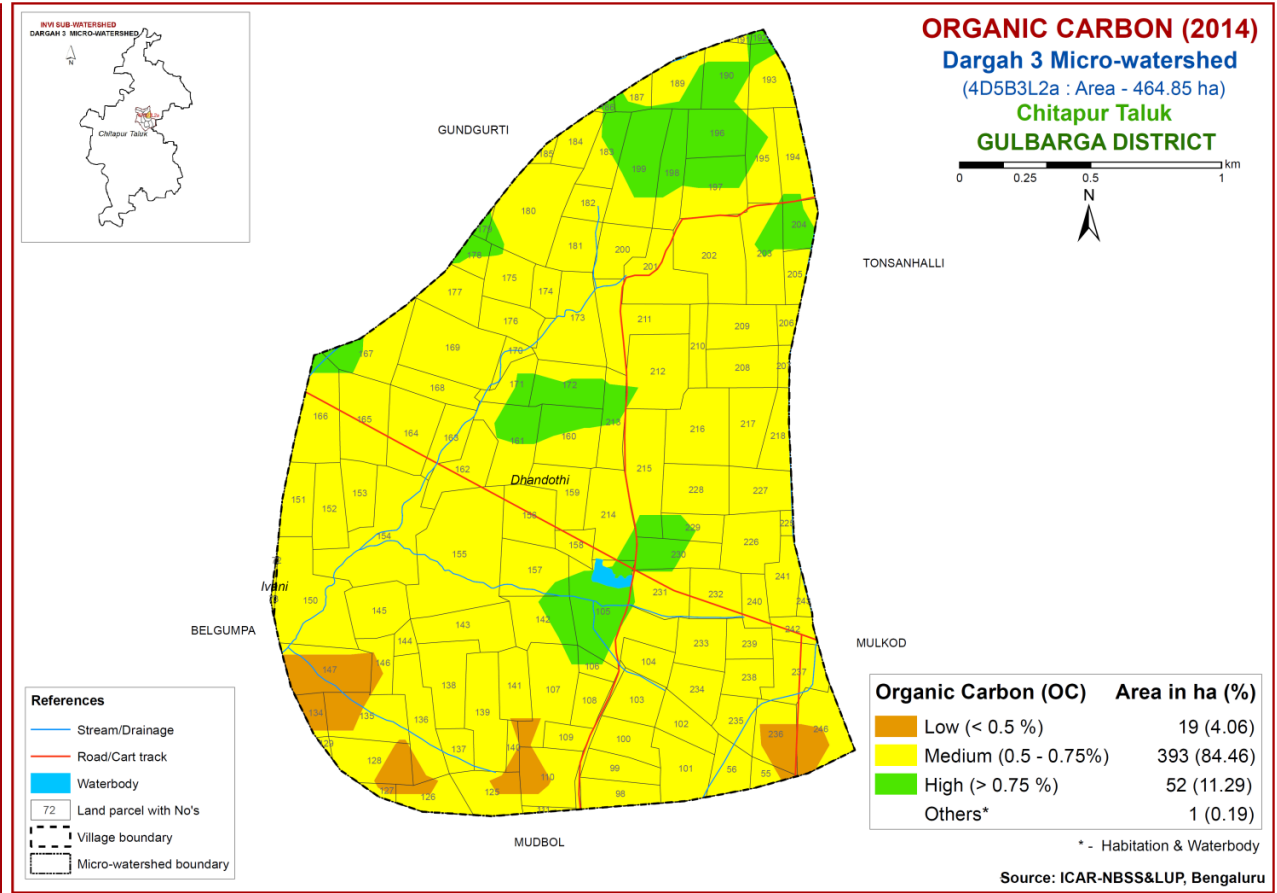
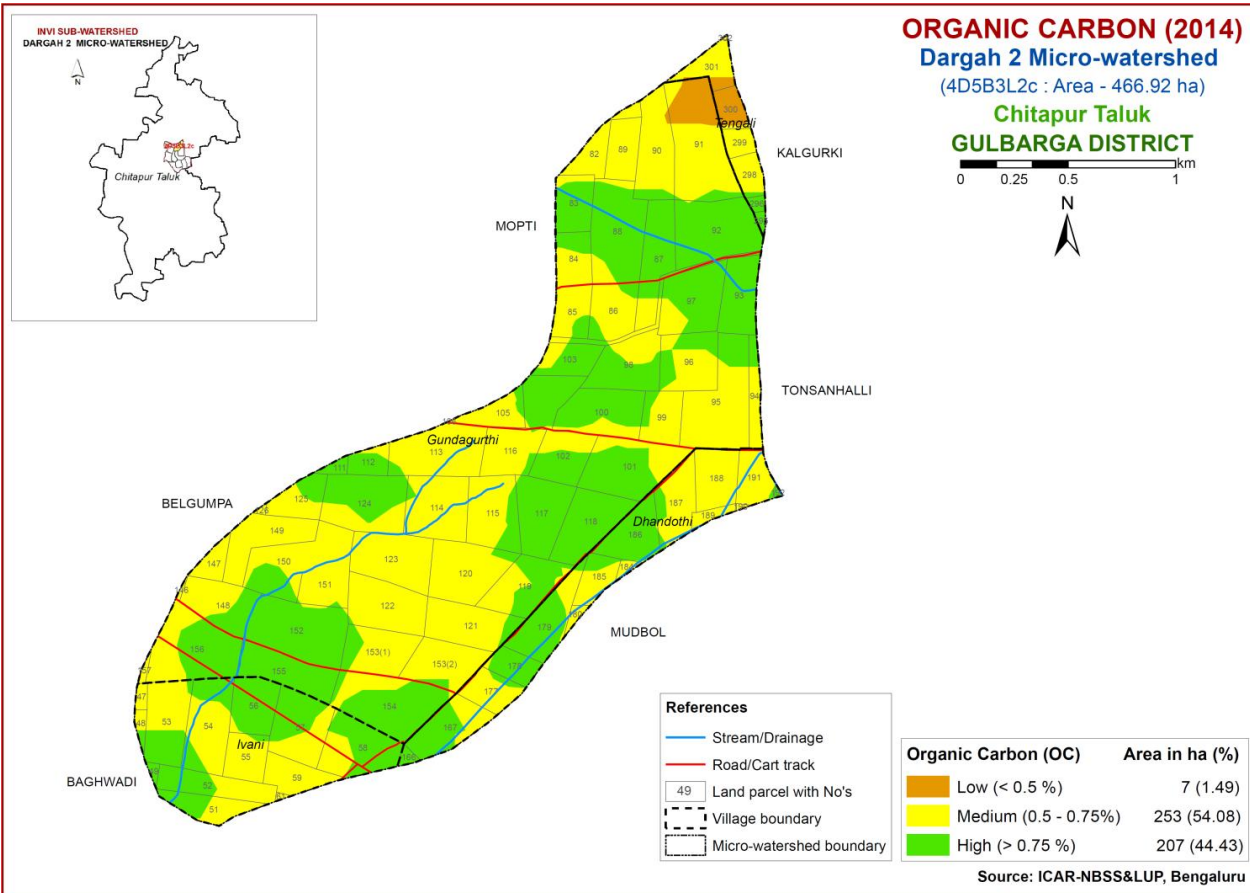


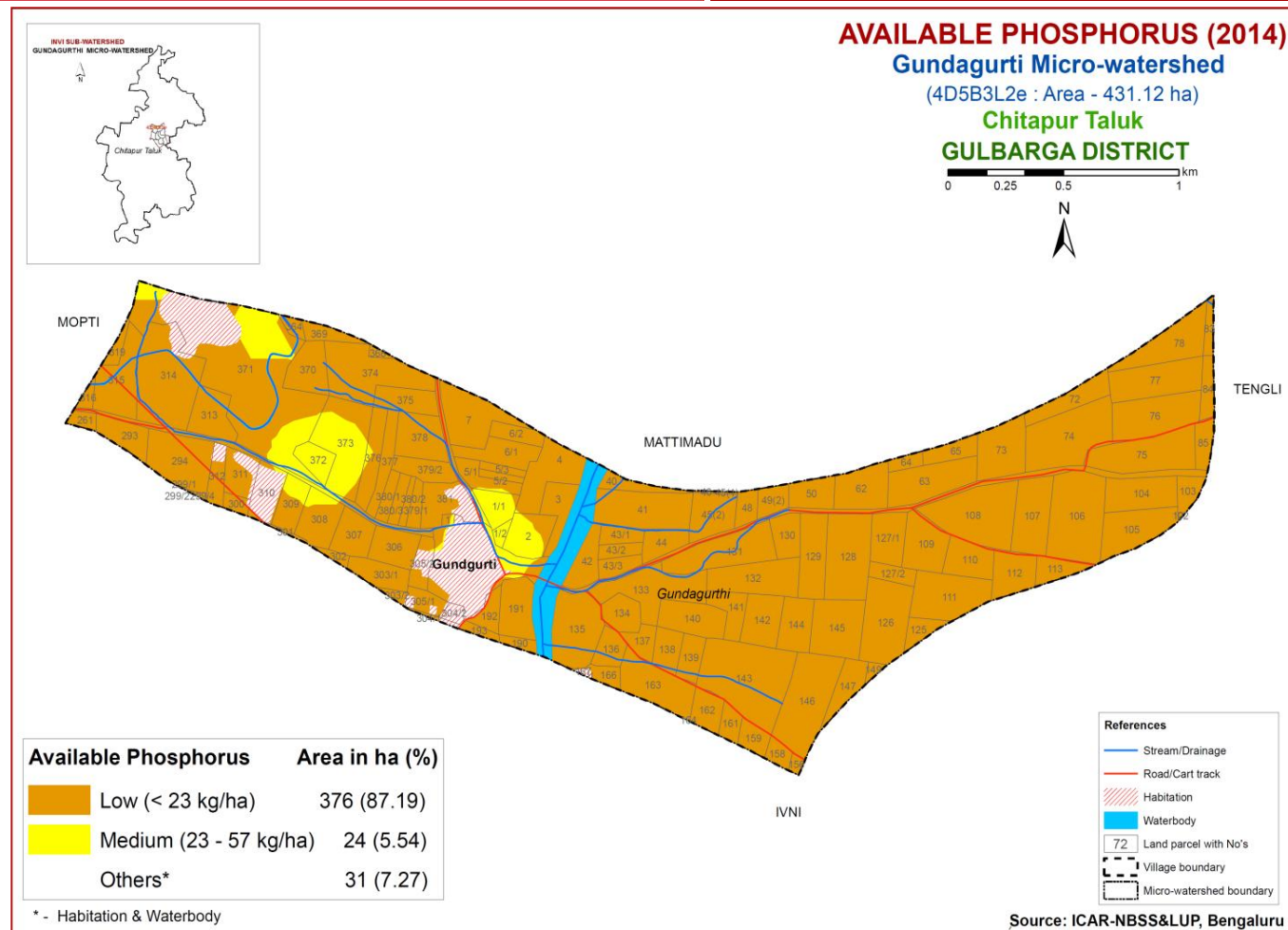
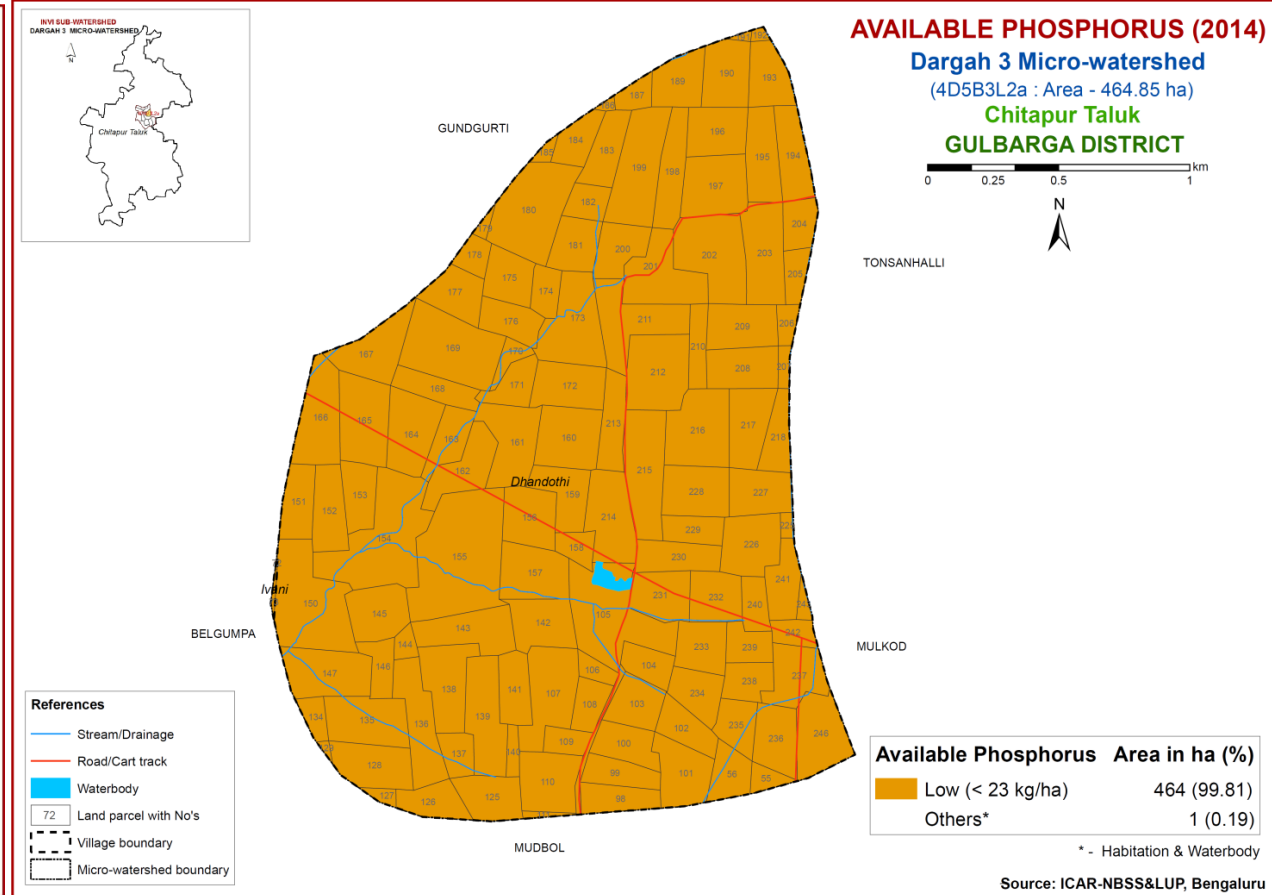
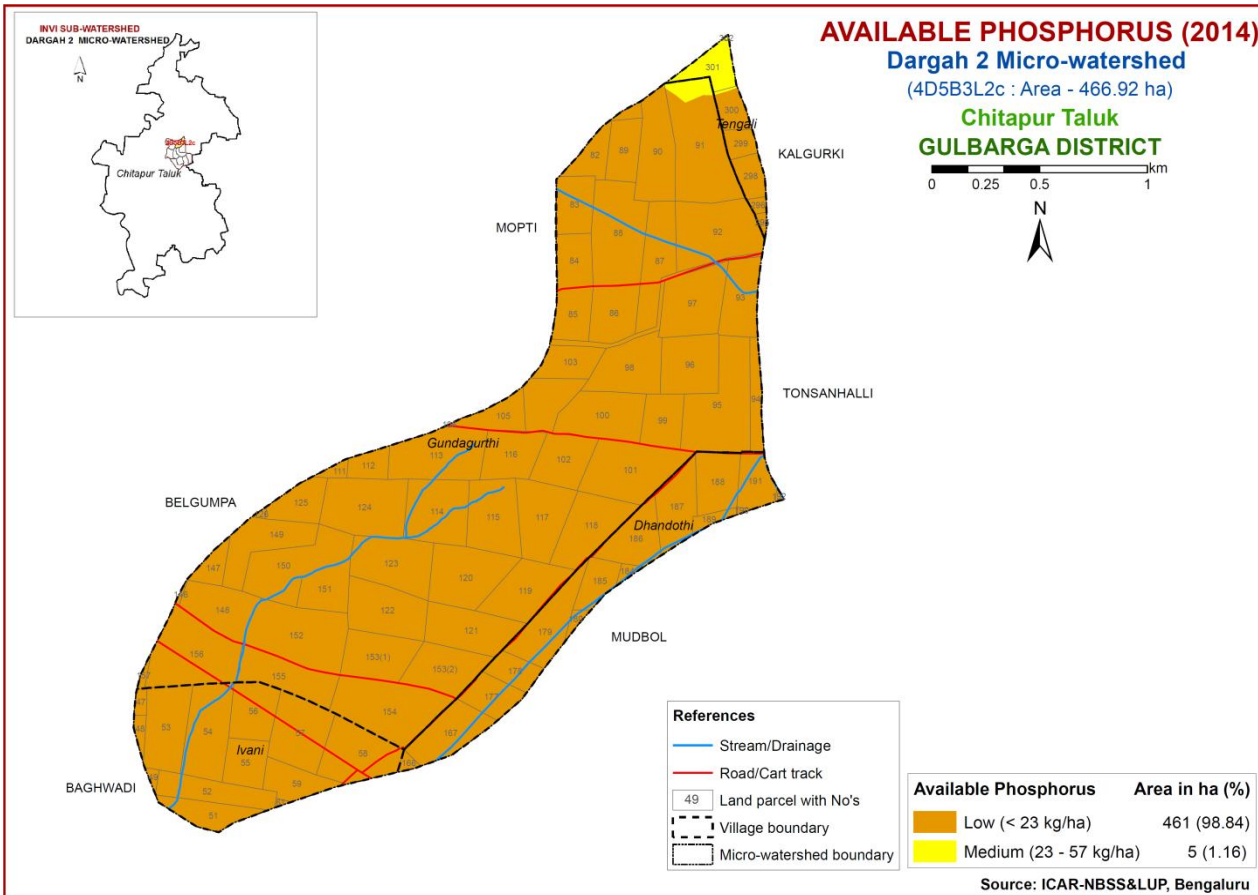


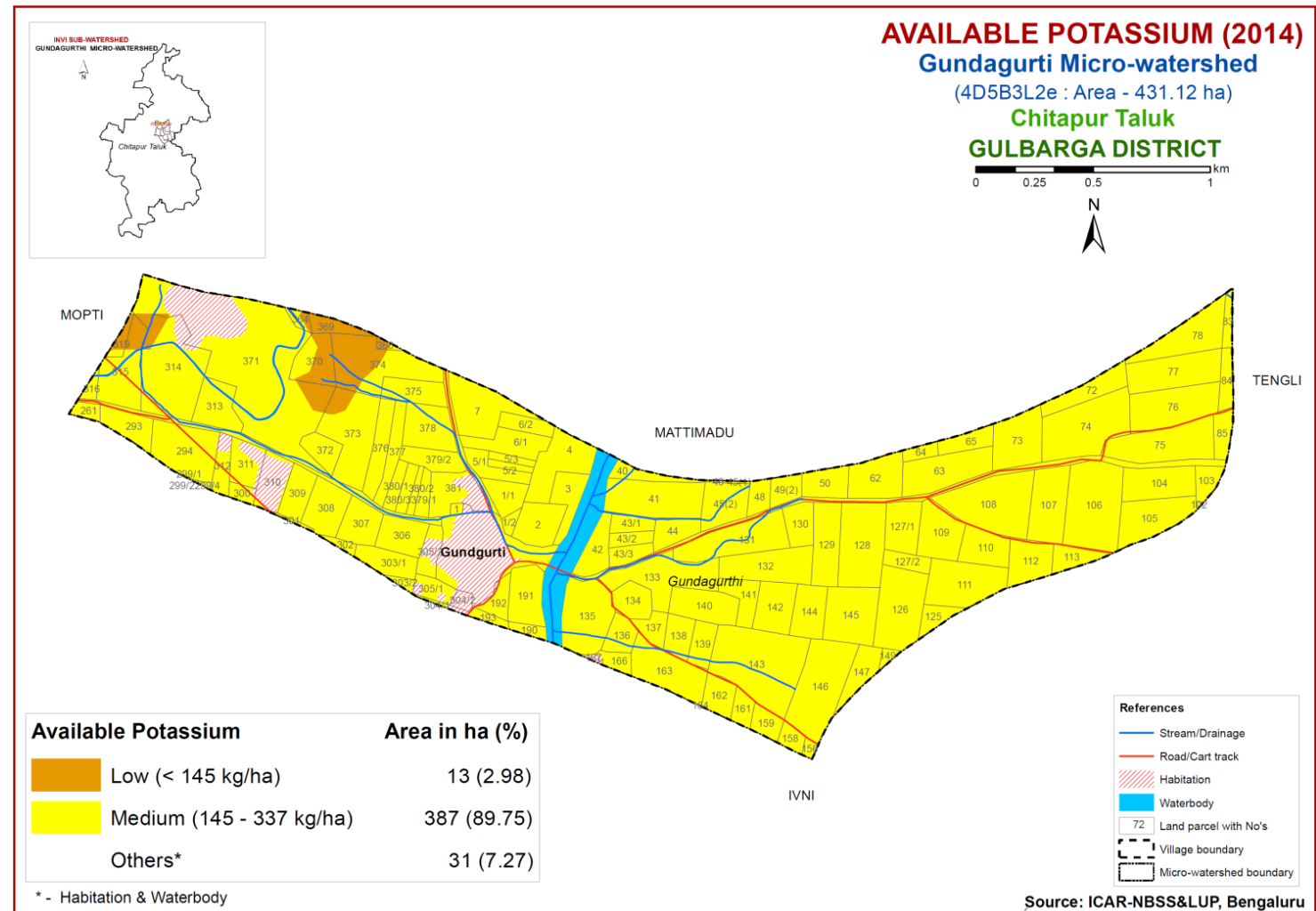
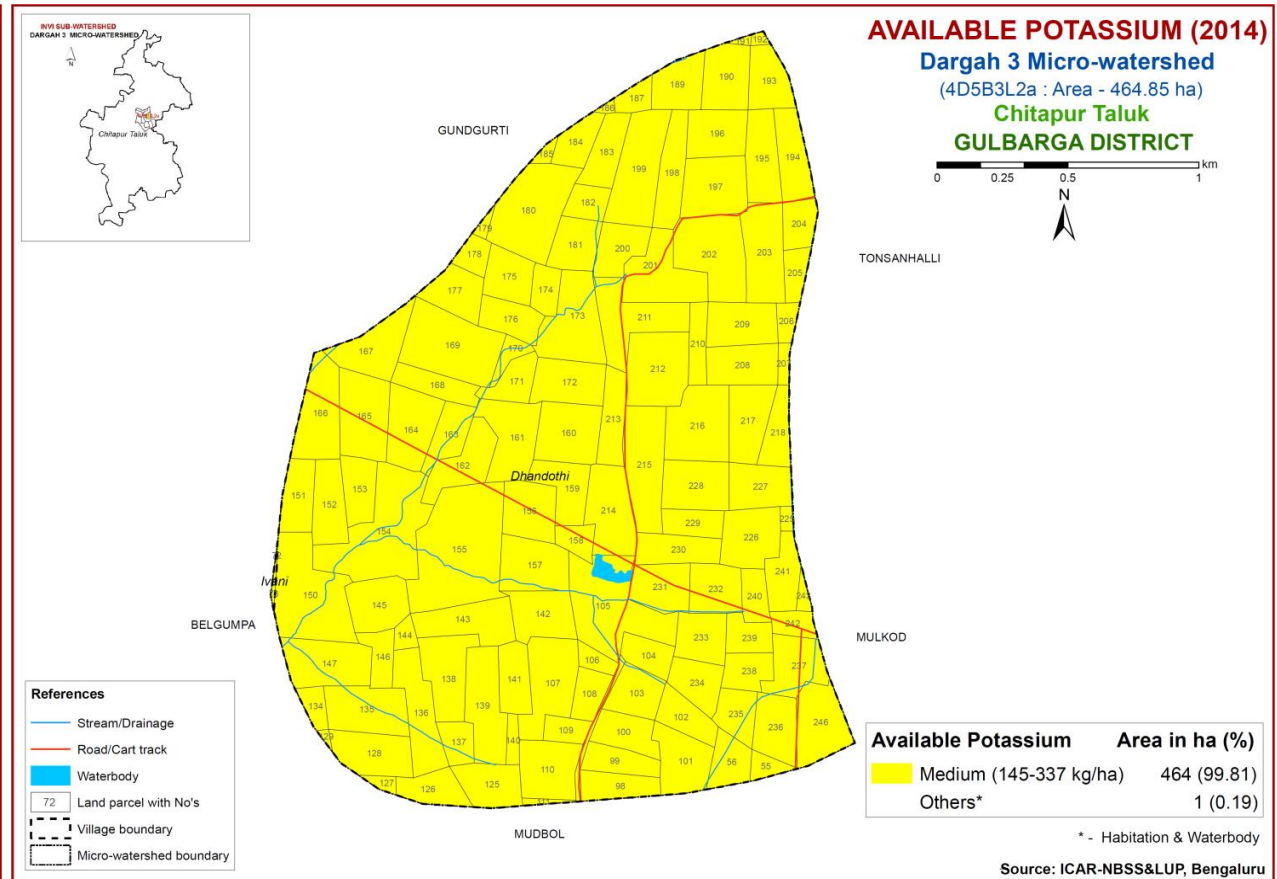
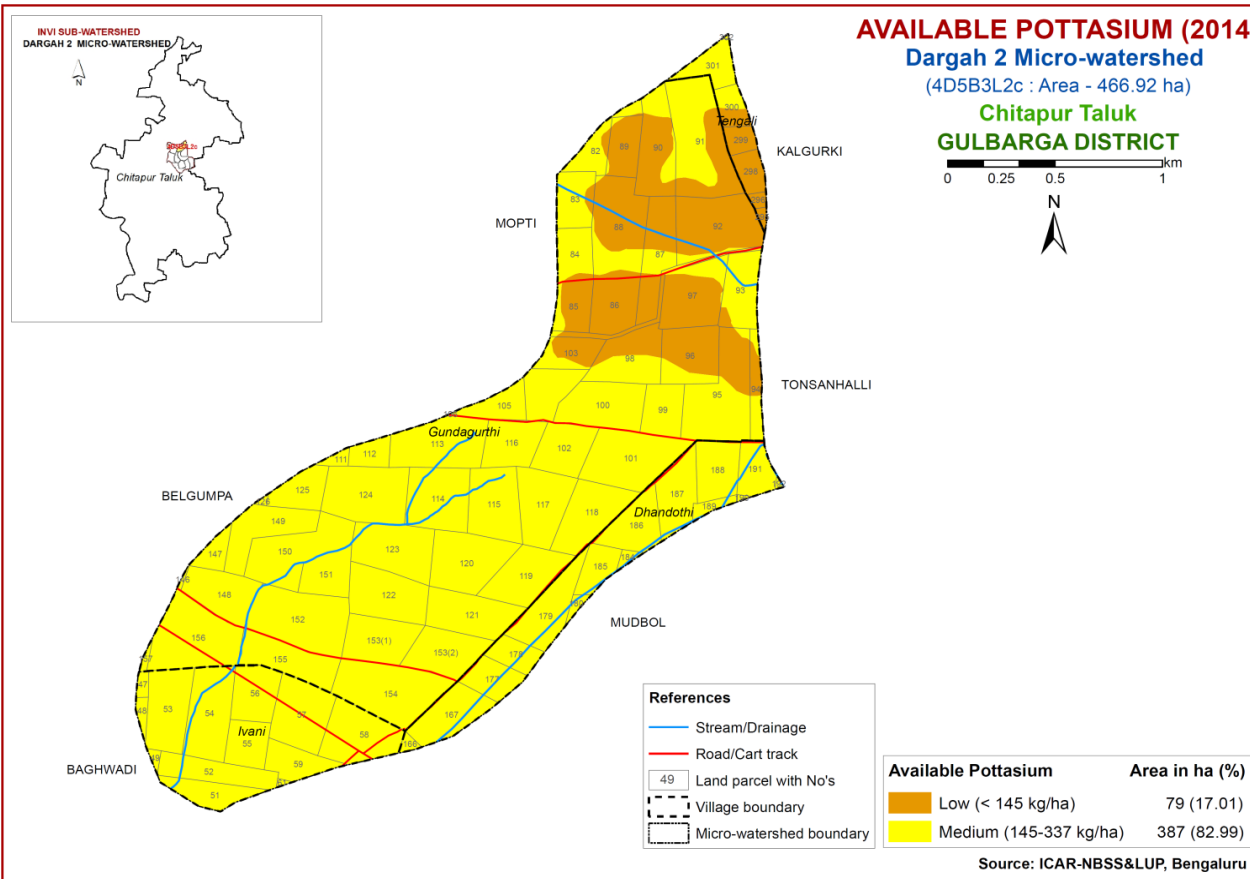


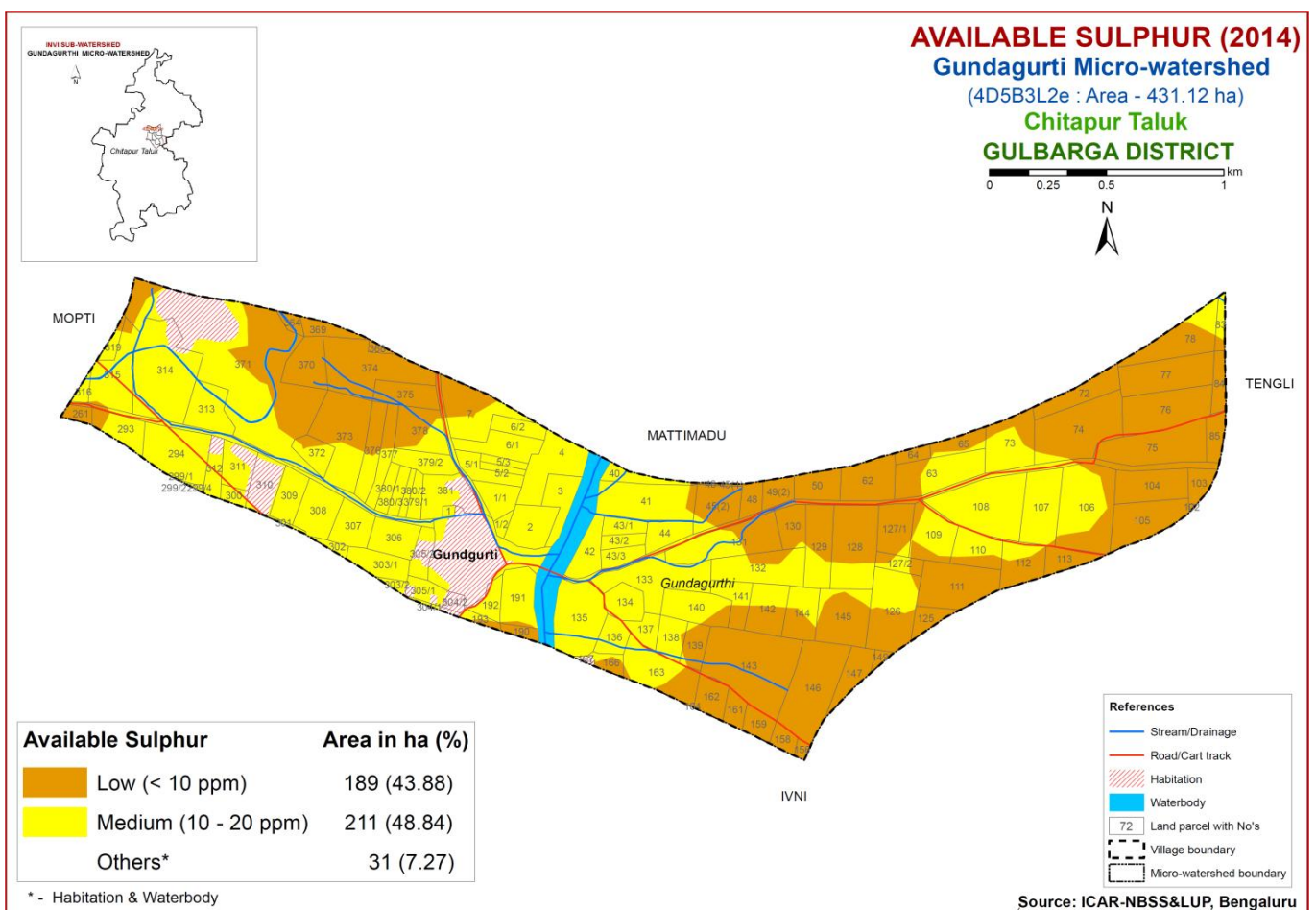
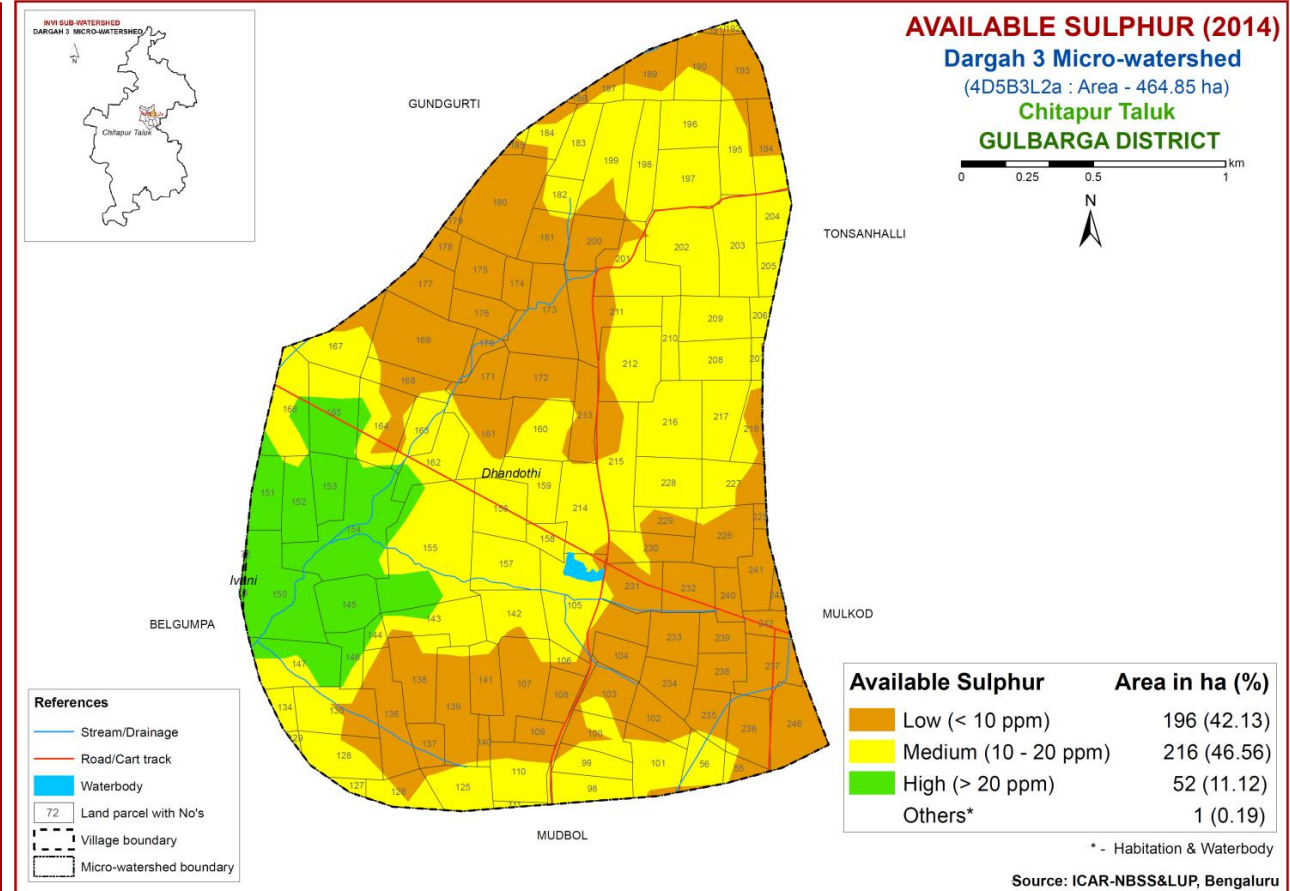
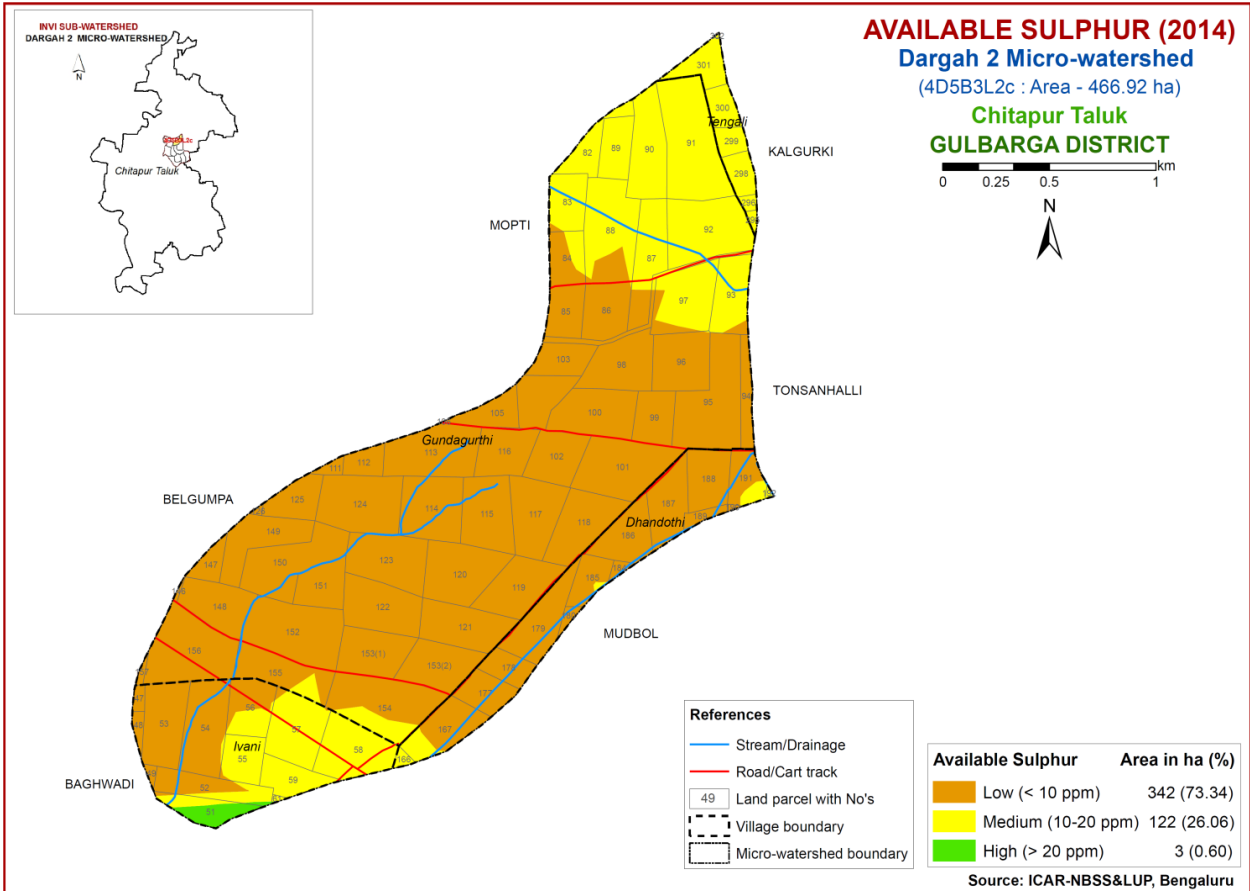


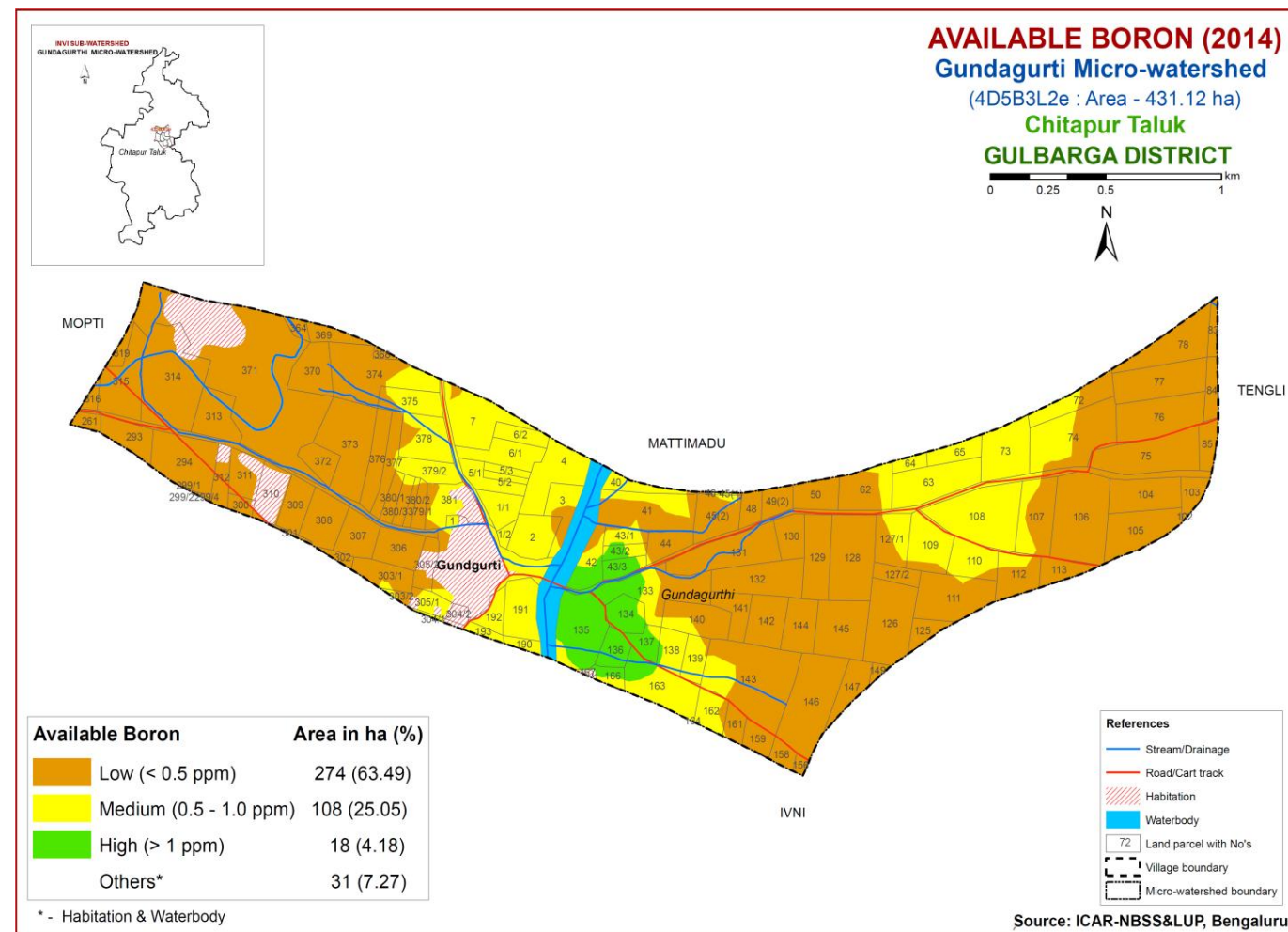
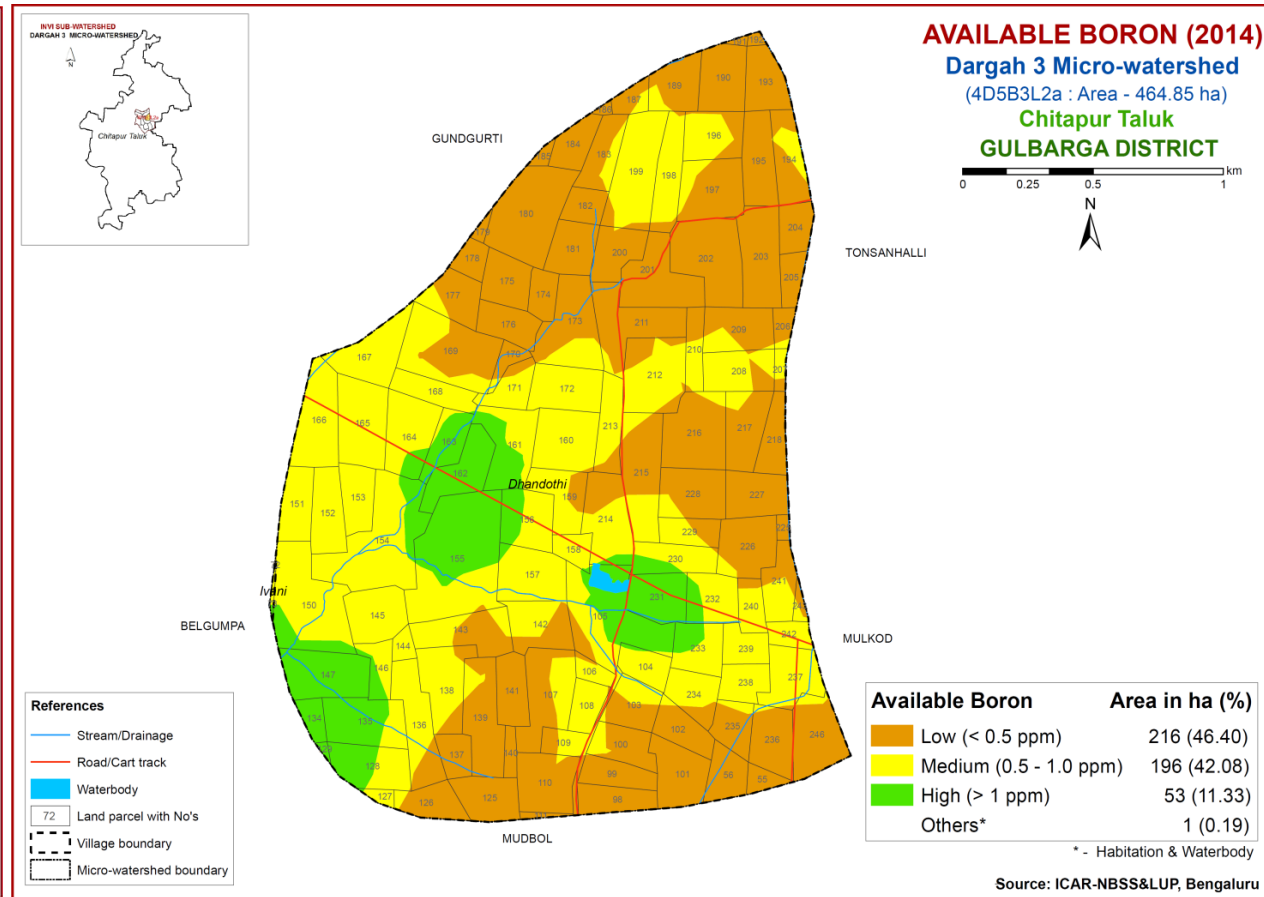
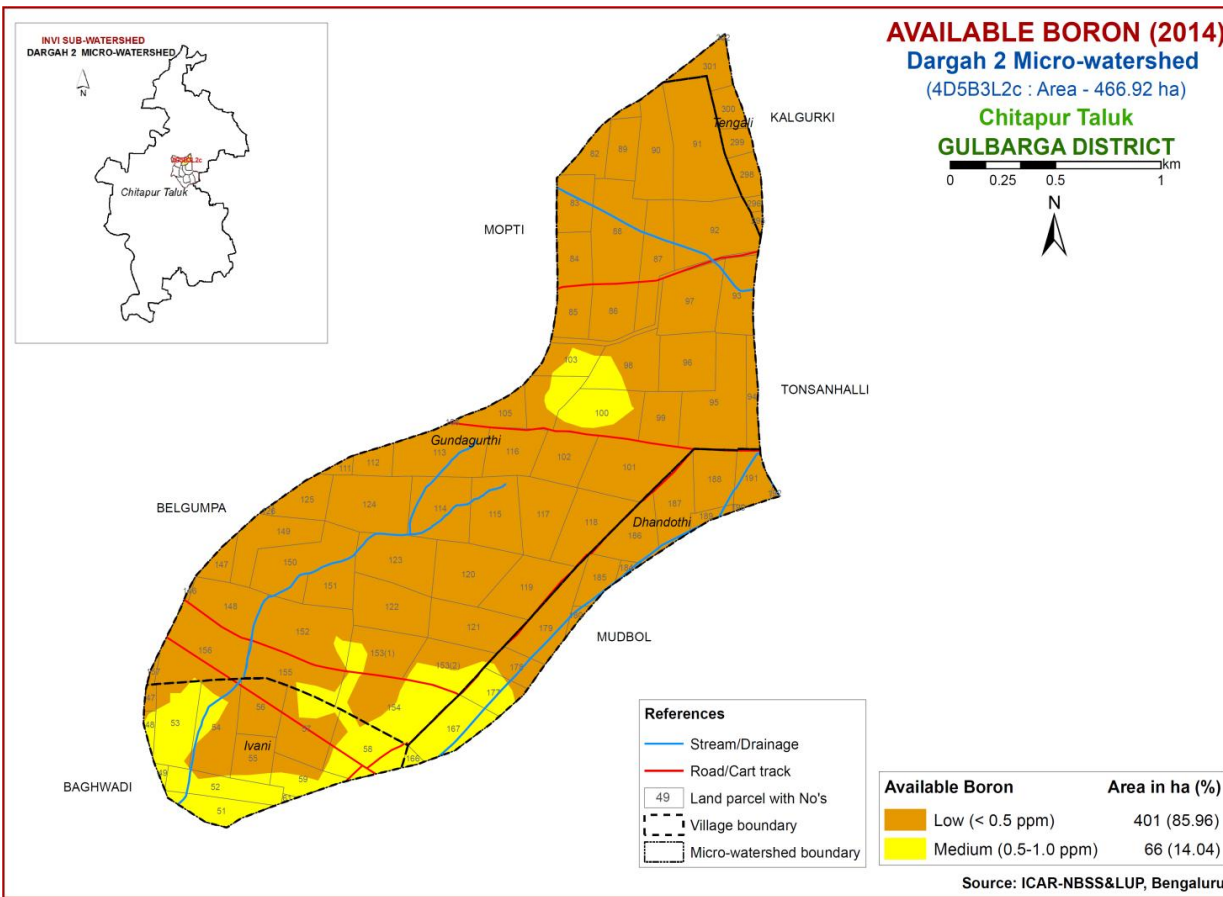


