# SHORE LINE CHANGE ATLAS OF THE INDIAN COAST

(Volume – 5)

# **Odisha and West Bengal**



Space Applications Centre (ISRO) Ahmedabad 380015

# and Coastal Erosion Directorate, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India, New Delhi

May, 2014

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Abstract	This Atlas comprises of shoreline change maps prepared using satellite data of 1989-91 and 2004- 06 time frame on 1:25,000 scale for the entire country (Volume – 5 shows maps of Odisha and West Bengal). The maps show eroding, stable and accreting coast. Data used, methodology, results, area under erosion and accretion and status of coastal protection measures are briefly described.
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#### PREFACE

Coastal erosion is one of the most significant coastal hazards leading to loss of valuable land and property along the coastal zone. It is serious problem for the Indian coast, especially during monsoon and cyclonic storms and storm surge events. Developmental activities along the coast as well in the catchment areas of rivers draining into the sea cause changes in the equilibrium of sediment transport along the coast and induce coastal erosion. Climate Change and consequent threat due to predicted sea level rise is expected to further accelerate coastal erosion. Measures have been undertaken for protecting the coast by maritime States and Union Territories of the country at several places. It is required that a proper inventory of current status of coastal erosion and protection measures undertaken so far be made, so that effective planning for protecting the coast can be carried out.

Due to dynamic nature of the coast, baseline data at National level on current status of coastal erosion as well measures taken by maritime States and UTs is lacking and it is in this context and based on recommendations of Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC), present work of preparation of Shoreline Change Atlas of India has been undertaken by the Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad and Coastal Erosion Directorate of Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi. The shoreline change maps depict changes mapped on 1:25, 000 scale using satellite images of 1989-91 and 2004-06 time frame and status of coastal protection measures taken up by maritime states and Union Territories. The entire database is digitized and put under GIS platform. The Atlas is brought out in Six Volumes and highlights type of satellite data used, methodology adopted and salient observations.

This Atlas provides a baseline data for initiating appropriate action for protecting the

Indian coast by concerned maritime States and Union Territories besides use by the scientific community as well decision makers of the country. I appreciate efforts put by all those who have made contributions to this significant task.

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A.S. Kiran Kumar Director

#### Foreword

Coastal Zone is one of the most fragile and dynamic ecosystem having the interface of sea and land. Interactions between various natural processes and human activities are important factors in the coastal areas. About 40% of the world's population lives within 100 km of the coastline and this proportion is increasing. There has been increasing anthropogenic pressure on the coastal ecosystem. In addition, the coastal ecosystems are vulnerable to natural phenomenon such as waves, tides, storm surges, erosion etc.

India has a long coastline of 7516 km including that of its Island territories. Coastal Zone in India, assumes its importance because of high population pressure, development of various industries and spurt in recreational activities, exploitation of renewable and non renewable natural resources, discharge of waste effluents and municipal sewage etc. Periodic storms and cyclones as well as erosion further adds to the problems in the coastal areas. In view of the dynamic nature of the coast, it needs to be monitored regularly.

Taking appropriate coastal protection measures require spatial information on the status of the shoreline and its dynamic behavior including the areas undergoing erosion and accretion. The spatial information on the change in shoreline over a period of time and the associated processes active along the Indian coast are not available. Thus, Space Applications Centre, at the behest of Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India has taken up the task of preparation of shoreline change inventory of Indian coast based on maps prepared using satellite data of 1989-91 and 2004-06 on 1:25,000 scale. These maps depict areas under erosion, accretion as well as stable coast. In addition, the status of coastal protection measures taken by states are also depicted. This is for the first time a spatial inventory on shoreline changes using satellite data has been created for the entire country.

I am sure, the present atlas will be useful to the scientific community and decision makers in investigating the coastal changes as well as in taking appropriate action for protecting the Indian coast and thus will go a long way in conserving the coastal environment of the country. I would like to place on record my deep appreciation to all those who have made contributions for the success of this project.

Herton Kiran Kumar

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The baseline data on coastal landuse including delineation of HTL and LTL on 1:25,000 scale has been prepared for 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frames using satellite data under two separate projects funded by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, New Delhi. We gratefully acknowledge the funding support provided by MoEF and to all the participating agencies who have contributed in these projects.

The project on preparation of shoreline change for the Indian coast has been carried out jointly by Space Applications Centre and Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), Government of India. Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), Government of India is thankfully acknowledged for providing funds for preparing A-3 size Shoreline change Atlas of India using the available baseline data. We are thankful to Chairman CWC for his guidance and support. Our special thanks are due to Chairman and Members of Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) for necessary support. Sub-Committee members of the Coastal Atlas are acknowledged for their useful suggestions and time to time guidance. Special thanks are to Director, Coastal Erosion Directorate, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources for his constant support and organizing collection of coastal protection measures data from all the maritime States and U.T. of India.

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## INTRODUCTION

Coastal zone is the area of interaction between land and sea. It includes both terrestrial as well as marine resources, which are renewable as well as non-renewable. In addition, interactions between various natural processes and human activities are important factors in the coastal area. India has a long shoreline of about 7500 km including its island territories. Coastal zone in India assumes its importance because of high productivity of its ecosystems, concentration of population, exploitation of natural resources, discharge of waste effluent and municipal sewage, development of various industries, increasing load on harbors, spurt in recreational activities and above all petroleum exploration activities.

