

Geomorphological Study of Yelahanka watershed, Bangalore rural district, Karnataka, India

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Abstract

The present study area is part of Arkavathi river basin. Geo-morphological study has been carried out to understand the geo-hydrological conditions of the Yelahanka watershed. Remote sensing and Geographic information system was used for the assessment of linear, aerial and relief of the study area. Different quantitative morphological parameters like number of streams, stream frequency, stream length, bifurcation ratio etc., of the watershed reflect its hydro-geological behavior and useful when quantified in evaluating geo-hydrological response of the study area. The Yelahanka watershed obeys the Horton's law of relating linear and aerial aspects. GIS study has revealed the relationship between lithology, structure and morphological characters of the watershed.

Keywords: *Geomorphology, Rainfall, Drainage, Watershed, RS and GIS.*

1. Introduction

Quantitative morphometric analysis of any watershed or river basin reflects its geo-hydrological behavior and is therefore useful in evaluating hydro-geological responses of the basin. Yalahanka watershed has been studied to quantify the geomorphological characteristics that will reveal its geographic behavior. The study area exhibits the dendritic drainage pattern that produces moderate to nil flood intensity. In order to know and assess the quantity of water available for utilization to a variety of needs a systematic hydro-geological study is essential. In this context a systematic geomorphological study has been carried out and results are presented in this paper.

2. Aim and Objectives

The main aim and objective of the present study is to find out the stream development in a drainage to calculate number of stream orders, basin area of the drainage, drainage density to prepare DEM (digital elevation map), drainage, soil, landuse and land cover maps for further studies. Details of these studies will reveal the presence of potential zones of groundwater occurrence in the basin. .

3. Study Area

Yelahanka watershed is a part of Arkavathi river basin. The study area is bounded by latitude 13° 06' to 13° 40' N and longitude 77° 35' to 77° 44' E at an elevation of 915 metres from the Mean Sea Level (MSL). The Yelahanka lake is 14 kms from the city centre in the north Bangalore and is very close to NH-7 (Bangalore – Hyderabad National Highway). This lake is man-made and has a catchment area of 300 acres. The main source of water is rainfall accumulated in the lake from the surrounding area including villages. The lake is often referred as Yelahanka Doddakere. as it is providing drinking water and irrigation needs to the part of the Bangalore city. The watershed falls in the semi-arid and tropical climate characterized by moderate to hot weather. The normal annual average rainfall is 914mm. The watershed is comprised of an undulatory terrain with a maximum elevation of 950m and a minimum elevation of 903m.

4. Methodology

Geo-morphological study of Yalahanka watershed is carried out by using the digital data of IRS 1C, 1D of both LISS III and Pan merged. These satellite images have been geo-referenced and merged using the image processing software ERDAS IMAGINE (Version 8.5). The merged data has been used to

prepare drainage map of the study area. The drainage has been delineated using merged satellite data of Geo-coded CC Banda 2,3 & 4 on 1: 50,000 scale and using Survey of India Toposheets as reference for tracing the boundary and drainage of the watershed. The linear measurements have been carried out by using a digital planimeter and elevation within the watershed has been taken from the toposheets.

5. Geology of the Area

Geologically the Yelahanka watershed is predominantly underlined by the granites and gneisses with pockets of schistose rocks and migmatites of Archean age. These rocks are popularly designated as hard rocks. The gneisses in the study area are often found to be intruded by basic dykes, pegmatites and aplitic veins as xeno-lithic patches. The occurrence of charnockites has been noticed in the south-western regions and there are some elongated bodies of amphibolites and green schists in the central part of the study area. These hard rocks are fractured and fissured and also have undergone extensive weathering. It is also noticed at certain locations chemical decomposition in the plains and valleys resulting in weathered mantle ranging with a thickness of 10 to 30 meters forming the most potential groundwater reservoir in the study area. Laterites of Paleocene age seen at places as cappings on the gneisses in the northern parts of the study area. Allunium occurs as local patches along the stream course and nullahs with a limited extant.