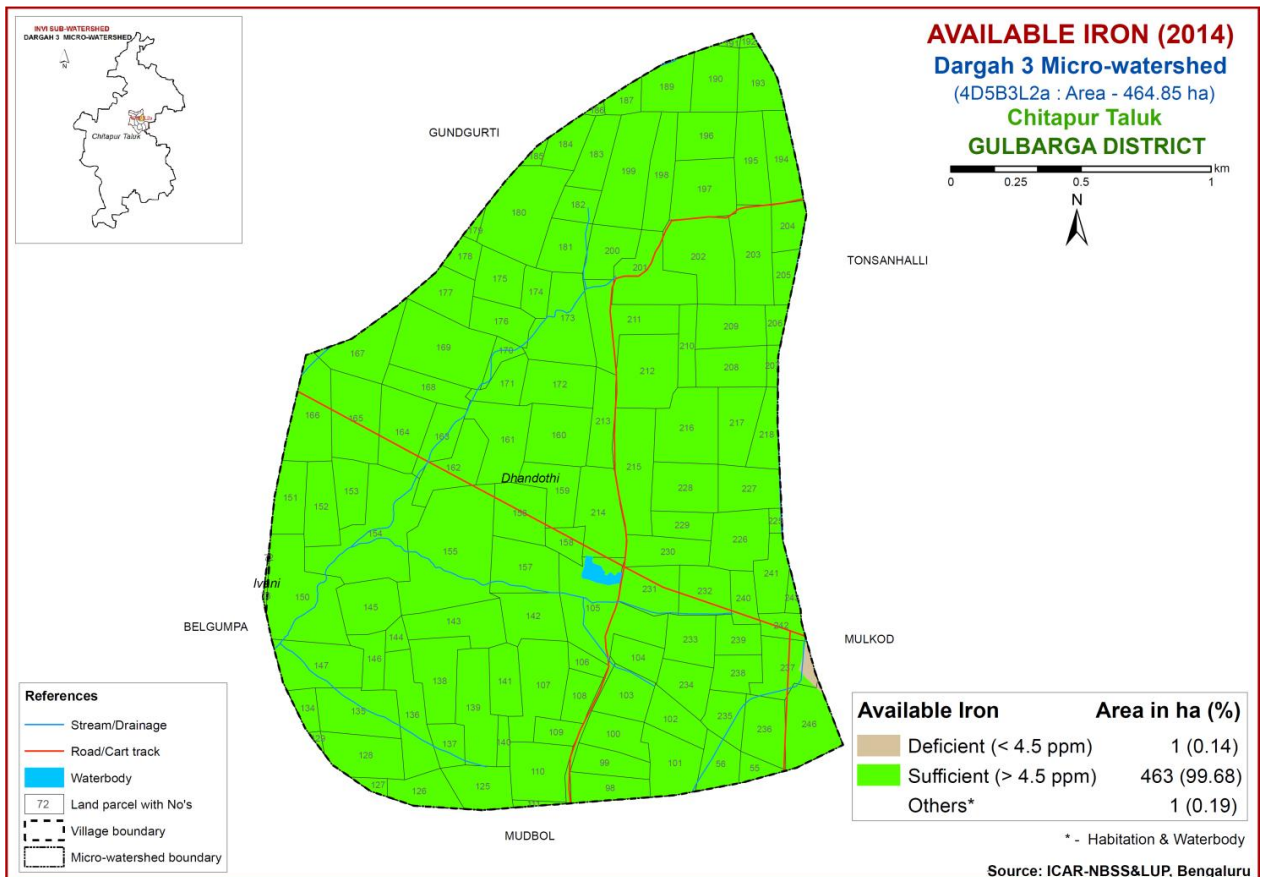
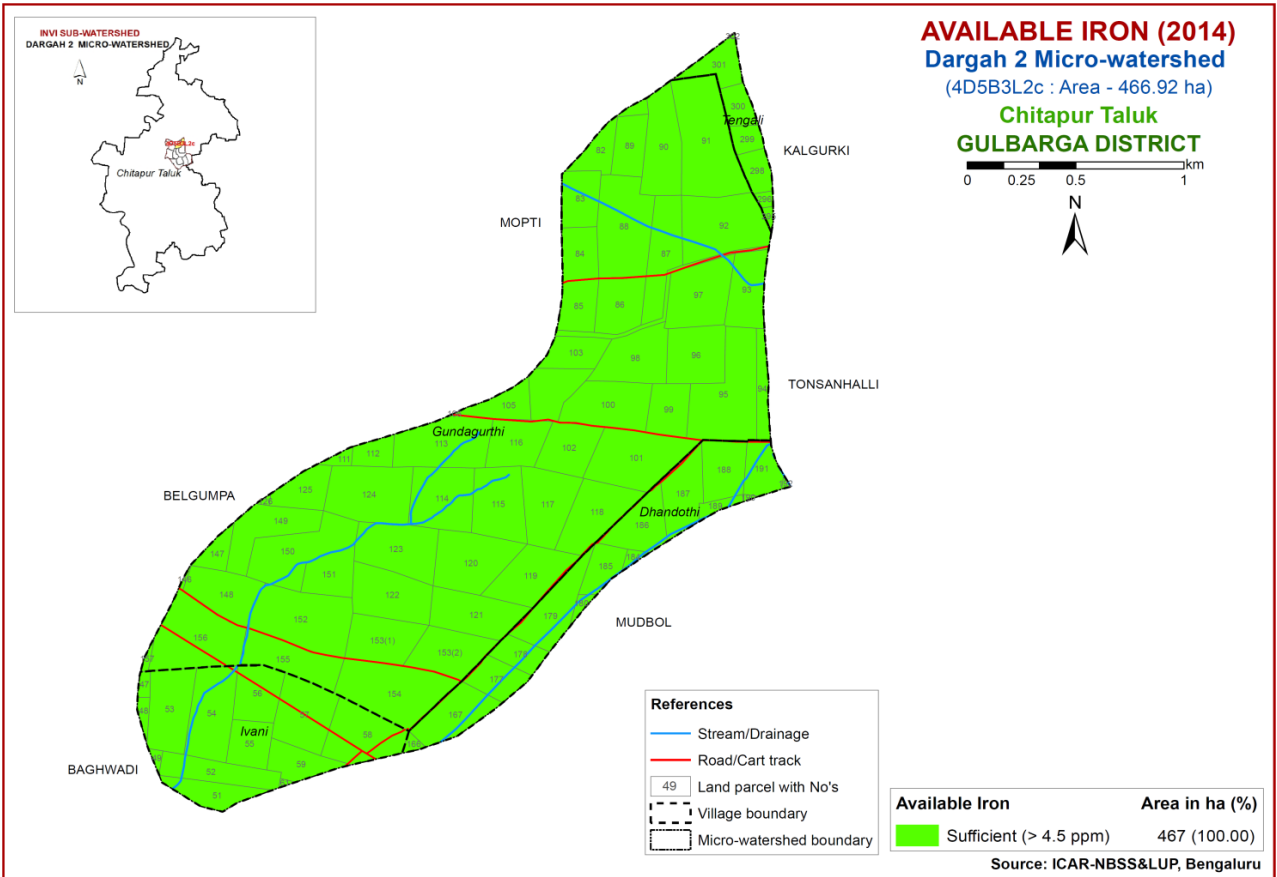


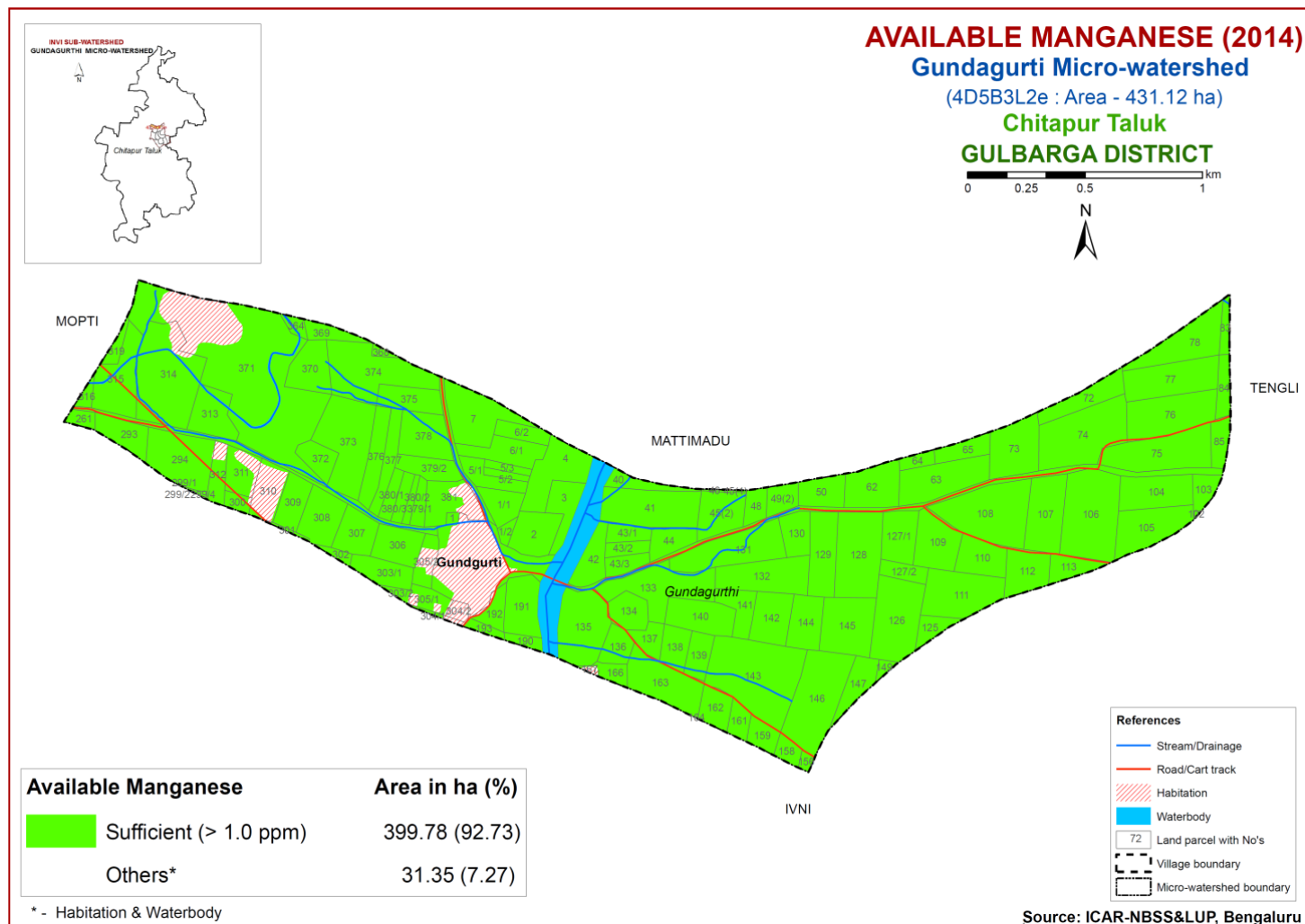
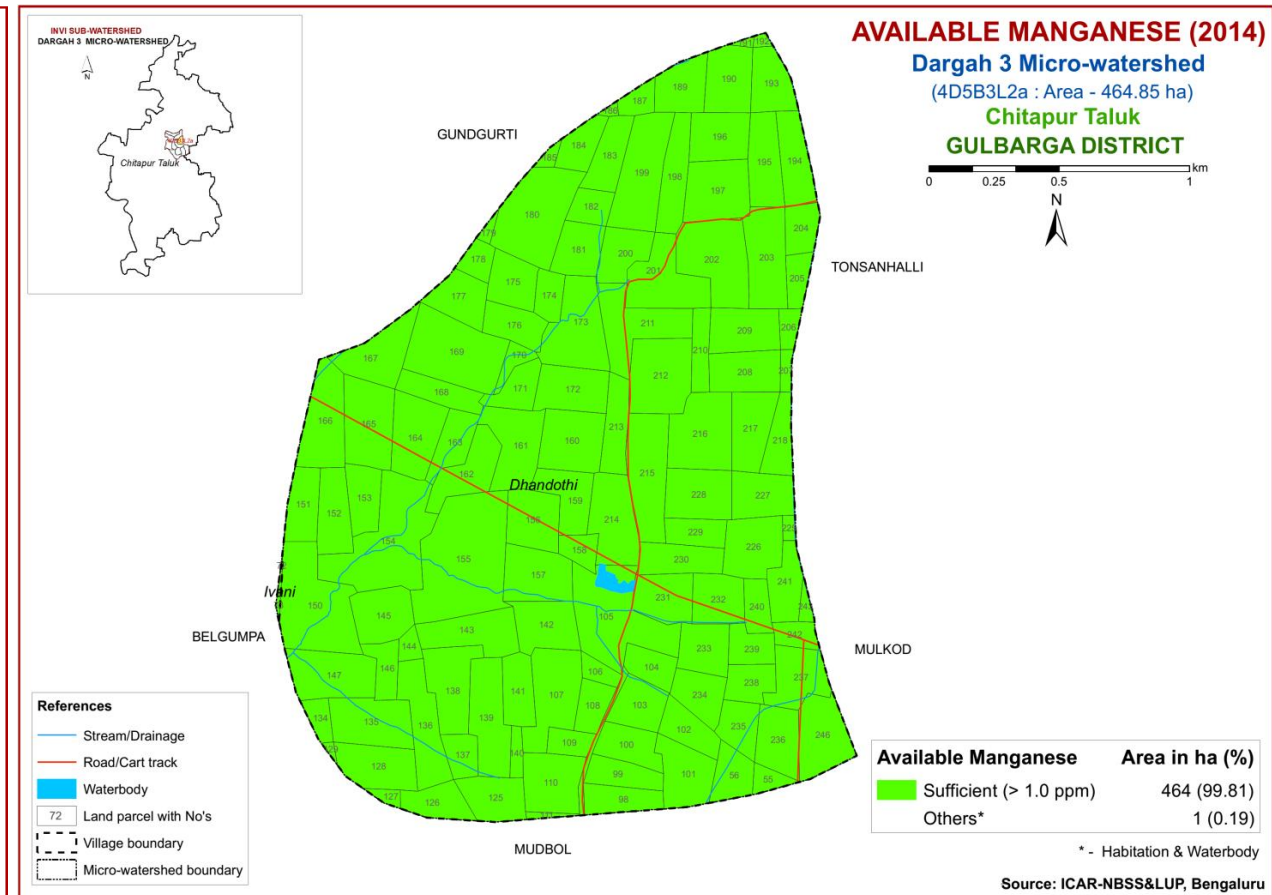
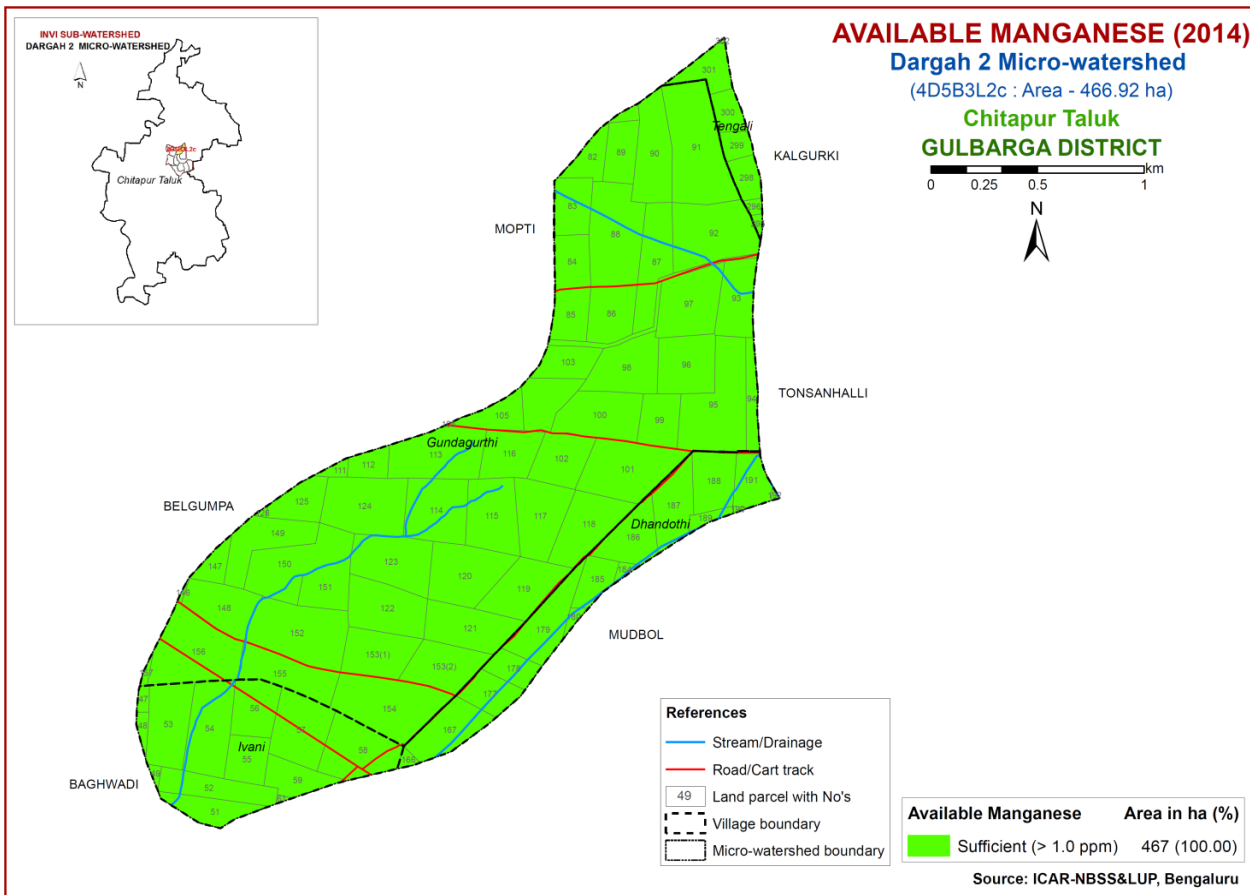


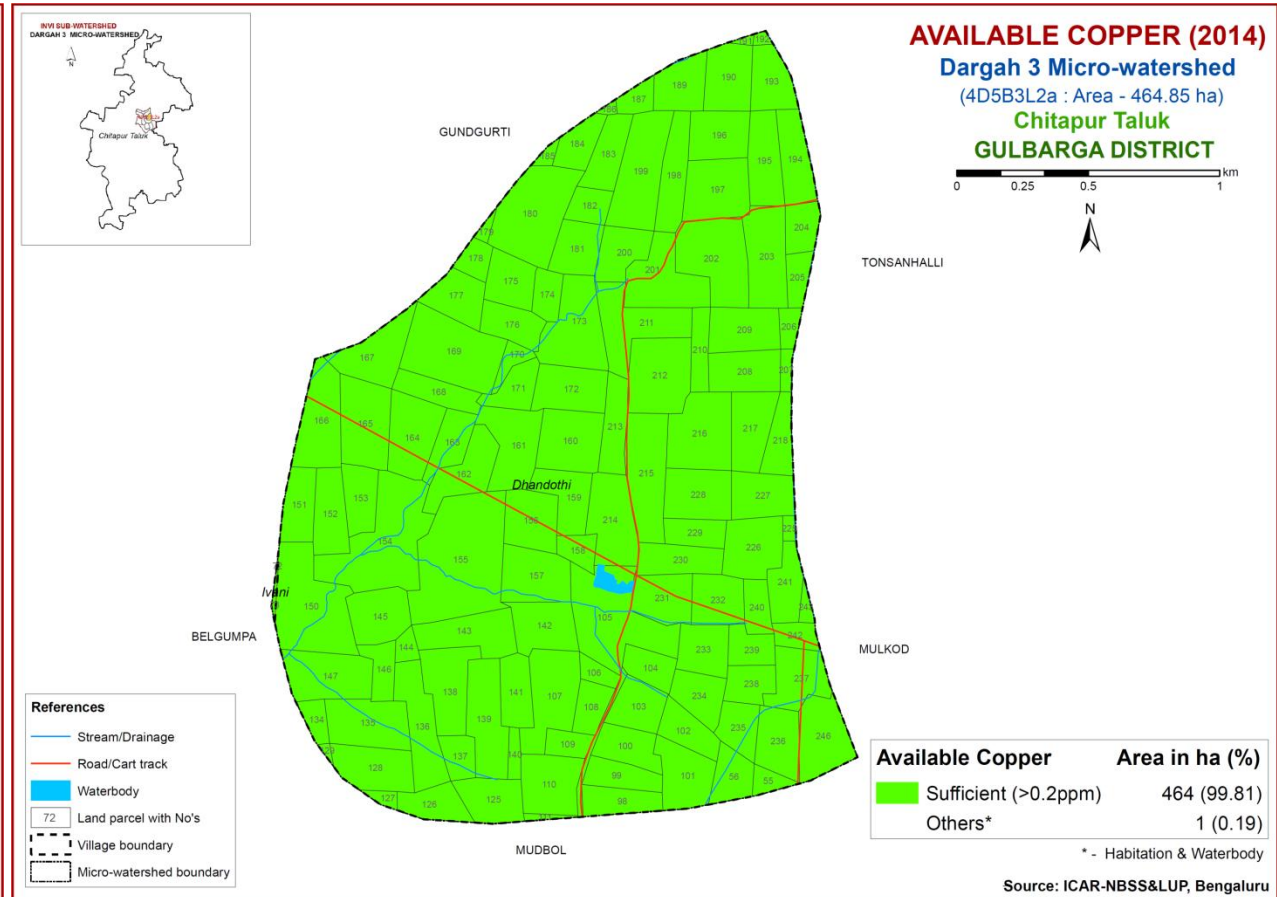
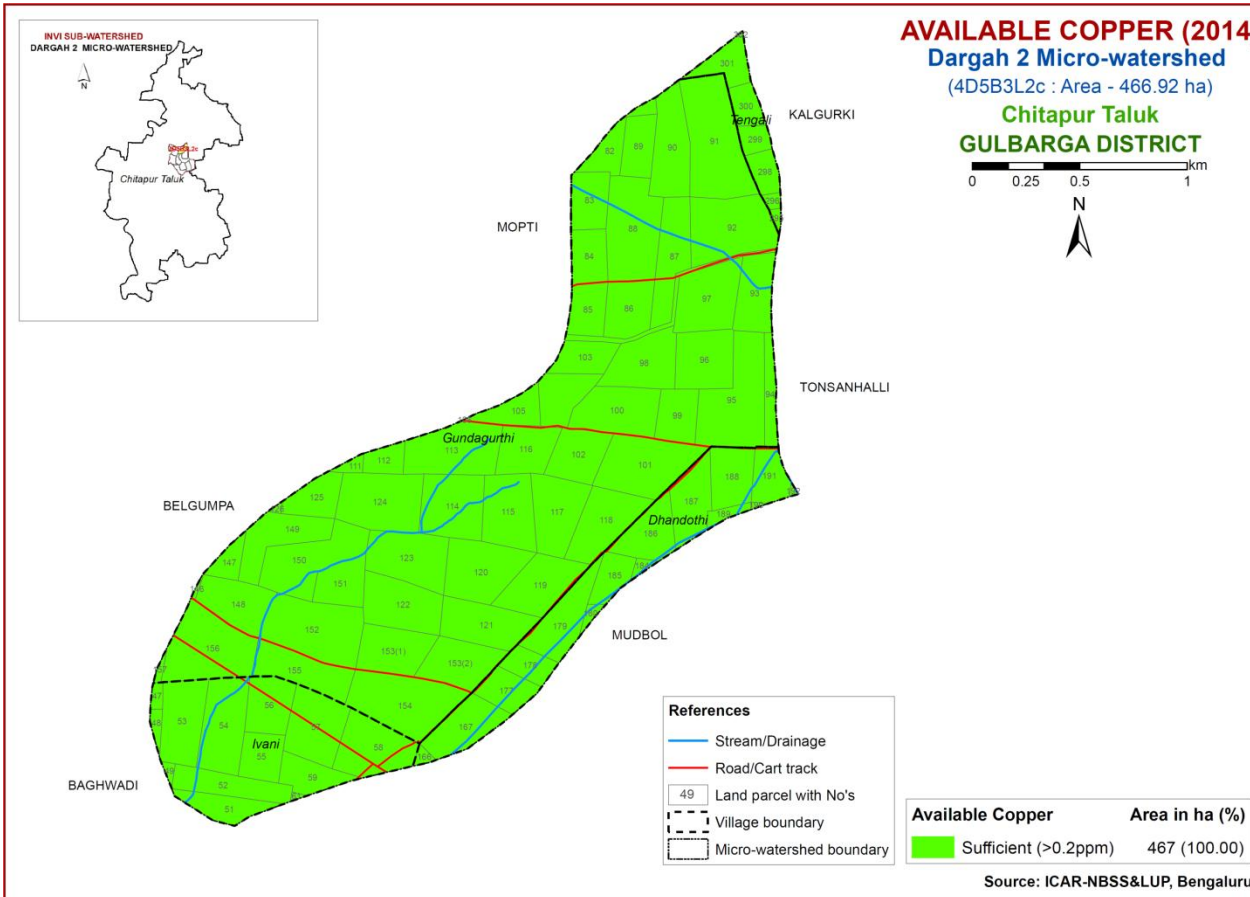


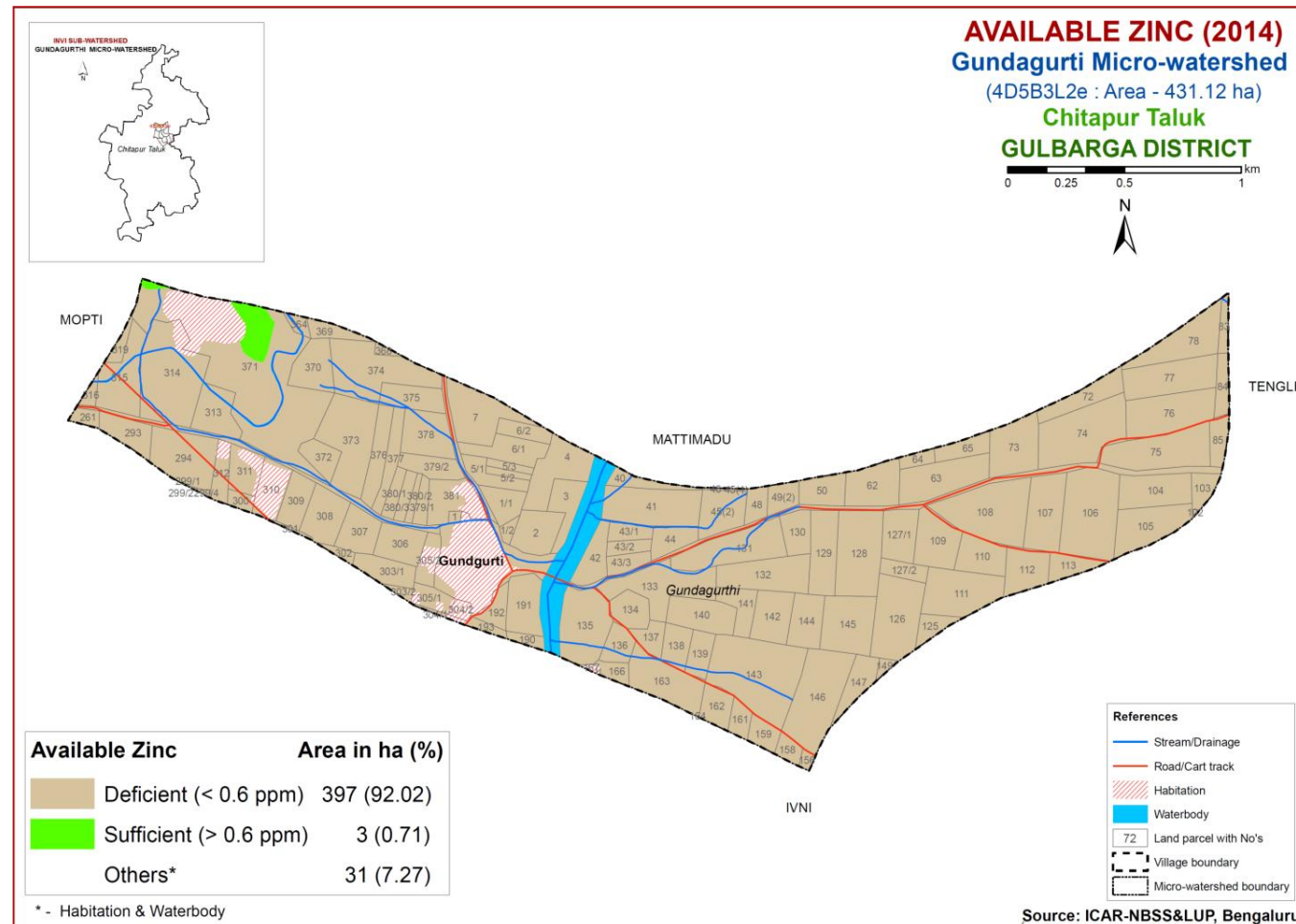
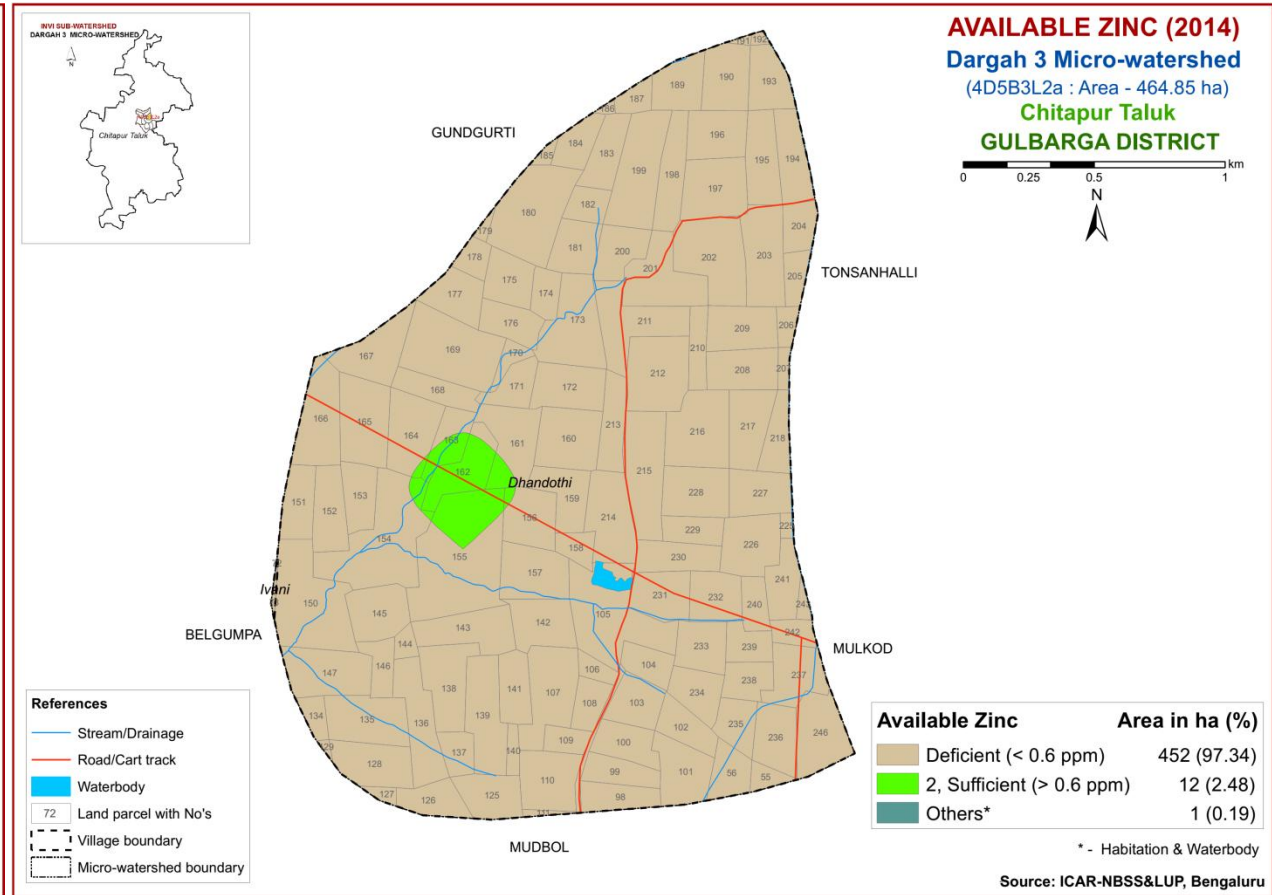
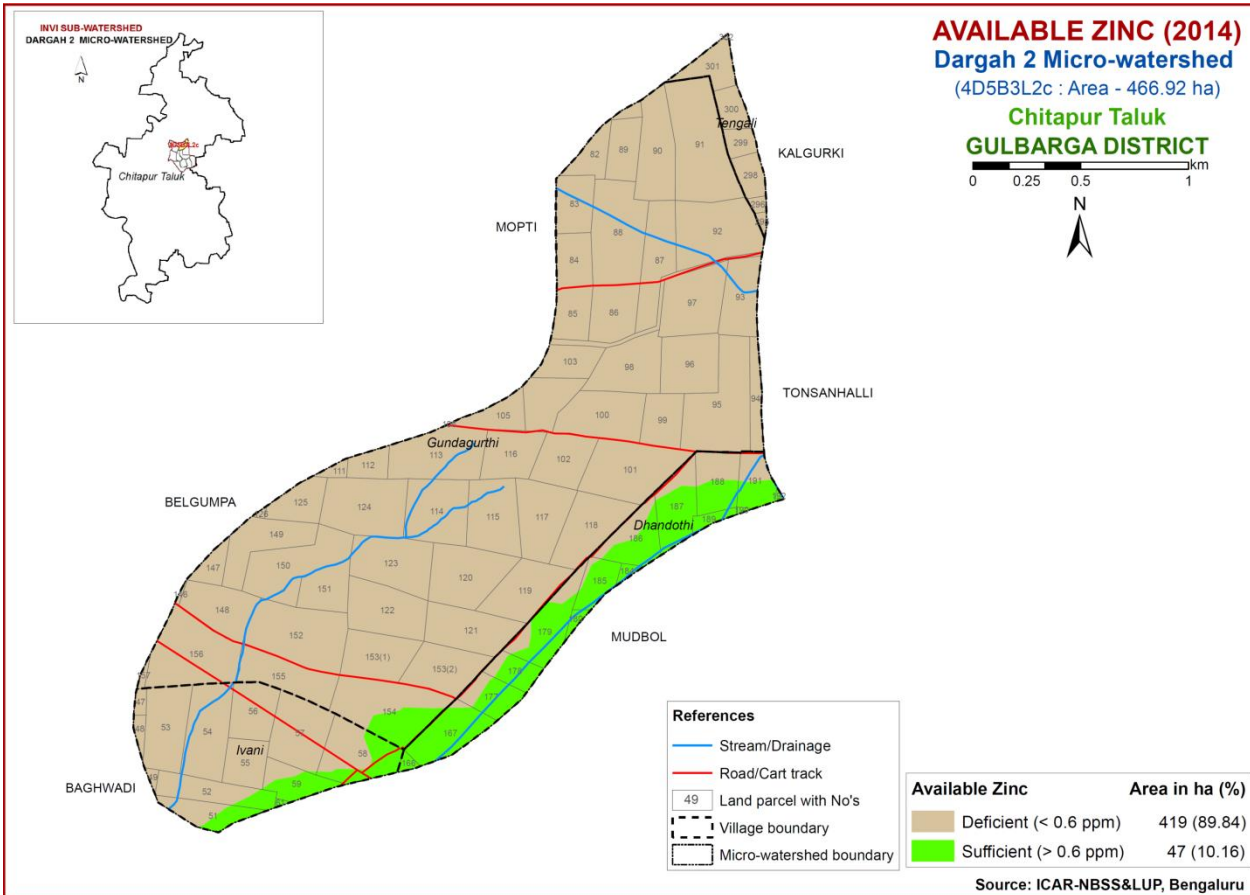


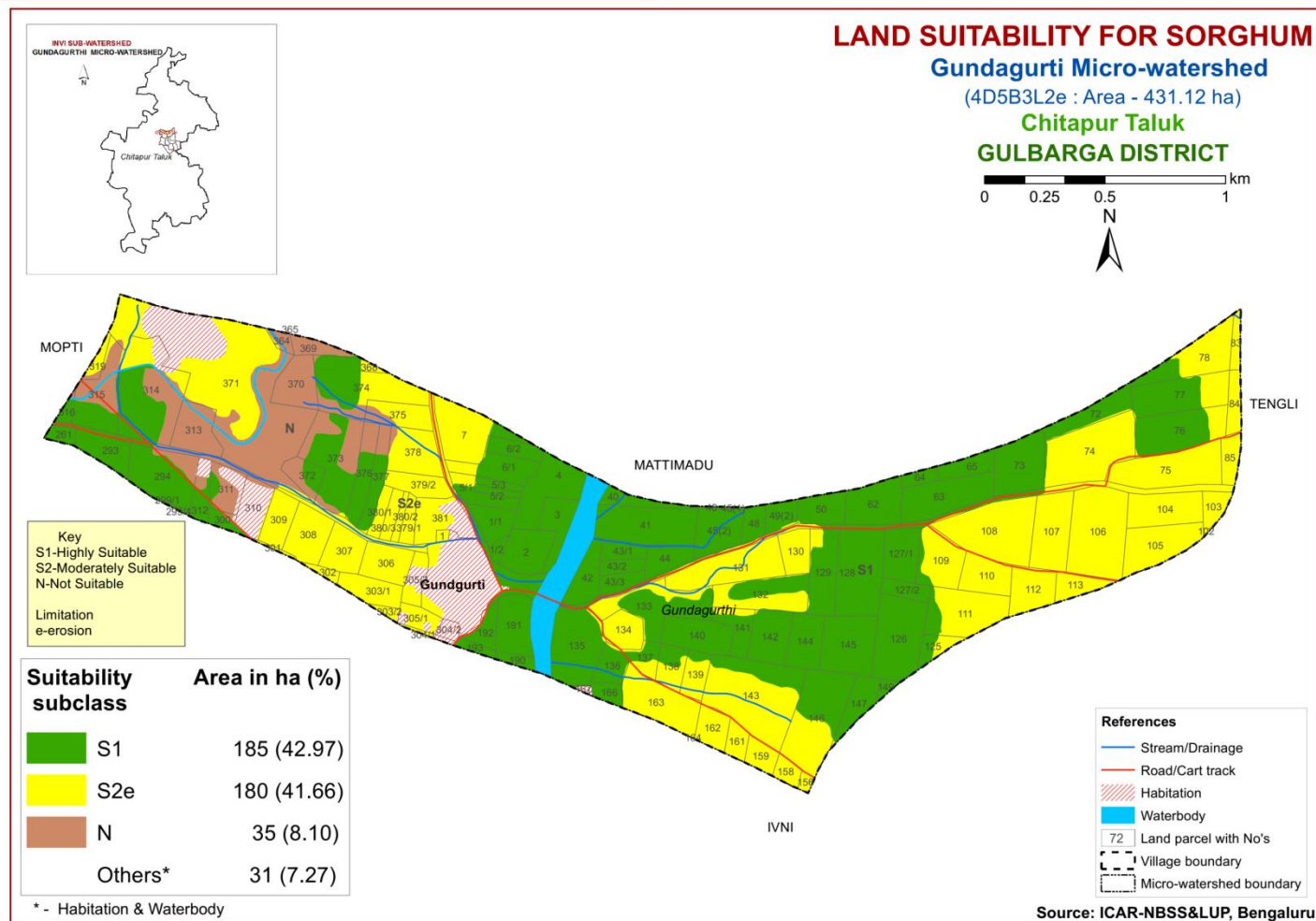
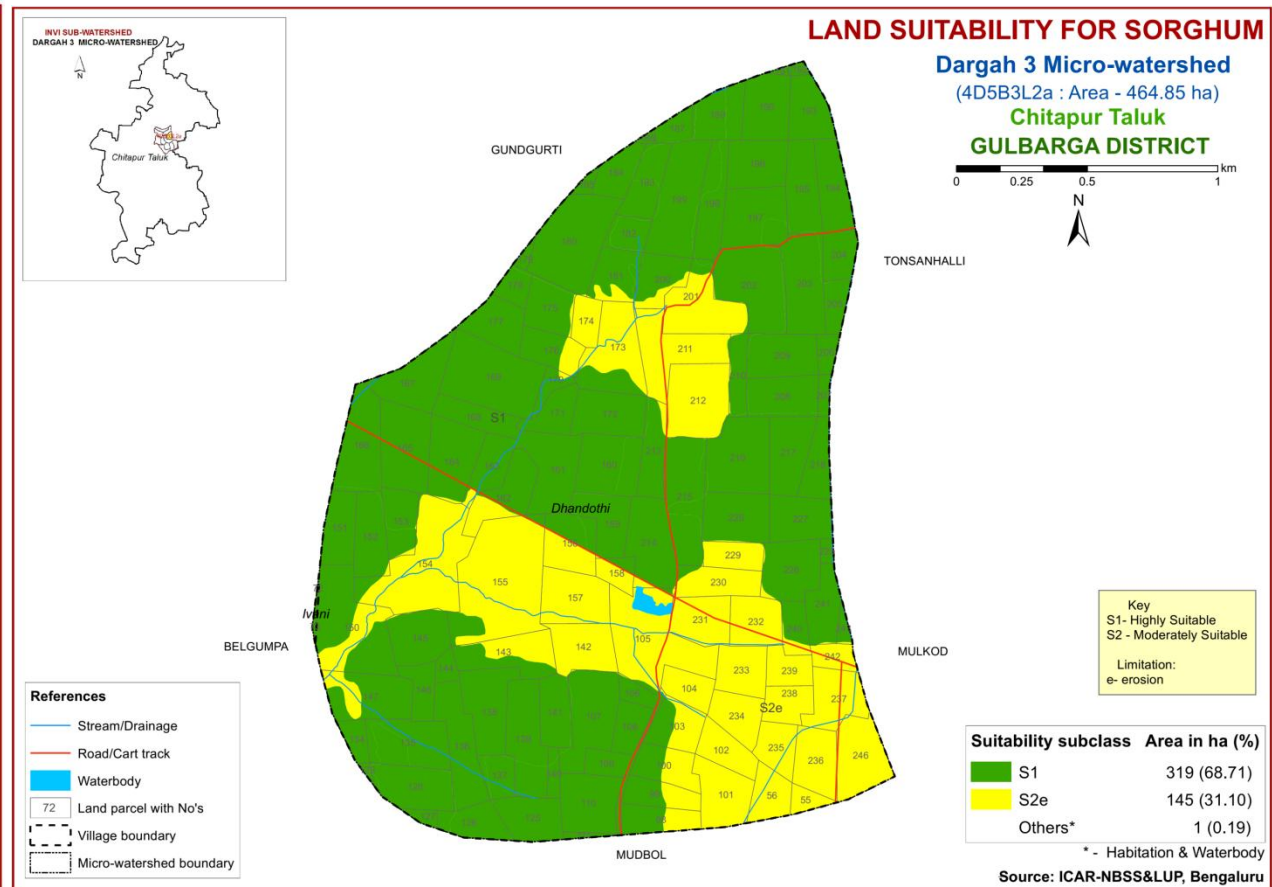
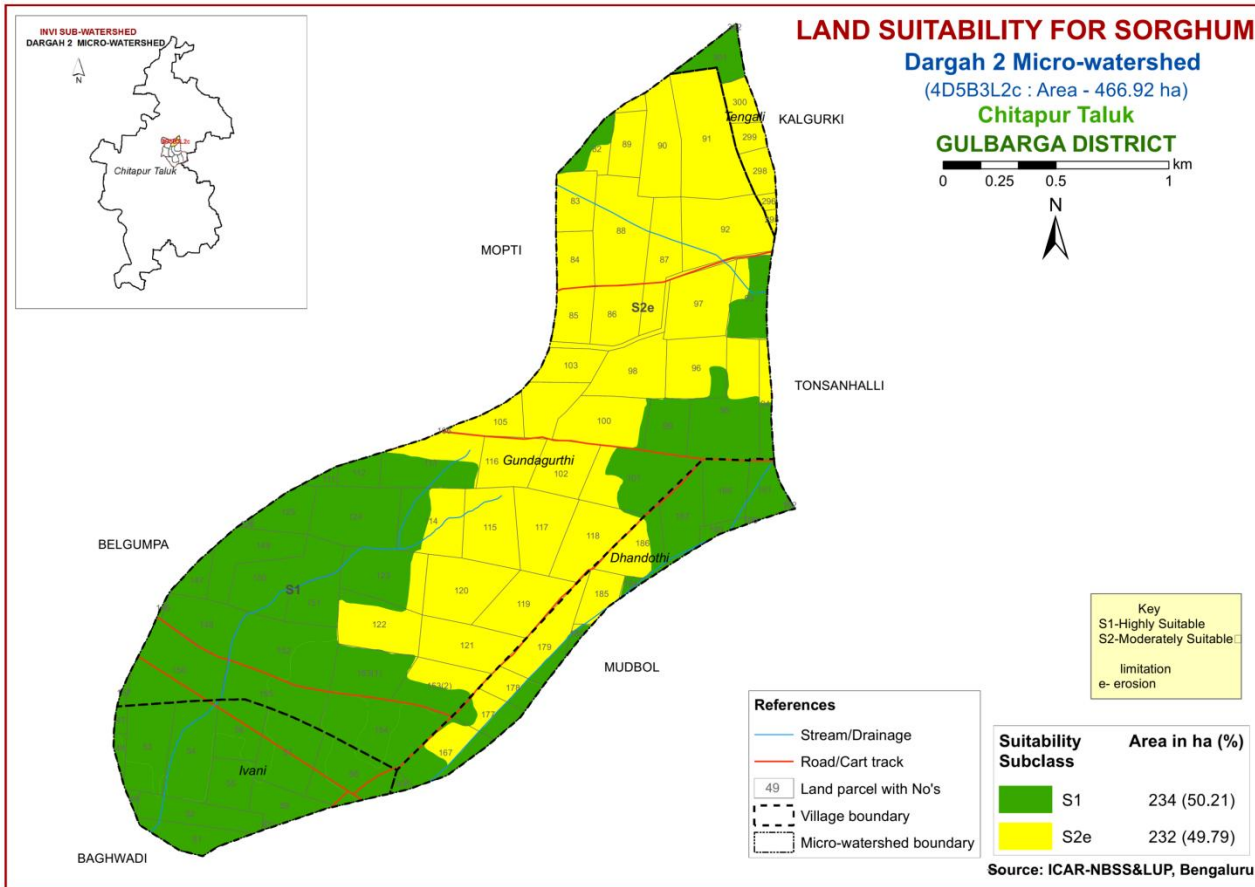