The destruction and loss of land due to sea erosion is a severe problem, particularly for a country like India facing explosive population growth. Shoreline is a dynamic geomorphological entity, which responds to the external forces exerted by waves, tides, nearshore currents and the resultant sediment transport. When the resultant sediment transport entering a particular area is greater than the sediment going out from the area, accretion or beach development takes place. On the other hand, when there is a deficit of the incoming sediment supply into a particular area with reference to the sediment going out of the same area, beach erosion takes place. Beaches act as constant absorbers of the wave energy of water and though subject to small disturbances, remain in equilibrium. However, sometimes this equilibrium gets disturbed due to either natural phenomena or human intervention. When shore structures are constructed, it is quite likely that equilibrium condition is altered. Since this can cause considerable damage and reduce the effectiveness of such structures, it is necessary to study the equilibrium condition of shores before constructing such structures. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to get information on accreting, eroding and stable coasts so that effective measures to combat sea erosion may be taken.

Major concern of coastal zone management is to ensure a rational development of area and judicious use of its resources, which is consistent with the surrounding natural systems and environment. Environmentally effective policy decisions pertaining to coastal zone management depends upon accurate and comprehensive scientific data. A basic problem confronting our country is limited availability of geographic data on coastal zone. Accurate and updated scientific data is required on coastal wetlands/landform/land use, shoreline changes, sediment transport and water quality of near shore waters.

Satellite data have proved to be extremely useful in creating baseline inventory of the entire Indian shoreline at 1:250,000, 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 scale (Nayak et al. 1991, SAC, 2012). The prepared landuse/wetland maps show

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wetland features between high and low water lines and land use features of the adjoining shore (up to 1.5 km from high waterline).

Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) constituted by Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India in April, 1995 is the apex body responsible for formulating policies/ programmes, providing technical guidelines, monitoring, reviewing and co-ordinating coastal zone protection and developmental activities executed by different Central and State Departments along the Indian coastline. The committee recommended the need for preparation of Coastal Atlas showing information related to coastal erosion derived from satellite data and protection measures undertaken by all maritime states of India. A subcommittee was constituted for the purpose. The subcommittee met several times, discussed and finalised the contents of the Atlas. It was decided that shoreline change atlas of the entire Indian coast would be prepared based on Highest High Tide Line depicted on coastal landuse/landcover maps of 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frame on 1:25,000 scale The baseline data has been generated under two projects funded by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad as a nodal agency with active participation of several related Central & State Government Departments and Academic Institutes.

The entire database of coastal thematic maps prepared using satellite data for the period 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frames has been digitised and put as part of Coastal Zone Information System (CZIS) in GIS environment developed at Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad. Coastal Zone Information System for entire India (CZIS-India) is developed to include and update all the coastal information viz. landuse, wetland, shoreline, coral reef etc. for all maritime states including Union Territories in ARC/INFO environment. The information is catalogued as per Survey of India topographical map indexing. This data has been used as a baseline data for preparing the shoreline change atlas of India.

The major task involved preparation of a digital shoreline change atlas in GIS environment using existing databases of coastal landuse/landcover maps prepared on 1:25,000 scale (1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frame), depict and quantify shoreline changes as eroding/accreting/stable, show status of

shoreline protection measures taken by respective States and generate A3 size State-wise Coastal Atlas of all the maritime states of India.

The detailed tasks taken up are:

i. Quantify and classify the shoreline as shoreline under erosion, stable and accretion for all the maritime states by integrating shoreline using existing database of 1989-91 and 2004-06 period.

- ii. Integrate the field information on coastal erosion and shoreline protection measures of all the maritime states of India in GIS environment.
- iii. Analyse satellite data of 2011-12 period for selected hotspot areas (areas showing large shoreline changes) and understand coastal processes responsible for such changes.
- iv. Generate Six Volumes of A-3 size coloured digital as well as hard copy Coastal Atlas of India (Volume 1 covering Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Volume 2 covering Maharashtra & Goa, Volume 3 covering Karnataka & Kerala, Volume 4 covering Tamilnadu, Puducherry & Andhra Pradesh, Volume 5 covering Odisha & West Bengal and Volume 6 covering Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar islands).

# DATA USED

Primarily, landuse/landcover maps on 1:25,000 prepared using IRS-P6 LISS-IV data of 2004-06 period and SPOT-1 & 2 Multispectral and IRS-1A & IRS-1B LISS-II data of 1989-91 period available at Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad have been utilized. In few cases where suitable data were not available, the data of nearest time frame were used. These maps depict shoreline as Highest High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL). Shoreline changes with respect to Highest High Tide Line have been taken up for the present work. The entire database has been put in GIS environment as part of Coastal Zone Information System (CZIS) developed at Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad. Landsat TM, ETM and Resourcesat-1 AWiFS data of corresponding time frames was used for rechecking and confirming the continuity of HTL in adjoining map sheets. Status of coastal protection measures taken up by respective maritime states and UT were prepared in spatial format and were put in the GIS database.

List of the satellite data used is summarised in the Annexure-III (Table 3-6).

The status of coastal protection measures taken up by maritime states and UTs was provided by them through Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi. These were prepared in spatial format and were put in the GIS database. Details are provided in Annexure-III (Table 7-10).

