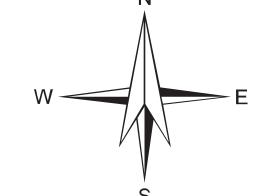
GROUND WATER PROSPECTS MAP

(PREPARED FROM SATELLITE IMAGE INTERPRETATION WITH LIMITED FIELD CHECKS)



Designed & Developed by Hydrogeology Division, NRSC, ISRO

SCALE - 1: 50,000 DAKSHIN DINAJPUR DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL MAP SHEET NO. 78G/3

NRSC (ISRO), DEPT. OF SPACE, GOVT. OF INDIA DATA USED: IRS - P6 LISS III FCC dated February 2009, March 2009 & Nov 2011, GROUND TRUTH & WELL OBSERVATION during February-March 2011, Published GSI & SOI maps.

L E G E N D														
MAP UNIT (HYDROGEOMORPHIC UNIT) REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHANUMERIC CODE (COLOUR INDICATES YIELD RANGE AND HATCHING INDICATE DEPTH RANGE)		OGICAL SEQUENCE / ROCK TYPE (REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH NUMERIC CODE)	GEOMORPHIC UNIT / LANDFORM (REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHABETIC CODE)	DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL PRE / POST- MONSOON (AVERAGE IN METERS) NO. OF WELLS OBSERVED	RECHARGE CONDITIONS BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF WATER (RAINFALL & OTHER SOURCES)	AQUIFER MATERIAL LS = LOOSE SEDIMENTS PR = PERMEABLE ROCK FIR = FISSURED ROCK FR = FRACTURED ROCK WM /= WEATHERED ROCK / WM WEATHERED MATERIAL IR = IMPERIVIOUS ROCK	TYPE OF WELLS SUITABLE DW = DUG WELL RW = RING WELL BW = BORE WELL TW = TUBE WELL DBW /= DUG CUM-BORE WELL / DTW DUG CUM-TUBE WELL	DEPTH RANGE OF WELLS (SUGGESTED) MIN - MAX (IN METERS)	YIELD RANGE OF WELLS (EXPECTED) (in LPM or m³/day)	HOMOGENEITY IN THE UNIT & SUCCESS RATE OF WELLS (PROBABILITY) VERY HIGH HIGH MODERATE LOW	QUALITY OF WATER POTABLE (P) NON - POTABLE (NP) (INDICATE REASONS IF NON POTABLE)	GROUND WATER IRRIGATED AREA (APPROX. RANGE IN PERCENTAGE)	RECHARGE STRUCTURES SUITABLE & PRIORITY PT = PERCOLATION TANK CD = CHECK DAM NB = NALA BUND RW = RECHARGE WELL DT = DESILTING OF TANK RP = RECHARGE PIT SD = SUBSURFACE DYKE RS = RECHARGE SHAFT ST = STORAGE TANK SCM = SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES	REMARKS (PROBLEMS/LIMITATIONS)
APY113	Malda/Jalpaiguri Formation (Early-Late Holocene)	Alluvium (Sand and Silt) (113)	Alluvial Plain Younger (APY)	No Well Observed	Good	LS	TW	25-30 m	200-250 LPM	High	P	20	Not Required	Highly productive aquifer at shallo depth with good recharge.
FF// —			t/fracture zones, which ge	nerally act as conduits for m	ovement of ground water in	hard rocks. Along these zone	s, the yields are significantl	ly higher and wells are	e likely to be sustaina	ble for longer duration	n. However, the inferre	d fractures need to be o	confirmed by detailed ground surveys	
D /Q Q Q	/ P	P These are	dykes, quartz reefs and	pegmatite veins, which o	generally act as barriers	for ground water moveme	ent.							