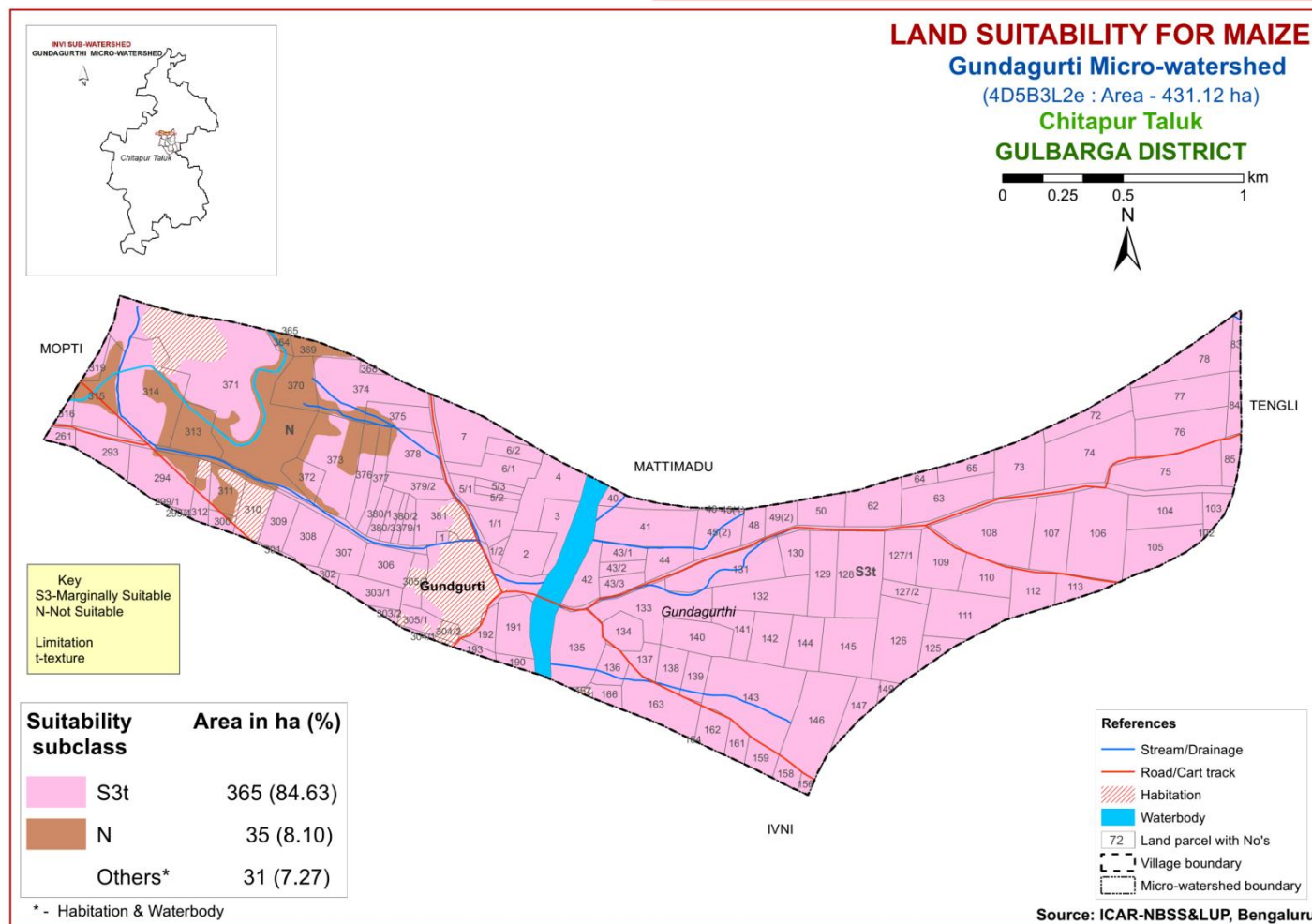
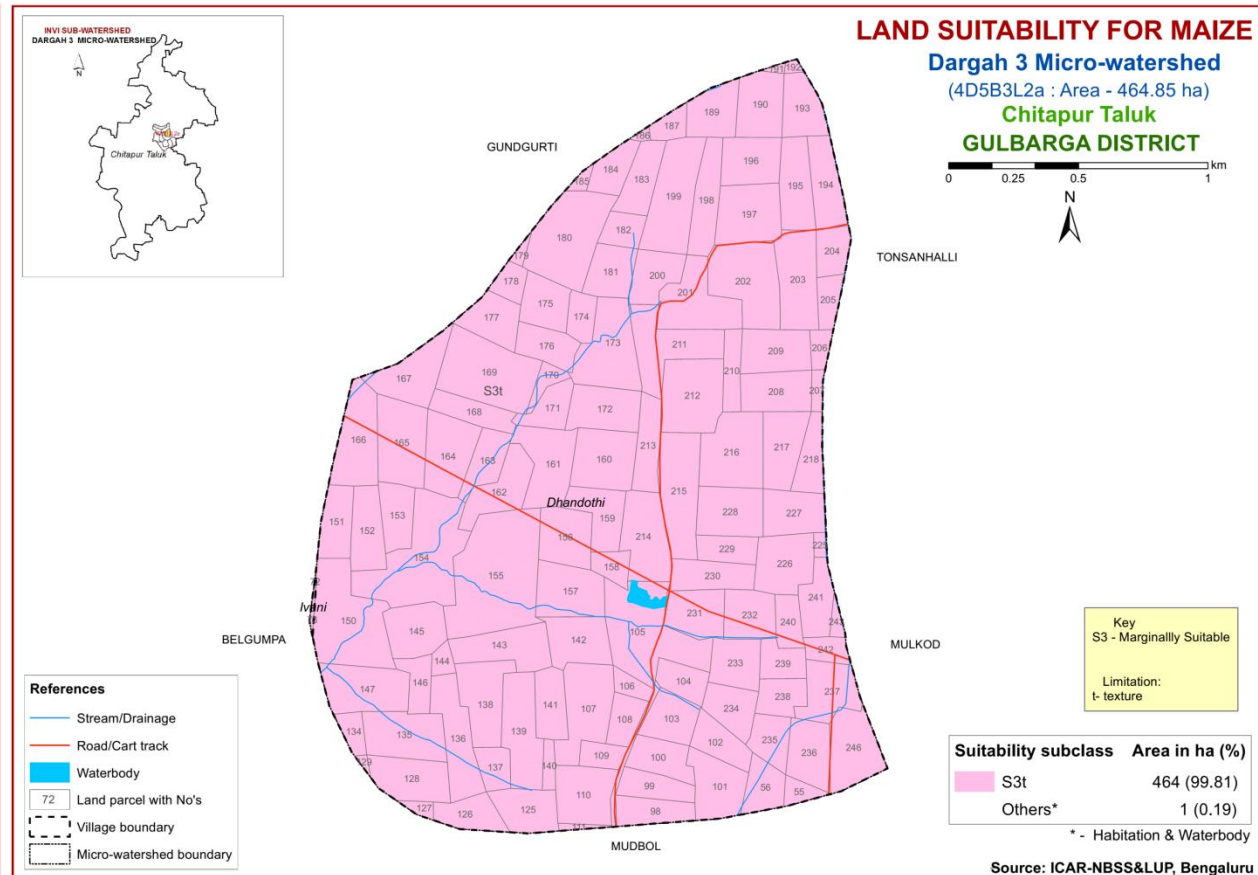
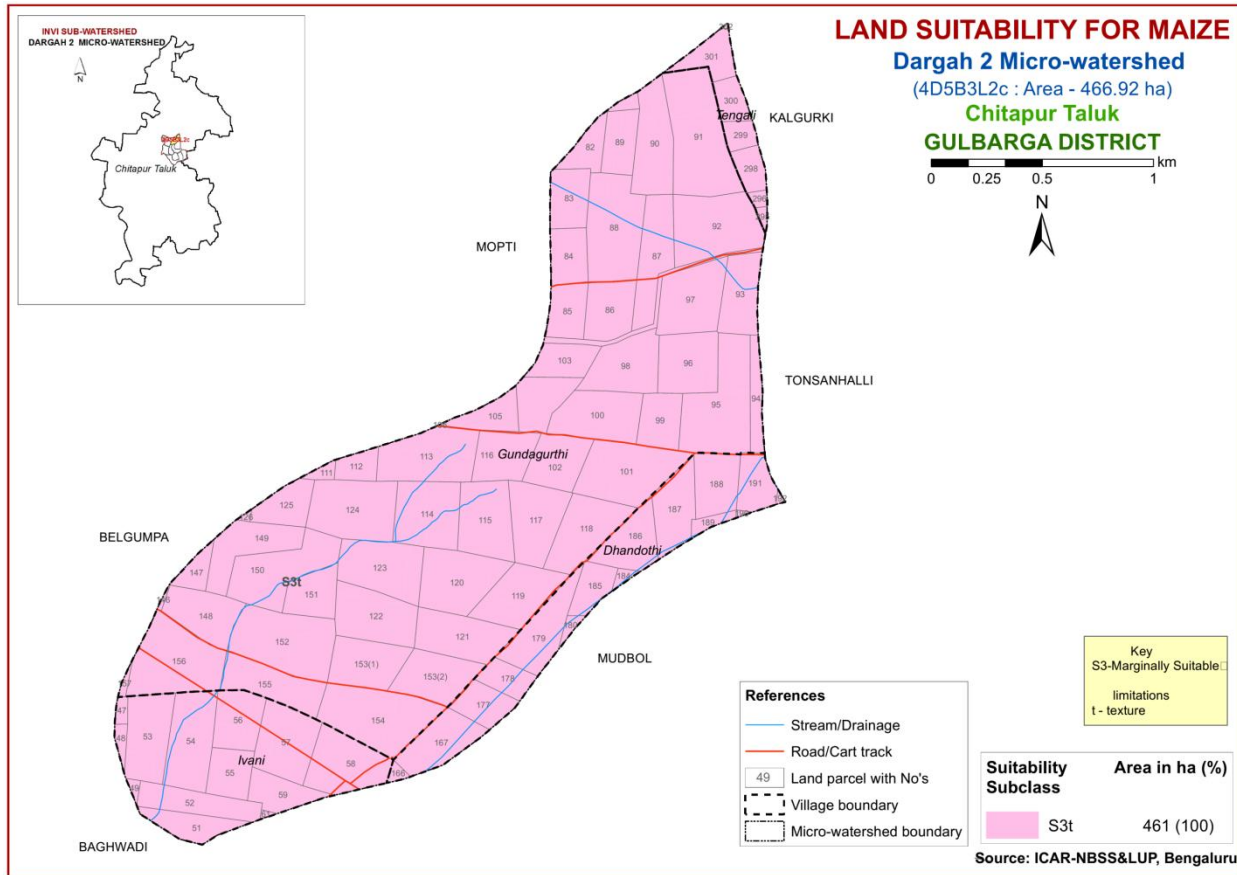


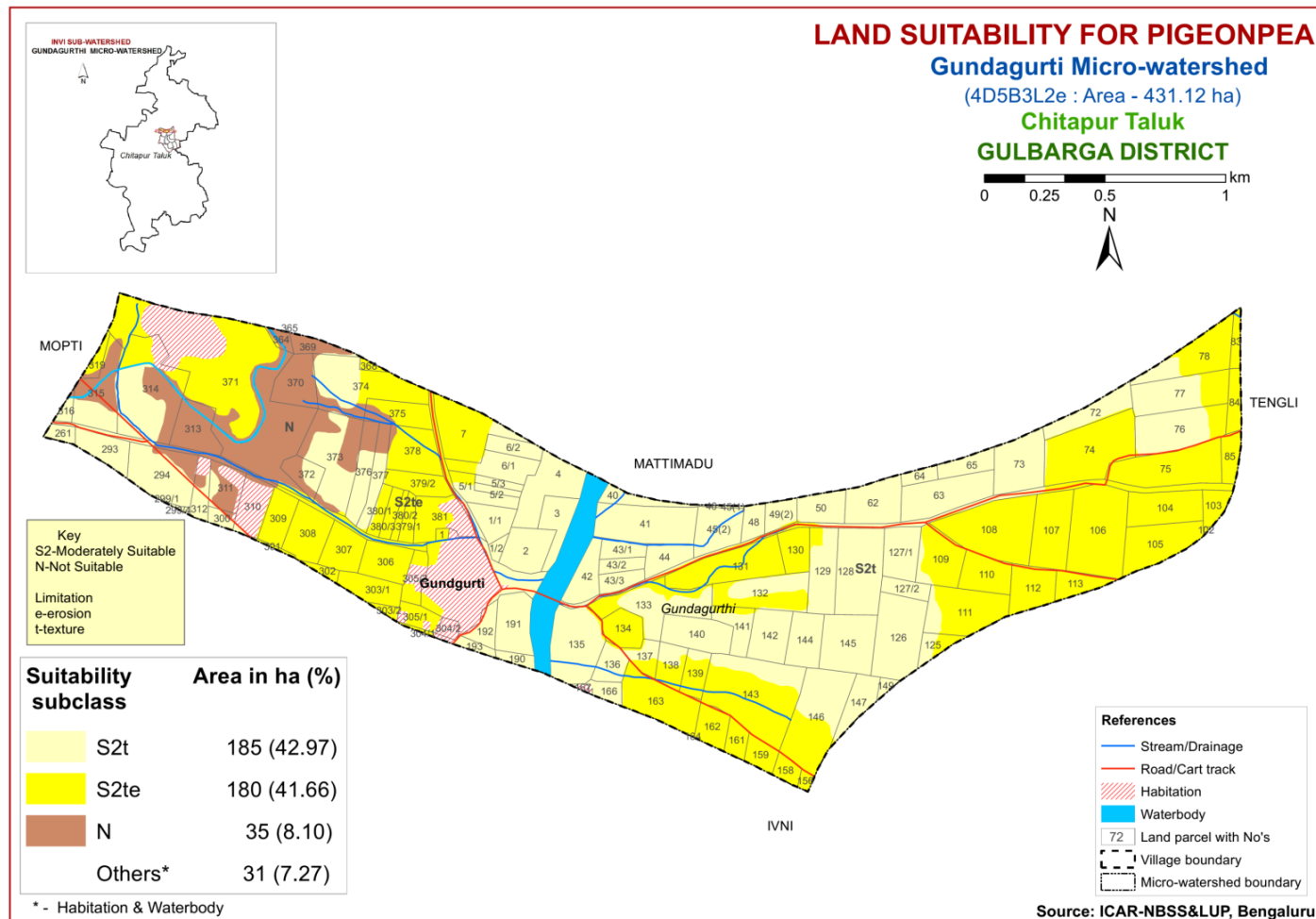
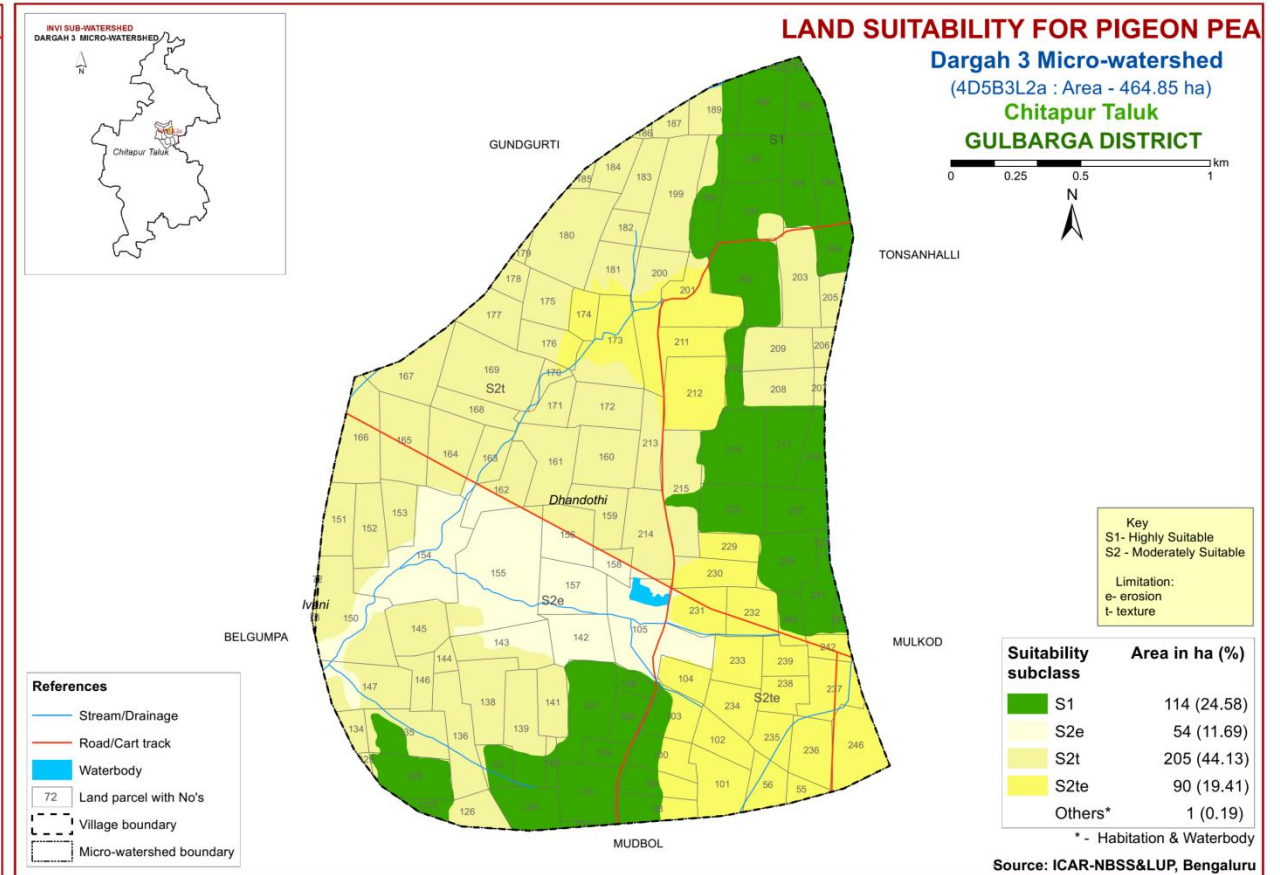
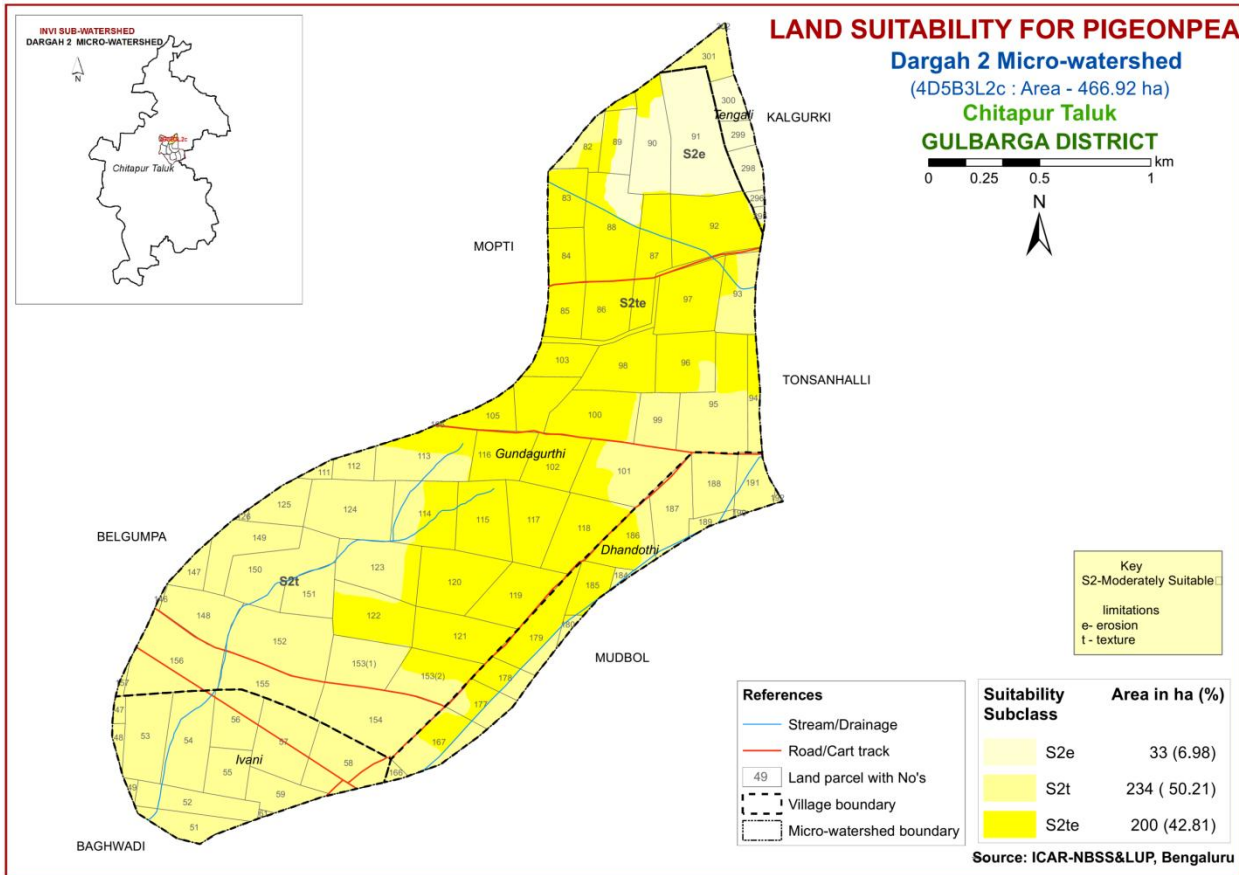


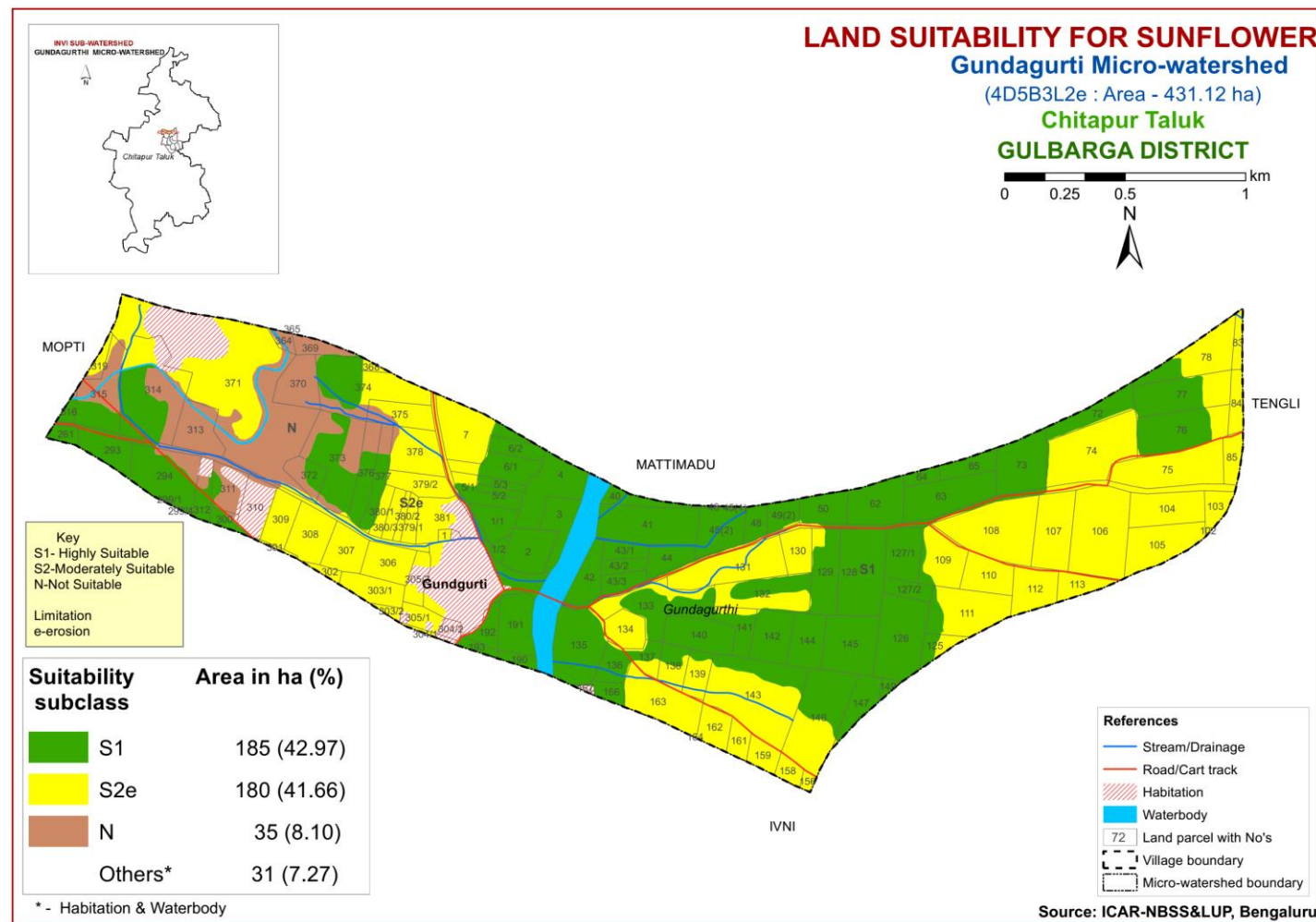
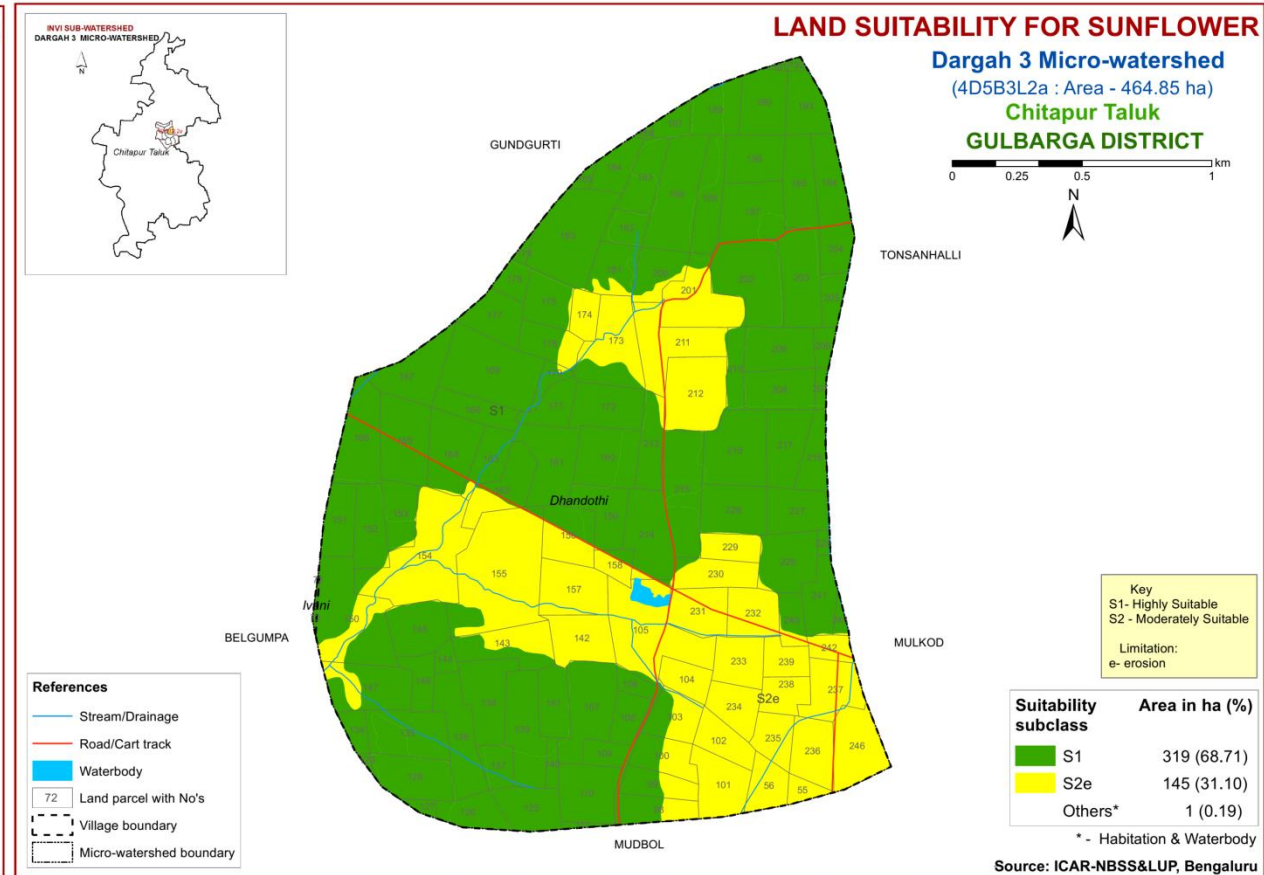
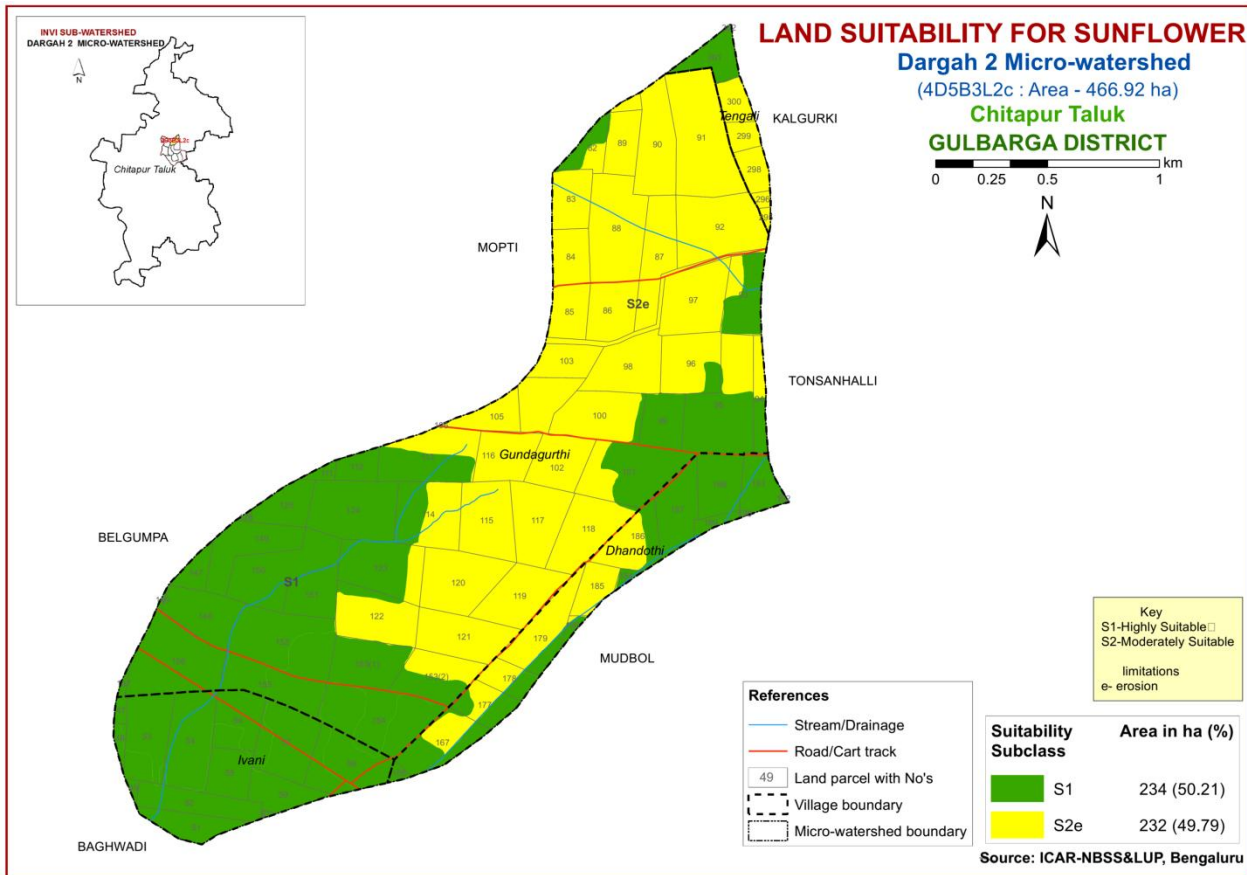


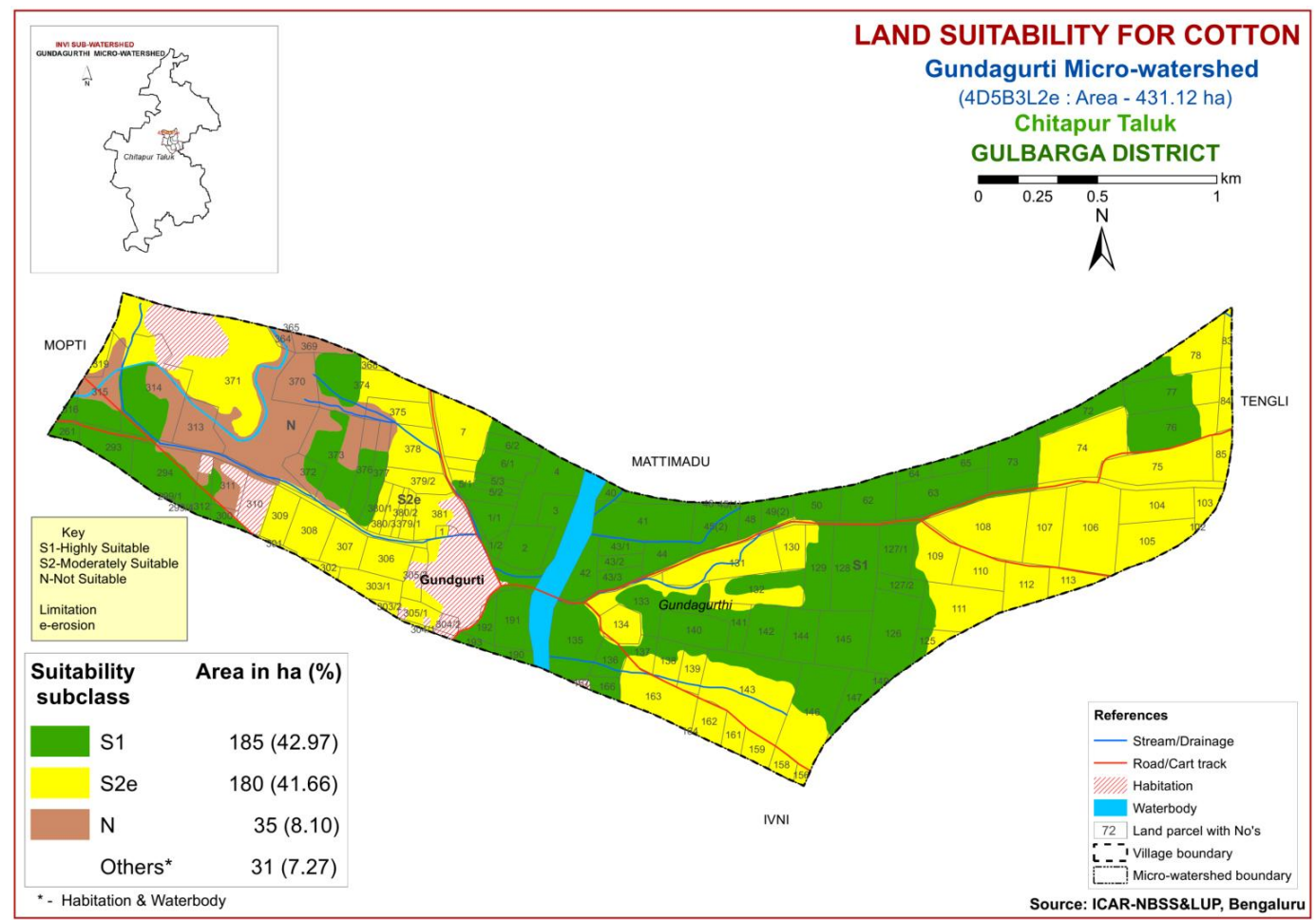
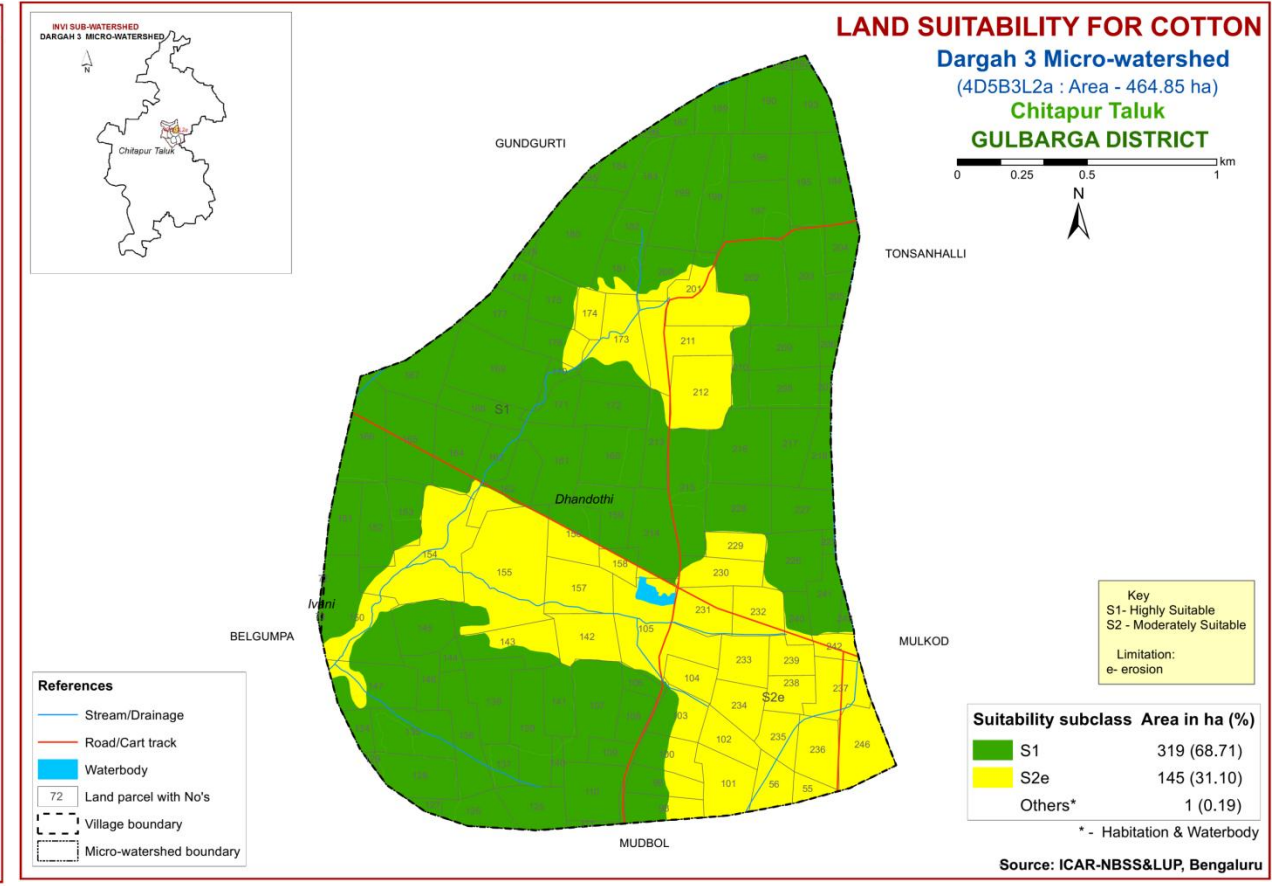
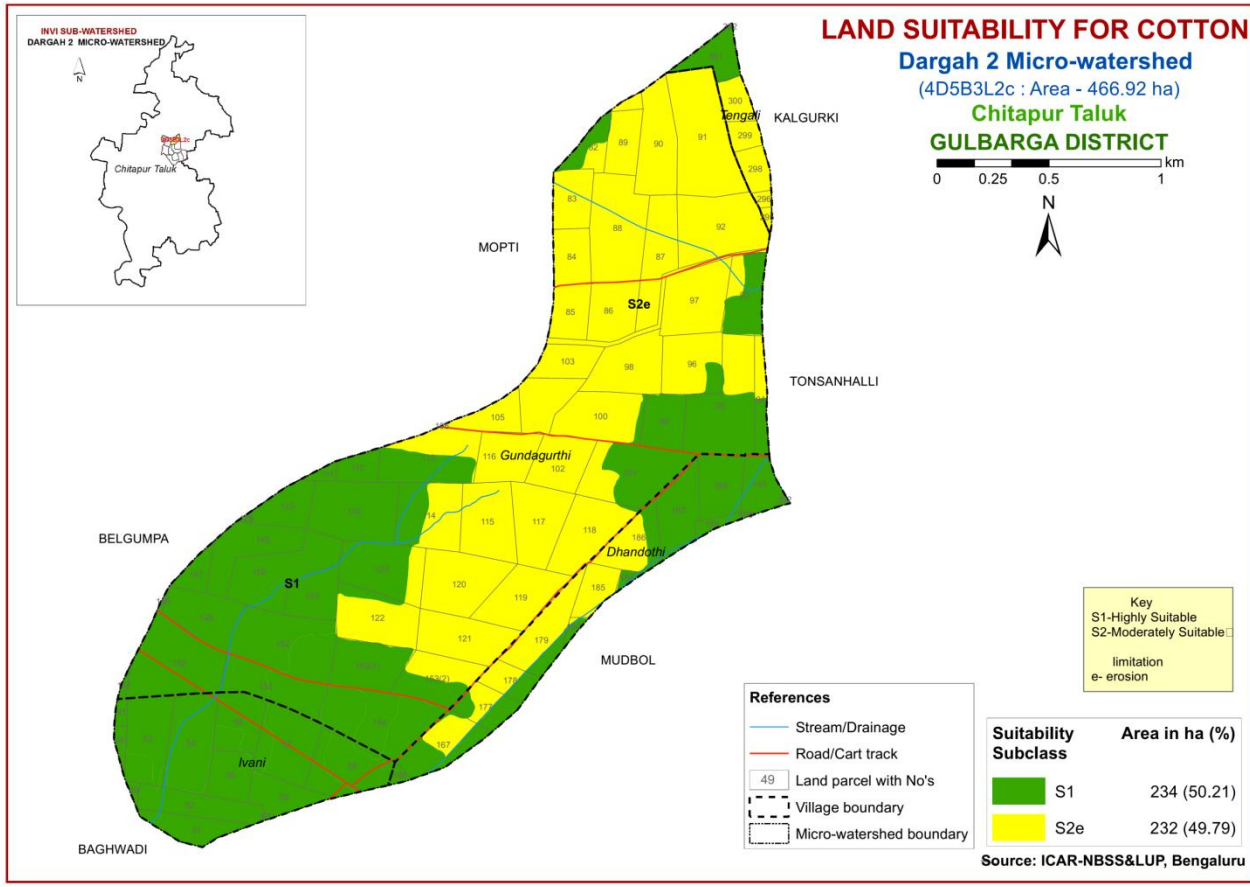