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# METHODOLOGY

Following steps were undertaken:

- i. The existing Coastal Zone Information System (CZIS) developed at Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad has been primarily used. Coastal landuse maps for the entire Indian coast prepared on 1:25, 000 scale for 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frame available in CZIS have been used for shoreline change mapping.
- ii. National Spatial framework from NRDB has been used for organizing and creating the database. The basic framework of CZIS-India is prepared for all maritime states and Union territories of India on 1:25,000 scale. One degree consists of 8X8 rectangular grids or cells. Each rectangular grid or cell represents one SOI topographic area on 1:25,000 scale (M.C Gupta et al., 2000).
- iii. Spatial layer of Line (LN25) of 1989-91 time-frame (containing High Water Line, rail, road, drainage) has been taken from the CZIS database.
- iv. Spatial layer of Line (LN25N) of 2004-06 (containing High Water Line, rail, road, drainage) has been taken from CZIS database.
- v. Spatial layer of Point of habitation has been taken from CZIS database.
- vi. Registration of two time-frame data sets considering rail, road and HTL of 1989-91 as base has been done.
- vii. Output spatial layer showing shoreline changes using overlay of rectified coverage and base coverage is created.
- viii. Maps were rechecked using Landsat TM, ETM, AWiFS and LISS-IV data to make it seamless in database.
  - ix. Polygons for areas under erosion and accretion were created.
  - x. Areas under erosion and accretion were measured for the main shoreline (excluding creeks, river mouths, estuaries). Shore length under erosion, accretion and stable categories were measured for the main shoreline (excluding creeks, river mouths, estuaries).
- xi. A table containing all the above statistics has been generated for each maritime state and U.T.

- xii. Status of shoreline protection measures have been depicted as per the information provided by the maritime State/UT agencies through Central Water Commission.
- xiii. A standard map composition and layout were finalised and have been used for final map composition of each map.
- xiv. Field checks were carried out and based on field observations, corrections were incorporated while finalizing the map. Field photographs were also taken during the field visits.

Accuracy Assessment: Classification as well as planimetric accuracy of the maps was assessed while carrying out the filed work. Overall the classification accuracy of these maps range from 90-95% at 90% confidence level. The Planimetric Accuracy of these maps is 6.25 m as per Survey of India (SOI) standard.

- xv. Hotspots were identified based on the magnitude of shoreline dynamics. Recent satellite images (2011-12) were acquired and analysed.
- xvi. Finalised maps depicting shoreline changes were utilized for preparing shore line change Atlas of the Indian coast (Six Volumes). Volume 1 covers Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Volume 2 covers Maharashtra & Goa, Volume 3 covers Karnataka & Kerala, Volume 4 covers Tamilnadu, Puducherry & Andhra Pradesh, Volume 5 covers Odisha & West Bengal and Volume 6 covers Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar islands. Digital Atlas in form of CD was prepared.

## RESULTS

### Odisha

The Odisha coast extends from  $18^{\circ}$  56' N to  $21^{\circ}$  38' N and  $84^{\circ}$  41' E to  $87^{\circ}$  28' E along the eastern coast of India. The Odisha coast is mainly deltaic in nature, formed by the Mahanadi and the Brahmani- Baiterani rivers. Odisha coast has some of the excellent mangroves, in particular around its central and northern parts. The Chilka lagoon located on the southern parts of the Odisha coast is the largest natural water body in the country spread for around 830 sq km area. The pear shaped lagoon is around 65 km long and broadens towards north-east part, which is around 16 km. The lagoon has been declared as a "Ramsar site", i.e., a wetland of International importance based on its rich biodiversity. It is connected to the Bay of Bengal by a long and narrow channel. Siltation is a major problem in the lagoon due to the long constricted outer channel. Sandy beaches are well marked along the shoreline from the Bahuda estuary near the Andhra Pradesh border to the Devi river mouth. The sandy beach of the southern coast of Odisha is enriched with rare earth minerals like monazite, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, sillimanite etc. The sandy beach of Puri is a tourist attraction. Spits are well developed along the coastline near major estuaries. The mangrove occurring near the mouth of the Mahanadi river have creek network of the Luna, the Jambu, the Kharnasi, the Khola and the Batighar jora creek. These creeks are almost parallel to the coast. The Brahmani and the Baitarani rivers and their distributaries and creeks provide a congenial ecological niche for the growth of mangrove vegetation. The mangrove of Bhitarkanika is the second largest mangal formation in the Indian subcontinent. It harbours high concentration of typical mangrove species and a wide spectrum of genetic diversity. Important mangrove species includes Avicennia alba, A. officinalis, Excoecaria agallocha, Heritiera minor, Sonneratia apetala, Rizophora mucronata, R. candlena etc. Vast stretches of subtidal mudflats are observed from the Dhamra River to Chandipur along northern parts of the Odisha coast.

The total length of the Odisha shoreline is 436.1 km, which does not include the mouth of the river/estuary and creeks. It is observed that 199 km length of Odisha coast has eroded, 205 km has accreted and 32.1 km has been stable during the time frame 1989-91 and 2004-06 (Table 1, Fig. 1). The total area eroded is 13.78 sq. km and area accreted is 13.3 sq. km (Table 1). Details of each individual map sheet are provided in Table 1.