6. Morphometric Analysis

Morphometric analysis has been carried out to understand the geometry of the drainage, drainage network, texture and relief aspects of the watershed. Many researchers have emphasized the controls of lithological, structural and tectonic features on drainage network development [1,2,3,4,5,6, 7, 9, 10]. The details of geo-morphological parameters of Yelahanka watershed have been shown in Table 1 and 2. based on the study.

Table:1 Results of Geo-morphological analysis of the Yelahanka watershed.

Stream order	No. of streams (N_U)	Bifurcation ratio	Total length of streams (L_U in km)
I	90	2.90	54.800
II	31	4.40	23.367
III	7	7.00	15.269
IV	1	-	8.544

Table:2 Results of the Morphometric analysis of the Yelahanka watershed.

Sl. No.	Parameter	Value
1	Basin Area (km^2)	53.0000
2	Perimeter (km)	30.9551
3	Basin order	4.0000
4	Drainage density (D_d) (km/km^2)	1.9241
5	Stream frequency (F_f) (km^{-2})	2.4339
6	Relief ratio (R_h)	0.0108
7	Basin length (km)	101.9800
8	Mean Bifurcation ratio	4.7666
9	Form factor (R_f)	0.5096
10	Circularity ratio (R_c)	0.8031
11	Elongation ratio (R_e)	0.8649
12	Length of overland flow (L_g) (km)	0.5300
13	Compactness coefficient	0.8802

6.1 Drainage Pattern

Analysis of drainage is also known as fluvial morphometry, which provides information regarding the factors which generally control in the development of a drainage. Morphometric analysis means the measurement of shape of the watershed and length of the streams. On the basis of projections of the systems to a horizontal plane, the linear properties such as a length, area, arrangements etc have been calculated. This method of study is known as planimetric study which means measurements in a single plane.

The study area exhibits dendritic pattern of drainage (Fig.1) which is typically of massive and hard crystalline rocks. The watershed exhibits 4th order of drainage network and the bifurcation ratio is 4.8 which is normal according to Horton [2] and it indicated that the basin is in the mature stage. According to Strahler [11] the value of the bifurcation ratio is higher than 5 indicates structural control over the drainage network. In the present study the bifurcation ratio value of 4.8 does not reflect structural control of lineament zones in the drainage. But, as the value of 4.8 is nearer to 5, it indicates that some portion of the major strams are controlled by lineaments.

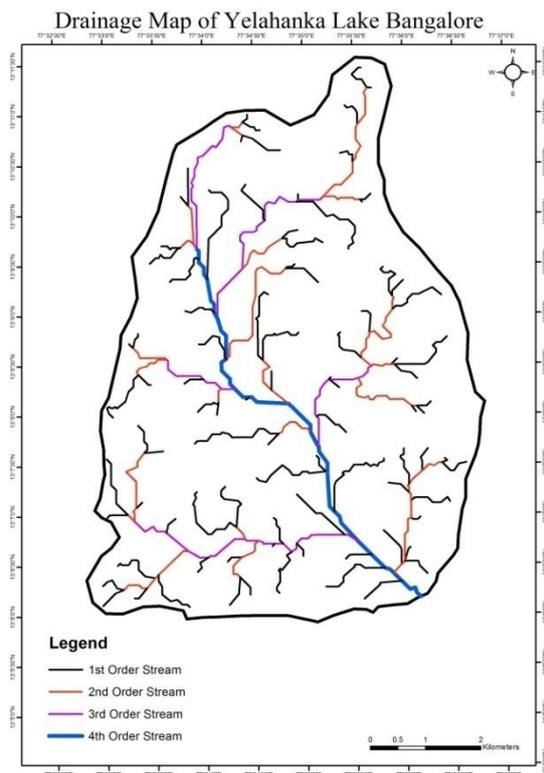


Figure 1: Drainage map of Yelahanka watershed

6.2 Stream Order

The designation of the stream order is the first step in drainage basin/watershed analysis and is based on the hierarchic resulting of streams. In the present investigation ranking of streams has been carried out based on the method proposed by Strahler [12]. It is observed in the preent study that the maximum number of streams are in the lower order. It is also noticed that there is a decrease in the stream frequency as the stream order increases. Horton [3] stated that the number of streams of each order forms an inverse geometric sequence with other higher stream order numbers. The slope analysis has also been done to prepare digital elevation map for the study area (Fig. 2).

