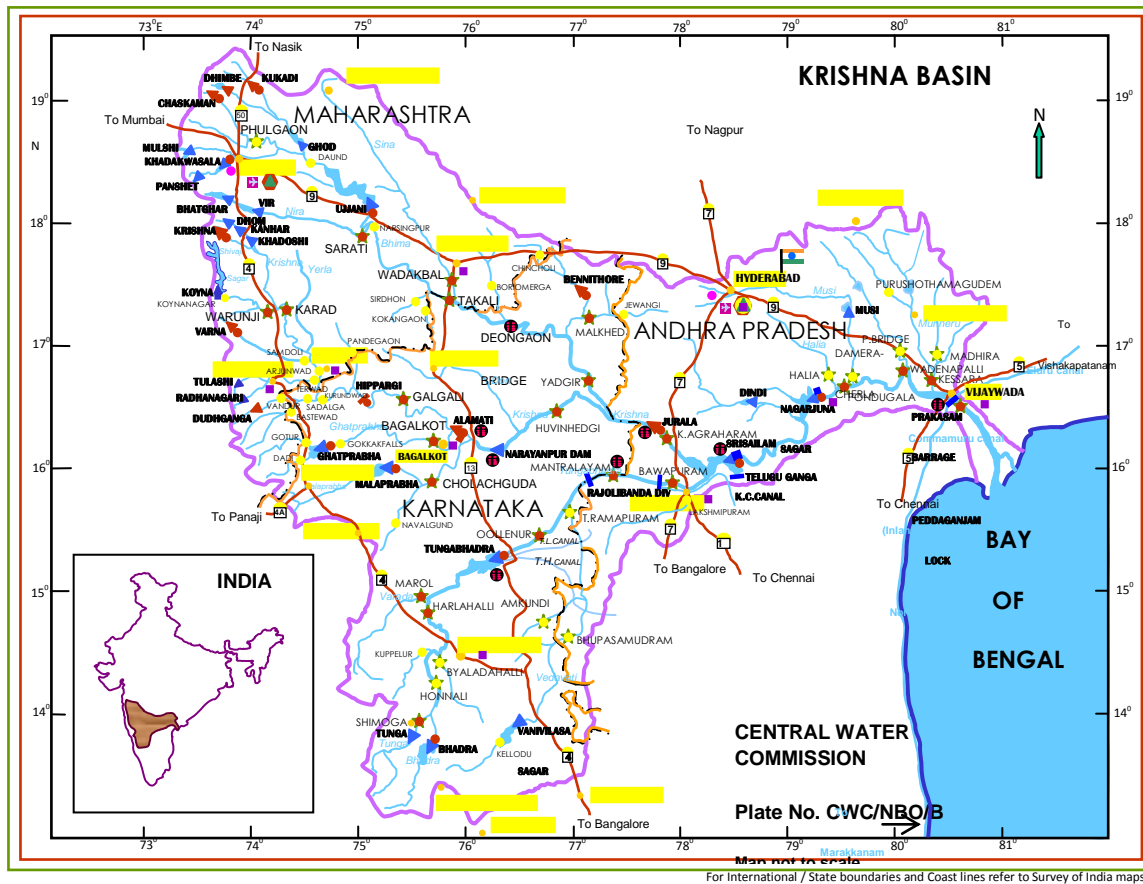


About Basins

The Krishna River System



The Krishna is the second largest eastward draining interstate river basin in Peninsular India. The basin is situated between east longitudes $73^{\circ} 21'$ to $81^{\circ} 09'$ and north latitudes $13^{\circ} 07'$ to $19^{\circ} 25'$ in the Deccan Plateau covering large areas in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

The Krishna Basin is bounded on the north by the ridge separating it from the Godavari basin, on the south and east by the Eastern Ghats and on the west by the Western Ghats. The basin is roughly triangular in shape with its base along the Western Ghats, the apex at Vijayawada and the Krishna itself forming the median. All the major tributaries draining the base of the triangle fall into the Krishna River in the upper two-thirds of its length.

The Krishna drains an area of 2,58,948 sq.km. which is nearly 8% of the total geographical area of the country.

The State wise distribution of drainage area is shown in Table below.

Name of State	Length (km)	Drainage area (Sq.km.)	Drainage area %
Maharastra	306	69,425	26.8
Karnataka	483	1,13,271	43.7
Andhra Pradesh	612	76,252	29.5
Total	1401	2,58,948	100.0

The river Krishna rises in the western Ghats at an altitude of 1337 m just north of Mahabaleswar, about 64 km. from the Arabian Sea and flows from west to east through the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh before it joins the Bay of Bengal downstream of Vijayawada.

There are about 13 major tributaries which join river Krishna along its 1400 km. course, out of which six are right bank tributaries and seven are left bank tributaries. Among the major tributaries, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha and the Tunga Bhadra are the principal right bank tributaries which together account for 35.45% of the total catchment whereas the Bhima, the Musi and the Munneru are the principal left bank tributaries which together account for 35.62% of the total catchment area. The catchment area, length and elevation of source of the tributaries are indicated in Table given below.

The important Tributaries of River Krishna

Sl.No.	Name of tributary	Elevation of Source (m + m.s.l)	Length (Km.)	Catchment area (Sq.Km.)
1	Koyna	4719	118	4,890
2	Panchganga	1020	74	2,575
3	Dudhganga	870	103	2,350
4	Ghataprabha	884	283	8,829
5	Malaprabha	793	304	11,549
6	Bhima	945	861	70,614
7	Tunga Bhadra	610	531	71,417
8	Dindi	718	178	3,490
9	Peddavagu	707	109	2,343
10	Halia	708	112	3,780
11	Musi	661	265	11,212
12	Paleru	515	152	3,263
13	Munneru	238	195	10,409

Rainfall Pattern in the Krishna Basin

The average annual rainfall in the Krishna basin is 784 mm. The South West Monsoon sets in by middle of June and withdraws by the middle of October. About 90% of annual

rainfall is received during the Monsoon months, of which more than 70% occurs during July, August and September.

Water Resources Development

The Average Annual Surface Water Resource Potential of Krishna Basin has been assessed to be 78.12 BCM. The utilizable surface water potential has been estimated as 58.00 BCM and the Replenishable Ground Water Resource is estimated to be 26.41 BCM making the total utilizable water resource of Krishna Basin as 84.41 BCM. Up to the end of IX Plan period, live storage capacity of 41.8 BCM has been created through completed projects and the projects under construction are proposed to create additional storage capacity of 7.74 BCM. Projects having live storage capacity of 1.13 BCM are under consideration for taking up in future.

Though few major projects like Krishna delta were in existence prior to independence, planned development of water resources of Krishna basin took place after independence. The completed important major projects in Krishna basin are Koyna and Ujjani projects in Maharashtra state, Almatti, Narayanpur, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhadra and Tunga Bhadra projects in Karnataka state and P.D. Jurala, Srisailam, Nagarjuna Sagar, Prakasam Barrage, Musi and K C Canal projects in Andhra Pradesh.