The shoreline of the Odisha coast is sub divided into three zones viz., the southern zone, the central zone and the northern zone based on the coastal configuration, geological and geomorphological characteristics.

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The southern zone comprises of the linear sandy beaches from the Bahuda estuary near Andhra Pradesh border (Map Sheet No. 74A16SW) to the Devi estuary (Map Sheet No. 74I05NE). In general, casuarina plantation is observed all along the coast on the dune ridges formed parallel to the coast. Within this zone the area and length of the accreting coast is observed to exceed the area of eroding coast. Wide beaches are observed at a number of places, however at few locations beaches are under erosion.

The southern parts of the Odisha coast from the Bahuda estuary upto the south-western parts of the Chilika lagoon shows accretion to stable coast in general. However, at few locations beach erosion is observed. Wide beach is observed at Ramyapeta (Map Sheet No. 74A16NW, Plate 7) north of the Bahuda estuary. This beach is observed to be under severe erosion as evident by vertical scarp (Plate 8) of beach sand exposed to the wave action (Plate 9). This wide beach is ideal for turtle nesting camp (Plate 10 & 11). Stable to slightly accreting coast is observed upto Baksipalli (Map sheet No. 74A16NE). Field observations show stable to accreting coast in area north of Markandi (Map Sheet No. 74A16NW) north of the Bahuda estuary (Plate 12). Beach erosion at Gopalpur, south of Haripur creek (Map Sheet No. 74A15SE and Plate 13 & 14) is observed. Sea wall is constructed to protect the nearby Hotels and other buildings. Coastal segment between Gopalpur beach upto the Rushikulya estuary forms one of the hotspot area along the Odisha coast due to developmental activities i.e., construction of new Gopalpur Port and its impact on the shoreline. Field observations south of New Gopalpur Port show accretion (Plate 15) due to blockage of littoral transport northwards by construction of southern breakwater. Erosion is observed north of old Gopalpur Port (Map Sheet No. 74A15SE & Plate 1). A series of groynes are under construction north of old Gopalpur Port for arresting the erosion and beach nourishment (Map Sheet No. 74A15SE & Plate 16 & 17). It is observed that coast on both sides of the Rushikulya estuary (Map sheet No. 74E03SW) & 74 E03NW) is of accreting nature in general. Wide beach is observed at Naliyanuagan (Map sheet No. 74 E03SW and Plate 18). During field visits it is observed that the beach is eroding (Plate 19). A long spit is developing northwards from the southern bank of the Rushikulya mouth and area north of the Rushikulya mouth shows accretion (Plate 20 & 21). However, area further NE upto the SW parts of the Chilika lagoon shows eroding coast (Map Sheet

#### No. 74E03NE).

Coast parallel to the Chilika lagoon shows segments under erosion as well under accretion. Erosion is observed at coast near Prayagi, south of Paikarapur (southernmost part of the Chilika lagoon (Map Sheet No. 74E03 NE & Plate 22). During field checks, local people informed that casuarina plantation along the coast has been destroyed by the erosion. Presently highest high tide line is parallel to the casuarina plantation on very steep sloping sand dune ridge. Erosion is observed upto Map Sheet No. 74E02SE,

south of Kandeswar on the outer spit of the Chilika lagoon. Further NE upto the coast south of Nalipatna (Map Sheet No. 74E06SW) accretion is observed on the outer spit of the Chilika lagoon. Coast south of the southern Chilika inlet is stable to accreting (Map Sheet No. 74E06NE & Plate 23). Casuarina plantation on very steep sloping sand dune ridge marks the highest high tide line.

Area around Chilika mouth shoreline is highly dynamic and forms one of the hotspots along the Odisha coast due to its impact on the Chilika eco-system (Map Sheet No. 74E10NW, Plate No. 2). Chilika Development Authority made an artificial opening (new mouth) with an initial cut of 80 m on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2000 near village Sipakuda on the spit of the Chilika lagoon to improve the salinity levels and tidal flux in the lagoon. A channel within the lagoon was also made by dredging for maintaining the tidal flux. It resulted in reduction of 18 km distance for the tidal flux to enter the lagoon from its previous natural opening and thereby the salinity levels along with tidal flux improved. Strong tidal currents could enter the lagoon and ebb currents eroded the northern bank and inner part of the southern bank at the new mouth and it initially widened by eroding the NE parts, however a spit started to develop from its western bank (Plate 24). The previous Chilika inlet around 18 km NE of this location on the outer channel of the Chilika lagoon naturally closed (Plate 25). Large amount of sediments are being flushed out of the new mouth as evident by formation of a large sediment plume offshore wards. This plume is acting as a barrier for the predominant northerly drift along the east coast and therefore accretion is observed on the western bank and erosion is observed on the eastern side of the new mouth. The process has resulted in closing of the new mouth and its gradual shifting in the NE direction (Plate 2, 26 & 27). Since the year 2000 upto 2010-11, there is around 1.5 km shift of the Sipakuda inlet towards NE (Plate 2), which was observed to have further shifted around 0.5 km during field checks (Plate 27). Large accretion has led to growth of an extensive balloon shaped spit (Plate 28) closing the previous Sipakuda inlet and its shifting towards NE (Plate 2 & 29). The shoreline configuration is observed to have developed southwards towards the Bay of Bengal. The outer spit of the Chilika lagoon, further NE of the Sipakuda inlet eroded and another inlet naturally opened and is named as Gabakunda inlet (Plate 30). The reduced longshore transport further NE of Sipakuda inlet has led to formation of Gabakunda Inlet. The spit on the southern side of the Gabakunda inlet shows northwards shifting as observed by its erosion (Plate 31). The shoreline configuration is observed to be developing northwards towards the lagoon.