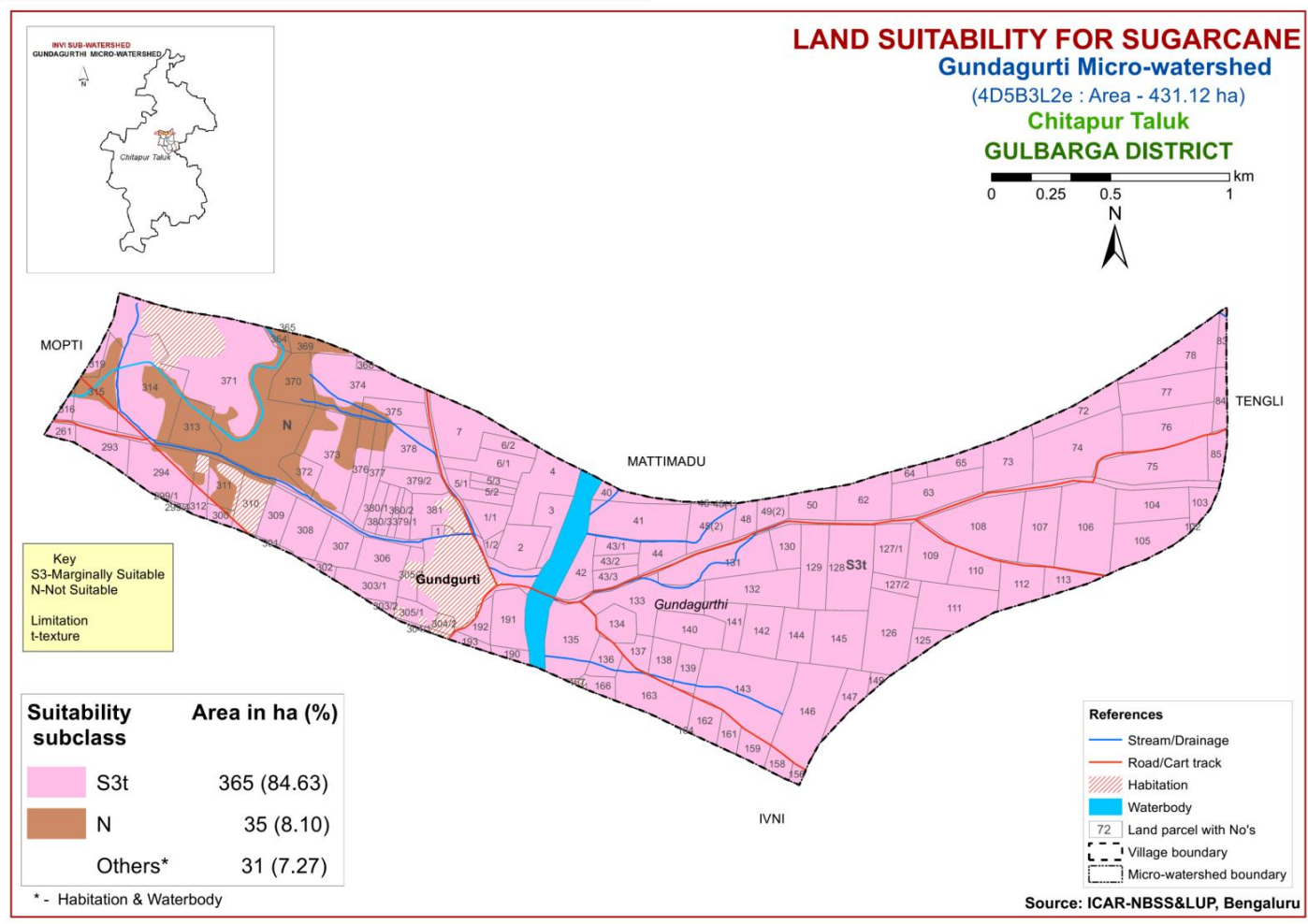
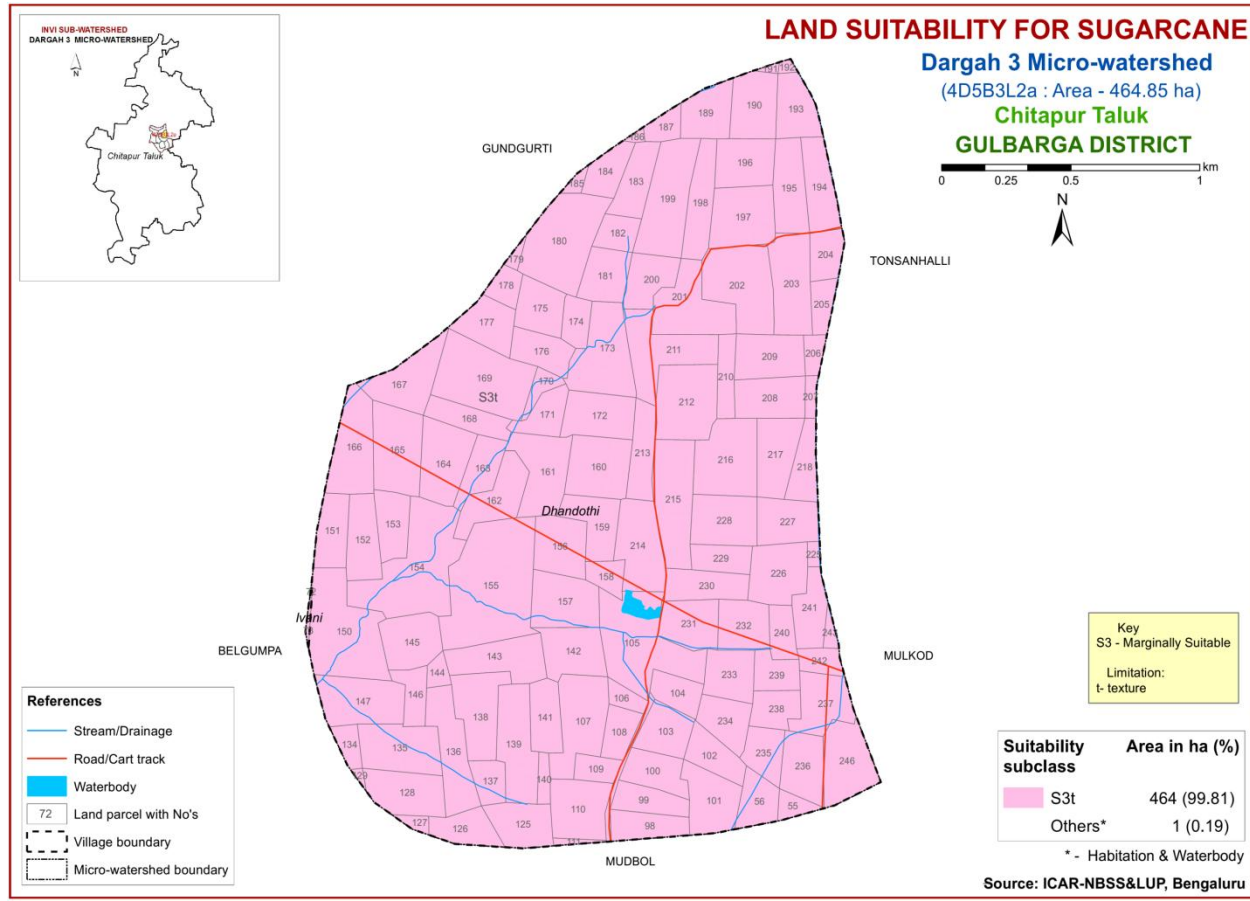
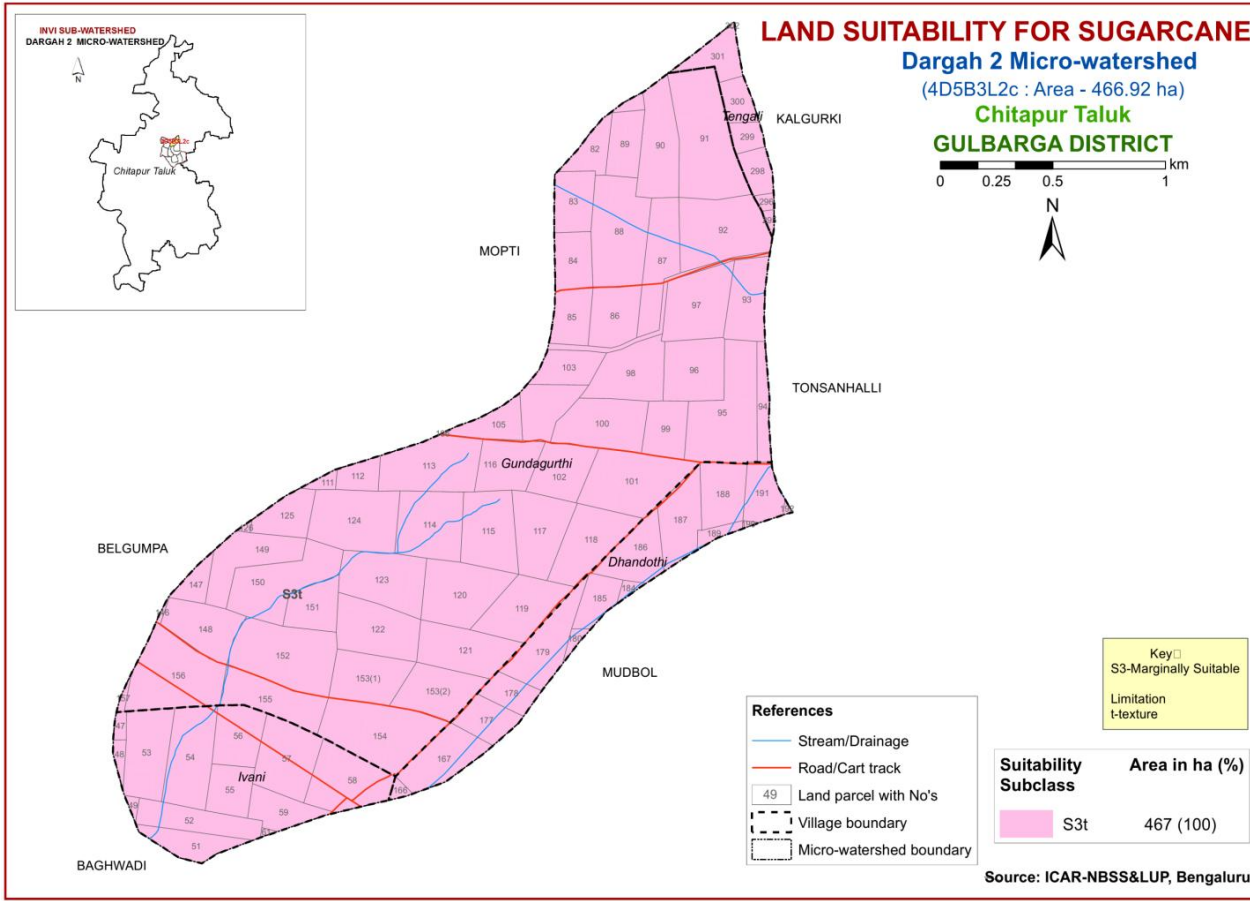


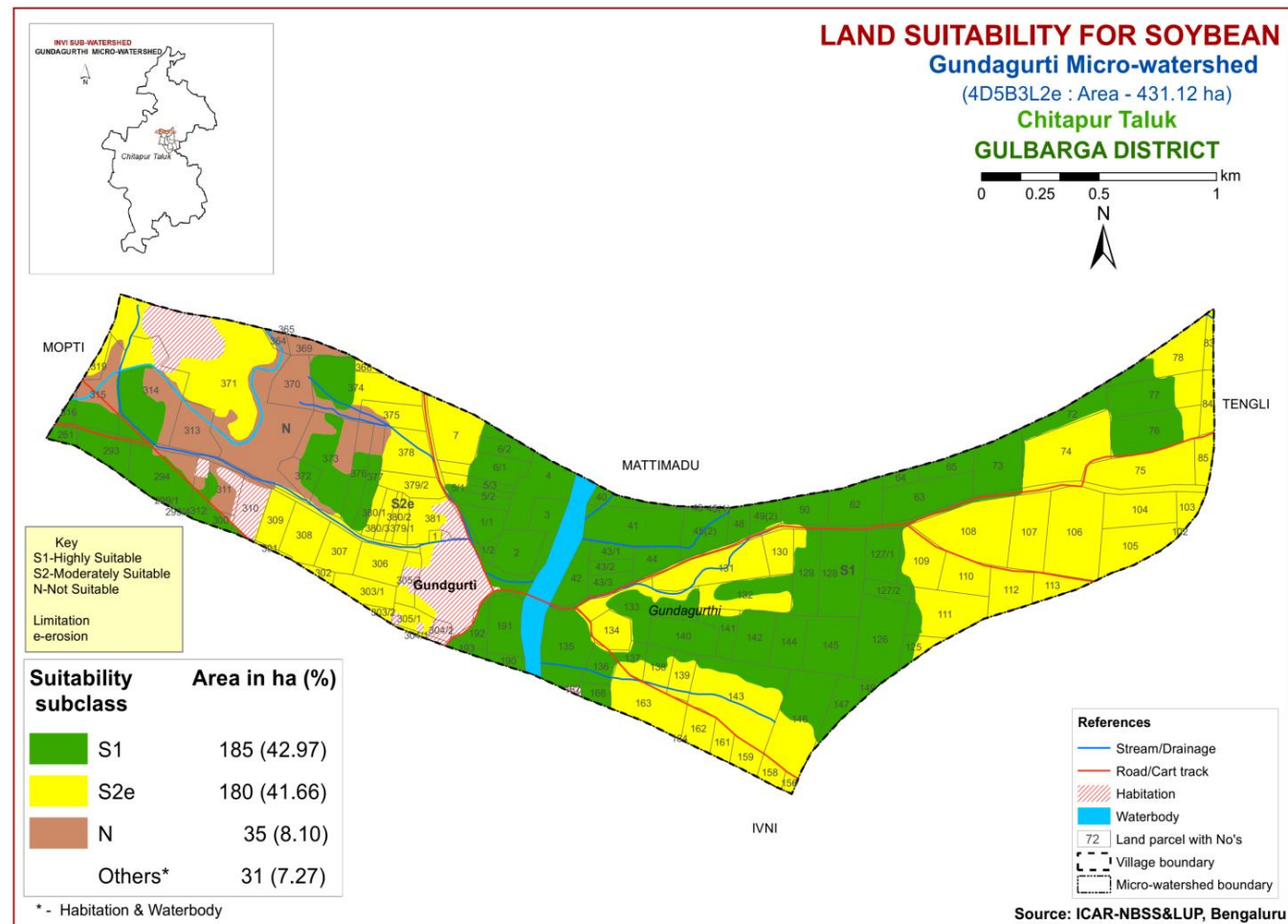
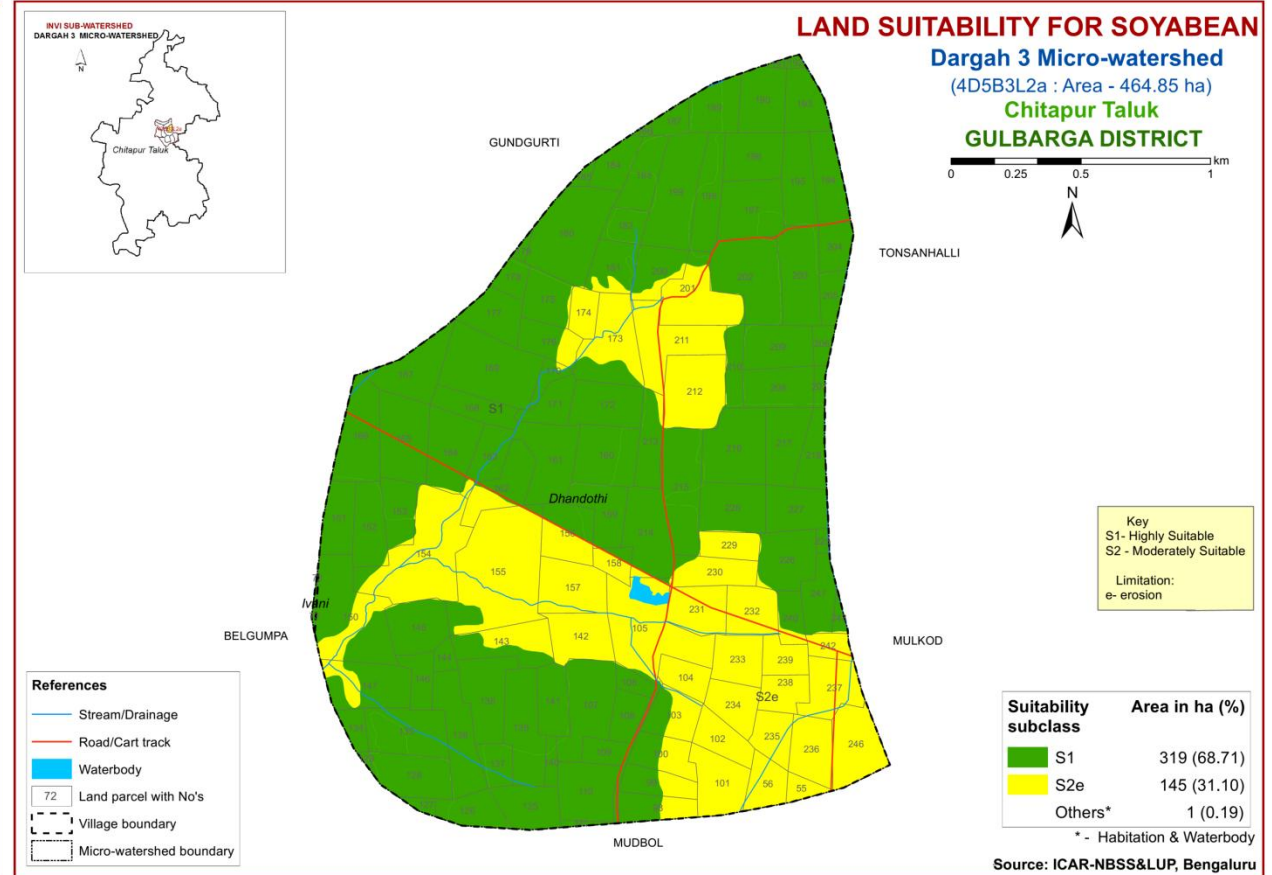
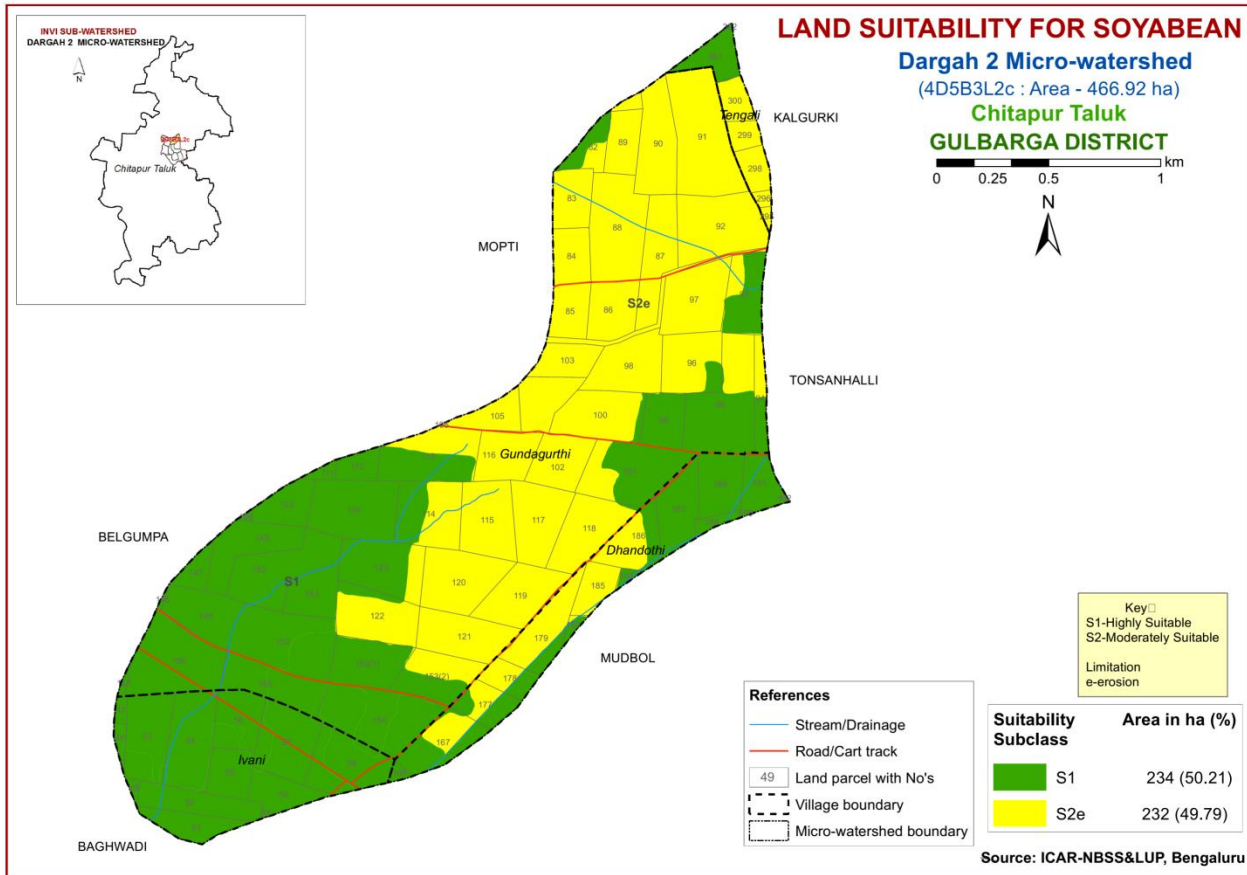


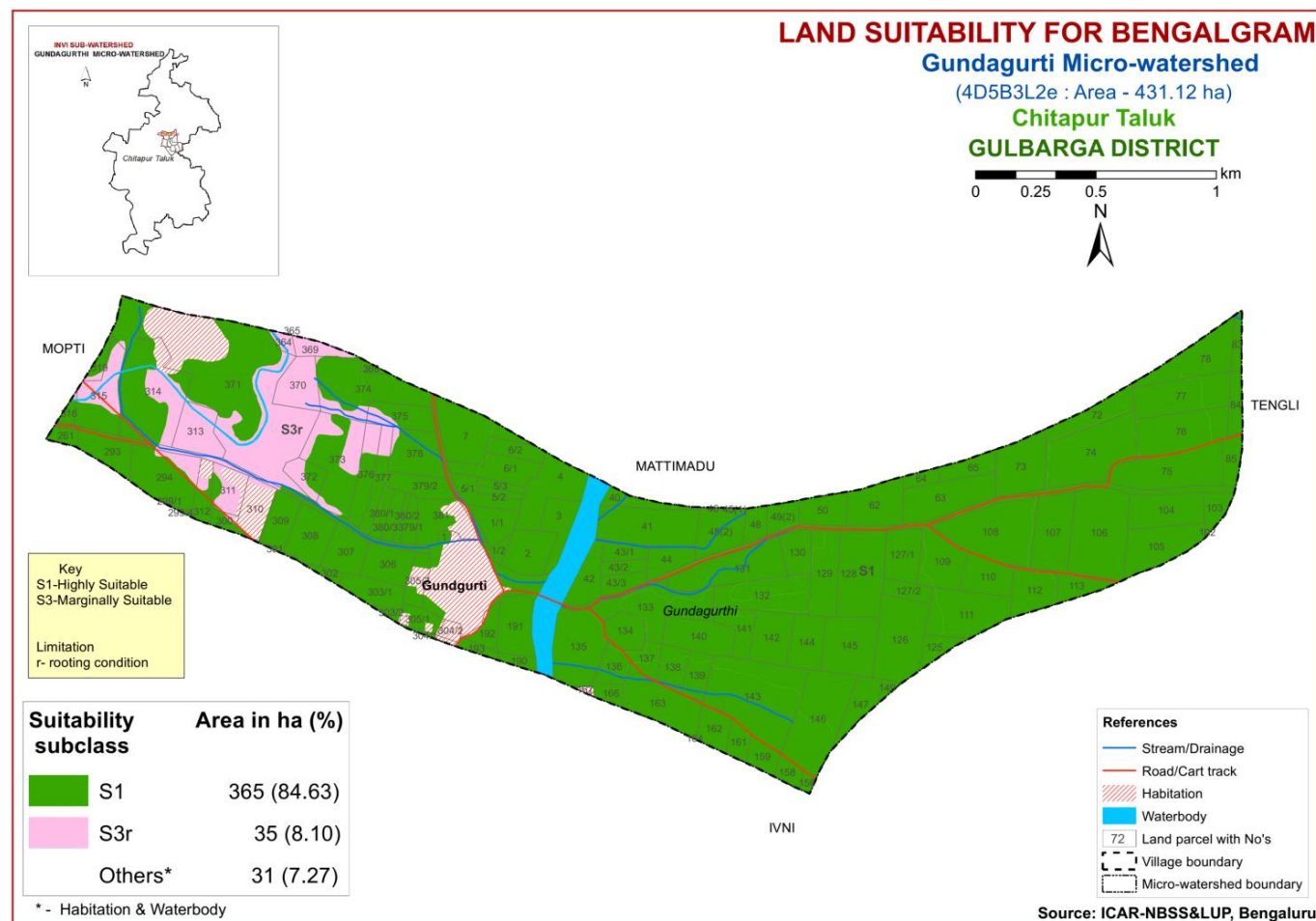
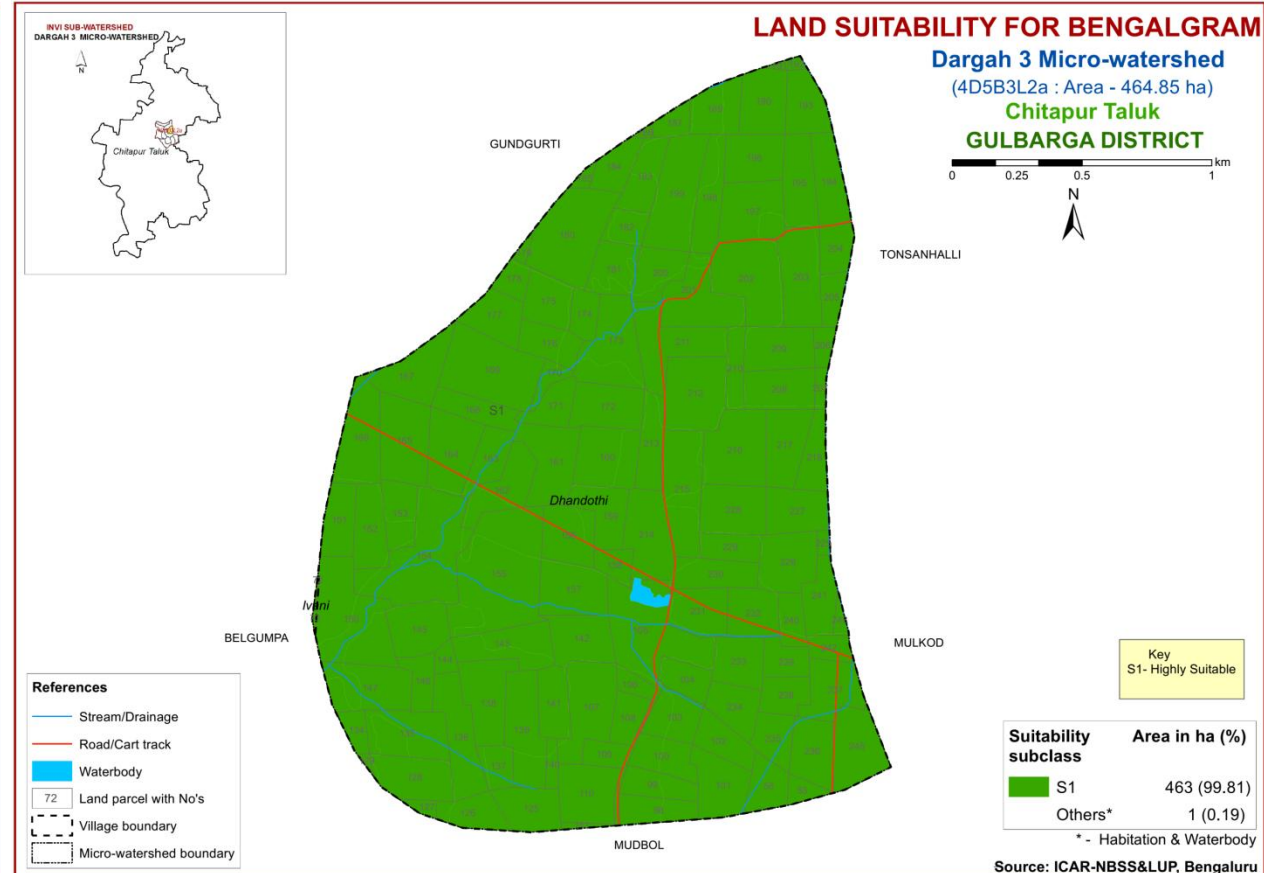
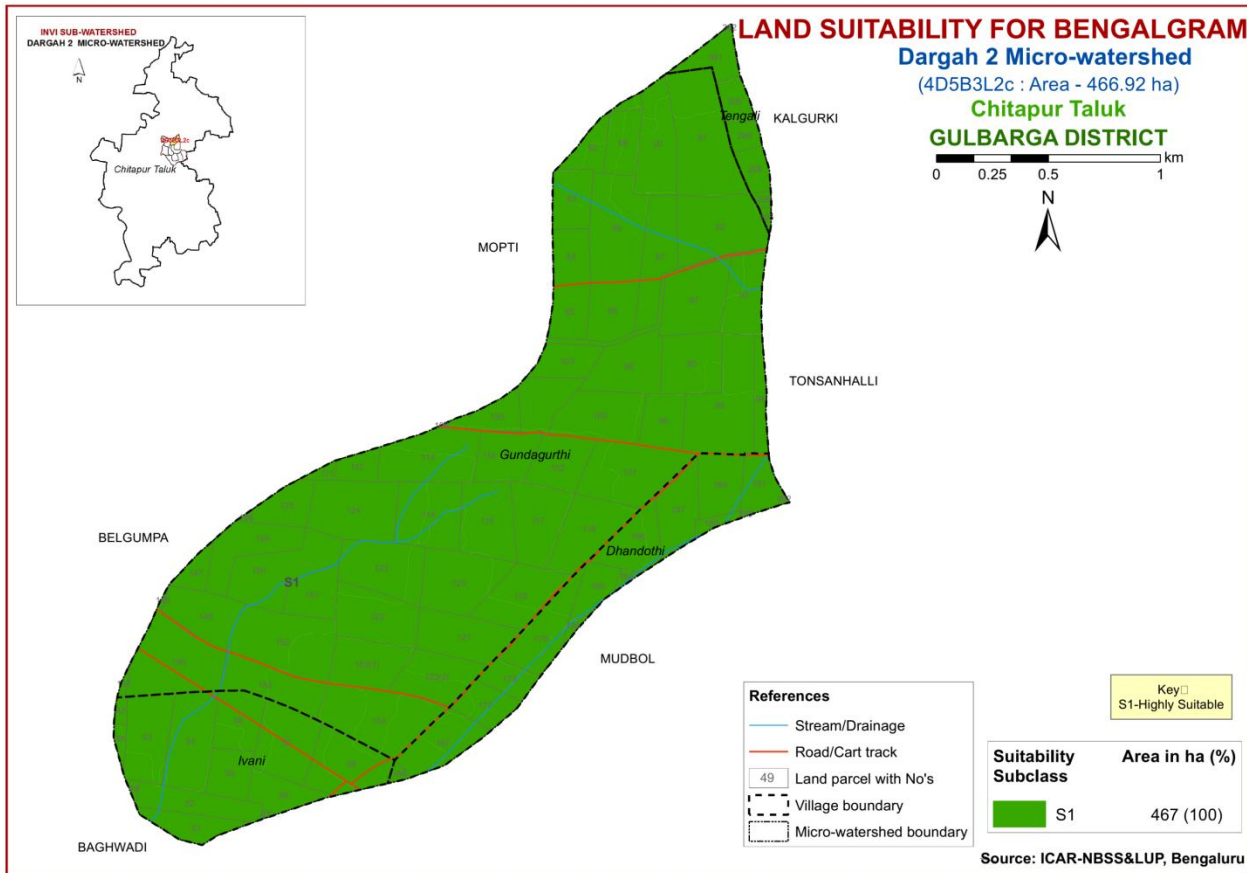


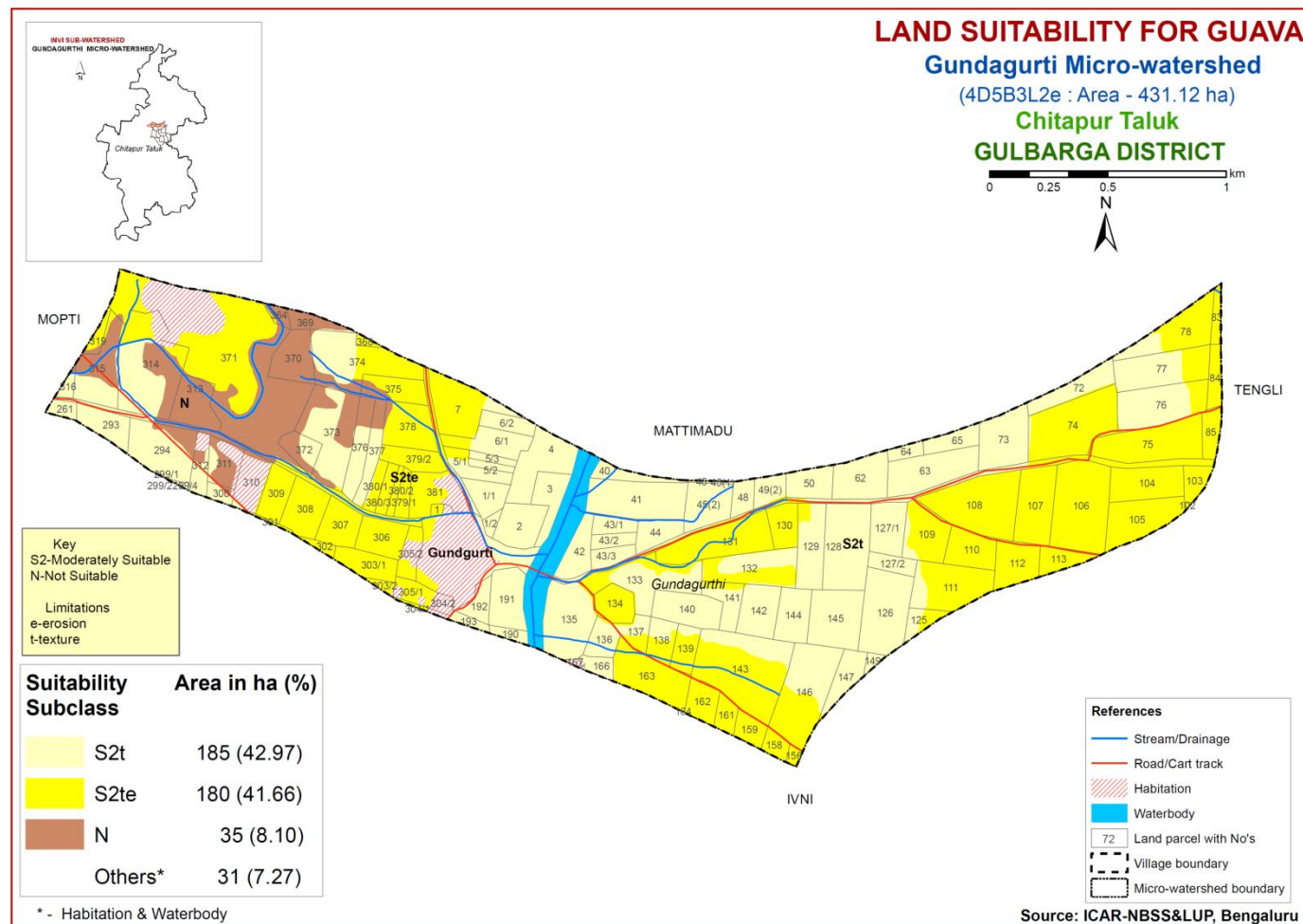
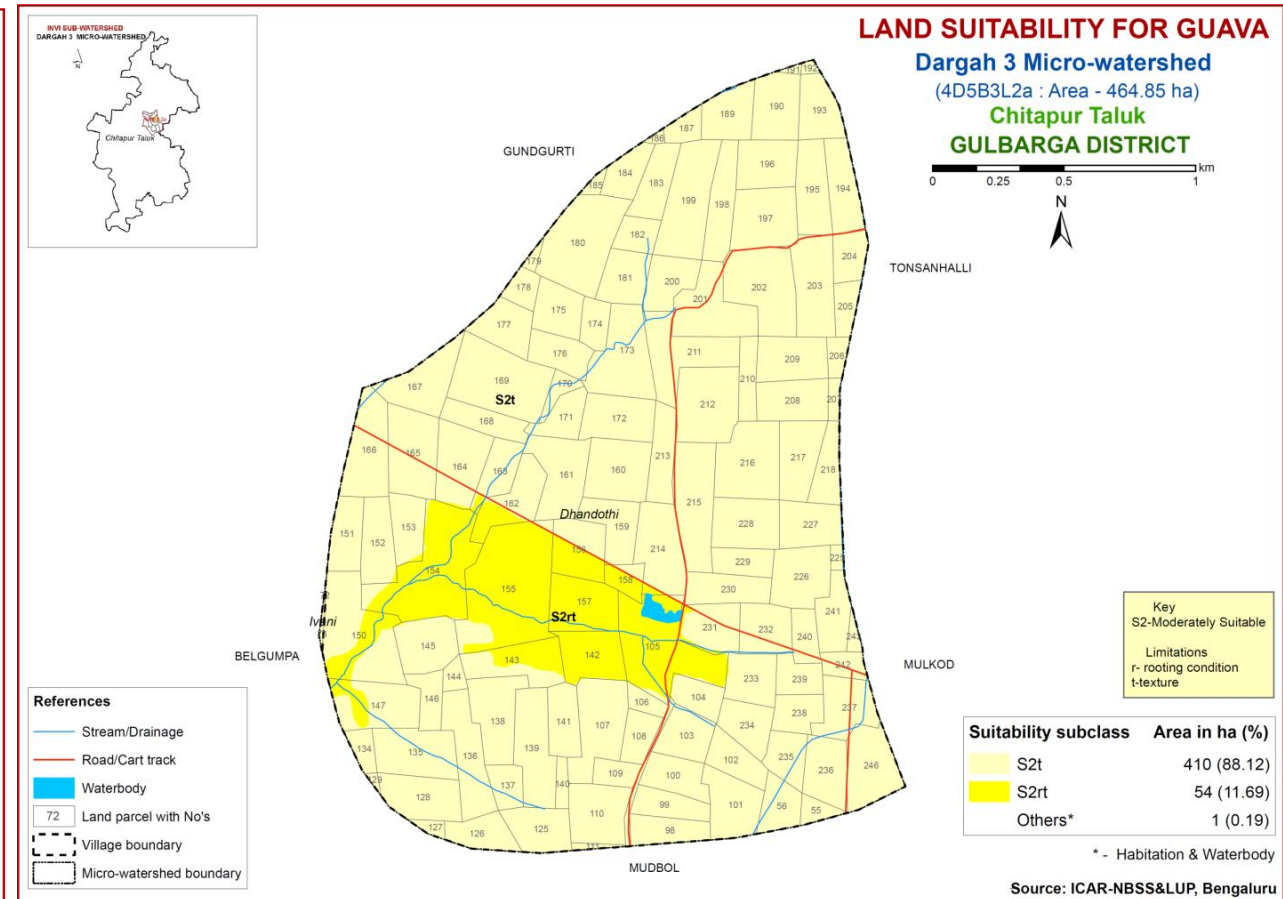
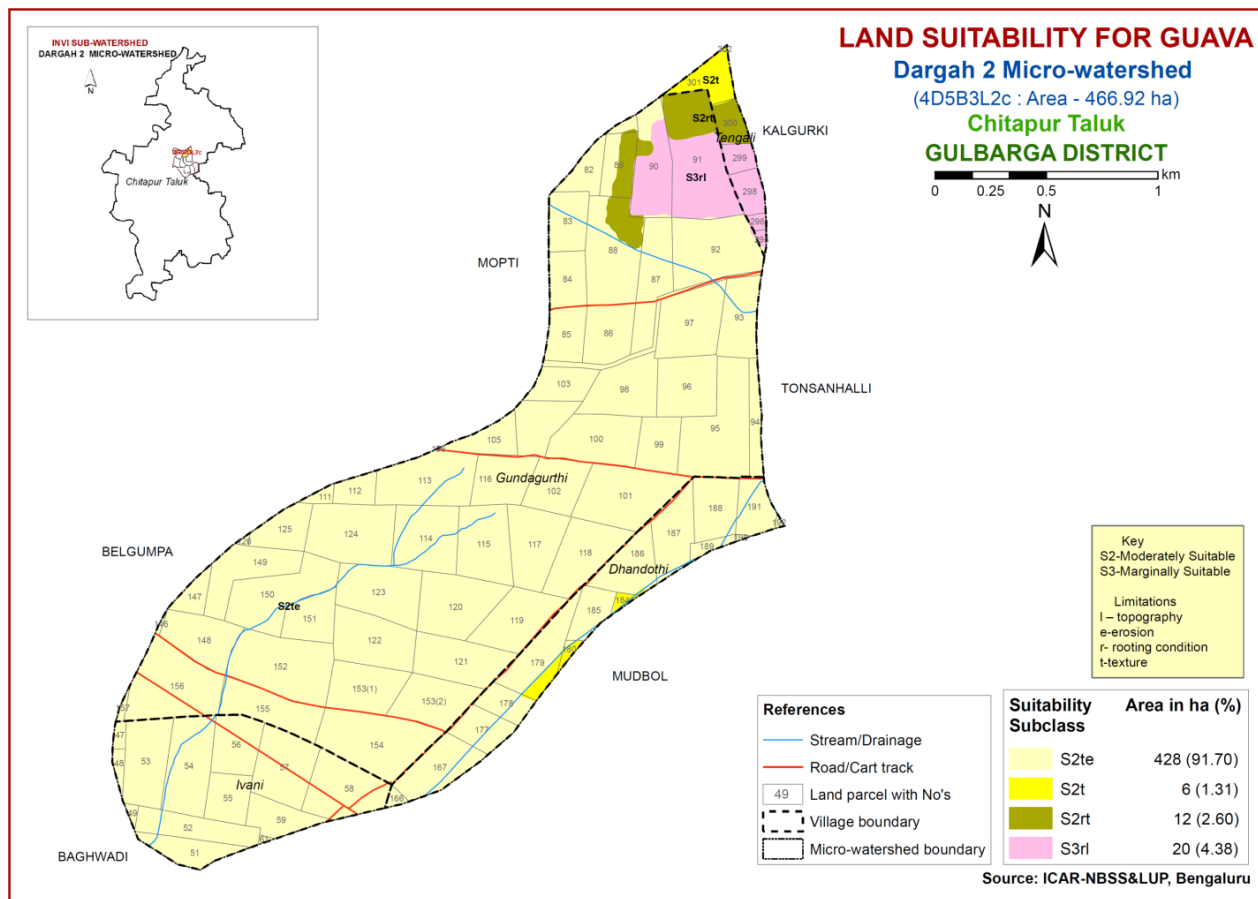


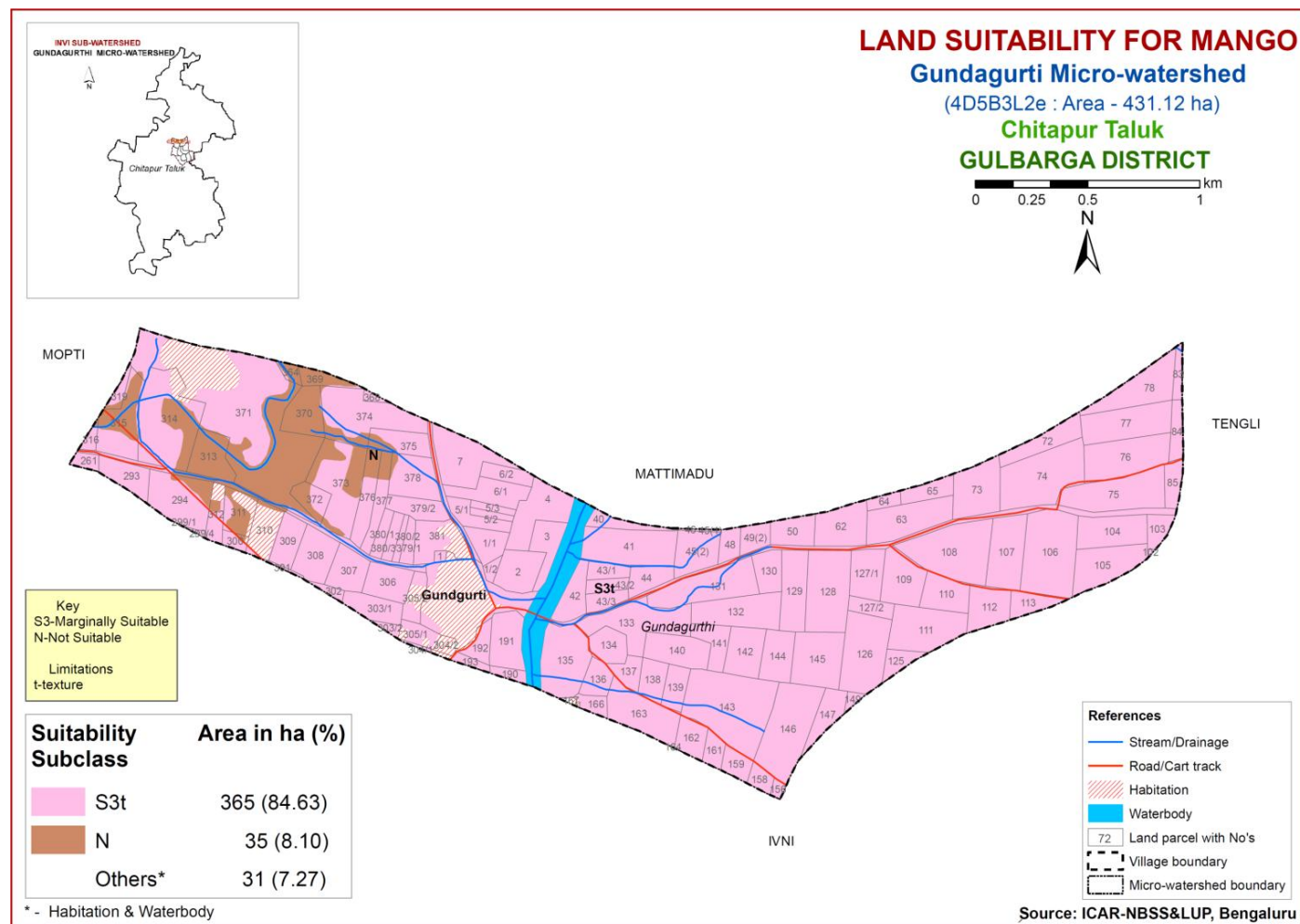
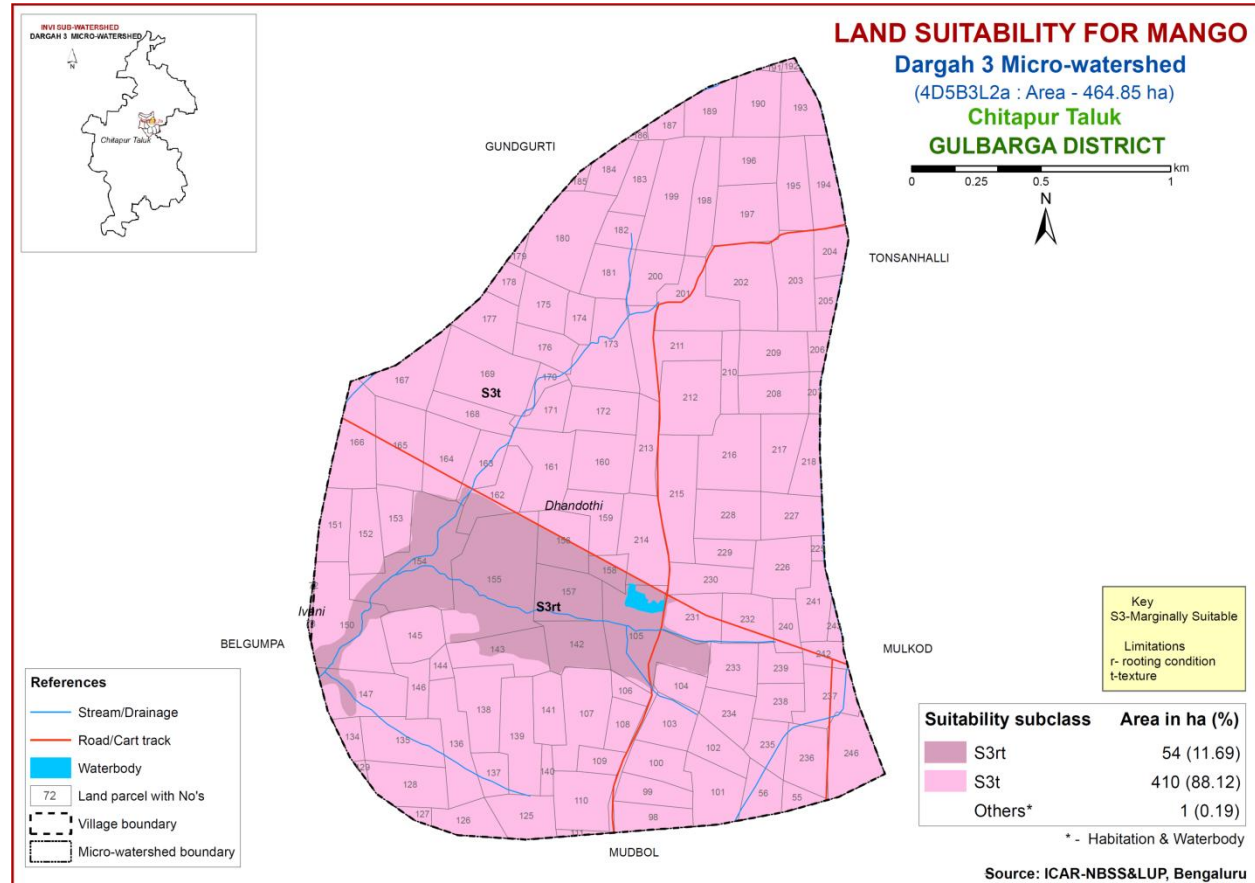
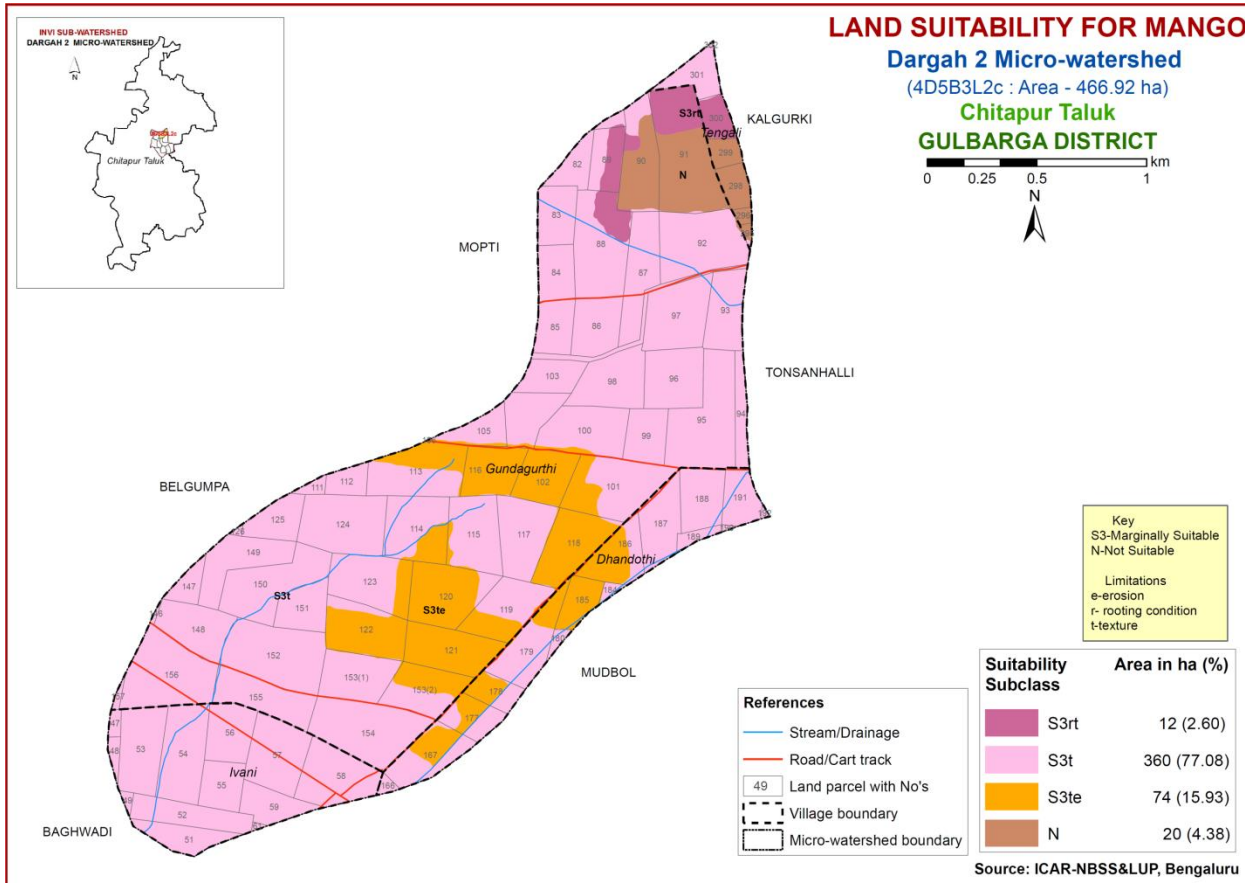