6.3 Stream Length

Stream length is one of the most significant hydrological feature of the watershed/basin as it reveals the surface runoff characteristics. Streams of relatively smaller length have characteristic area with larger slopes and linear textures. In the present study the average stream length was determined by random sampling technique. The mean stream length and other related parameters are given in Table 1. Horton [2] defined the length ratio (Rl) as the ratio of the mean length of channel segment of a given order to that of lower order. The slope gives the length ratio, which is 2.49 for the study area.

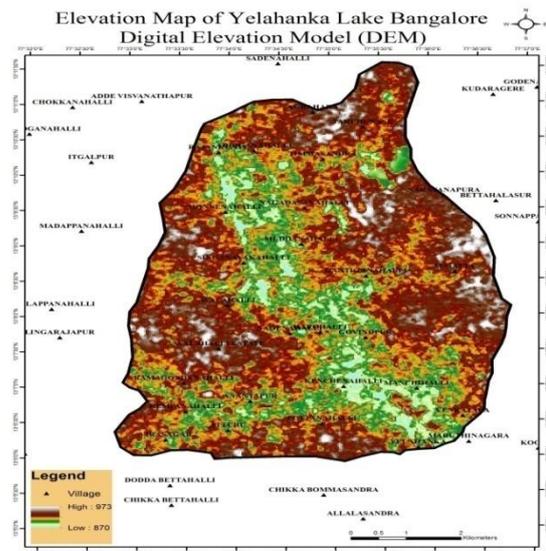


Figure 2: Digital Elevation Map (DEM) of Yelahanka watershed.

6.4 Drainage Density

Horton [2] introduced the drainage density (Dd) and it is an expression to indicate the closeness of spacing of streams. It is the total channels segment length cumulated for all orders within the basin to the basin area which is expressed in terms of Km/Km2. It has been observed from the drainage density measurements made over wide range of geologic and climatic type that a low drainage density is more likely to occur in a region where highly permeable subsoil material under dense vegetation cover with relief. The drainage density of the study area is 1.9241 Km/Km2 indicating the coarse drainage density. The coarse drainage density generally indicates the basin is roughly permeable and dense vegetation.

6.5 Stream Frequency

Stream frequency (Fs) is expressed as the total number of stream segments of all orders per unit area. It exhibits positive correlation with drainage density in the watershed, indicating an increase in stream population with respect to increase in drainage density. The stream frequency for the study area is 2.4339.

6.6 Circularity Ratio

Circularity ratio (Rc) is the ratio of an area of a basin to the circle having the same circumference as the perimeter of the basin. It is generally influenced by the length and frequency of the streams, geological structures, land use and land cover, climate and slope of the basin. The circularity ration (Rc) to the present study is 0.8031 and it indicates that the basin is characterized by moderate

to low relief. The drainage system seems to be less influenced by structural disturbances. The high value of circularity ratio shows that the late maturity stage of topography.

6.7 Elongation Ratio

Elongation ratio is the ratio of the diameter of circle of the same area as the drainage basin and the maximum length of the basin [8]. Values of elongation ratio (Re) generally vary from 0.6 to 1.0 over a wide variety of climatic and geologic types. Re values can be grouped into three categories namely : (a) circular (greater than 0.9), (b) oval (0.9 to 0.8) and (c) less elongated (less than 0.7). The Re values for the present study is 0.8649 indicating moderate to high steep slopes.

6.8 Landuse and Landcover

Land use is an important concept consisting of natural resources like soil, water and flora with fauna. The landuse and landcover map of the study area (Figure 3) shows that the area is exhibited by large agricultural land, urban development, water bodies and vegetation.