The shoreline further NE wards from the naturally closed previous inlet in the outer channel of the Chilika lagoon upto the Devi estuary trends ENE-WSW and is linear in nature with narrow sandy beaches through Puri and area south of Konark near Chandrabhaga. Coastal segment west of Puri (Map Sheet No. 74E13SW, Plate 32) is eroding. The eroding trend is observed to continue

upto Chandrabhaga (Map Sheet No. 74I01SW, Plate 33, 34 & 35). Accretion is observed along coastal segment south of Devi estuary (Map Sheet No. 74I05NW & Plate 36). The southern bank of the Devi estuary is severely eroding (Map Sheet No. 74I05NW).

The central zone along the Odisha coast comprises of the compound delta of the Mahanadi-Brahmani-Baitarani river systems and exhibit a dynamic geomorphological scenario shaped by fluvio-marine and aeolian agencies. Mahanadi river and its tributaries like the Devi, the Bhitikolia, the Santra, the Jambu and the Hansua along with the Brahmani, the Baitarani and the Dhamra are the major rivers within the zone. The delta region is observed to have highly complex dynamics of shoreline resulting into segments of erosion and accretion with different shapes. The area is prone to floods, storm surges and cyclones. It extends from the Devi estuary (Map Sheet No. 74I05NE) upto the Dhamra mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L13SE). The central Odisha coast comprises of coastal segment from the Devi river mouth (Map Sheet No. 74I05NE) upto the Mahanadi river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L11SE), from the Mahanadi river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L11SE) upto the Hansua river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L14SW) and from the Hansua river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L14SW) upto the Dhamra river mouth (Map Sheet no. 73L13SE). In this zone the eroding area and length is observed to exceed the accreting area.

At Devi river mouth, the southern coast is eroding, whereas significant deposition is observed to its north (Map Sheet No. 74I05NW & 74I05NE). The coastal segment from the Bhitikolia river mouth (Plate 3 & Map Sheet No. 73L08SE), Jatadharmuhan river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L12NW) upto the Mahanadi river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L08SE, 73L08NE, 73L12NW, 73L12NE, 73L11SE) shows severe coastal erosion except some accretion observed towards the southern breakwater of the Paradip Port (Map Sheet No. 73L12NE). Sea wall has been constructed for protecting the area north of Jatadharmuhan river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L12NW) upto the Santra river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L12NW) upto the Santra river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L12NW) upto the Santra river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L12NW) upto the Santra river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L12NE) and area north of the northern breakwater of the Paradip Port (Map Sheet No. 73L12NE).

Coastal segment forming the northern bank of the Mahanadi river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L11SE) shows accretion, which continues further NE wards upto

the mouth of the Jambu river (Map Sheet No. 73L11NE). Accretion is observed on the northern bank of the Jambu river mouth, however further northwards the coastal segment changes its orientation and trends N-S upto the Kandrapatia river mouth and is eroding (Map Sheet No. 73L11NE). Erosion is observed on both sides of the Kendrapatia river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L11NE). Several spits and offshore barrier islands developed NE of the Mahanadi river mouth and east of the Kendrapatia and the Jambu river mouths in the Bay of Bengal are oriented in NE-SW (Map Sheet No. 73L15SW) and in N-S direction (Map Sheet No. 73L15NW). While the spits

and barrier islands in Map Sheet No. 73L15SW and 73L15NW show shoreline changes around them. The entire area between these barrier islands and main coast line is known as Hukitola Bay comprising of intricate system of creeks and distributaries of the Mahanadi River with dense mangrove cover and swampy area.

Coastal segment between the Hansua river mouth upto the Dhamra river mouth comprises of the intricate system of creeks and distributaries of the Brahmani, the Baitrani and the Dhamra River associated with dense mangrove cover of the Bhitarkanika Reserved Forest. Sediments from the Dhamra river mouth form extensive sediment plumes. The entire coast from the Hansua river mouth upto the southern parts of the Dhamra river mouth is observed to be remarkably straight and is oriented NE-SW. Area just adjoining the northern bank of the Hansua river mouth is accreting. However, further NE wards the entire coastline is severely eroding and forms one of the hotspot area along the central parts of the Odisha coast. Severe erosion near Pentha village located north of Hansua river mouth in Cuttack district along Odisha coast (Plate 4, 37 & Map Sheet No. 73 L14SW) is observed. During field checks steep scarps of the beach carved by waves (Plate 38), destruction of protection measures (Plate 39) and destruction of terrestrial vegetation (Plate 40) has been observed. Around 400 m width of land is observed to have eroded from the region. As per the information provided by the local people, sea has eroded  $\sim$  1-2 km of the coastline during last few decades. Presently, an embankment along with protection measures has been made (Plate 41 & 42) to protect the village.