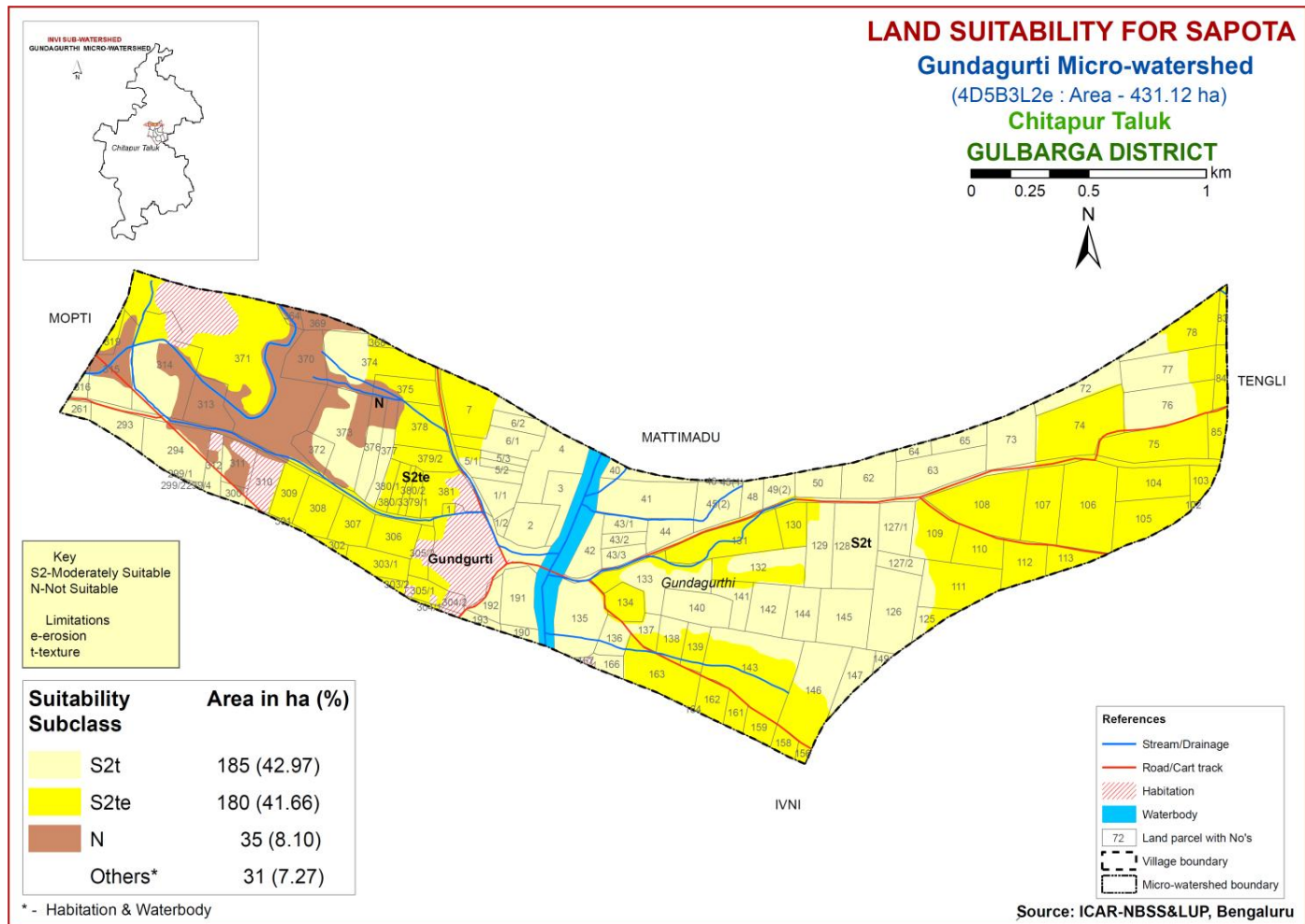
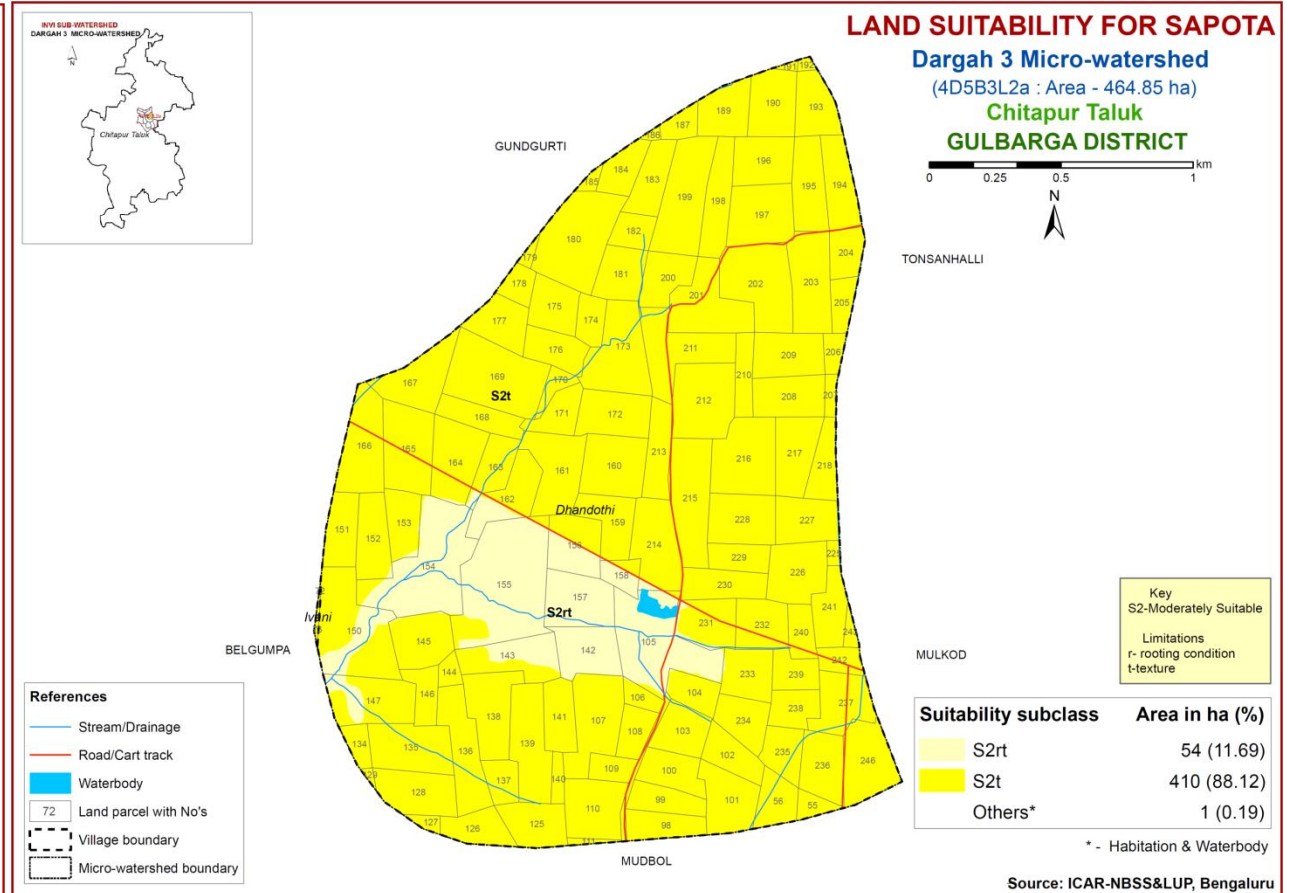
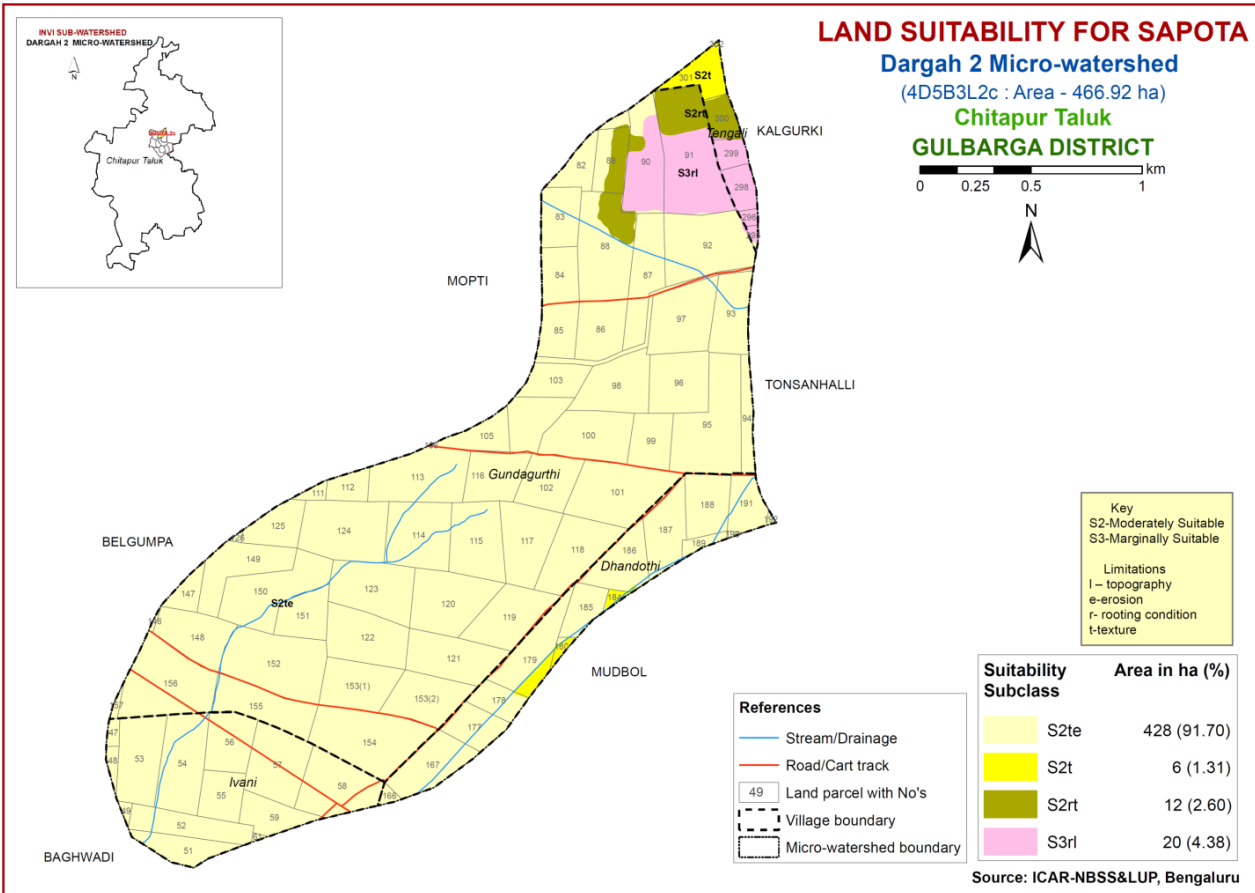


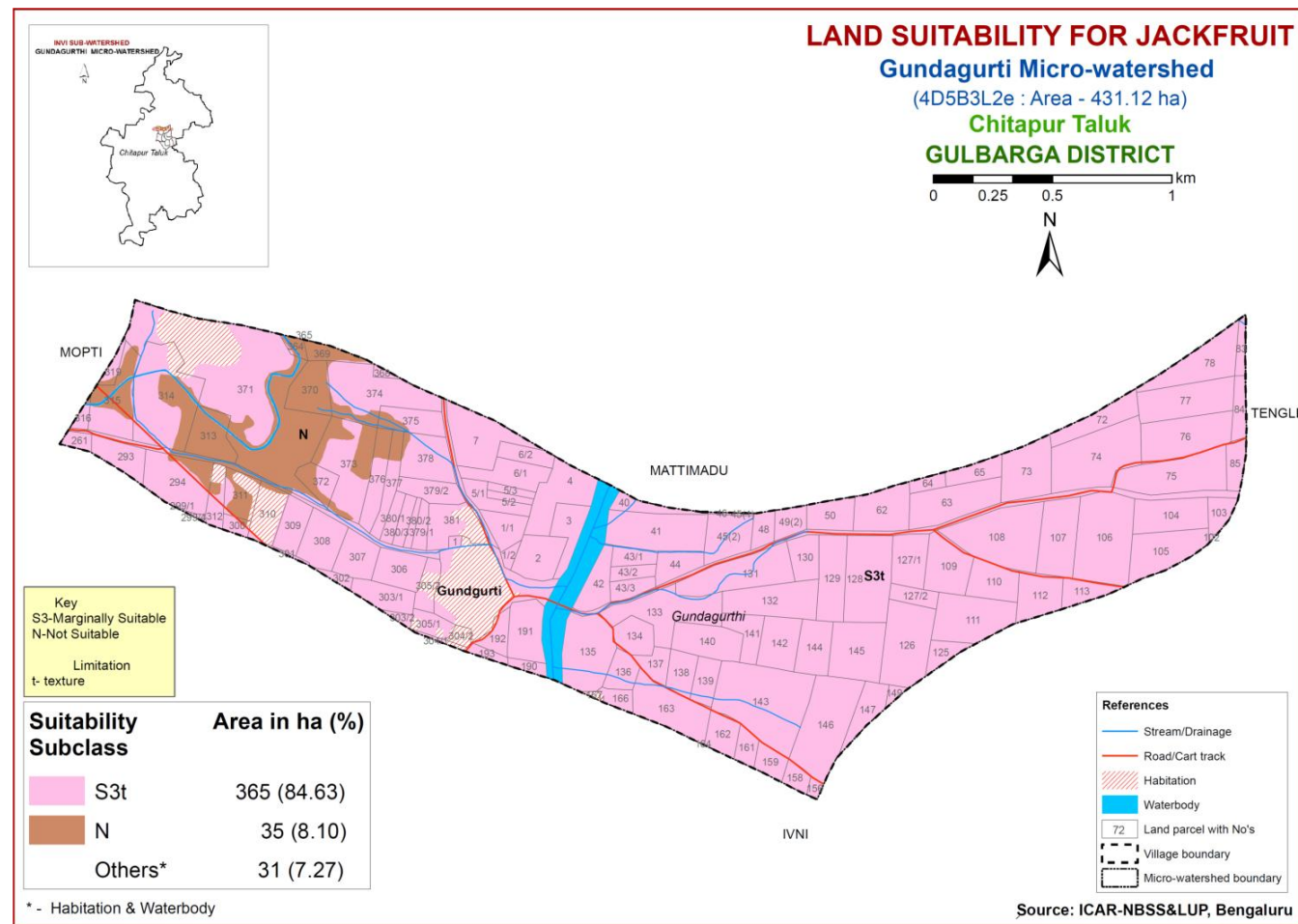
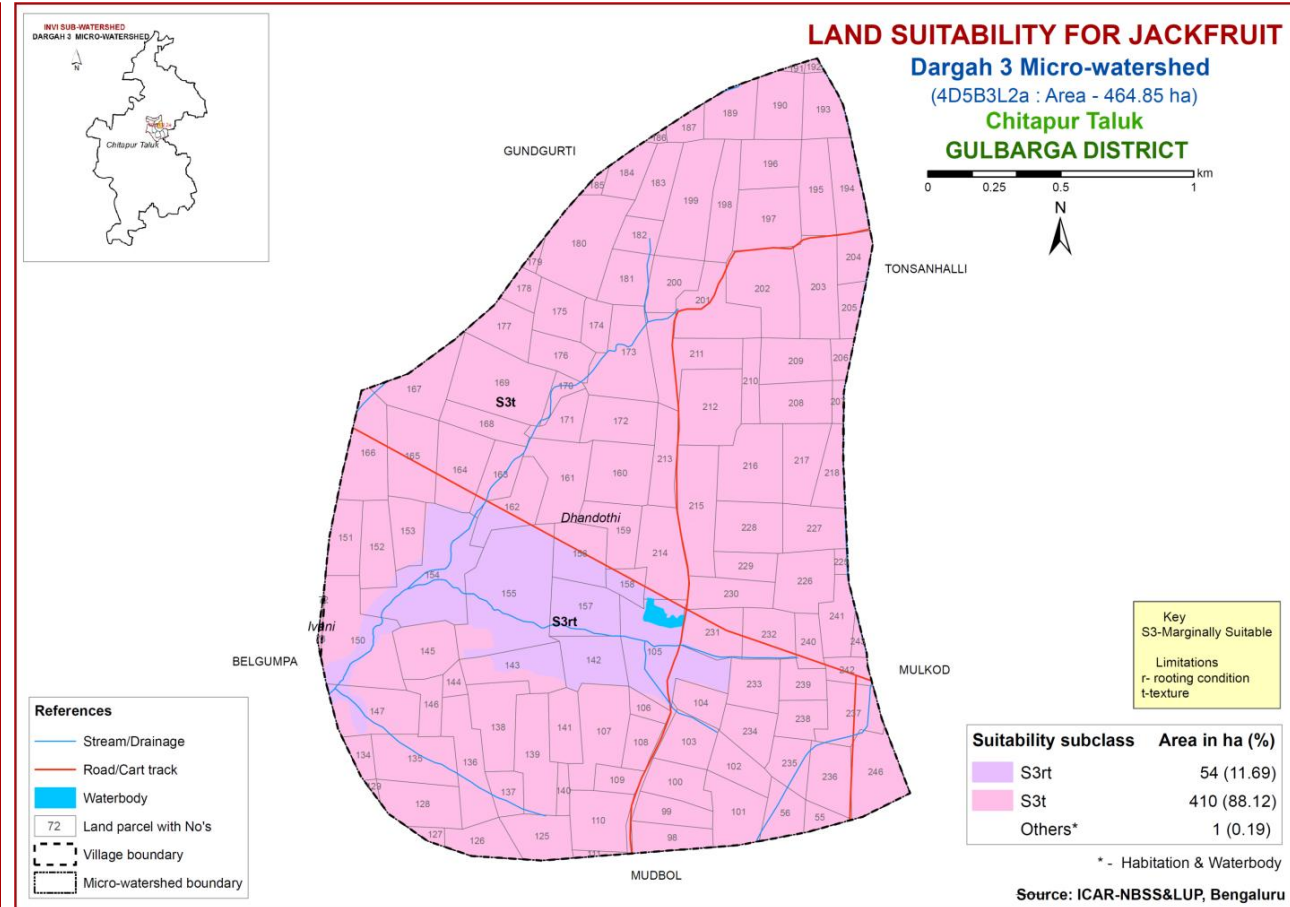
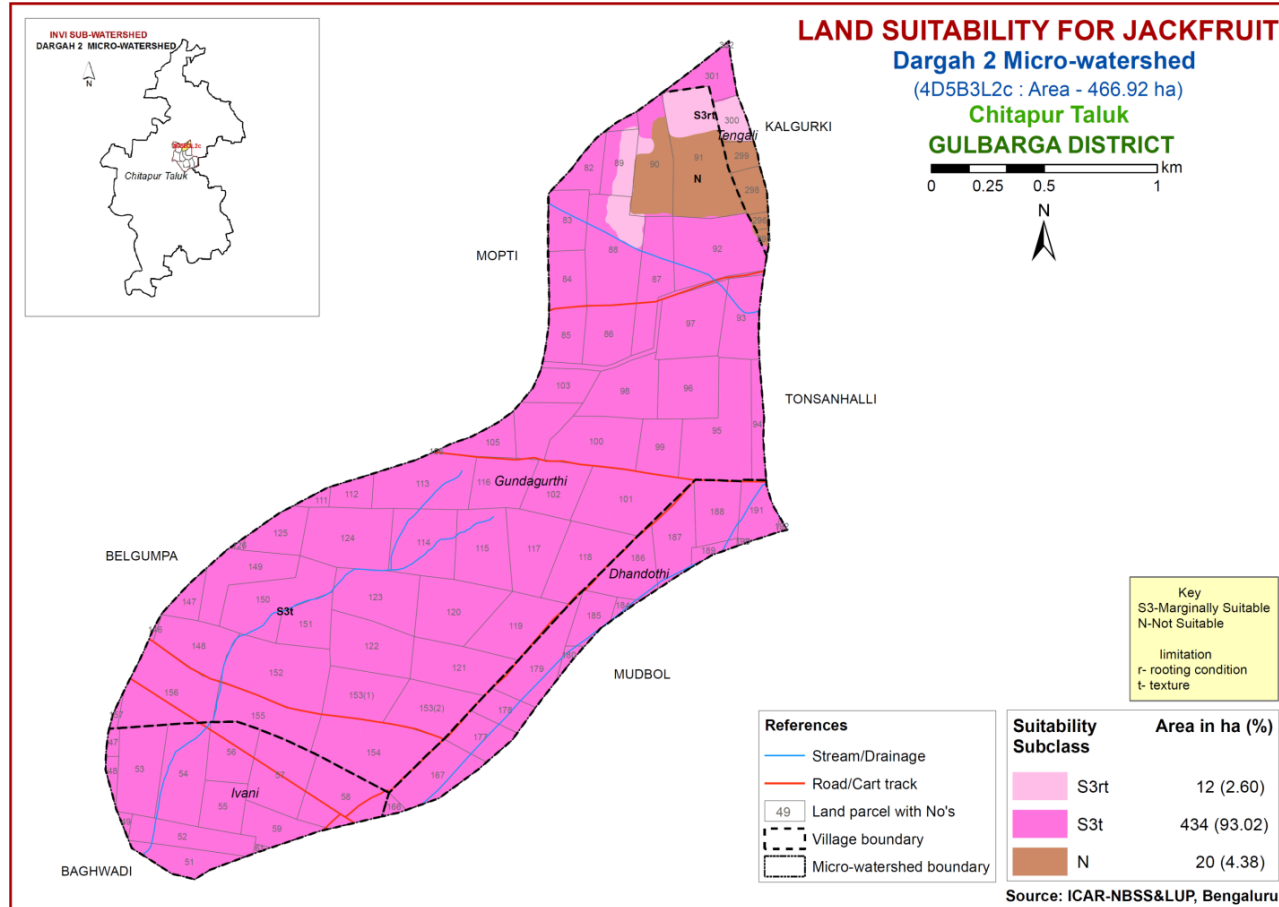


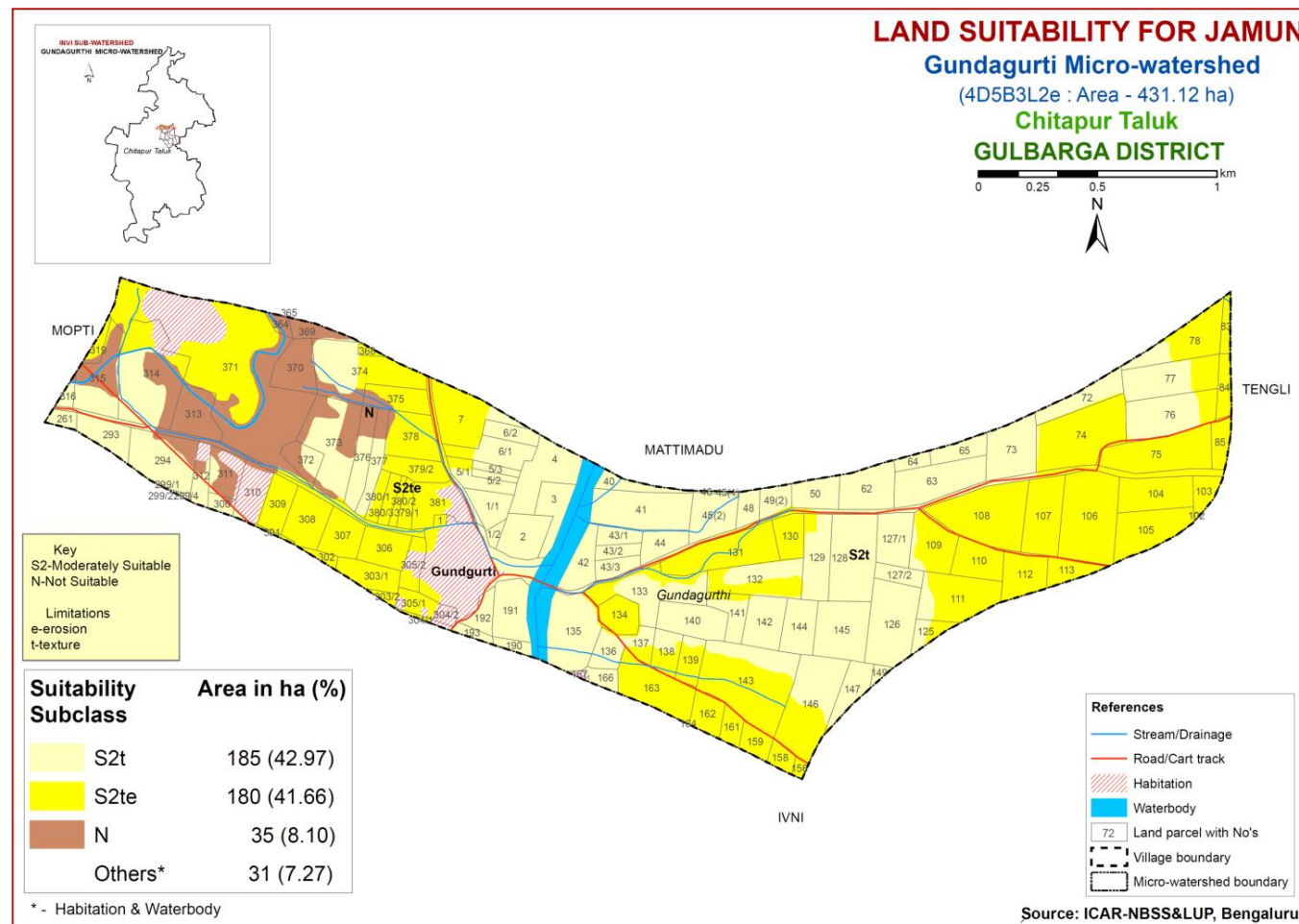
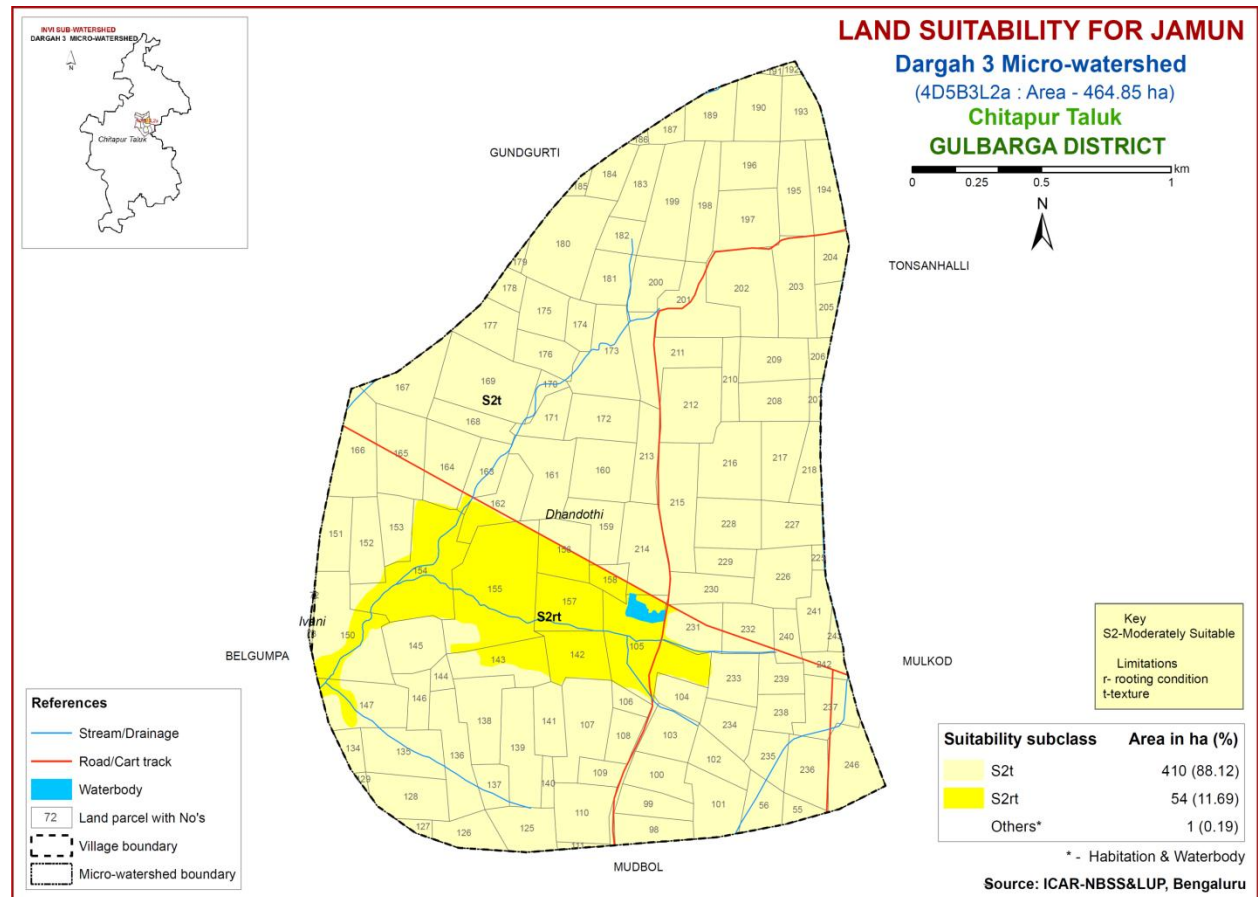
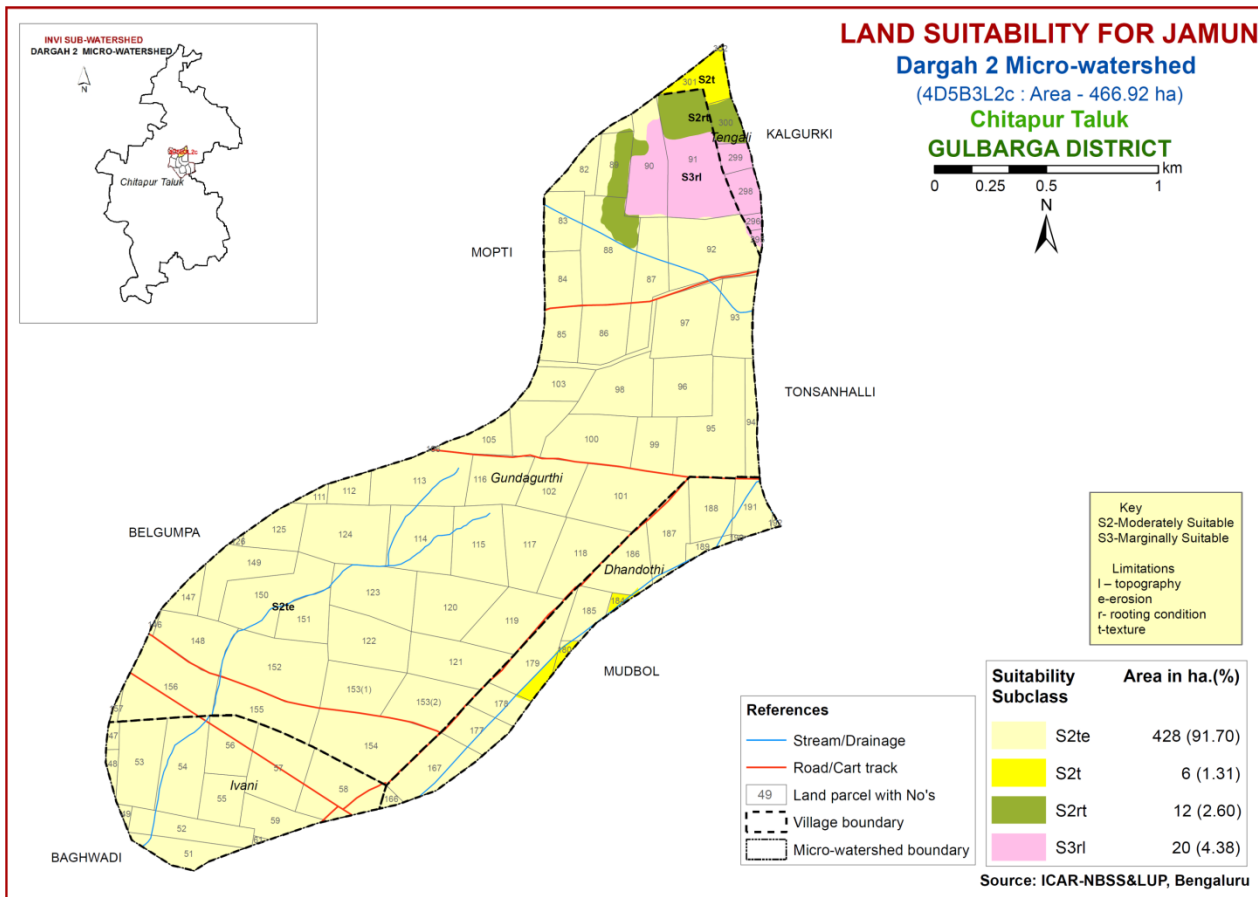


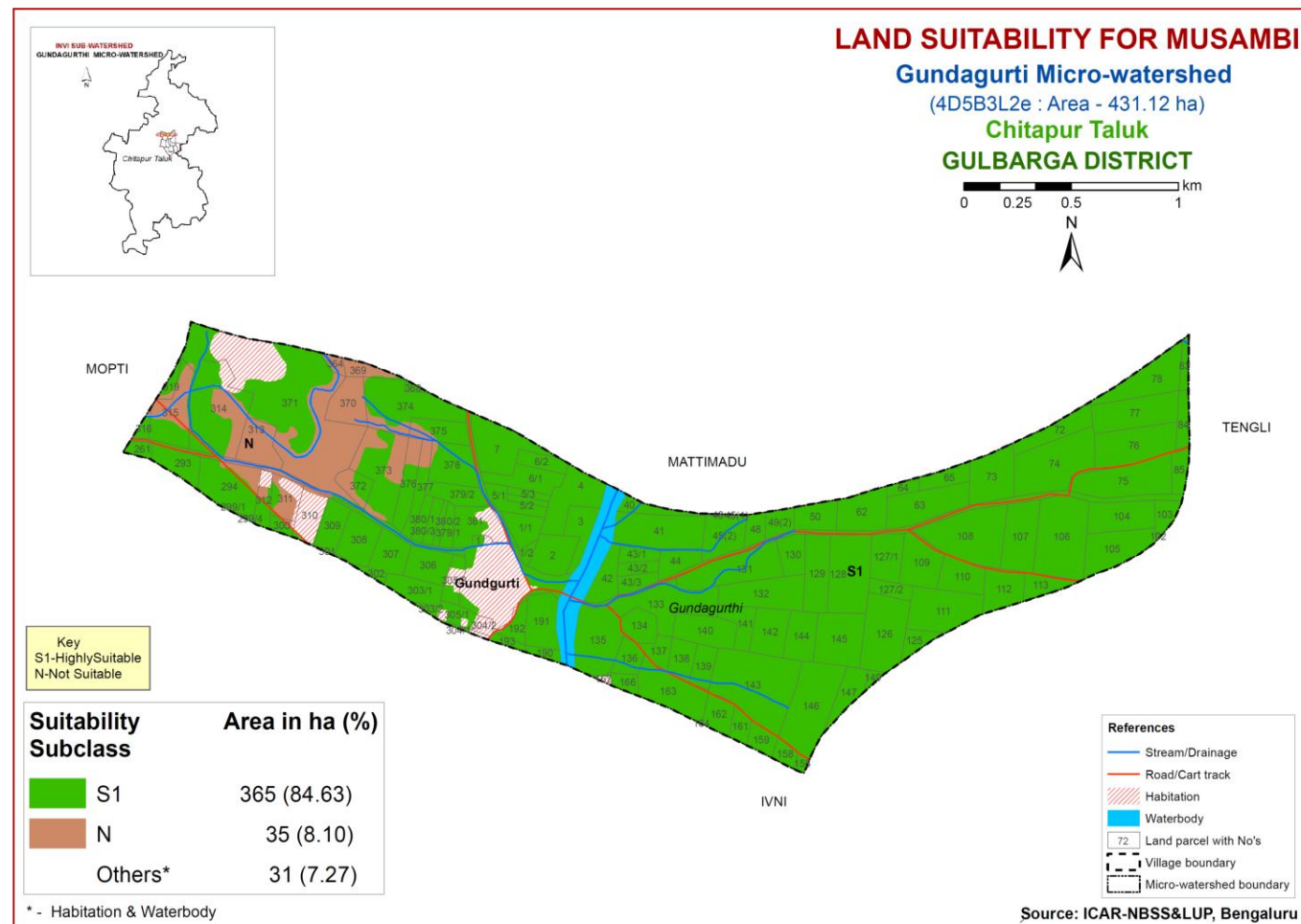
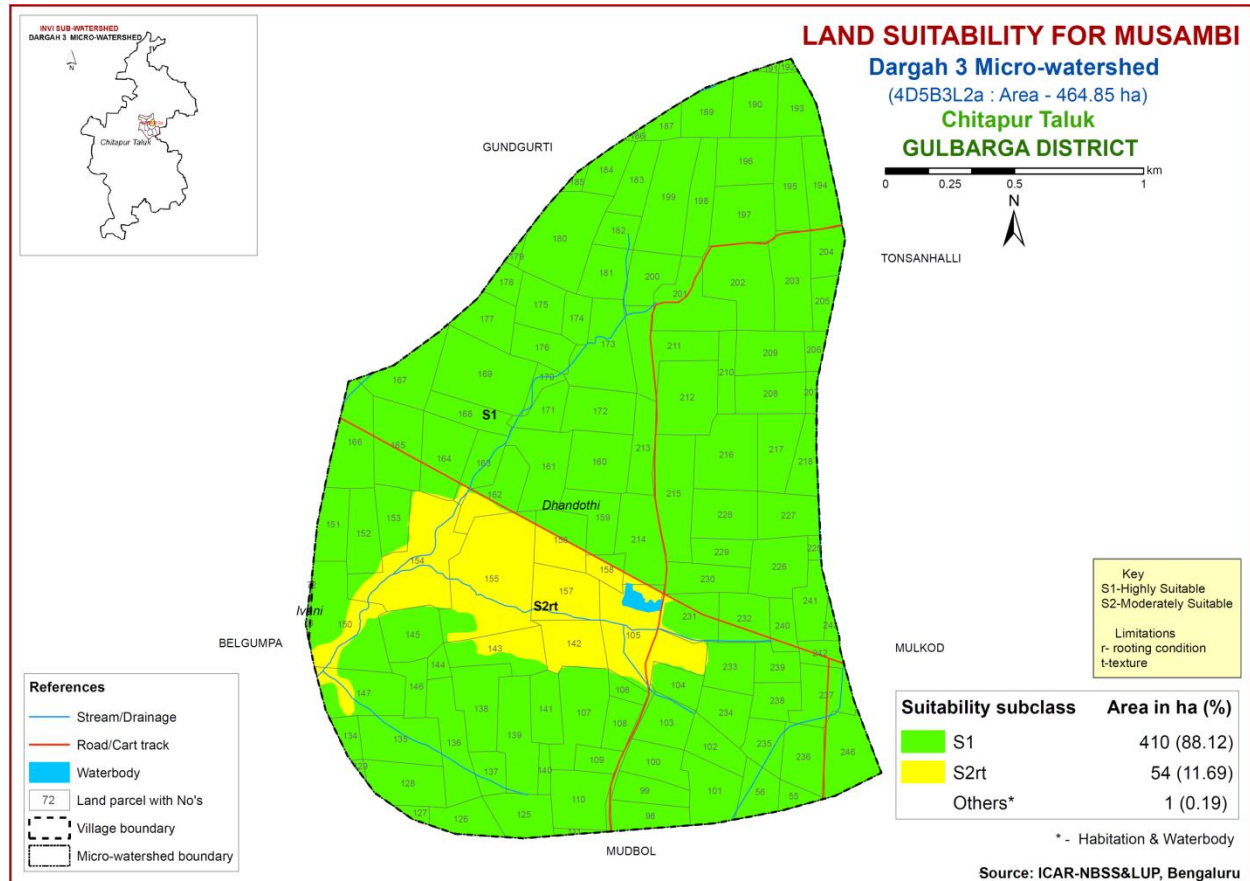
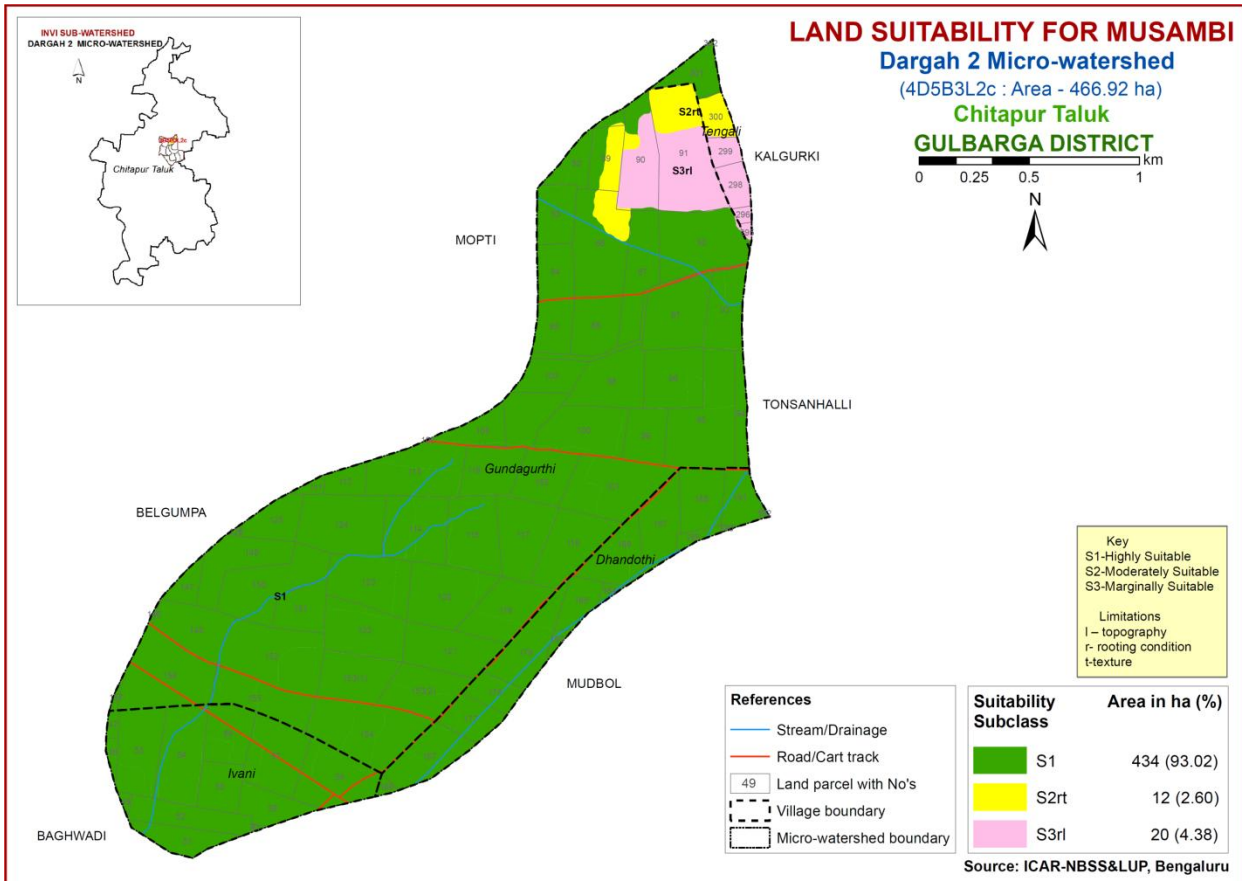