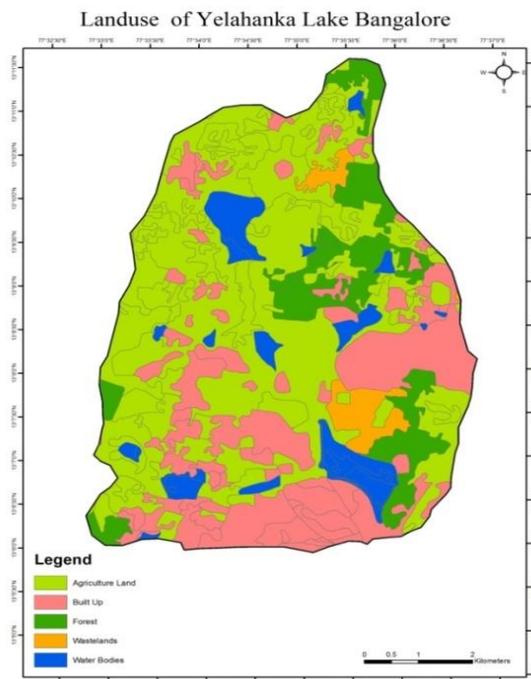


Figure 3: Landuse map of Yelahanka watershed

There will be much impact of climate, soils and vegetation on the land use aspect of any watershed in addition to topographic condition. If the government/private organizations interested to do any developmental activities like formation layouts or housing colonies, industries, roads etc should have

perfect understanding of landuse which in turn does not affect the local environment.

6.8 Soil

The study area Yelahanka watershed is mainly exhibited by a variety of clayey soils (Clayey soil, gravel with clayey soil, clayey soil with weathered crustations and clayey soil with hard cores. But the large part of the study area is composed of clayey soil and it indicated the basin is underlined by highly fractured and fissured crystalline rocks. The second largest soil type is clayey soil with surface crusting followed by clayey soil with gravels of different sizes (Figure 4).

Soil Map of Yelahanka Lake Bangalore

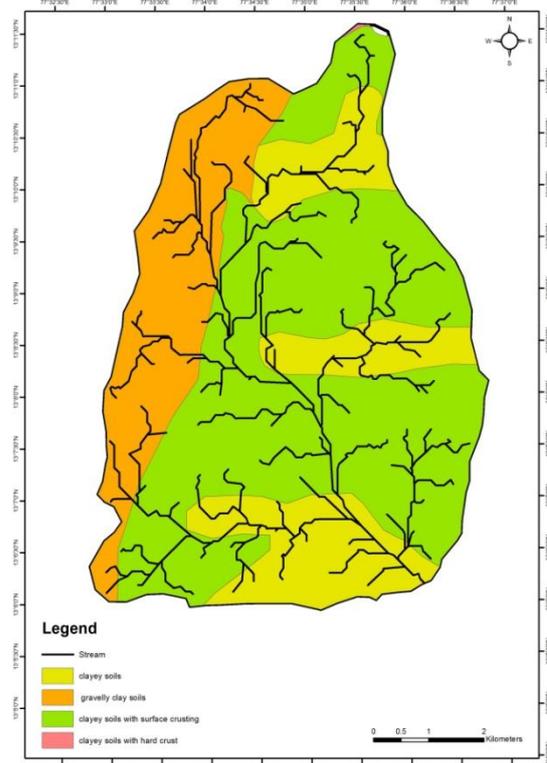


Figure 4: Soil map of Yelahanka watershed.

7. Conclusion

Remote sensing and GIS tools have made more easier for calculating various parameters of the morphometric study. Based on the present study of the Yelahanka watershed/basin is a 4th order, semicircular, medium to coarse texture matured basin. The watershed/basin obeys the Horton's law [3] in relation to the linear and aerial aspects in the present study. The study area is hard rock terrain with semi arid climatic condition. The drainage pattern of the study area is mainly controlled by lithology and structures. All the results of the morphometric analysis of the present study are used for planning of flood management, soil erosion

assessment, water resources management and sustainable development in the basin area.

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