The northern zone of the Odisha coast extends from the Dhamra river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73L13 SE) to coastline bordering the state of West Bengal (Map Sheet No. 73O06SE). The region is characterised by gently sloping, crescent shaped coastline, extensive mudflats with marshes and mangrove vegetation, aquaculture ponds and casuarina plantation. The entire coastal segment is observed to have area and length of accreting shoreline to be more compared to the eroding shoreline. The Gamai, the Khandia, the Burhabalang, the Panchpara, the Dubdubi and the Subarnarekha are rivers debouching into the Sea within the zone.

The coastal segment near the northern parts of the Dhamra river mouth is oriented NNW-SSE (Map Sheet No. 73L13SE) upto the mouth of the Gamai river (Map Sheet No. 73K16NW) and is observed to be stable to slightly eroding in general. The entire coastal segment shows extensive aquaculture ponds, mangroves, marshes and mudflats. The coastal segment is flood prone due to extremely gentle slope and all along the coast earthen bund demarcates the highest high tide line. Plate 43 shows field photograph of the earthen bund at Kasia Village, Baleshwar District (Map Sheet No. 73K16SW) along the northern parts of the Odisha coast. Fishing harbor is located near to the earthen bund at Kasia village (Plate 44). Extensive mud flats, marshes and mangrove along the creek are observed at this location (Plate 45 & 46). Northern parts of the Dhamra river mouth are observed to be eroding (Map Sheet No. 73L13SE). Area further northwards upto the coast near Karanpalli (Map Sheet No. 73L13NE) is stable.

Coastal segment from the northern parts of the Gamai river mouth changes its orientation to N-S and then NNE-SSW upto the southern bank of the Panchpara river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73O02SW). This coastal segment is observed to be accreting in general. Gently sloping beach, extensive tidal mudflats and mangroves are observed during field checks near village Talapad in Baleshwar district, Odisha (Map Sheet No. 73K15SE, Plate 47, 48 & 49). Casuarina plantation is observed on gently sloping beach in contrast to those on sand dune ridges along the southern Odisha coast. The coast near Chandipur (Map Sheet No. 73O03NW) is observed to be eroding and sea walls are constructed for protection (Plate 50, 51 & 52). Extensive mudflats are observed at this location (Plate 52 & 53).

Coastal segment from the northern bank of the Panchpara river mouth upto the Subarnarekha river mouth (Map Sheet No. 73O06SW) is oriented ENE-WSW, E-W, ESW-WNW and exhibits an arcuate shape. The entire region is observed to be accreting. Area north of the Subarnarekha river mouth is observed to be oriented ENE-WSW and is eroding (Plate 5 & Map Sheet No. 73O06SE). This region is identified as hotspot region along the northern Odisha coast. Reduced supply of sediments from the Subarnarekha has probably led to erosion along the coastal segment trending ENE-WSW, north of the Subarnarekha river mouth.

The map sheet wise shoreline changes along the Odisha coast are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1: Map sheet wise results of shoreline changes for 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frame for Odisha coast

Sorial		Erosion	Erosion	Accretion	Accretion	Stable
No	Map No.	Area (in	Length	Area (in Sq	Length	Length
INO.		Sq km)	(km)	km)	(km)	(km)
1	74A16SW	0.06	0.91	0.16	3.45	0
2	74A16NW	0.01	0.15	0.49	13	0
3	74A16NE	0	0	0.13	4.64	0
4	74A15SE	0.22	5.81	0.36	9.73	0
5	74E03SW	0.07	4.38	0.18	4.08	0
6	74E03NW	0.02	0.8	0.99	6.89	0
7	74E03NE	0.35	8.59	0.1	4	0
8	74E02SE	0.07	1.39	0.14	2.32	0
9	74E06SW	0.09	3.35	0.74	11.6	0
10	74E06SE	0.07	2.54	0.07	2.53	0
11	74E06NE	0.01	0.28	0.3	8.1	0
12	74E10NW	0.78	10.2	0.35	5.4	0
13	74E10NE	0.1	2.31	1.06	6.04	0
14	74E09SE	0	0	0.2	5.96	0
15	74E13SW	0.13	5.62	0.18	6.84	0
16	74E13SE	0.12	7.83	0.04	3.27	0
17	74I01SW	0.21	10.2	0.03	1.68	0
18	74I01SE	80.0	2.58	0	0	0
19	74I01NE	0.4	10.2	0.01	0.29	0
20	74105NW	0.68	8.17	0.11	5.13	0
21	74105NE	0.43	2.39	0.42	3.39	0
22	73L08SE	2.47	13	0.34	2.4	0
23	73L08NE	0.03	0.35	0	0	0
24	73L12NW	1.57	17.1	0.01	0.48	0
25	73L12NE	0	0	0.15	1.95	0
26	73L11SE	0.06	2.99	1	8.71	0
27	73L15SW	0.06	1.45	0.13	3.42	0
28	73L15NW	0.06	2.71	0	0.37	0
29	73L11NE	0.3	6.67	0.19	2.38	0
30	73L14SW	1.77	13	0.44	3.43	0
31	73L14SE	0.77	5.33	0	0	0
32	73L14NE	1.05	14.4	0	0	0
33	73P02NW	0.12	6.45	0.19	1.87	0
34	73L13SE	0.36	9.9	0.04	2.45	0
35	73L13NE	0	0	0	0	15.6
36	73K16SE	0	0	0	0	0.15
37	73K16SW	0	0	0	0	14.7
38	73K16NW	0.06	3.42	0.44	9.8	1.72