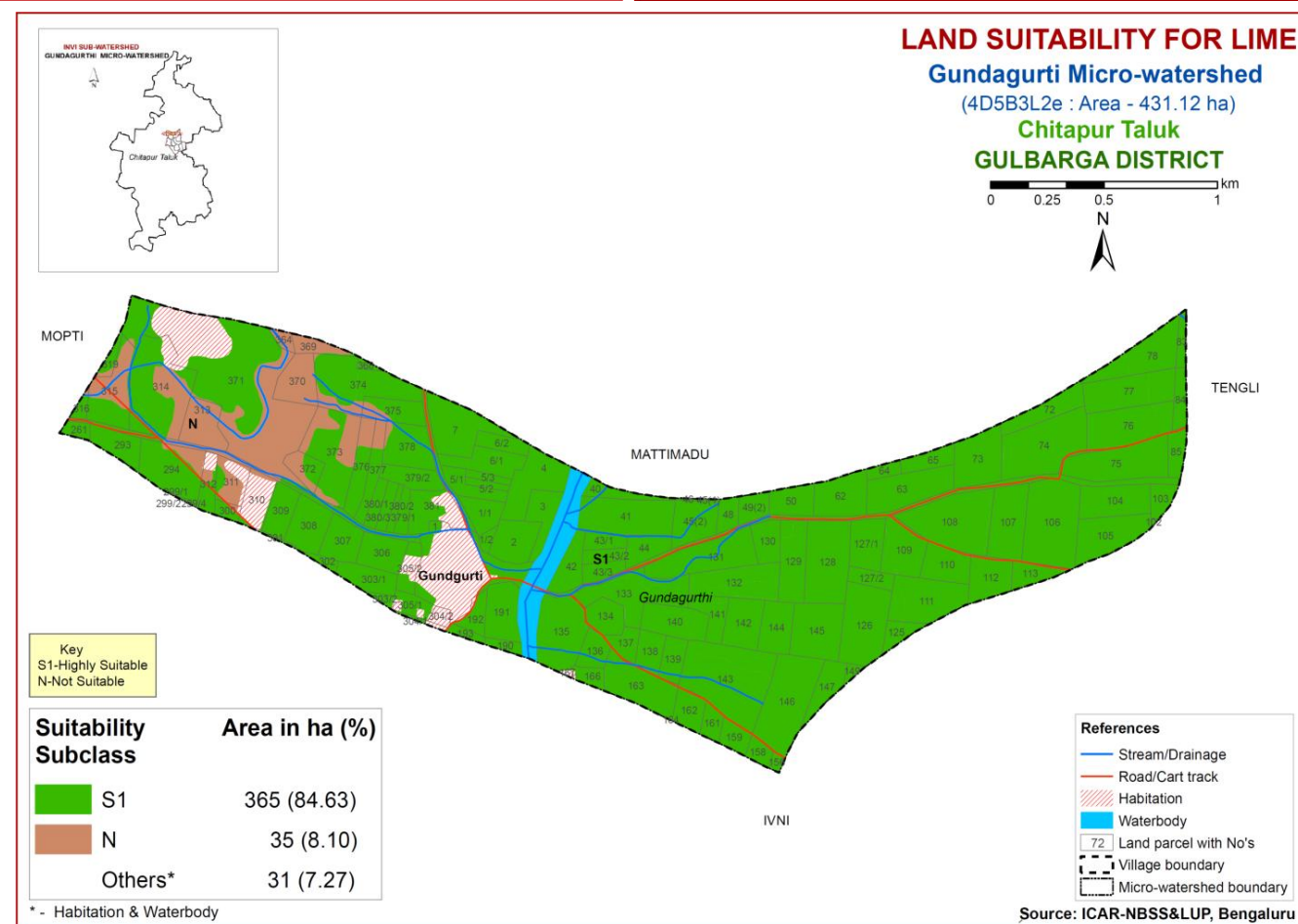
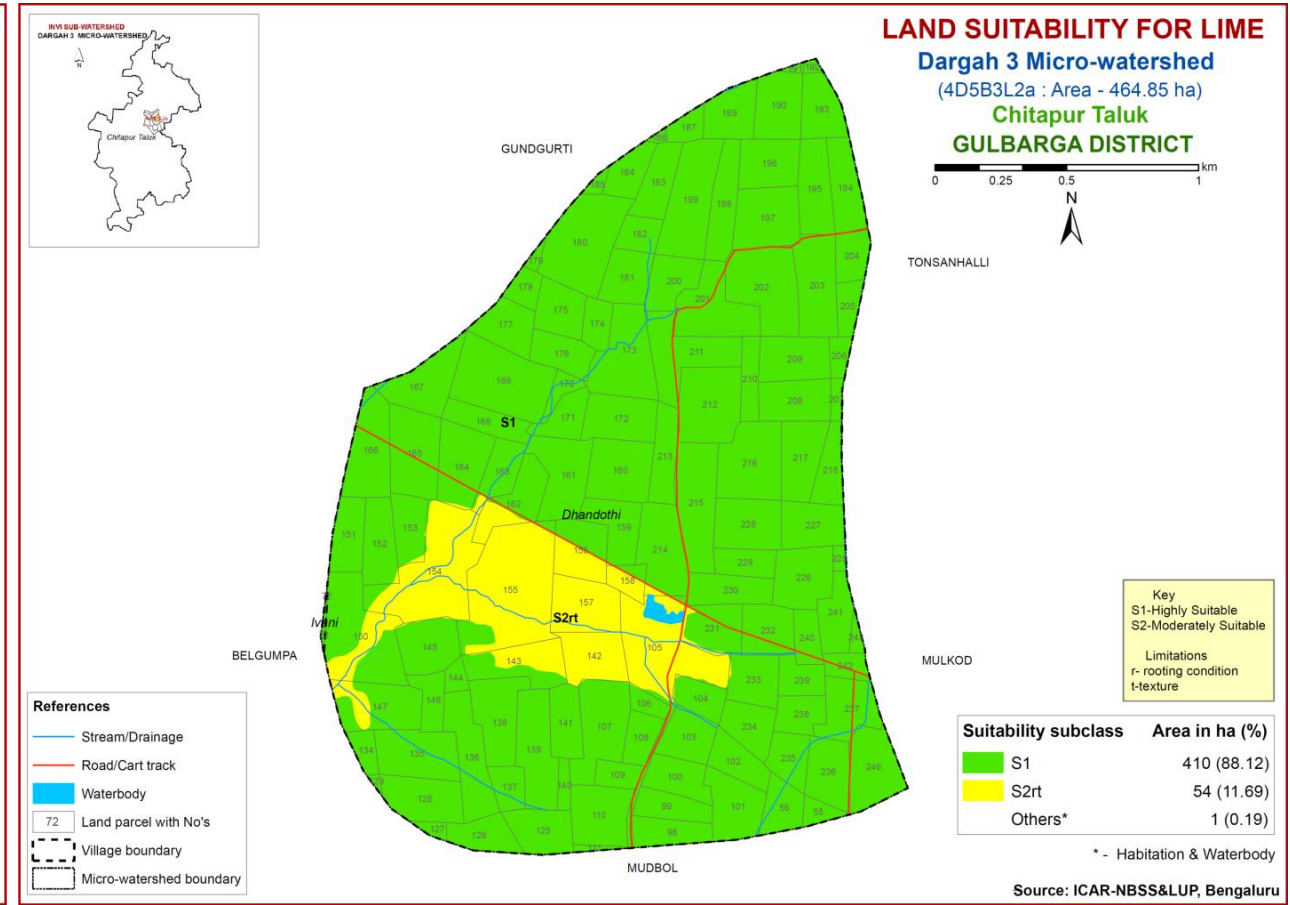
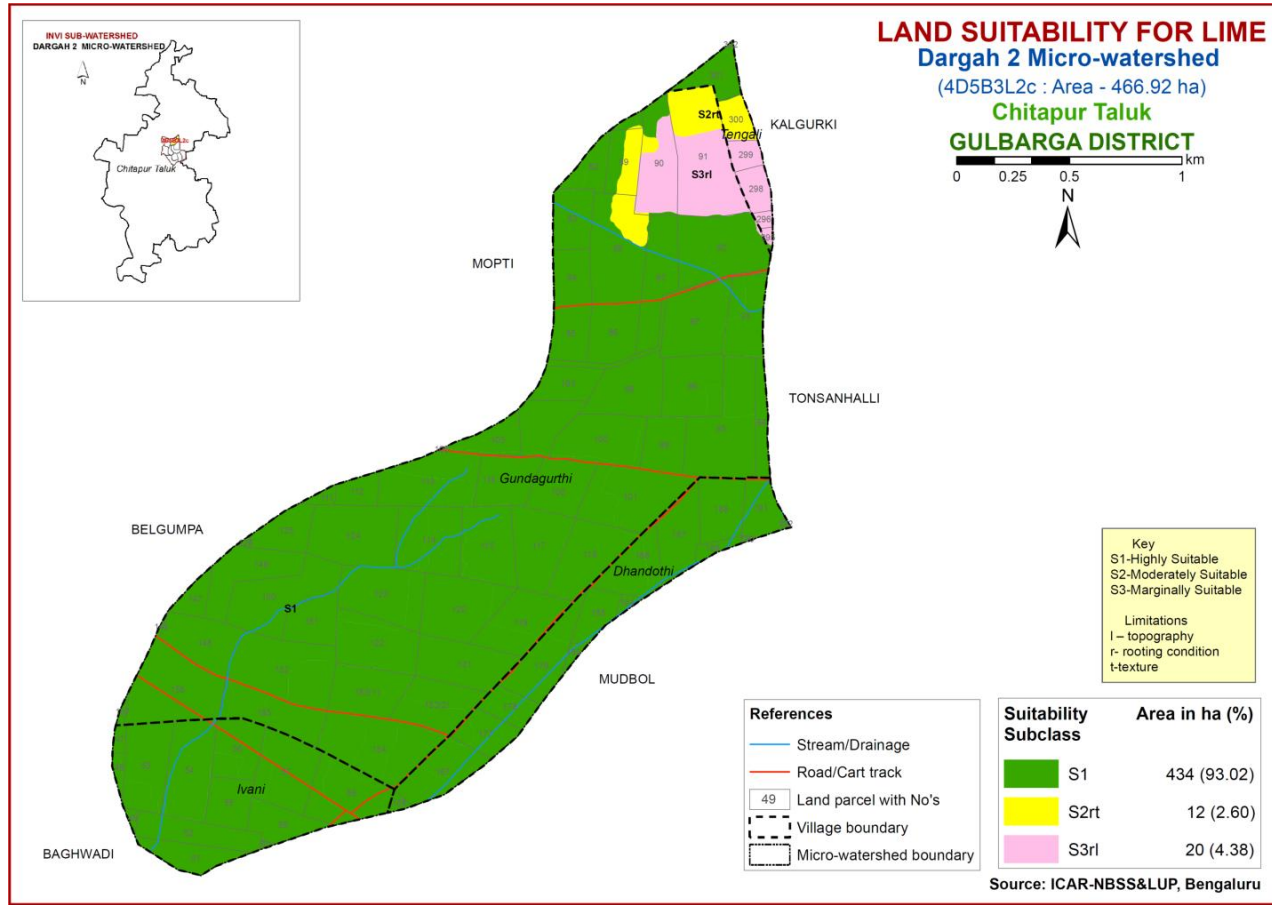


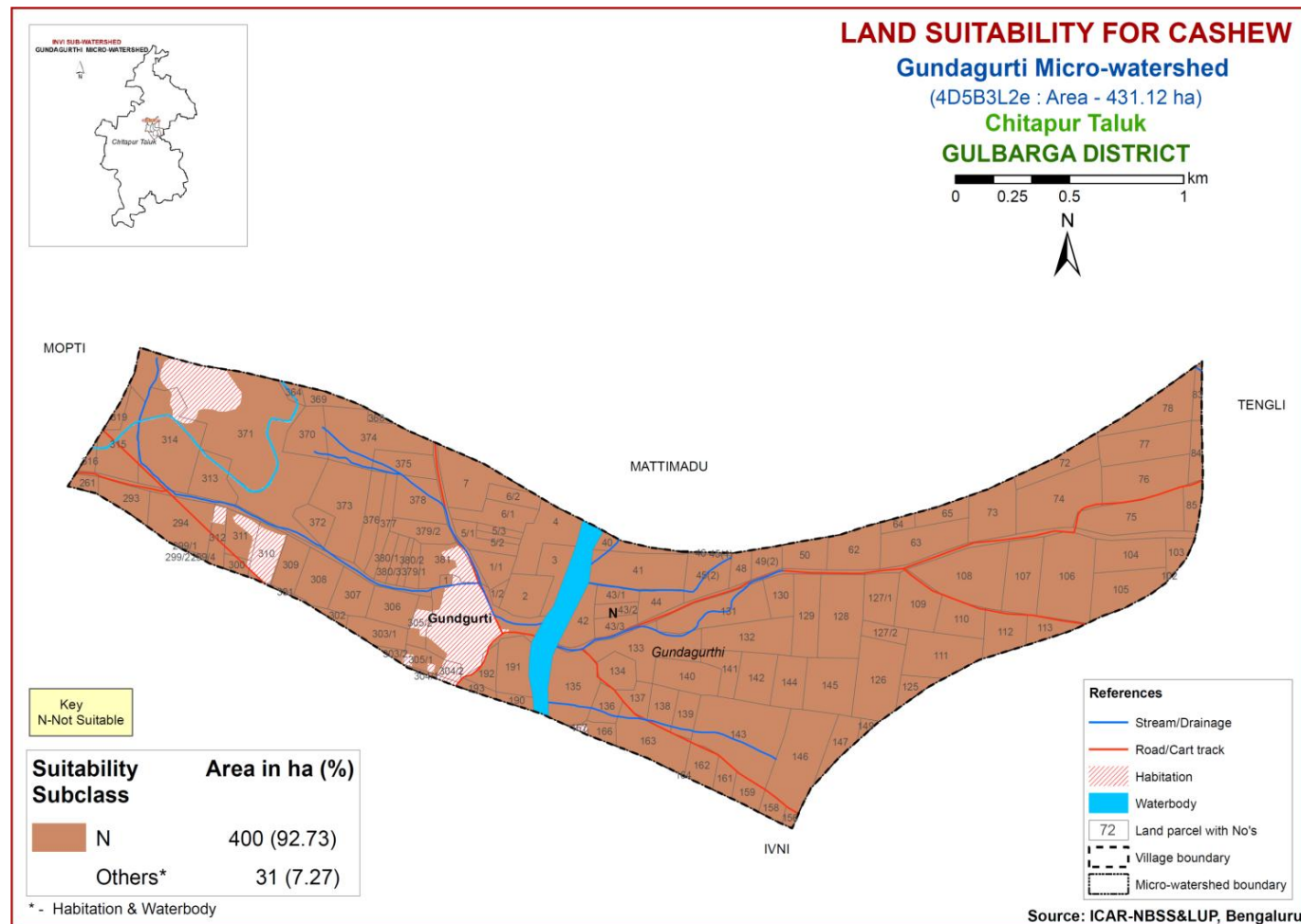
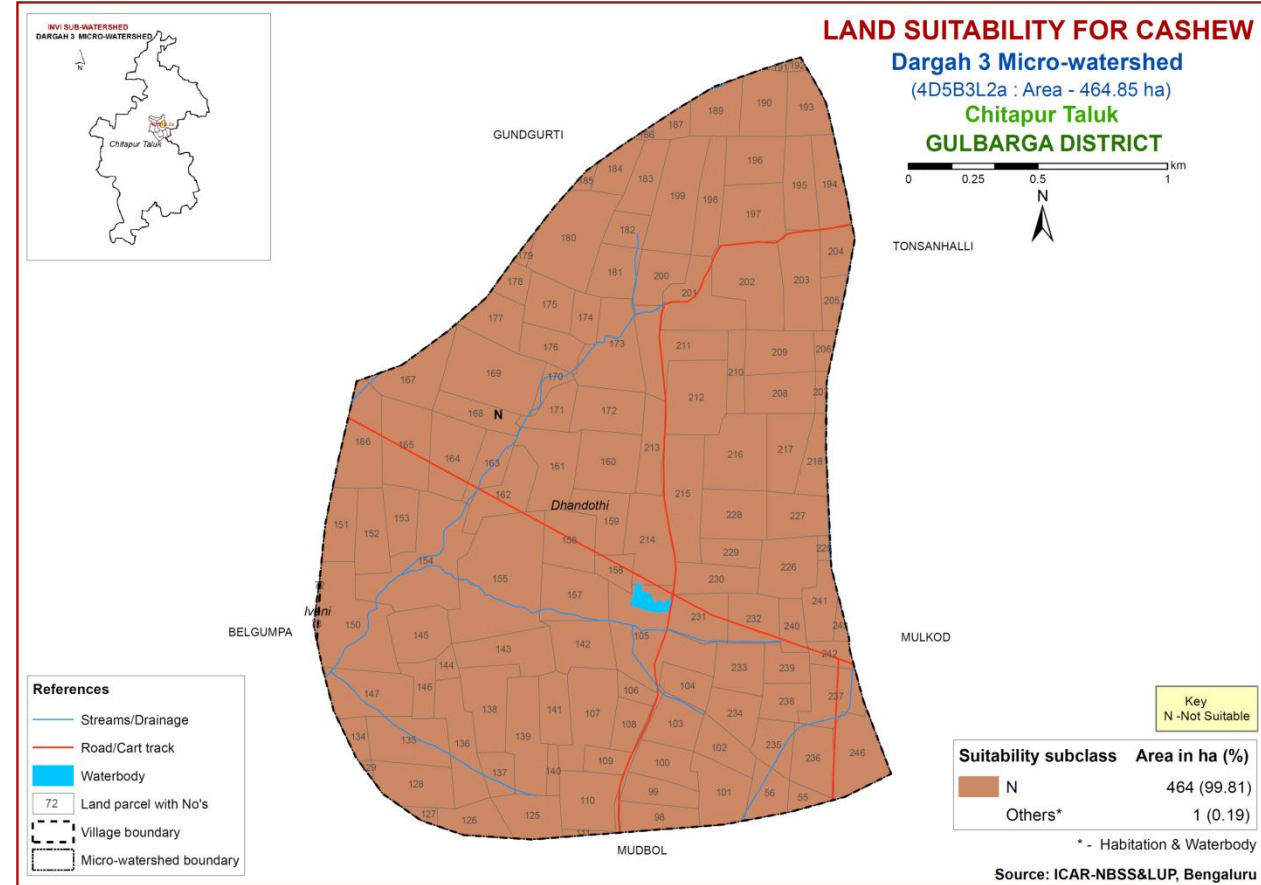
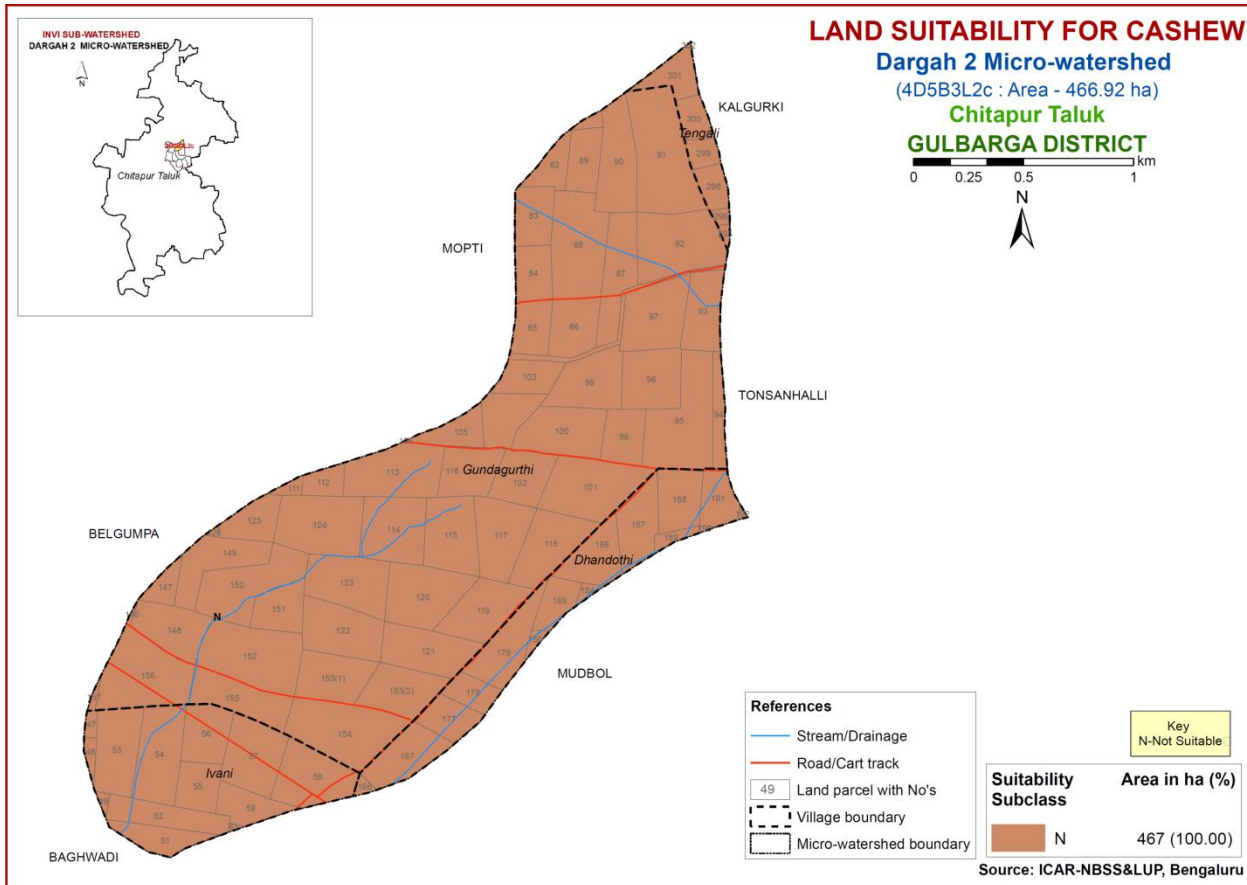


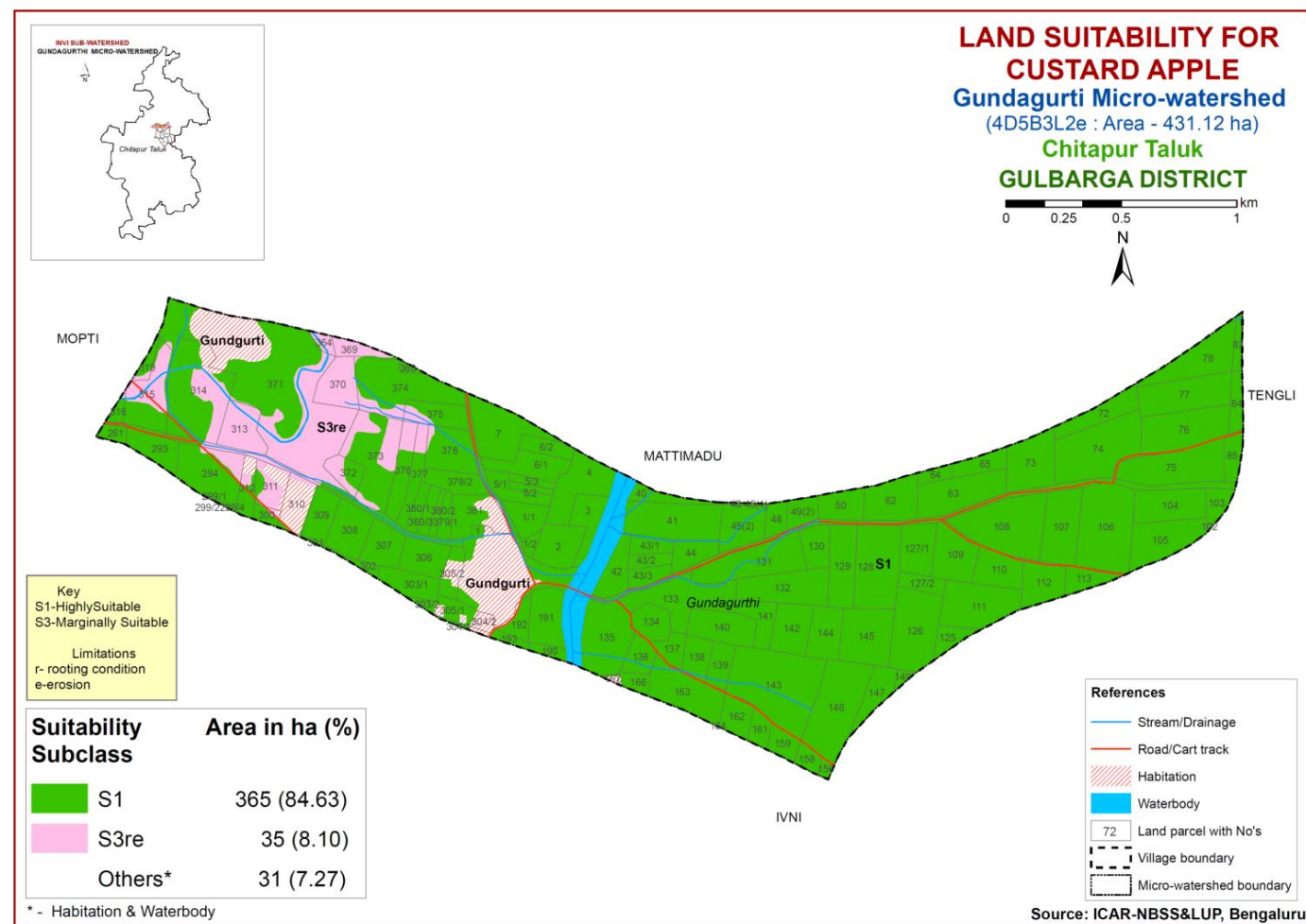
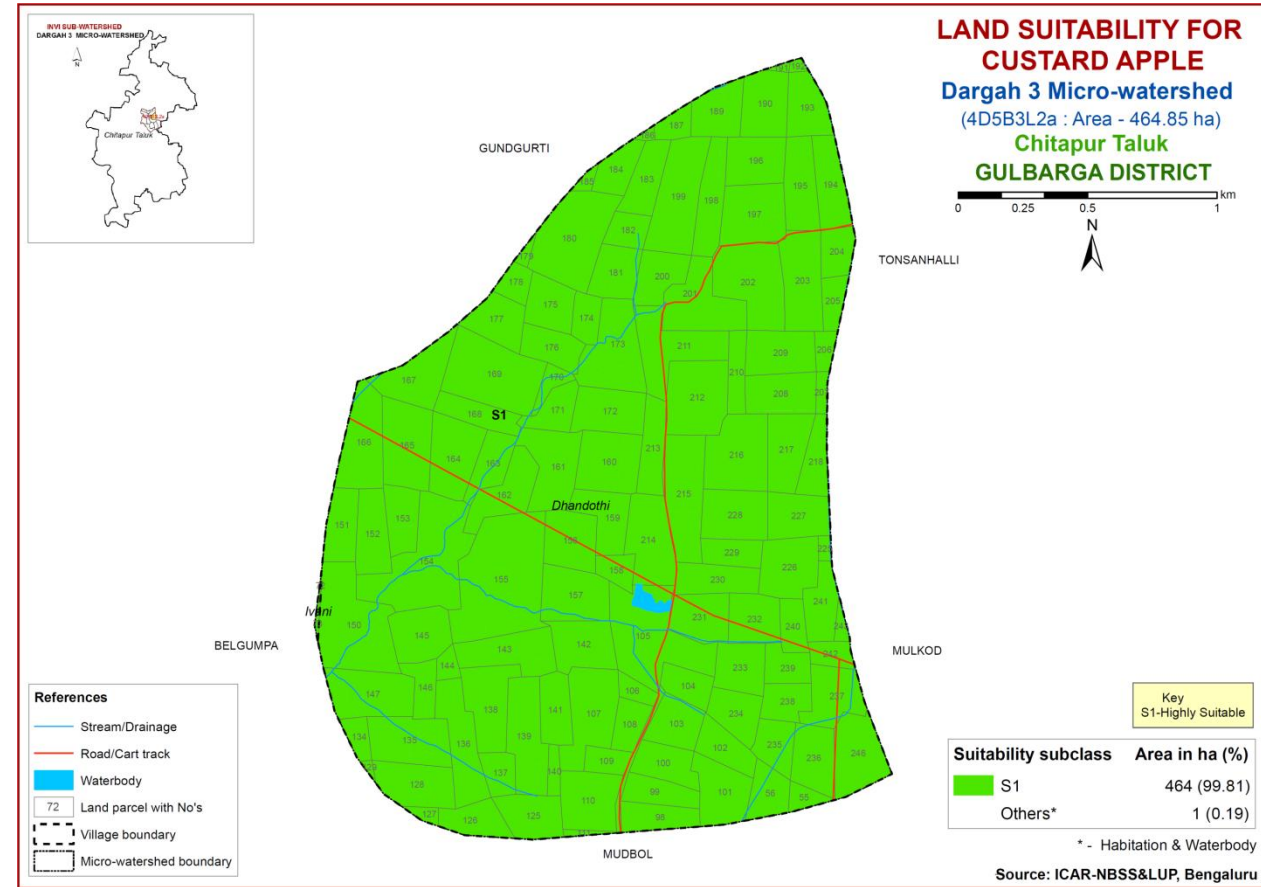
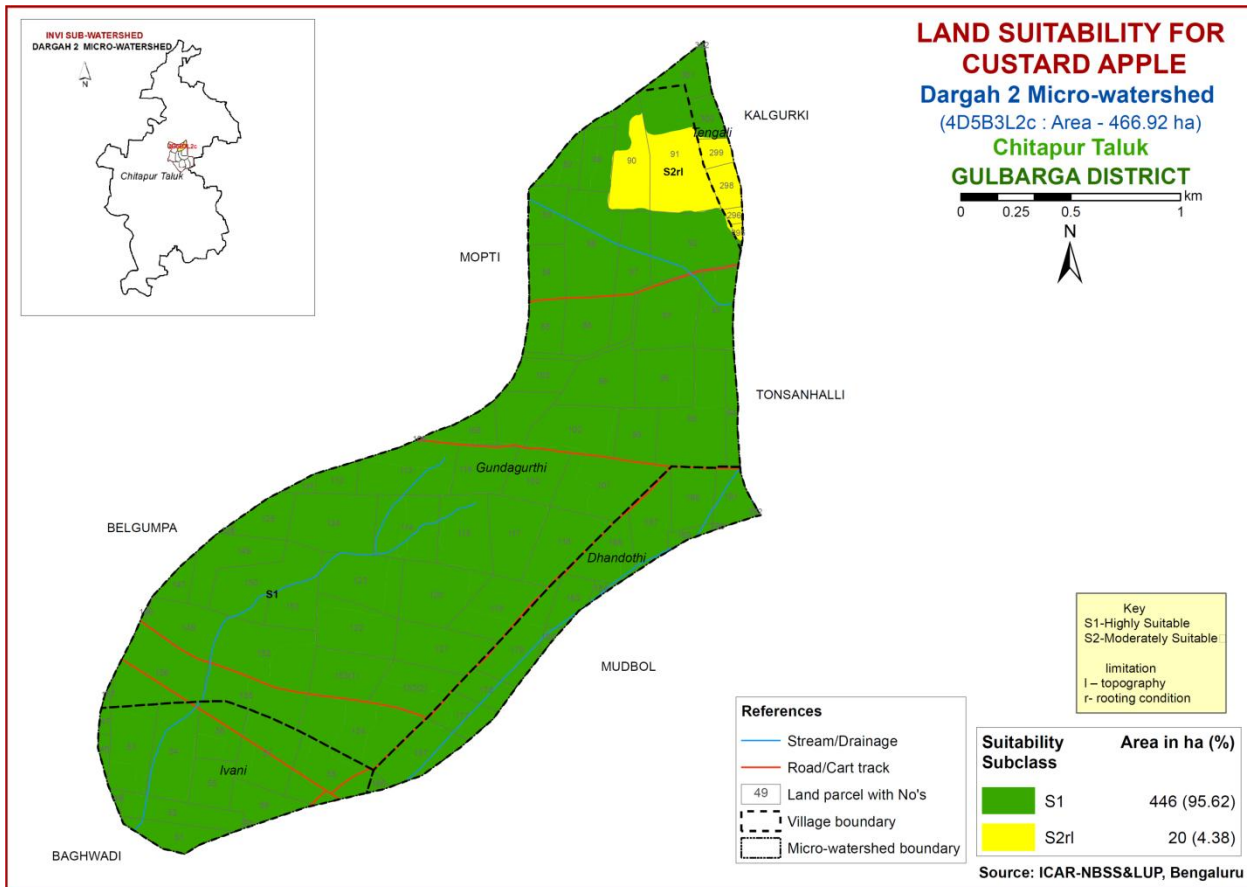


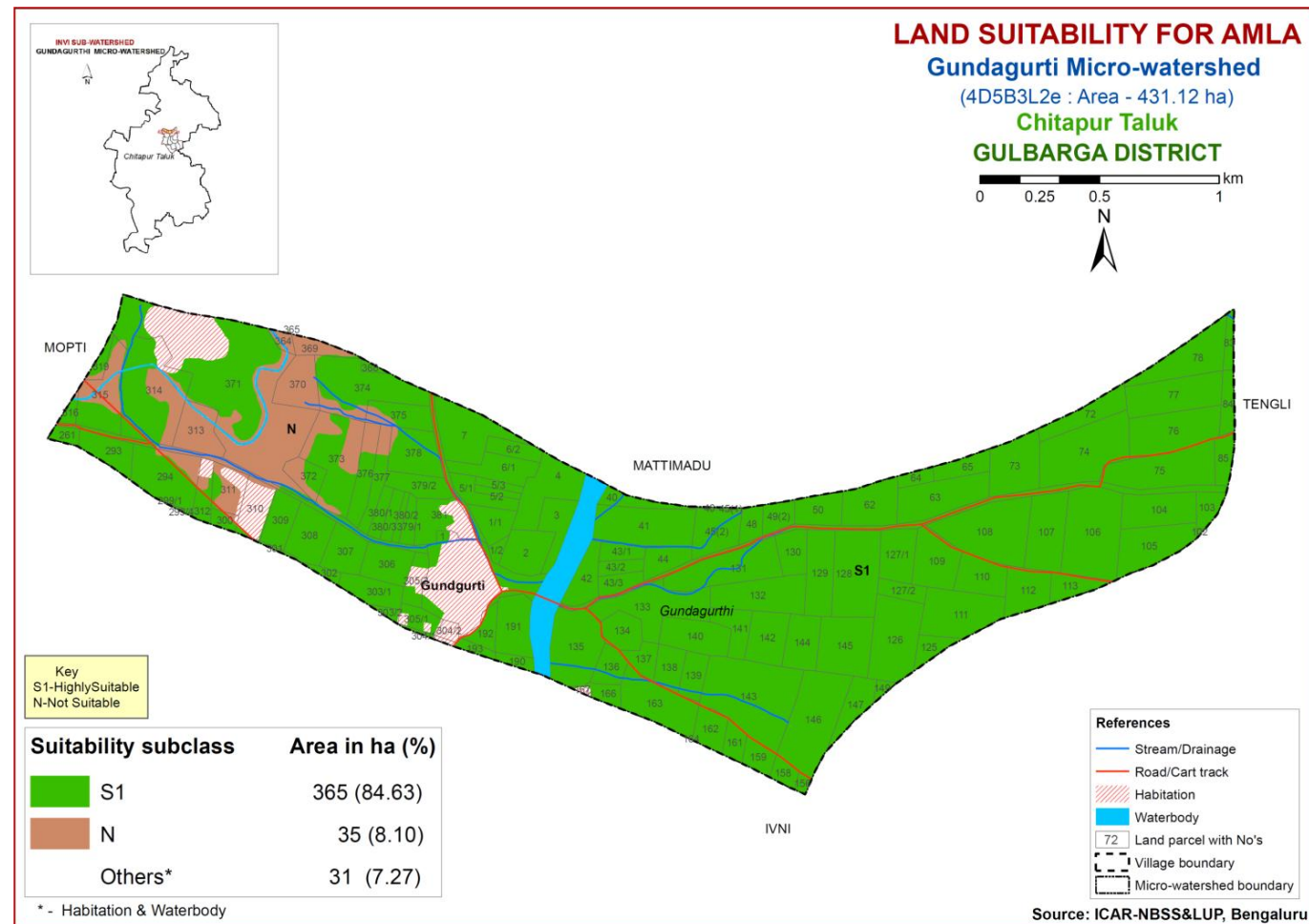
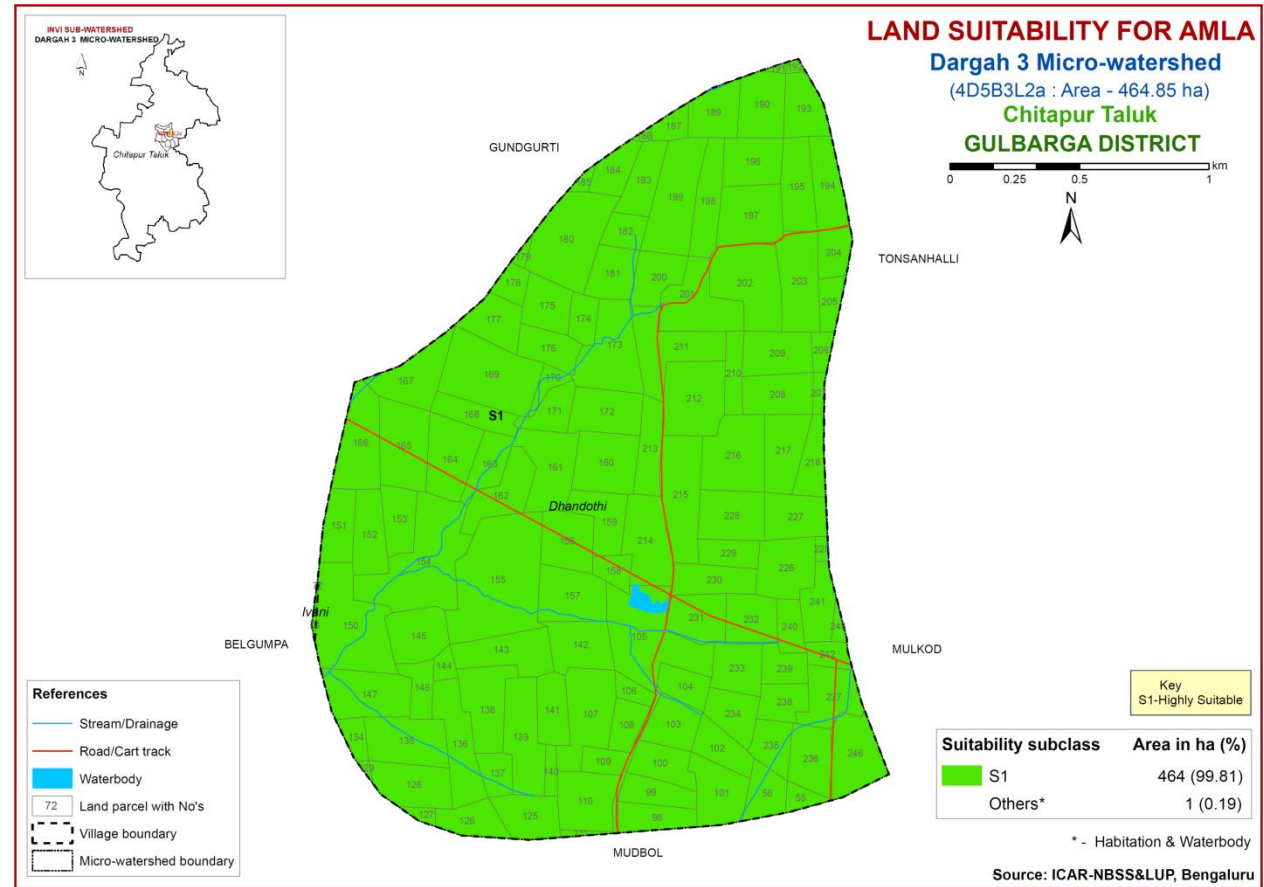
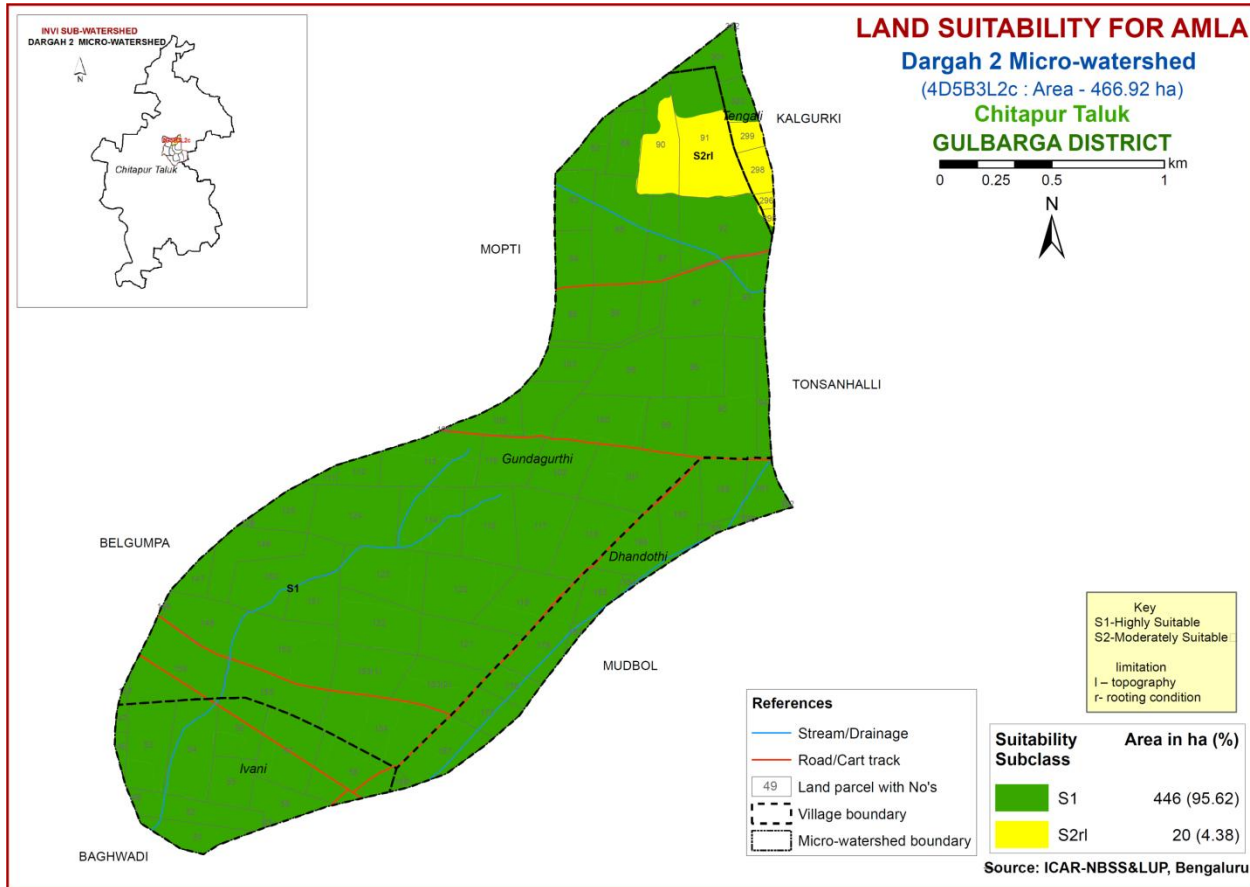


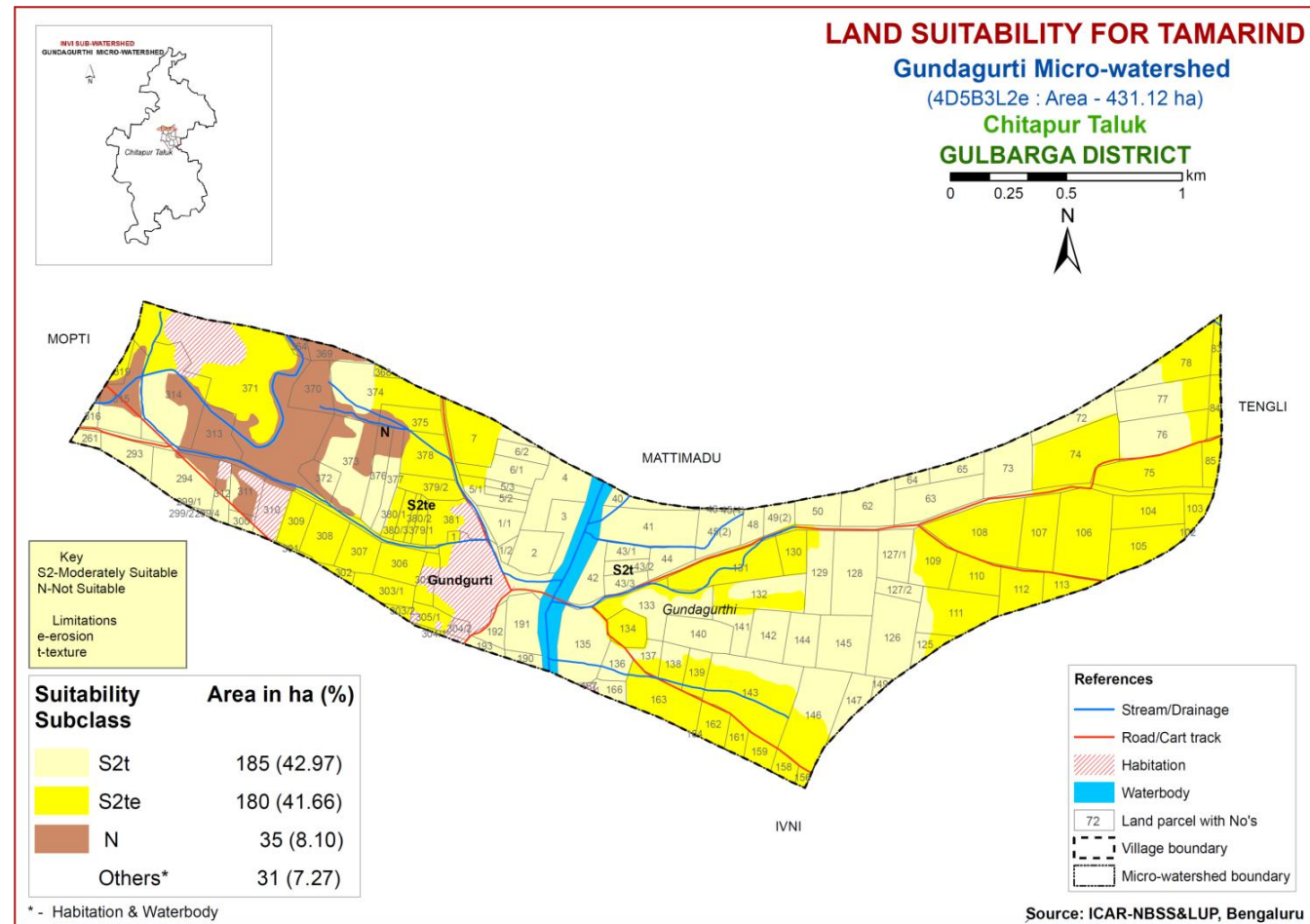
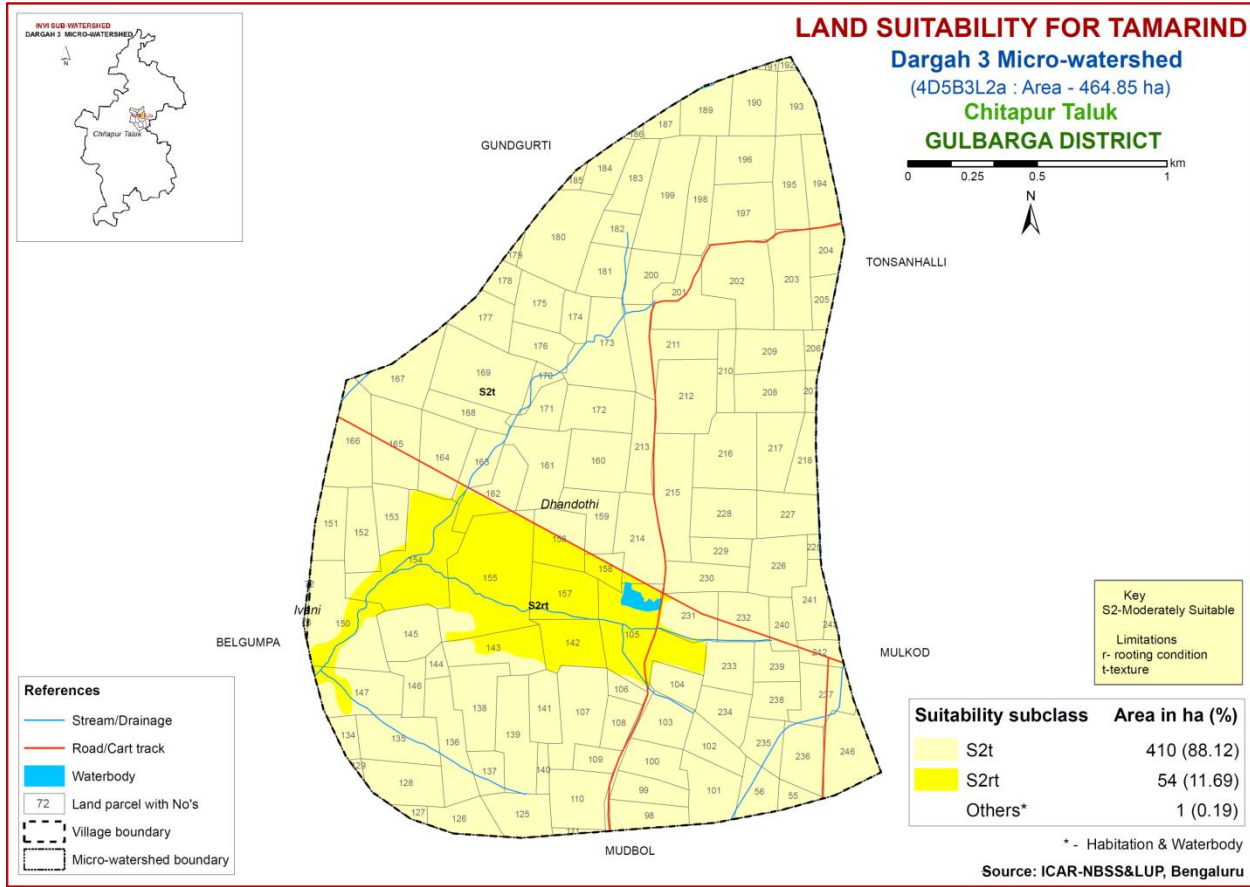
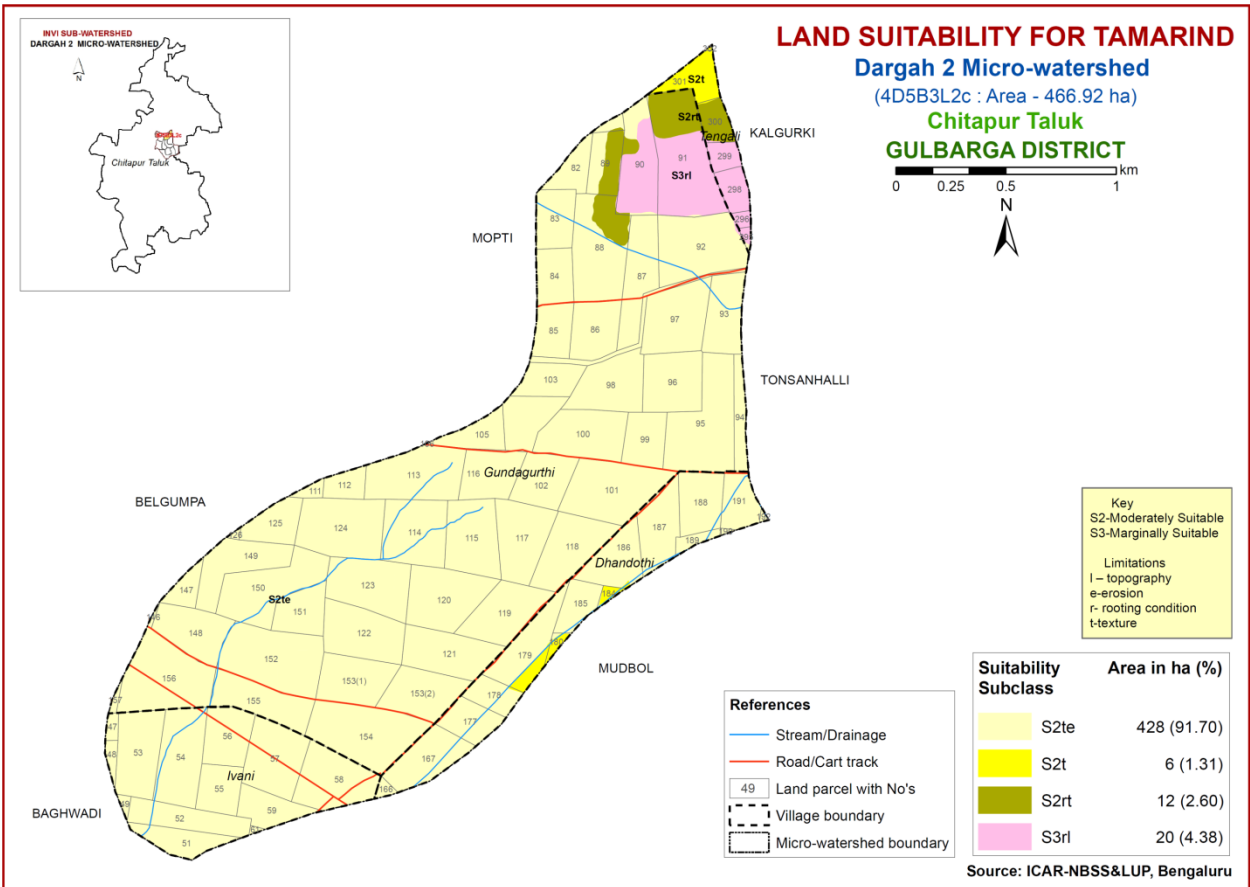


