Abstract

The use of GIS and remote sensing to prepare management and planning of natural resources of the geography is widely acknowledged. Progress in these technologies offers many advantages of taking a synoptic view of the natural resources, natural features at a glance to quicker planning and management of the end user related issues. This research work focuses on management of Natural resources used in water conservation, such as primarily drainage development, watershed evaluation and its characterization, harnessing the morphometric parameters of the topography. It's helpful in management of drought affected area and agriculture practices; finally enhances water tables and the requirement of water for food production ultimately full filled. The results were obtained with a DEM 90m resolution and Toposheets data set reveals out that the watershed area was 204 sq.km. There were total 51 number of streams with cumulative stream length has 99.84 km, drainage density has 0.48, form factor has 0.19, circulatory ratio has 0.2, elongation ratio has 0.05 and bifurcation ratio has 2.73 of the characteristics of given basin topography.
References


15. A.N. Strahler, (1964), Quantitative Geomorphology of Drainage basins and channel


**Index Terms**

Computer Science

Applied Sciences
Keywords

IRS- Indian remote Sensing, RS-Remote sensing, SOI- Survey of India, LISS- Linear imaging self-scanning, SRTM-Shuttle radar Topography mission.