39	73K15SW	0.01	0.72	0.09	3.31	0
40	73K15SE	0.01	0.36	0.77	11.7	0
41	73K15NE	0.01	0.56	0.42	5.81	0
42	73003NW	0.13	3.53	0.36	9.18	0
43	73002SW	0.27	1.55	0.11	0.91	0
44	73002SE	0.15	1.49	0.73	11.4	0
45	73006SW	0.41	1.48	1.61	11.5	0
46	73006SE	0.22	4.63	0.25	5.21	0
	Total	13.8	199	13.3	205	32.1

Figure 1 shows the length of eroding, accreting and stable coast of Odisha.



Figure 1: Status of coastal erosion, accretion and stable nature of Odisha Coast (Total coastal length of 436.1 km does not include length of mouth of estuary, rivers, creeks and their inner parts).

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### West Bengal

The West Bengal coast extends from 21<sup>°</sup> 36' N to 21<sup>°</sup> 56' N and 87<sup>°</sup> 27' E to 89<sup>0</sup> 8' E. Coastline of the West Bengal along the Bay of Bengal from west to east is spread over Purba Medinipur, South 24-Parganas and North 24-Parganas districts lying on either side of the funnel shaped Hoogly estuary. The eastern boundary borders Bangladesh and the western boundary is near Digha (21° 37.012'N) on the state border with Odisha. The land–sea boundary of the Purba Medinipur district which is wave dominated, is relatively less indented and is characterized by sand dunes, beaches, aquaculture/salt pans activities, longshore currents, minor river discharges, less turbid but high saline sea water influence and cuspate delta of the Subarnarekha. This part of the coast is largely inhabited and cultivated. Fishing is the main occupation at Digha/Sankarpur and tourism places include Mandarbani and Digha. High tide mudflats are well noticed near Khajuri and north east of Kanthi. In some areas intertidal mudflats are being used for the development of salt pans. Sandy beaches are located at few locations, where as vast extension of muddy beach is found along the Hoogli estuarine area and the Sundarbans.

The Sundarban area is fed with numerous rivers which form network of creeks. These are always affected by daily tides. The creeks are erosive in nature and have been affected by cyclones and storm surges. These creeks are gradually filled with sediments from the upper reaches. Many small sandy islands and mudflats mark the river channels and the coast and most of them get completely inundated during high tide. The mangroves in the West Bengal coast mainly colonies in the Sundarban area which is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangroves of the world. The major species of the dense mangrove forest include *Heeritiera fomes*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *R. mucronata*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *B. parviflora*, *Ceriops decandra*, *Sonneratia apetala*, *S. caseolaris* and *Avicennia spp. Nypa fruticans* is the major species found on the creek side and found on the sparse categories. *Phonix paludosa* almost covers all the tidal zones of the Sunderbans.

The total length of the West Bengal shoreline is 282.2 km, which does not include the mouth and inner parts of the river/estuary and creeks. It is observed that 115.06 km length of West Bengal coast has eroded, 19.46 km has accreted and 147.68 km has been stable during the time frame 1989-91 and 2004-06 (Table 2, Fig. 2). The total area eroded is 11.63 sq. km and area accreted is 1.52 sq. km (Table-2). Details of each individual map sheet are provided in Table 2.

The West Bengal coastal region is divided into four segments based on coastal configuration, geological and geomorphological characteristics, viz; the coastal segment west of the Hugli river upto Digha near Odisha border (located in the Purba Medinipur district), the coastal segment east of the Hugli river upto Duaragra Gang creek, north of Namkhana (located in the South 24-Parganas district), coastal segment from the eastern parts of the Pitt's creek upto western bank of the Kalindi river near Samsernagar (located in the South 24-Parganas district and North 24-Parganas district) and the coastal region comprising of Sagar island and small islands around it in the Hugli estuary (located in the South 24-Parganas district).