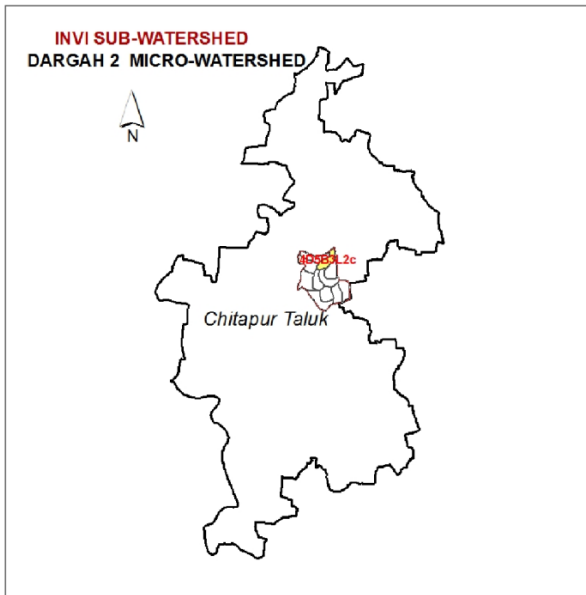












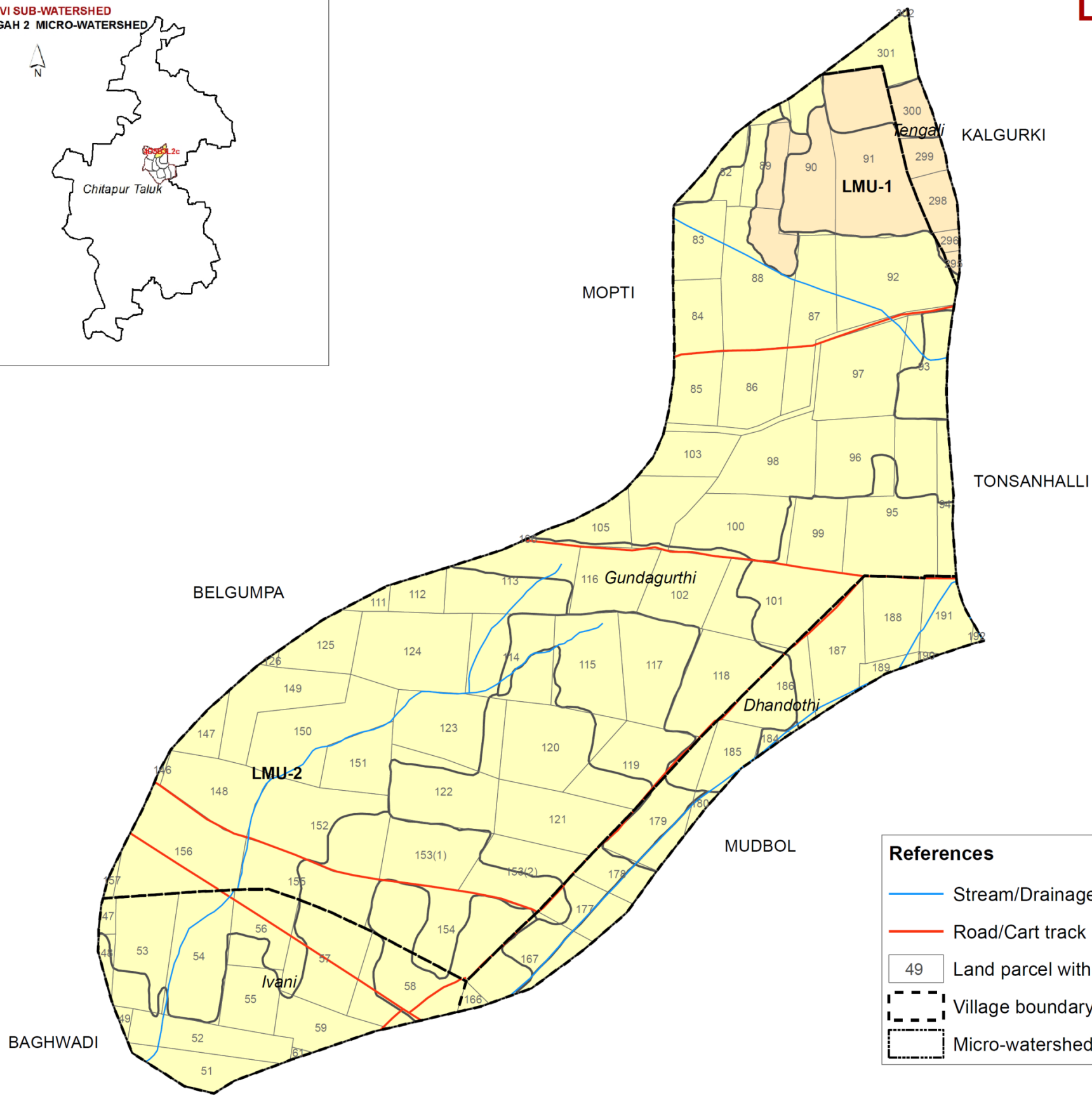
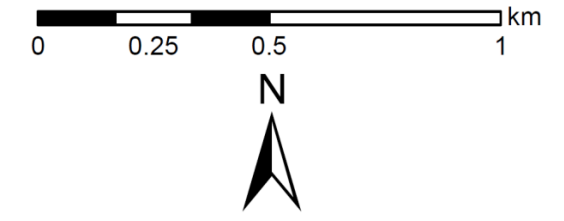
LAND MANAGEMENT UNITS

Dargah 2 Micro-watershed

(4D5B3L2c : Area - 466.92 ha)

Chitapur Taluk

GULBARGA DISTRICT



References

- Stream/Drainage
- Road/Cart track
- Land parcel with No's
- Village boundary
- Micro-watershed boundary

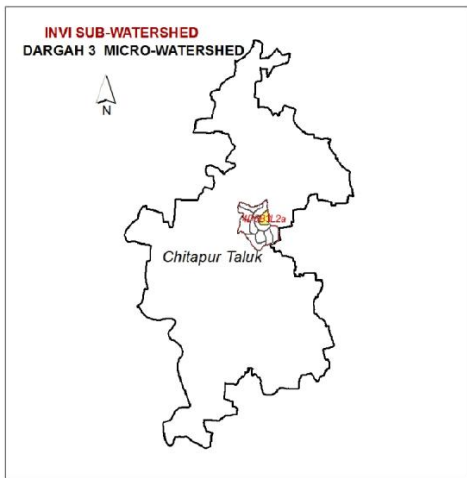
Legend	Area in ha (%)
LMU-1	33 (6.98)
LMU-2	434 (93.02)

Source: ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bengaluru

NOTE: Proposed Crop Plan for LMU's are given in Table

**Table 4. Proposed Crop Plan for Dargah 2 Micro-watershed
Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District based on soil-site–crop suitability Assessment**

LMU	Mapping unit	Survey No	Characters	Crops proposed				Suitable Intervention
				Field crops	Forestry Crop/Grasses	Horticulture crops (Rainfed Condition)	Horticulture crops with suitable intervention	
LMU-1	5 MTMmB2 6 MTMmC2	Gundagurthi: 89,90,91 Tengali : 295,296,298,299, 300	Moderately deep black soil (75-100 cm),1-3 % slope, moderately eroded.	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Black gram, Green gram, Soybean, Sesame, Sunflower, Safflower Rabi: Sorghum, Chickpea Mixed cropping: Red gram-cotton	Subabhul, Neem, Teak	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla Vegetable: Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla, Papaya, Banana, Lime, Citrus,sugarcane Vegetable: Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds
LMU-2	1 DDTmB2 2 DDTmC2 3 DRGmB1 4 DRGmB2	Dhandothi: 166,167,177,178,179, 180,184,185,186,187, 188,189, 190,191,192 Gundagurthi: 82,83,84,85,86,87,88, 92,93,94,95,96,97,98, 99,100,101,102,103, 105,106,111,112,113, 114, 115,116,117,118, 119,120,121,122,123, 124,125,126,146,147, 148,149,150,151,152, 153(1),153(2),154,155, 156,157 Ivani: 47,48,49,51,52,53,54, 55,56,57,58,59, 61 Tengali: 301,302	Deep to very deep Black soil (100-150 & >150 cm), 1-5 % slope, slight to moderate erosion	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram,Black gram, Green gram, Soybean,Sunflower, Safflower, Sesame, Rabi: Sorghum, wheat, Chickpea Mixed cropping: Red gram-cotton Pulses+sorghum	-	Vegetable: Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, coriander Field crops: Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Sunflower,Safflower, Perennial component: Guava, Tamarind, Sapota, Lime, Mosambi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Banana, Papaya, Lime. Mosambi, Guava, Tamrind sugarcane Vegetable: Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds



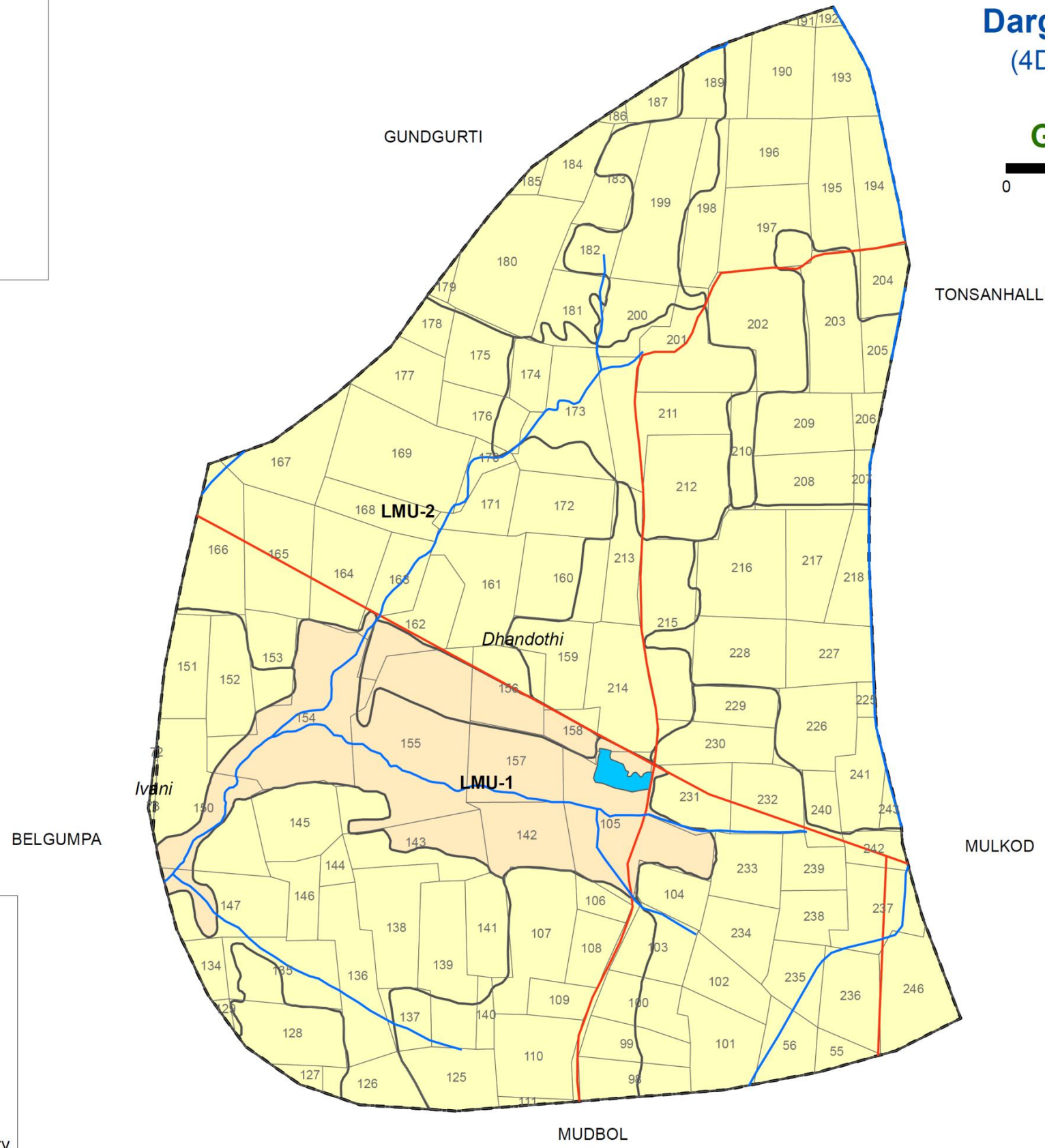
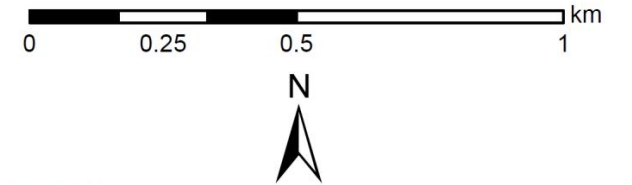
LAND MANAGEMENT UNITS

Dargah 3 Micro-watershed

(4D5B3L2a : Area - 464.85 ha)

Chitapur Taluk

GULBARGA DISTRICT



References

- Stream/Drainage
- Road/Cart track
- Waterbody
- Land parcel with No's
- Village boundary
- Micro-watershed boundary

Legend	Area in ha (%)
LMU-1	54 (11.69)
LMU-2	410 (88.12)
Others*	1 (0.19)

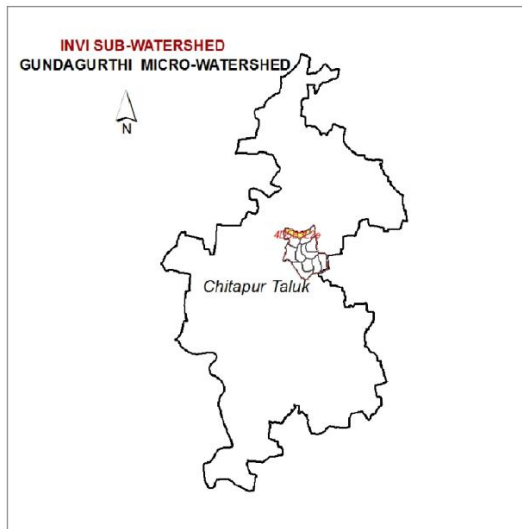
* - Habitation & Waterbody

Source: ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bengaluru

NOTE: Proposed Crop Plan for LMU's are given in Table

**Table 5. Proposed Crop Plan for Dargah-3 Micro-watershed
Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District based on soil-site–crop suitability Assessment**

LMU	Mapping unit	Survey No	Characters	Crops proposed				Suitable Intervention
				Field crops	Forestry Crop/Grasses	Horticulture crops (Rainfed Condition)	Horticulture crops with suitable intervention	
LMU-1	5 MTMmB2	Dhandothi: 105,142,143,154, 155_GRASSFIELD,156,157,158	Moderately deep black soil (75-100 cm), 1-3 % slope, moderately eroded.	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Black gram, Green gram, Soybean, Sesame, Sunflower,Safflower Rabi: Sorghum, Chickpea Mixed cropping: Red gram-cotton	Subabhul, Neem, Teak	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla Vegetable: Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Custard apple, Charoli, Ber, Amla, Papaya, Banana, Lime, Citrus, sugarcane Vegetable: Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds
LMU-2	1 DDTmB1 2 DDTmB2 3 DRGmB1 4 DRGmB2	Dhandothi: 55,56,98,99,100,101,102,103, 104,106,107,108,109,110,111, 125,126,127,128,129,134,135, 136,137,138,139,140,141,144, 145,146,147,150,151,152,153, 159,160,161,162,163,164,165, 166,167,168,169,170,171,172, 173,174,175,176,177,178,179, 180,181,182,183,184,185,186, 187,189,190,191,192,193,194, 195,196,197,198,199,200,201, 202,203,204,205,206,207,208, 209,210,211,212,213,214,215, 216,217,218,225,226,227,228, 229,230,231,232,233,234,235, 236,237,238,239,240,241,242, 243, 246 Ivani: 72,73	Deep to very deep Black soil (100-150 & >150 cm), 1-3 % slope, slight to moderate erosion	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Black gram, Green gram, Soybean, Sunflower, Safflower, Sesame, Rabi: Sorghum, wheat, Chickpea Mixed cropping: Red gram-cotton Pulses+ sorghum	-	Vegetable: Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, coriander Field crops: Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Sunflower, Safflower, Perennial component: Guava, Tamarind, Sapota, Lime, Mosambi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Banana, Papaya, Lime. Mosambi, Guava, Tamrind sugarcane Vegetable: Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds



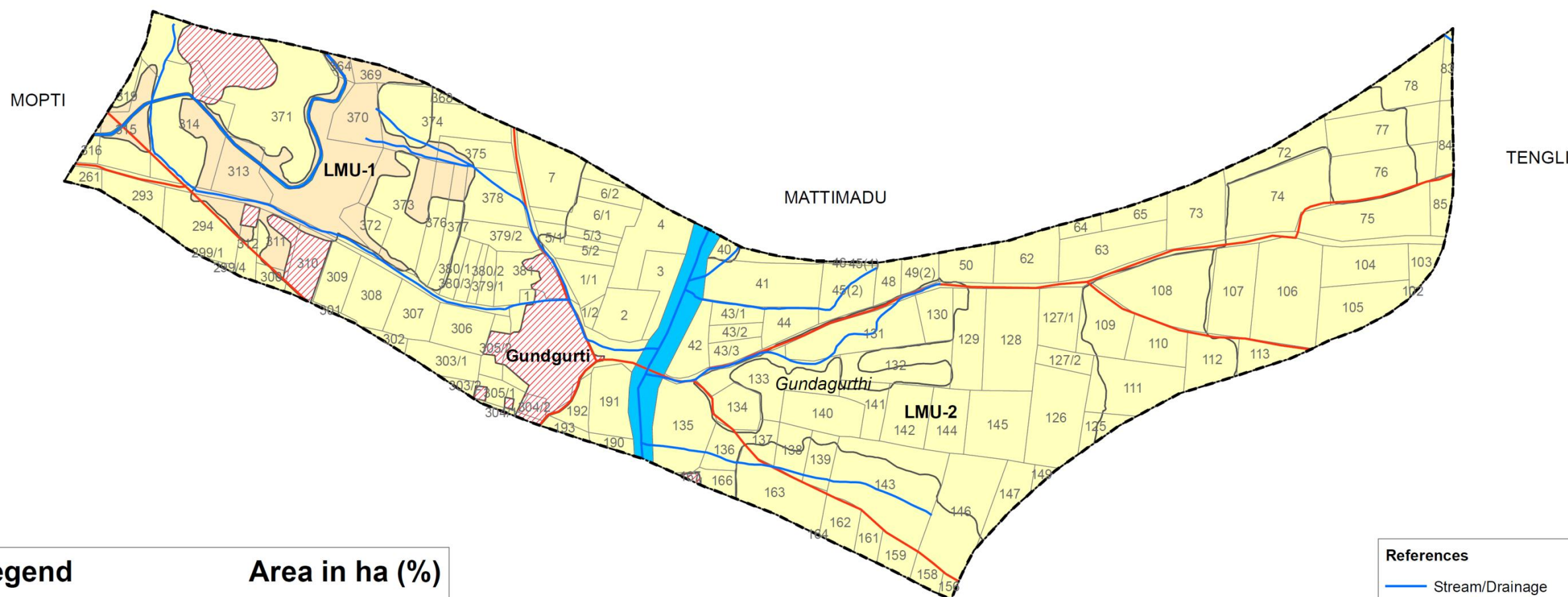
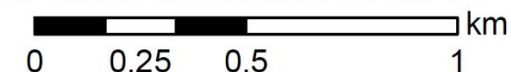
LAND MANAGEMENT UNITS

Gundagurthi Micro-watershed

(4D5B3L2e : Area - 431.12 ha)

Chitapur Taluk

GULBARGA DISTRICT



Legend	Area in ha (%)
LMU-1	35 (8.10)
LMU-2	365 (84.64)
Others*	31 (7.27)

* - Habitation & Waterbody

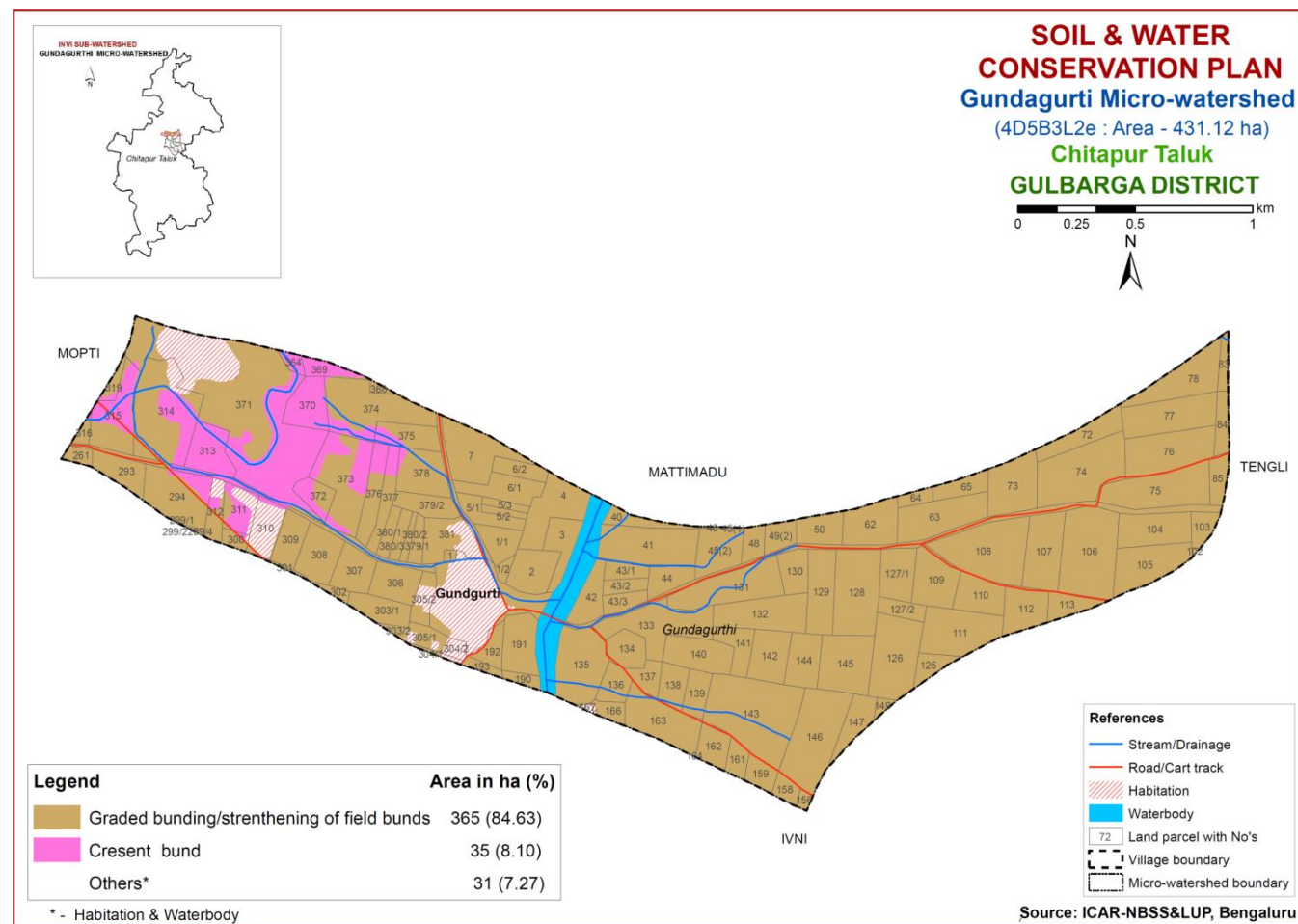
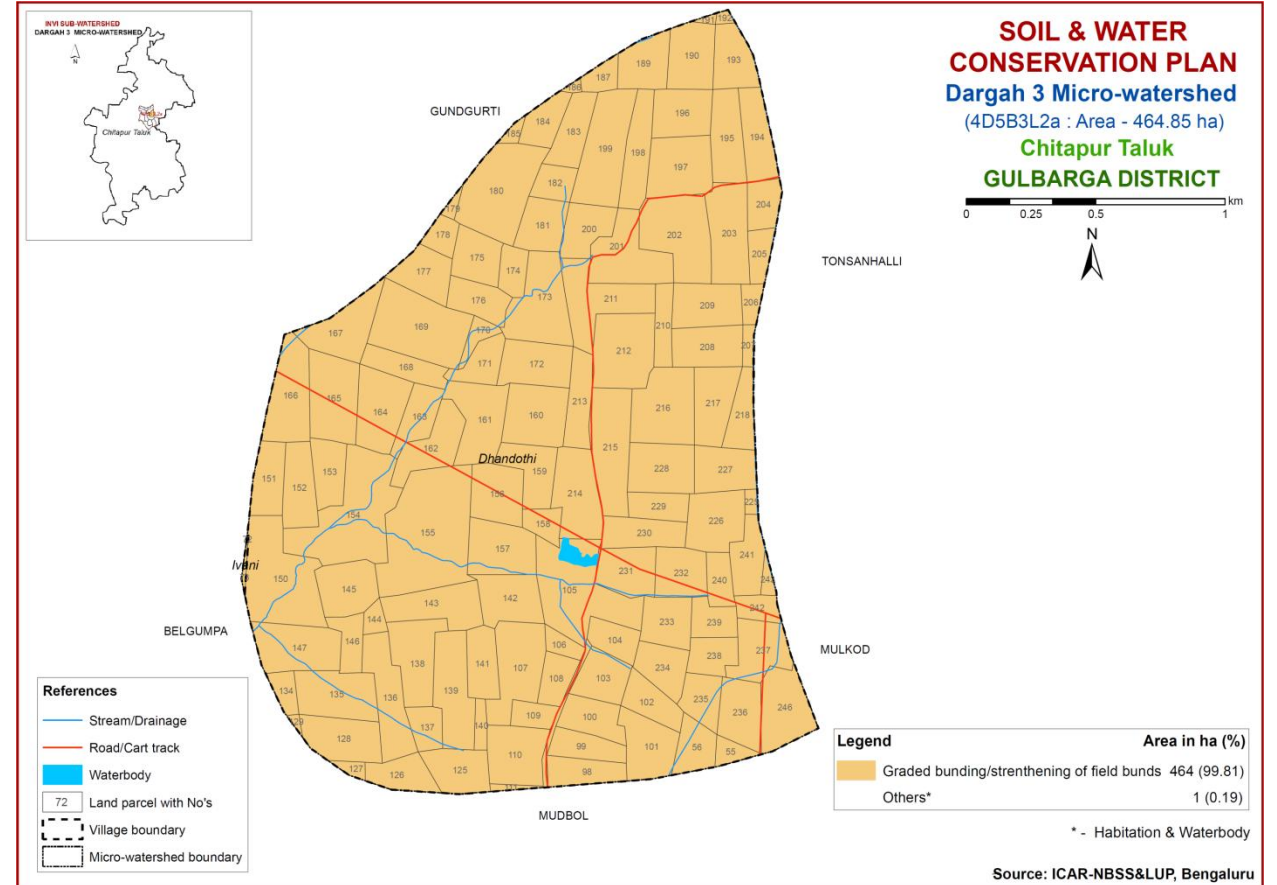
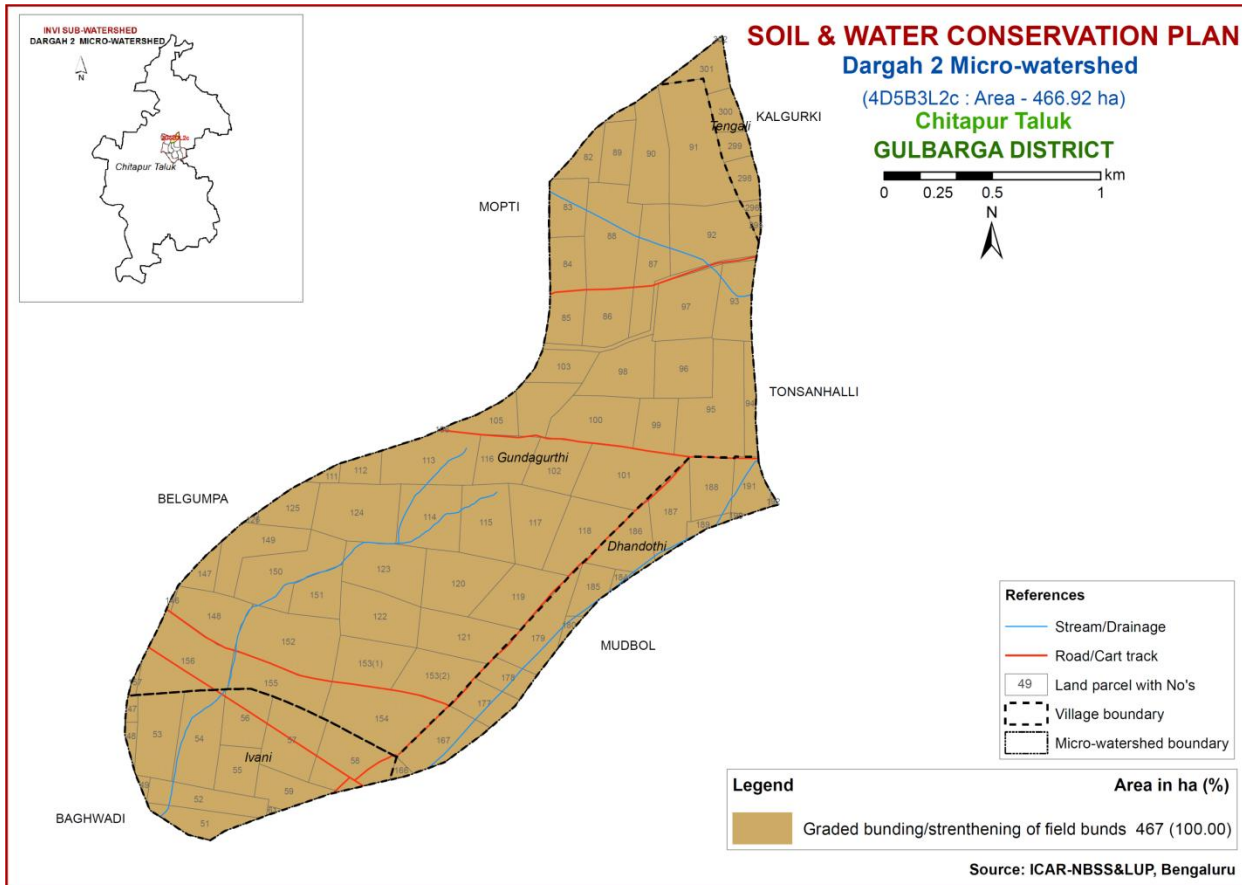
References	
	Stream/Drainage
	Road/Cart track
	Habitation
	Waterbody
	Land parcel with No's
	Village boundary
	Micro-watershed boundary

Source: ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Bengaluru

NOTE: Proposed Crop Plan for LMU's are given in Table

**Table 6. Proposed Crop Plan for Gundagurthi Micro-watershed
Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District based on soil-site-crop suitability Assessment**

LMU	Mapping unit	Survey No	Characters	Crops proposed				Suitable Intervention
				Field crops	Forestry Crop/Grasses	Horticulture crops (Rainfed Condition)	Horticulture crops with suitable intervention	
LMU-1	5 EVNmB2 6 EVNmB3	Gundagurthi: 311,313,315,364, 365,369,370,372	Very shallow soil Depth (<25 cm) Moderately to severely eroded	-	Neem, Glyricydia , Silviculture, Agave, Simaroba	-	Custard apple, Ber	-
LMU-2	1 DDTmB1 2 DDTmB2 3 DRGmB1 4 DRGmB2	Gundagurthi: 1,1/1,1/2,2,3,4,5/1,5/2,5/3,6/1, 6/2,7,40,41,42,43/1,43/2,43/3, 44,45(1),45(2),46,48,49(2),50,62 ,63,64,65,72,73,74,75,76,77,78, 83,84,85,102,103,104,105,106, 107,108,109,110,111,112,113, 125,126,127/1,127/2,128,129, 130,131,132,133,134,135,136, 137,138,139,140,141,142,143, 144,145,146,147,149,156,158, 159,161,162,163,164,166,190, 191,192,193,261,293,294,295, 299/1,299/2,299/3,299/4,300, 301,302,303/1,303/2,304/1,305 /1,305/2,306,307,308,309,312, 314,316,319,368,371,373,374, 375,376,377,378,379/1,379/2, 380/1,380/2,380/3,381	Deep to very deep Black soil (100-150 & >150 cm), 1-5 % slope, slight to moderate erosion	Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram,Black gram, Green gram, Soybean,Sunflower, Safflower, Sesame, Rabi: Sorghum, wheat, Chickpea Mixed cropping: Red gram-cotton Pulses+sorghum	-	Vegetable: Ladies finger, Brinjal, Cowpea, coriander Field crops: Sorghum, Cotton, Red Gram, Sunflower,Safflower, Perennial component: Guava, Tamarind, Sapota, Lime, Mosambi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Banana, Papaya, Lime. Mosambi, Guava, Tamrind sugarcane Vegetable: Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Chillies, Bhendi Flower: Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Graded bunds, Strengthening of field bunds



C. BALANCE OF RUNOFF WATER:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{QUANTITY OF RUNOFF WATER} - \text{TOTAL QUANTITY OF WATER STORED IN THE PROPOSED STRUCTURES:.} \\
 &= 250922.81 - 209180.16 \\
 &= 41742.65 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: QUANTITY OF RUNOFF TO BE SET APART FOR THE COMMITMENTS LIKE EXISTING WATER BODIES HAS TO BE TAKEN CARE OF BEFORE FINALISING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF STORAGE/ RECHARGE STRUCTURES

D. ADDITIONAL STORAGE STRUCTURES:

$$= \text{BALANCE OF RUNOFF WATER/ STORAGE CAPACITY OF PROPOSED STRUCTURE}$$

		STORAGE CAPACITY (m ³)					
		DIMENSION OF POND(m)	EXCAVATION BY SEGMENTAL METHOD		EXCAVATION BY MECHANICAL MEANS		
		L x W x D	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.	
41742.65	/	319.7	12 X 12 X 3	319.7	131	258	162
			OR				
41742.65	/	530.3	15 X 15 X 3	530.3	79	447	93
			OR				
41742.65	/	794.9	18 X 18 X 3	794.9	53	690	60
			OR				
41742.65	/	1113.5	21 X 21 X3	1113.5	37	987	42

OR CHECK DAMS/NALA BUNDS ON DECIDING THE IDEAL SPOTS FOR RECHARGE

C. BALANCE OF RUNOFF WATER:

	QUANTITY OF RUNOFF WATER -	-	TOTAL QUANTITY OF WATER STORED IN THE PROPOSED STRUCTURES:.
=	252473.56	-	213371.00
=	39102.56 m ³		

NOTE: QUANTITY OF RUNOFF TO BE SET APART FOR THE COMMITMENTS LIKE EXISTING WATER BODIES HAS TO BE TAKEN CARE OF BEFORE FINALISING THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF STORAGE/ RECHARGE STRUCTURES

D. ADDITIONAL STORAGE STRUCTURES:

= BALANCE OF RUNOFF WATER/ STORAGE CAPACITY OF PROPOSED STRUCTURE

			STORAGE CAPACITY (m ³)				
			EXCAVATION BY SEGMENTAL METHOD		EXCAVATION BY MECHANICAL MEANS		
			DIMENSION OF POND(m)	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.
			L x W x D	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.
39102.56	/	319.7	12 X 12 X 3	319.7	122	258	152
			OR				
39102.56	/	530.3	15 X 15 X 3	530.3	74	447	87
			OR				
39102.56	/	794.9	18 X 18 X 3	794.9	49	690	57
			OR				
39102.56	/	1113.5	21 X 21 X 3	1113.5	35	987	40

OR CHECK DAMS/NALA BUNDS ON DECIDING THE IDEAL SPOTS FOR RECHARGE

D. ADDITIONAL STORAGE STRUCTURES:

= BALANCE OF RUNOFF WATER/ STORAGE CAPACITY OF PROPOSED STRUCTURE

		STORAGE CAPACITY (m ³)			
DIMENSION OF POND(m)		EXCAVATION BY SEGMENTAL METHOD		EXCAVATION BY MECHANICAL MEANS	
L x W x D		QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.	QUANTITY (m ³)	NOS.
33730.12 /	319.7	12 X 12 X 3	319.7	106	258 131
		OR			
33730.12 /	530.3	15 X 15 X 3	530.3	64	447 75
		OR			
33730.12 /	794.9	18 X 18 X 3	794.9	42	690 49
		OR			
33730.12 /	1113.5	21 X 21 X 3	1113.5	30	987 34

OR CHECK DAMS/NALA BUNDS ON DECIDING THE IDEAL SPOTS FOR RECHARGE

PART - B

Hydrological Inventory of Ivni Sub-watershed, Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District, Karnataka for Watershed Planning and Development



Sujala - III

**Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II
Watershed Development Department
Government of Karnataka**



Hydrological Inventory of Ivni Sub-watershed, Chitapur Taluk, Kalaburagi District, Karnataka for Watershed Planning and Development



ICAR - NBSS & LUP

Prepared by

**ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning
Regional Centre, Hebbal, Bangalore - 560 024**

Phone:080-23412242

**E-mail: hd_rcb.nbsslup@icar.gov.in
nbssrcb@gmail.com**



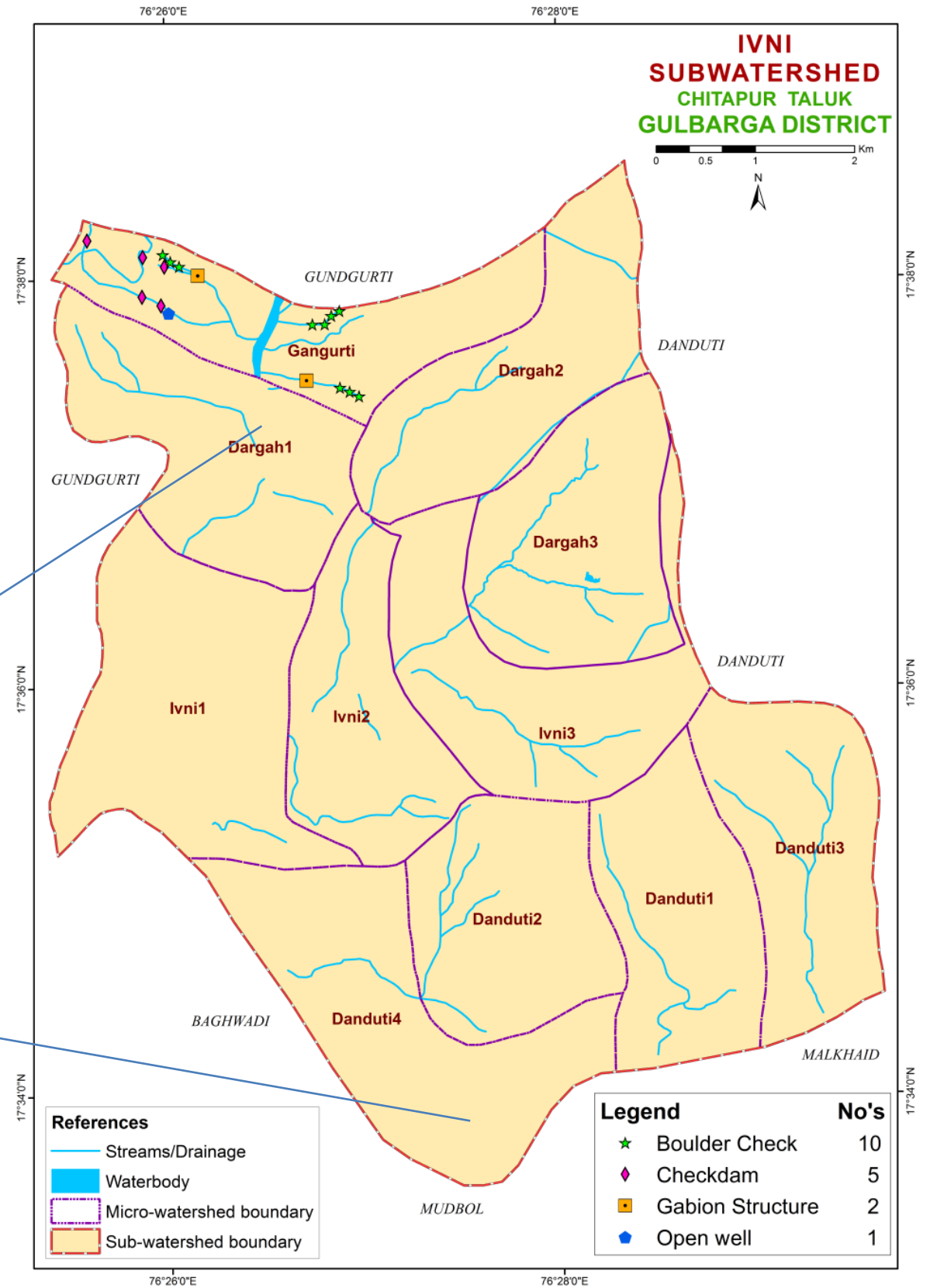
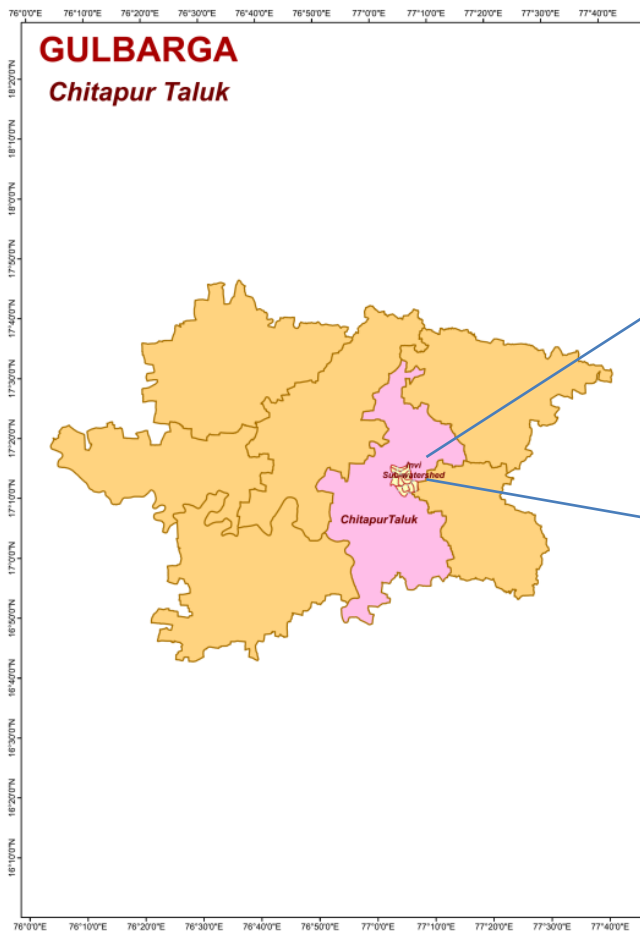
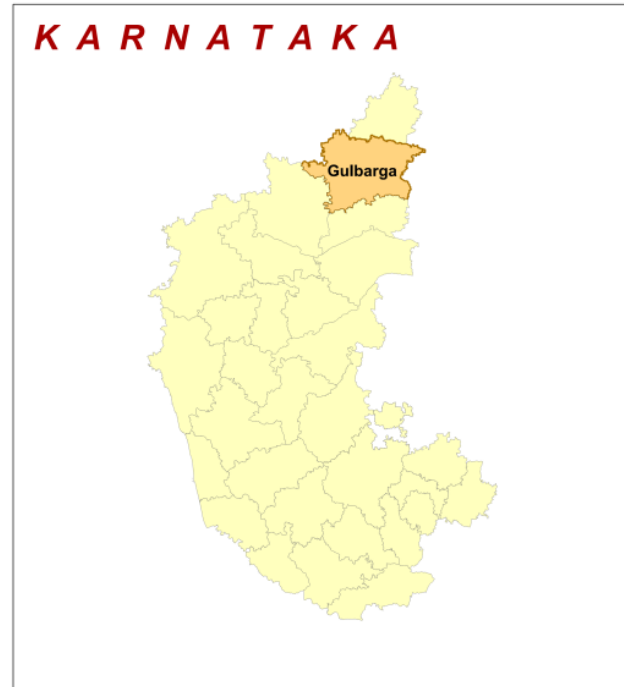
Details of Hydrology Team of LRI Partner Responsible for Preparation of Atlas

Name	Designation
Dr. Rajendra Hegde	Principal Scientist & Head Coordinator
Dr. S. Srinivas	Principal Scientist
Dr. K .V. Niranjana	Chief Technical Officer
Sh. R.S.Reddy	Consultant
Sh. A.G.Devendra Prasad	Consultant
Smt. K.Karunya Lakshmi	Research Associate
Ms. Seema, K.V.	Senior Research Fellow
Dr. Sekhar Muddu (Reviewed and approved)	Professor & Lead Scientist, Dept. of Civil Engineering & ICWaR, IISc, Bangalore
<p style="text-align: right;">Email: hd_rcb.nbsslup@icar.gov.in nbssrcb@gmail.com Phone: Office: 080-23412242,23410993 Fax: 080-23510350</p>	

INTRODUCTION

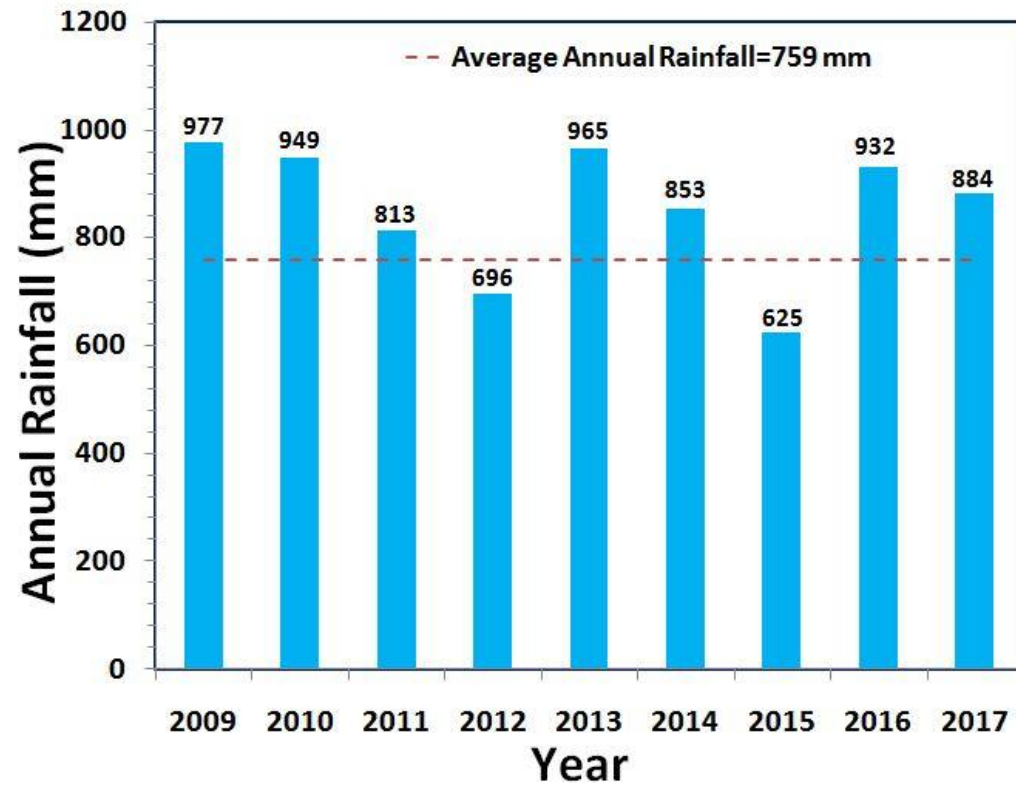
- The inventory and documentation of spatial and temporal changes in hydrological components of Ivni sub-watershed (4D5B3L) in Chitapur taluk, Kalaburagi district, has been undertaken for integrated planning, development and management at the level of soil mapping units.
- Ivni sub-watershed (Chitapur taluk, Kalaburagi district) is located between $17^{\circ}9'48''$ – $17^{\circ}15'24''$ North latitudes and $77^{\circ}3'44''$ – $77^{\circ}7'13''$ East longitudes, covering an area of about 5221 ha.
- This sub-watershed encompasses of 11 MWs namely, Danduti-1 (4D5B3L1b), Danduti-2 (4D5B3L1c), Danduti-3 (4D5B3L1a), Danduti-4 (4D5B3L1d), Dargah-1 (4D5B3L2f), Dargah-2 (4D5B3L2c), Dargah-3 (4D5B3L2a), Gangurti (4D5B3L2e), Ivni-1 (4D5B3L2g), Ivni-2 (4D5B3L2d) and Ivni-3 (4D5B3L2b) micro watersheds. Land Resource Inventory (LRI) was generated for three among the eleven micro-watersheds.
- Average annual rainfall (1960-2014) of the Hobli (Block) pertaining to the sub-watershed is 759 mm.
- In this sub-watershed major *kharif* crops grown are Maize, Soyabean, Red gram, Sugarcane, Sunflower, Cotton and major *rabi* crops are Sorghum and Bengal gram.
- Hydrological components namely rainfall (annual, *kharif*, *rabi* and summer), PET, AET, runoff, surface soil moisture, ground water status and water balance are presented.

