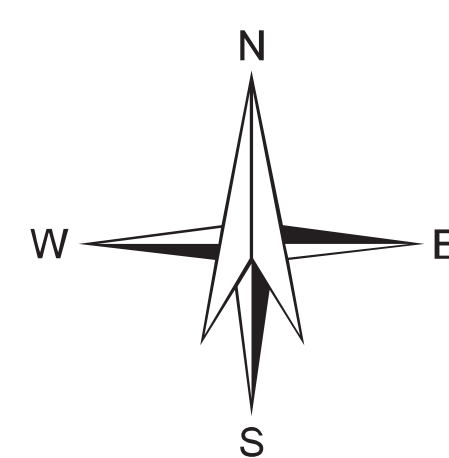
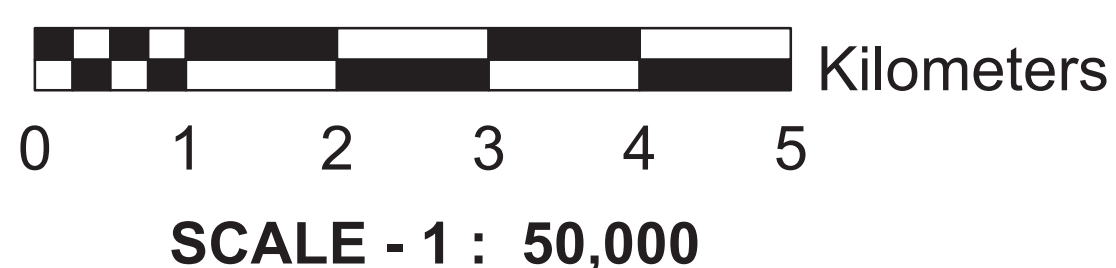


(PREPARED FROM SATELLITE IMAGE INTERPRETATION WITH LIMITED FIELD CHECKS)



LEGEND

MAP UNIT (HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT) REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHANUMERIC CODE (COLOUR INDICATES YIELD RANGE AND HATCHING INDICATE DEPTH RANGE)	GEOLOGICAL 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 METRES) NO OF WELLS OBSERVED	RECHARGE CONDITIONS BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF WATER (RAINFALL & OTHER SOURCES)	GROUND WATER PROSPECTS							RECHARGE STRUCTURES SUITABLE & PRIORITY	REMARKS (PROBLEMS / LIMITATIONS)	
					AQUIFER MATERIAL	TYPE OF WELLS SUITABLE	DEPTH RANGE OF WELLS (BOUGERED) MIN - MAX (IN METERS)	YIELD RANGE OF WELLS (EXPECTED) (IN LPM @ m ³ /day)	HOMOGENEITY IN THE UNIT & SUCCESS RATE OF WELLS (PROBABILITY %)	QUALITY OF WATER (POSSIBLE PT MOD. POTABLE SWT) (INDICATE SALINITY IF NON POTABLE)	GROUND WATER IRRIGATED AREA (APPROX. RANGE IN PERCENTAGE)			
	 Alluvium (Sand Dominant) (111)	Channel Bar (CB)		Excellent	LS	TW	5-10 m	400-500 LPM	Very High	P	42%	Not Required	Groundwater prospects very high with high recharge potential. Recharge structures not required.	
		Point Bar (PB)		Very Good	LS	RW TW	5-10 m	300-400 LPM	Very High	P	7%	Not Required	Groundwater prospects very high with high recharge potential. Recharge structures not required.	
		Alluvium (Sand and Silt) (113)	Alluvial Plain Younger (APY)		Very Good	LS	DW TW	10 - 12 m 20 - 30 m	125 - 150 m ³ /day 200 - 250 LPM	Very High	P	Nil	Not Required	Aquifer is formed of sandy part of alluvium. Recharge structures are not required as good recharge conditions prevail.
		Alluvium (Sand,Silt and Clay) (13)	Abandoned Channel (AC)	No wells observed	Excellent	LS	DW TW	5 - 7 m 10 - 20 m	200 - 225 m ³ /day 250 - 350 LPM	Very High	P	Nil	Not Required	Aquifer is formed of sandy part of alluvium. Recharge structures are not required as good recharge conditions prevail.
			Alluvial Plain Older-Moderate (AOM)		Good	LS	DW TW	10 - 15 m 40 - 60 m	75 - 100 m ³ /day 150 - 200 LPM	High	P	Nil	Not Required	Aquifer is formed of sandy part of alluvium. Recharge structures are not required as good recharge conditions prevail.
			Valley Fill Shallow (VFS)	No wells observed	Moderate	LS Underlain by WM + FR	TW / BW	50 - 60 m	75 - 100 LPM	Moderate	P	Nil	DT Moderate	Recharge structure will increase the sustainability of ground water resources
	Laterite (Ferricrete-hard crust lateritic nodules and lithomarge clay) (211)	Lateritic Plain (LP) (Lithomarge Clay)		Limited	WM + FR	DW TW / BW	15 - 20 m 50 - 60 m	25 - 50 m ³ /day 50 - 100 LPM	Moderate	P	Nil	RW / DT High	Areas of exposed lithomarge clay. Fracture zones form the aquifer, recharge structure will enhance ground water development	
		Dissected Lateritic Upland (DLU) (Hard Crust and lateritic nodules)		Nil to moderate	WM + IR (Impervious material)	TW / BW	80 - 100 m	30 - 50 LPM	Low	P	Nil	Not required	Essentially Run-off zone where hard capping is present. Areas of nodular laterites are recharge zones with deep water table conditions.Primary forest areas with sparse settlements.Not suitable for large scale development of ground water	
	 Granitoid Gneiss (832)	Valley Fill Shallow (VFS)	No wells observed	Moderate	LS Underlain by WM + FR	TW / BW	30 - 50 m	150 - 175 LPM	Moderate	P	Nil	CD Moderate	Prospects inferred as no wells observed. Recharge condition is moderate with moderate ground water prospects.	
		Buried Pediplain Moderate (BPM)		Moderate	WM + FR	DW TW / BW	15 - 20 m 40 - 50 m	50 - 60 m ³ /day 100 - 125 LPM	Moderate	P	Nil	RP Moderate	Recharge structure will improve ground water prospects.	
		Buried Pediplain Shallow (BPS)		Limited	WM + FR	DW TW / BW	15 - 20 m 40 - 60 m	35 - 50 m ³ /day 75 - 100 LPM	Low	P	Nil	RP High	Recharge Structures will improve sustainability of groundwater sources.	
		Weathered Pediplain Shallow (PPS)	No wells observed	Poor	FR	DW TW / BW	15 - 20 m 40 - 60 m	15 - 25 m ³ /day 30 - 50 LPM	Low	P	Nil	Not Required	No recharge structures required as settlement are not present	
These are fault / fracture zones, which generally act as conduits for movement of ground water in hard rocks. Along these zones, the yields are significantly higher and wells are likely to be sustainable for longer duration. However, the inferred fractures need to be confirmed by detailed ground surveys.														
These are dykes, quartz reefs and pegmatite veins, which generally act as barriers for ground water movement.														
N.B.-The depth range and yield range of wells may vary within the unit because of certain inhomogeneties. Fractures/Lineaments which are clearly observed / inferred from the satellite image are indicated on the map. There could be some obscured fractures which also influence the ground water prospects. Locations of the recharge structures shown in the map are tentative. This map is useful for narrowing down the target zones, and exact location on the ground for wells and recharge structures should be identified based on follow-up ground hydrogeological/geophysical surveys.														

[illegible]