LOCATION MAP OF IVNI SUB-WATERSHED



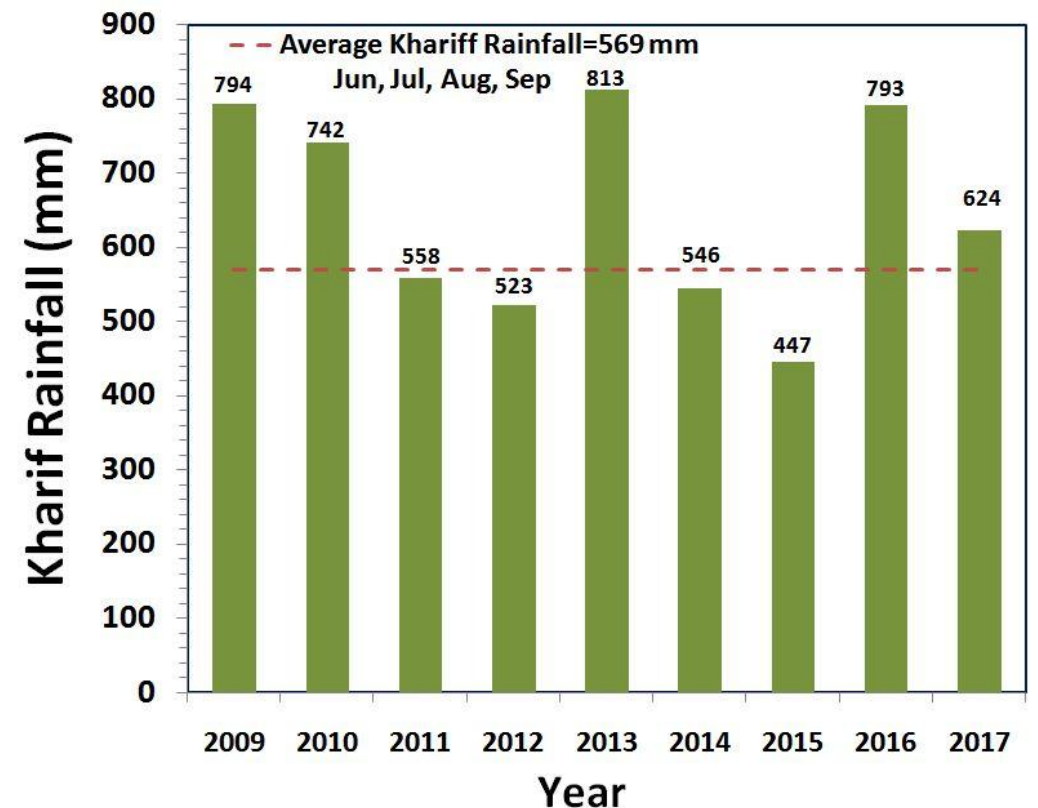
Soil & Water Conservation Structures in Ivni Sub-watershed, Chitapur taluk, Kalaburagi district

RAINFALL INDEX

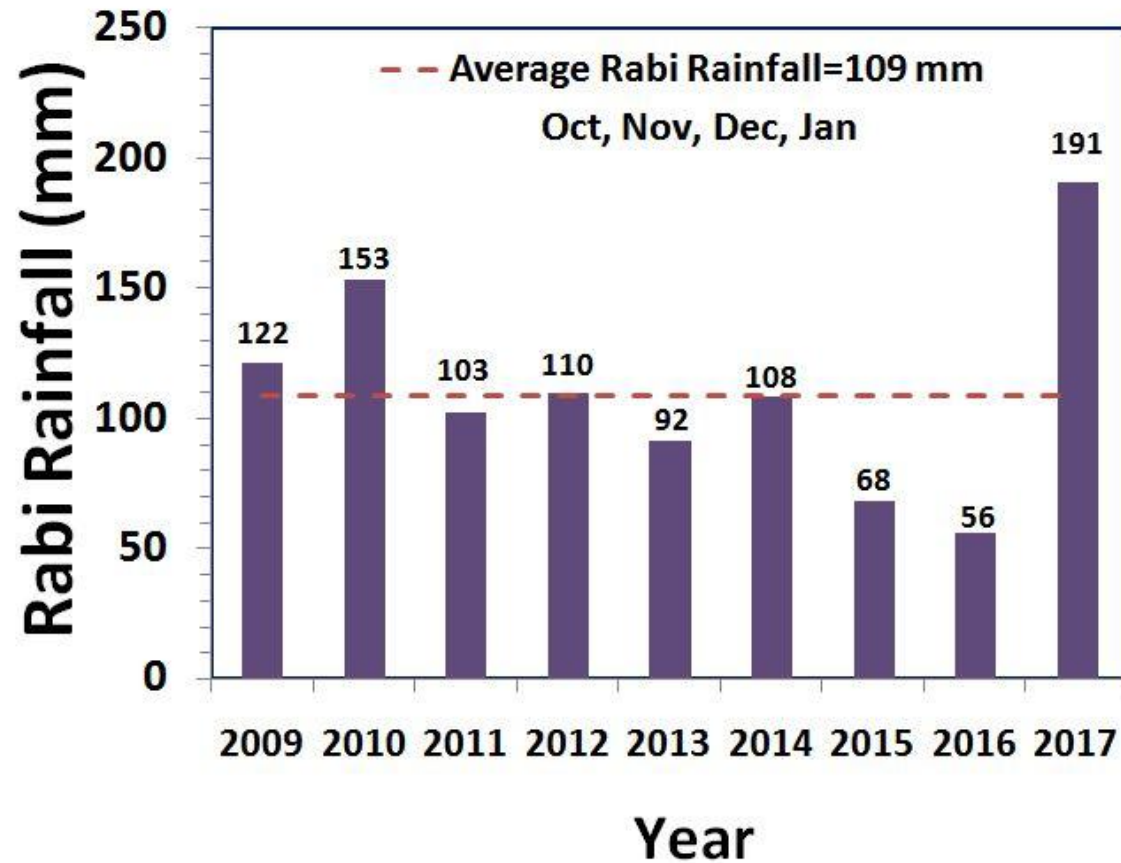


The average annual rainfall (1960-2014) recorded at the Chitapur station in Chitapur taluk of Kalaburagi district is 759 mm. The annual rainfall at Gundgurthi station (Hobli H.Q.) is presented. During the years 2012 and 2015 the annual rainfall was deficient by 8% and 18% respectively.

The *kharif* rainfall (Jun–Sep) is an average about 75% of the annual rainfall and it typically follows the annual rainfall patterns. During the years 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015 the *kharif* rainfall was deficient by 2%, 8%, 4% and 21% respectively.

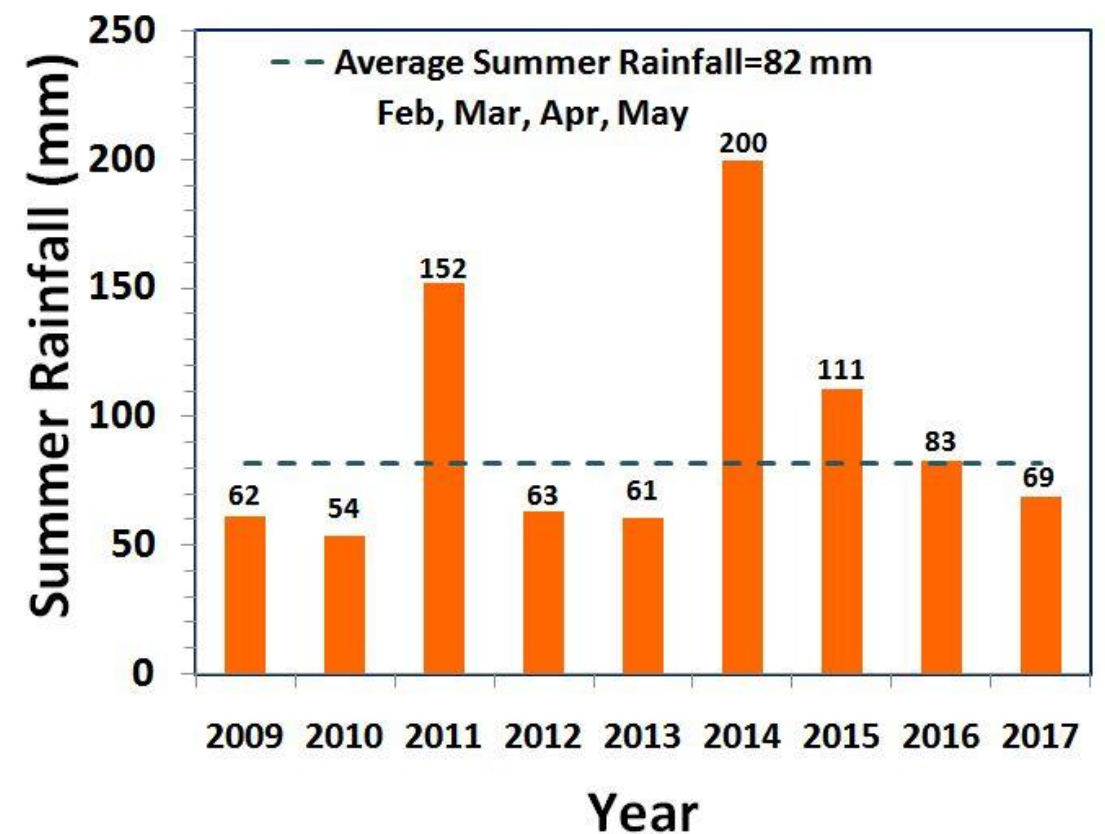


RAINFALL INDEX

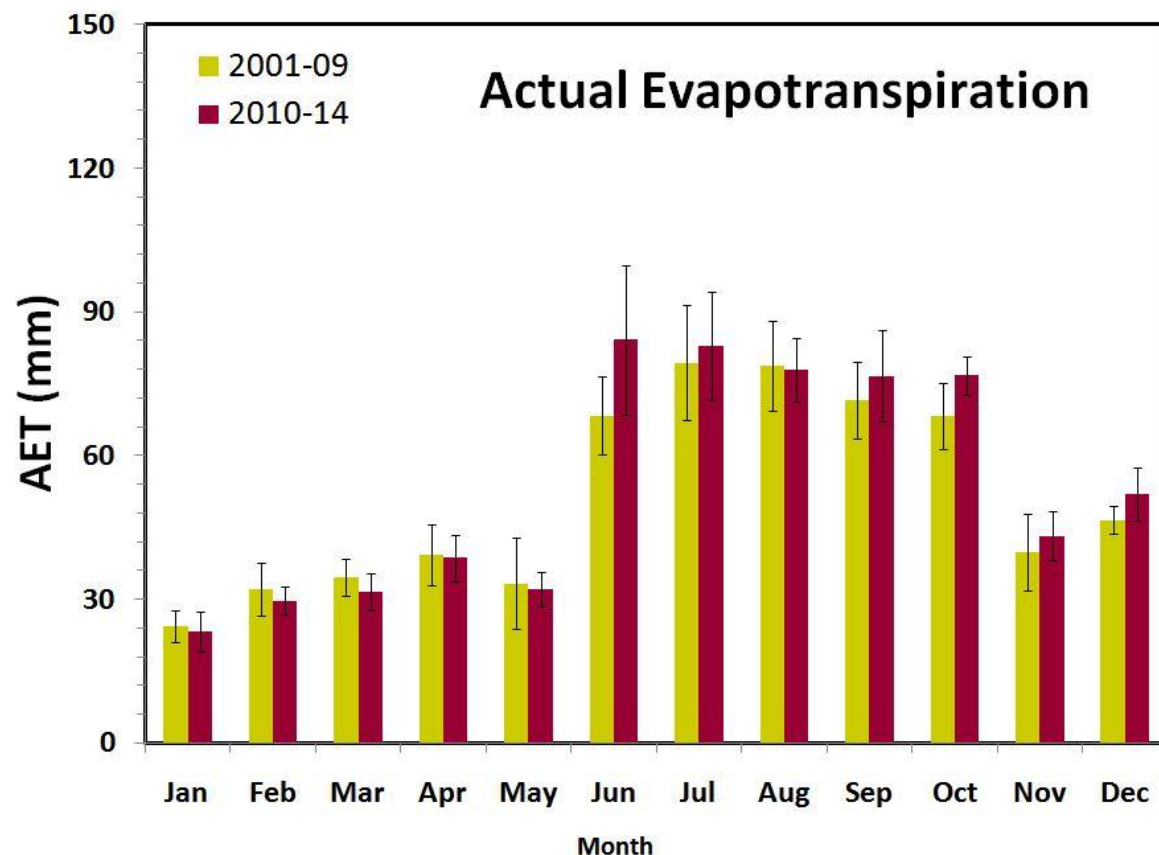
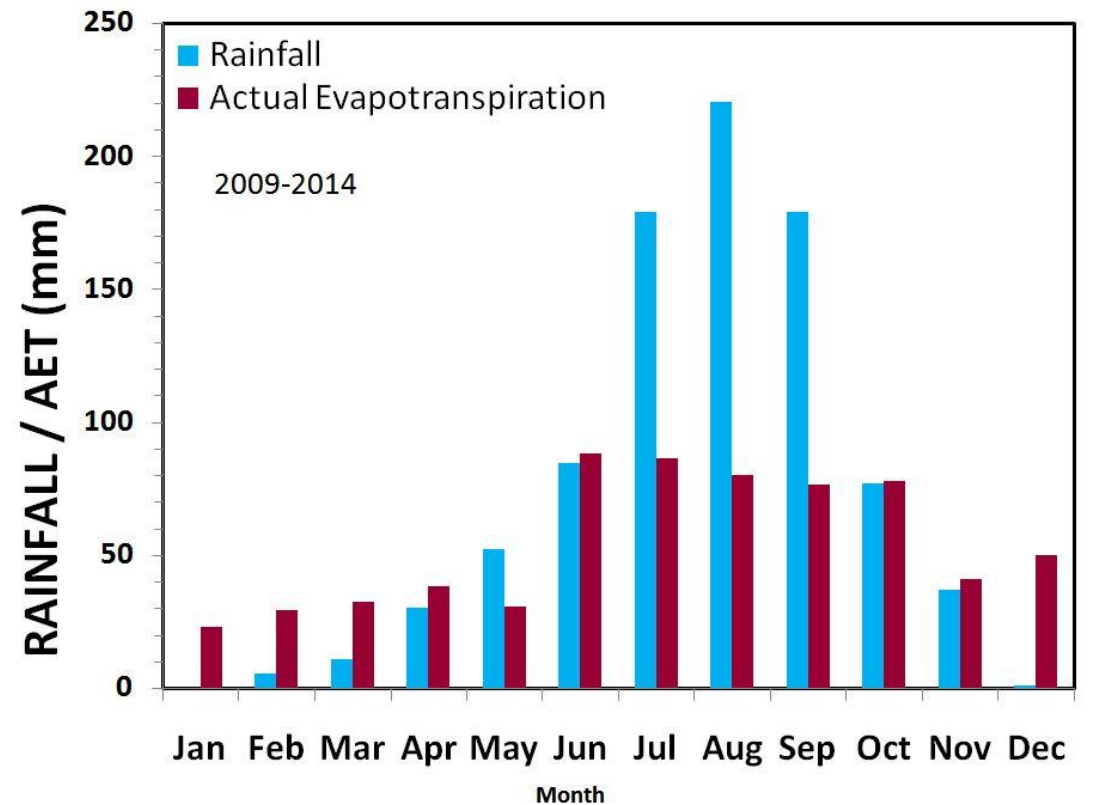
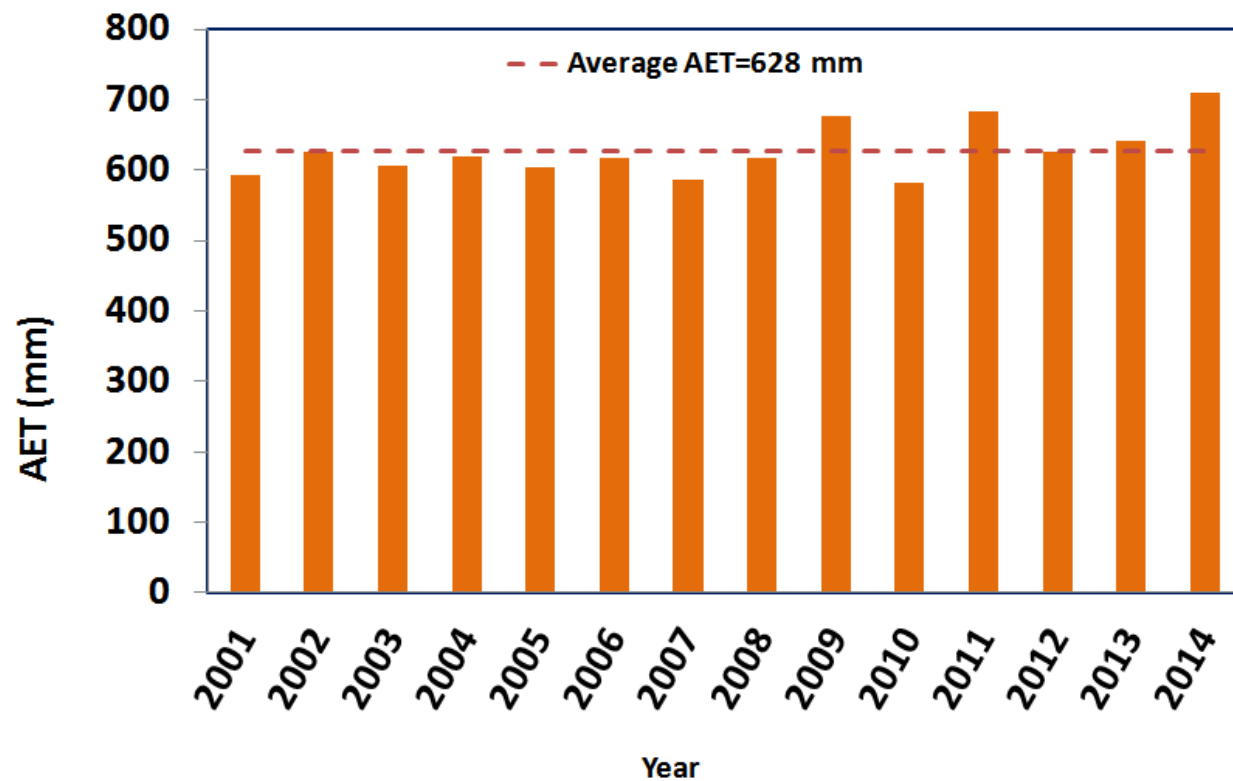


The average *rabi* rainfall (Oct-Jan) is about 13% of the average annual rainfall. During the years 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2016 the *rabi* rainfall was deficient by 6%, 16%, 38% and 49% respectively.

The average summer rainfall (Feb-May) is about 12% of the average annual rainfall.

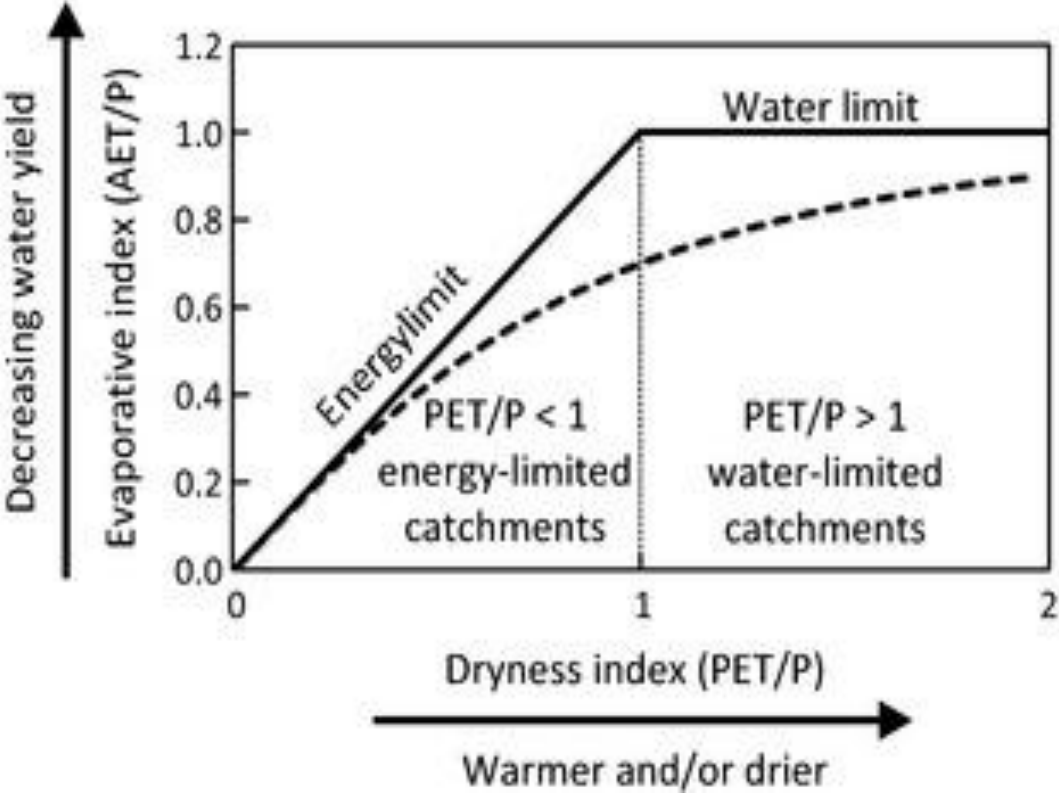
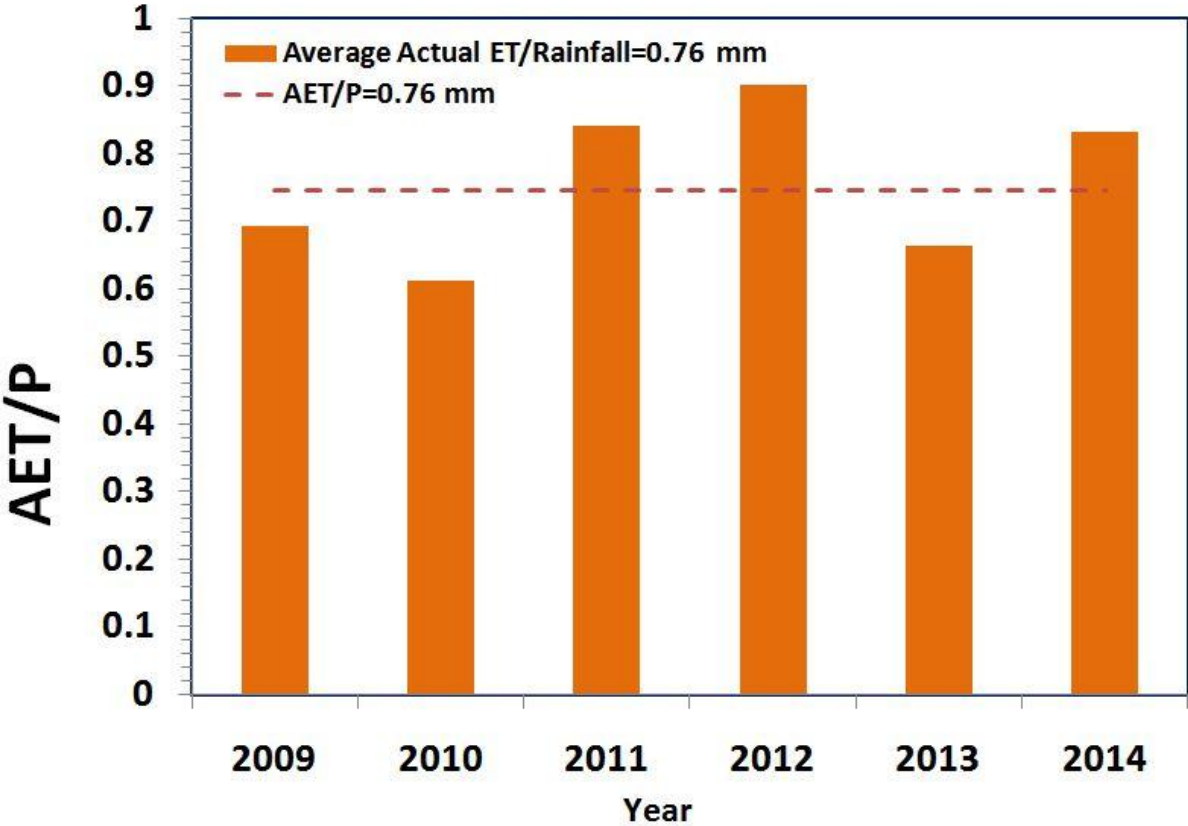


EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

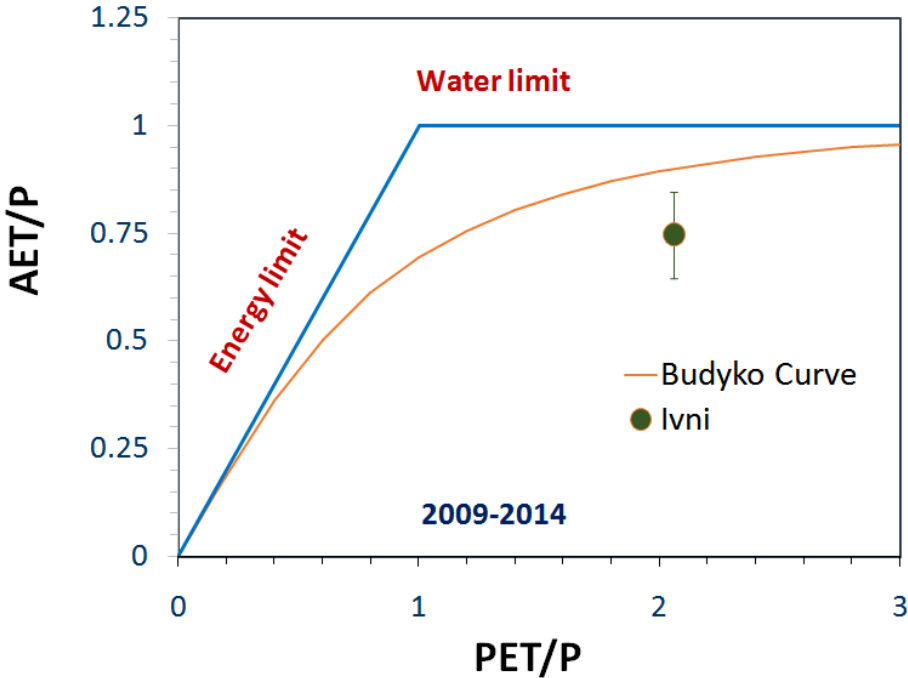


The average annual actual ET is lower than the average rainfall. During *kharif*, average rainfall and ET was found to be 649 mm and 331 mm respectively, whereas in *rabi* it was about 111 mm and 191 mm. In comparison to the 2001-2009, the annual ET increased by 5% during 2010-2014.

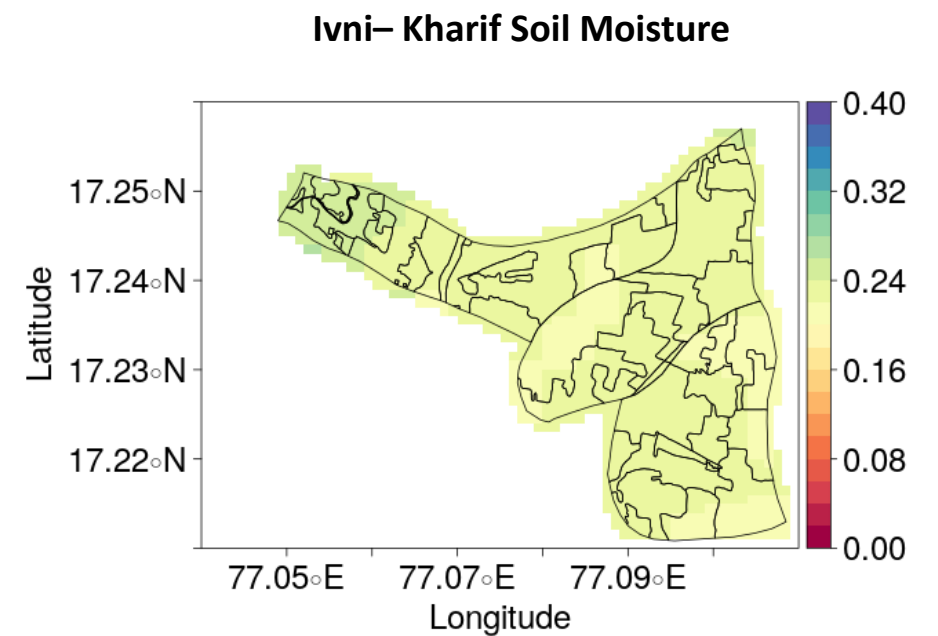
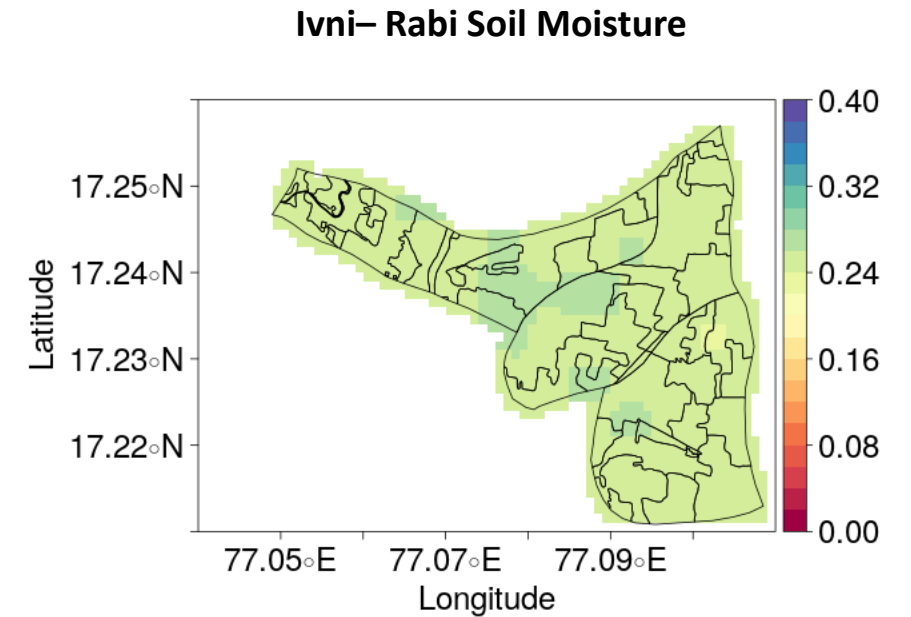
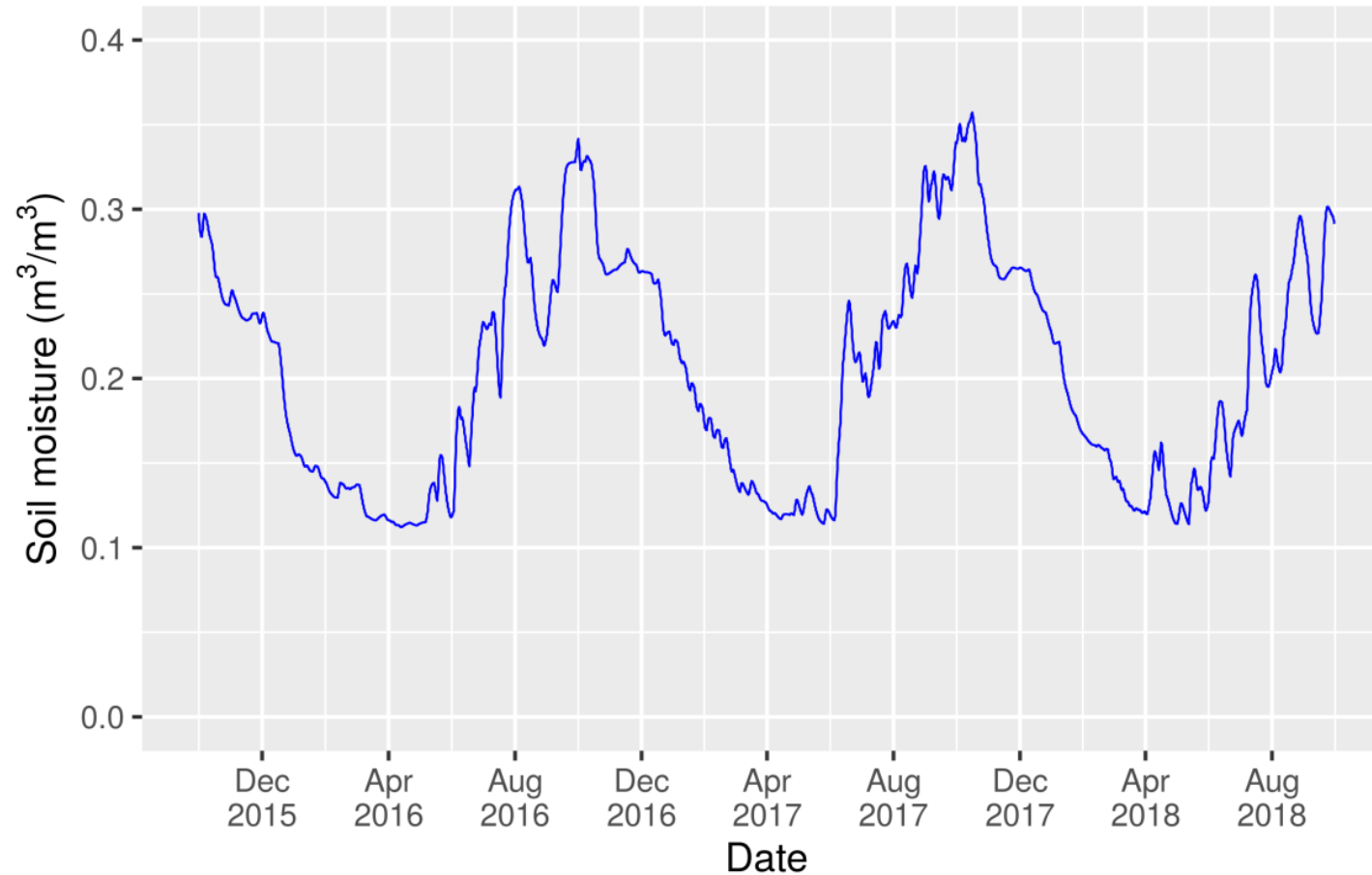
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION INDEX



The average AET/P ratio was about 76%, which is lower than the sustainable limit of about 80%. This suggests the watershed is within sustainable limit due to good rainfall during *kharif* season



SATELLITE RETRIEVED SOIL MOISTURE

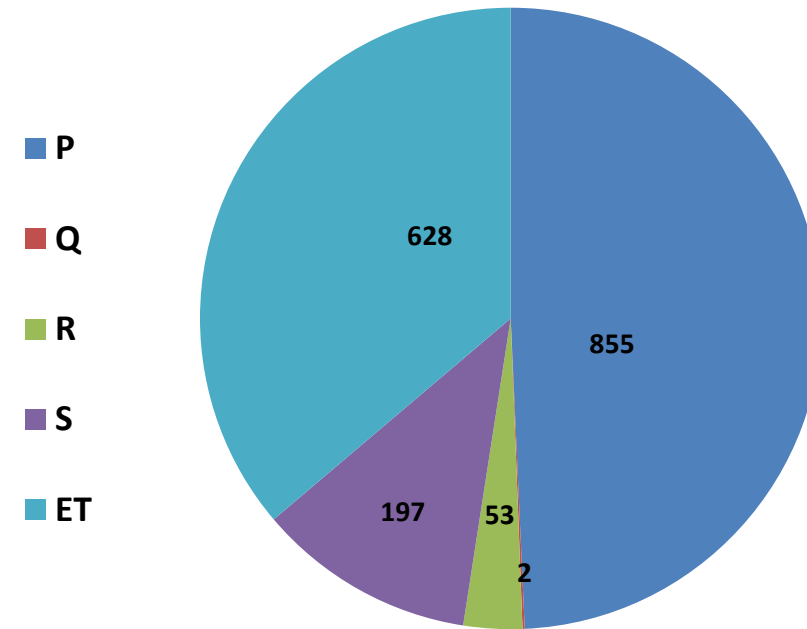


The method developed for retrieving soil moisture from multi-satellite observations allowed to map surface soil moisture behavior in the micro-watershed. The available surface moisture was varied in the range of 12-22 % in *kharif* and 24-34% in *rabi* seasons of 2016 and 12-33 % in *kharif* and 23-35% in *rabi* seasons of 2017.

WATER BALANCE

$$Q = P - E - R - S$$

- Q = Runoff
- P = Precipitation
- E = Evapotranspiration
- R = Groundwater recharge
- S = Soil moisture storage change

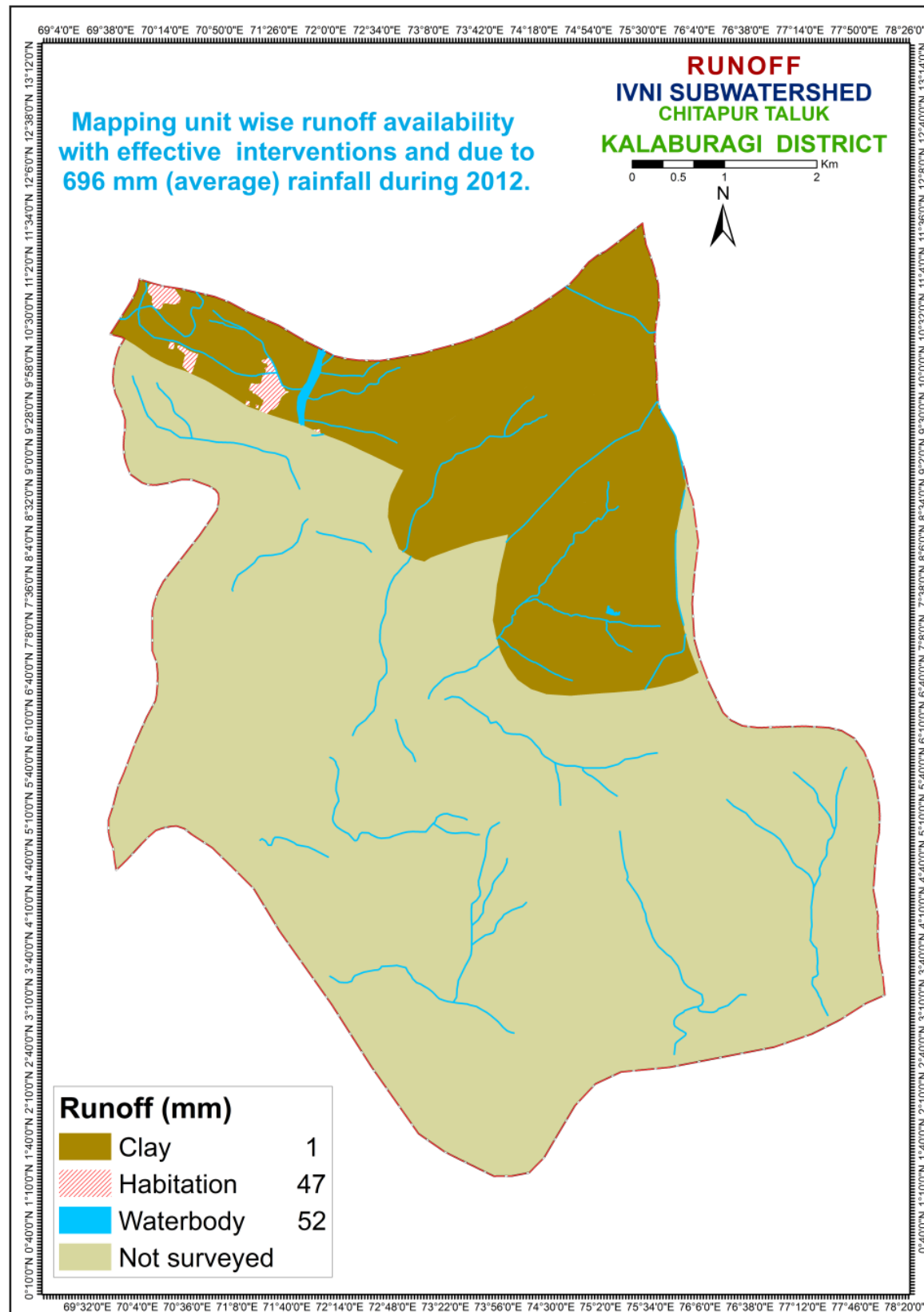


During July-September months, Precipitation is higher than Evapotranspiration.

P = 855 mm (average of 2009-2017) ET = 628 mm R = 53 mm S = 197 mm Q = 2 mm

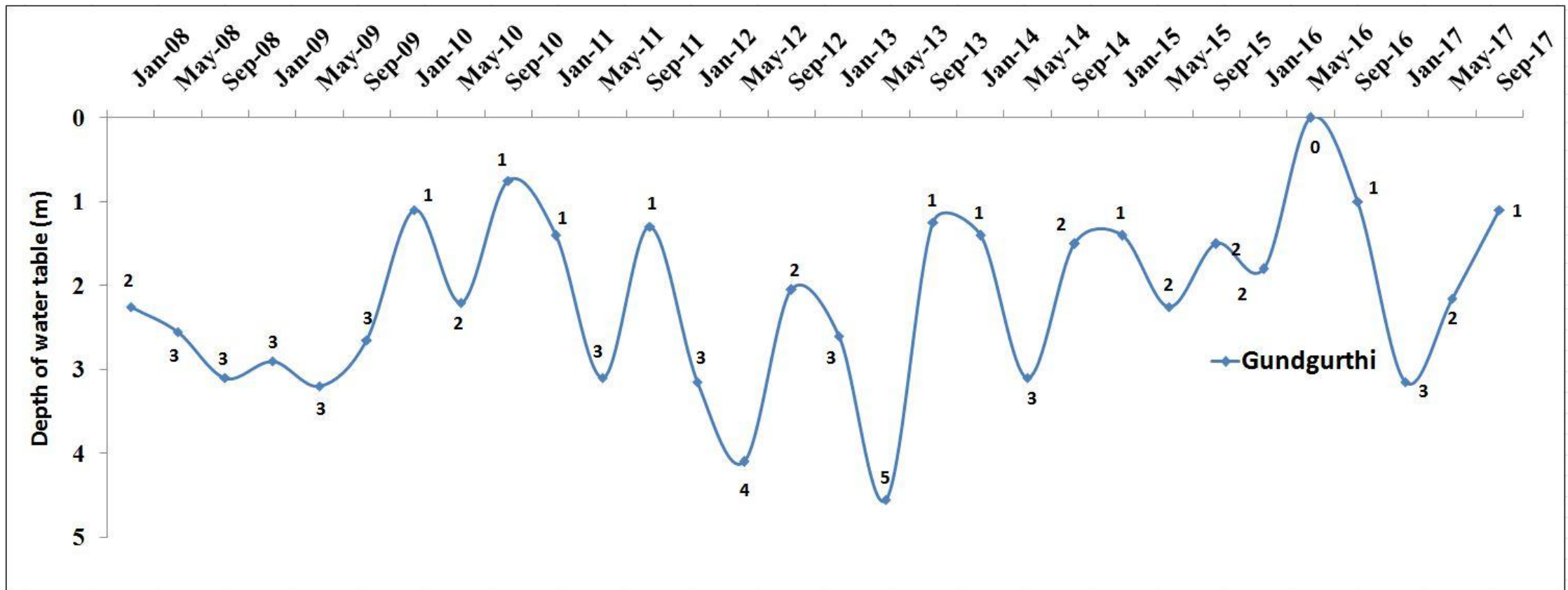
Sl. No.	Parameters	Average_ 2012 (mm)
1.	Rainfall	696
2.	Runoff availability with existing conditions	33
3.	Runoff availability with effective interventions	2.5
4.	Runoff allowed as environmental flow at the outlet	0.45
5.	Runoff excess for harvesting by construction of structures	2

RUNOFF



GROUND WATER STATUS

GUNDGURTHI STATION



The groundwater level was found from the data obtained from KSNDMC for the nearest station Gundgurthi. The above graph depicts the groundwater levels during the years 2008-2017 was slightly varying except May 2016.

SUMMARY

- The average annual rainfall of 759 mm in the Ivni sub-watershed as recorded from the Gundgurthi station data by KSNDMC.
- 75%, 13% and 12% of the annual rainfall occurs during *kharif*, *rabi* and summer seasons respectively and exhibited a higher temporal variability.
- The evapotranspiration estimation tool developed indicates that the watershed water balance is in deficit. The cropping & irrigation choices are not appropriate and need to be altered to shift the deficit water balance.
- The estimated runoff available to use is 2 mm for an average annual rainfall of 855 mm (2009-2017). The utilizable groundwater is 37 mm (70% of 53 mm recharge estimated). This means the total available water resource combining the soil moisture store for kharif & rabi (197 mm) and utilizable runoff plus recharge is 236 (=197+37+2)
- The average actual evapotranspiration estimated in the watershed based on the current land use and irrigation practices for the kharif and rabi seasons is 522 mm. Hence the amount of water use for kharif and rabi seasons may be estimated as 652 mm (i.e 125% of AET). This demand for the two seasons is higher by 416 mm, i.e. (652-236). The AET in June-Sept months is only 50% of rainfall. Hence, there is a good opportunity to harvest the excess water through watershed management practices for utilizing during rabi season.
- The groundwater level was found from the data obtained from KSNDMC for the nearest station Gundgurthi. The groundwater levels during the years 2008-2017 was slightly varying except May 2016.