The coastal segment west of the Hugli river extends from area south to Digha in Purba Medinipur district (Map Sheet no. 73006SE) upto the confluence of the Rupnarayan river and the Hugli river, north of Suklapur in Purba Medinipur district (Map Sheet No. 79B04NW). Changes in shoreline have been mapped for the entire coastal segment oriented in arcuate shape forming western coast of the West Bengal and western bank of the Hugli river covered in Map Sheet No. 79B04NW, 79B04NE, 79B04SE, 79B04SW, 73N16SE, 79C01NW, 73013NE, 73013SE, 73013SW, 73014NW, 73010NE, 73010NW, 73O10SW, 73O06SE from north to south. Erosion, accretion and stable nature of the coast is quantified for Map Sheet No. 73006SE, 73010SW, 73010NW, 73O10NE & 73O14NW by excluding Map Sheets covering inner parts of creeks and Hugli estuary. Severe erosion is observed along westernmost parts of the West Bengal coast around Digha, in particular ENE of Digha (Map Sheet No. 73O10SW, 73O10NW and 73O10NE) including beaches at Sankarpur and Mandarbani and efforts to protect the coast from erosion by constructing various protection measures are observed (Plate 6 & Plate 58 to 70). This coastal segment is one of the hotspot regions along the West Bengal coast. These beaches are most popular along West Bengal coast for tourism. The major cause of the erosion is due to anthropogenic activities in the Subarnarekha estuary leading to reduced discharge resulting into less supply of sediments NE wards and erosion of the coast by wave action. Further ENE wards at the mouth of the Pichaboni Khal (Map Sheet No. 73O14NW, Plate 71 & 72) accretion as well eroding is observed on both banks. Coastal segment NE of Pichaboni Khal (Map Sheet No. 73O14NW, 73013SW, 73O13SE) upto coast near Sahibnagar (Map Sheet No. 73O13NE) is observed to be stable to accreting. Erosion is observed for the coastal segment near to Sahibnagar and Gangra (Map Sheet No. 73O13NE). Further NE wards accretion is observed for coast near Saudkhali Lalpai (Map Sheet No. C01NW). Northern parts of the Haldi river mouth are observed to be stable and erosion is observed on its southern bank (Map Sheet No. 79B04SW). Coast near Baneswar Chak forming western bank of the Hugli River is observed to be accreting (Map Sheet No. 79B04SE). Erosion is observed south of Horkhali on the western bank of the Hugli river (Map Sheet No. 79B04NE). The coastal segment along Hugli in this part is oriented NW-SE. The western bank of the Hugli river between Kukrahati and Suklapur is oriented E-W and is stable (Map Sheet No. 79B04NW).

The coastal segment east of the Hugli river extends from area near the confluence of the Rupnarayan river and the Hugli river, north of Simulbaria in South 24-Parganas district (Map Sheet No. 79B04NW) upto Duaragra Gang creek, north of Namkhana in South 24-Parganas district (Map Sheet No. 79C01SE). The coastal segment is on the eastern bank of the Hugli river and on the eastern bank of the Muriganga river, east of the Sagar island. The entire segment from north to south is covered in Map Sheet No. 79B04NW, 79B04NE, 79B04SE, 79C01NE, 79C01SE. Changes in the shoreline have been mapped for the entire coastal segment, however as the area forms inner parts of the Hugli estuary, quantification for this coastal segment has been excluded. Stable coast is observed from Simulbaria (Map Sheet No. 79B04NW) upto area north of Ganpara (Map Sheet No. 79B04NE) along the northern parts of the eastern bank of the Hugli river. Area south of Ganpara (Map Sheet No. 79B04NE) upto Raytala (Map Sheet No. 79B04SE) is eroding. Coastal segment from Raytala (Map Sheet No. 79B04SE) upto Uttar Chandannagar (Map Sheet No. 79C01NE) is observed to be stable along the northern parts of the eastern bank of the Hugli river. Coastal segment south of the Uttarchandannagar orients N-S in general and forms southern parts of this segment. Erosion is observed for the coastal segment near Uttam Chandannagar, Sibkalinagar, Tilakmandal Chak (Map Sheet No. 79C01NE), Charergheri and upto Duragra Gang creek, north of Namkhana (Map Sheet No. 79C01SE) along the southern parts of the eastern bank of the Hugli river bifurcated as Muriganga river in this region.

The coastal segment from the Mahisani island (Map Sheet No. 79C02NE) upto western bank of the Kalindi river near Samsernagar (Map Sheet No. 79F04NW), located in the South 24-Parganas district and North 24-Parganas district comprises of intricate system of creeks, rivers and marshes of the Sundarban Biosphere Reserve. It is part of the largest prograding delta with largest mangrove cover in the world, covered by quaternary sediments carried and deposited by the rivers Ganges, Matla & Bidyadhari. The region is characterized with number of anatomising distributaries such as the Bartala, the Matla, the Muri Ganga, the Saptamukhi, the Thakuran matta, the Ichhamati, the Kalinadi, the Harinbari, the Bidya and the Gosaba. It is the largest coastal zone in West Bengal and is covered in 26 Map Sheets. The area is bound on the west by river Muriganga and on the east by rivers Harinbhahga and Raimangal. It is recognized as a Ramsar Site (a wetland of international importance) and includes Sundarban Tiger Reserve having the highest tiger population in the world. The eco-system has extremely rich diversity of aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna acting as a natural fish nursery. The mangrove cover reduces the fury of cyclonic storms and prevents erosion due to tidal action. Millions of people depend on Sundarban Ecosystem for their livelihood and sustenance through fishing, collection of honey and fuelwood/timber. Changes in the shoreline have been mapped for

the entire coastal segment, however as the area forms intricate system of creeks and rivers, quantification for the inner parts of creeks and rivers has been excluded and areas under erosion, accretion and stable nature of the coast are quantified by following the general orientation of the coastline.

Severe erosion is observed on the coast around the Mahisani and Patibunia islands (Map Sheet No. 79C02NE and 79C02SE), along the coastal stretch near Bijaybati, Fraserganj (Map Sheet No. 79C06SW), around Gobardhanpur and area north as well south of Sitarampur (Map Sheet No. 79C06SE and 79C06NE), western bank of the Saptamukhi river (Map Sheet No. 79C06NW), NW of Harekrishnapur on the eastern bank of the Saptamukhi river (Map Sheet No. 79C05SW), eastern parts of island around Paschim Sripatinagar (Map Sheet No. 79C05SE), south of Kishorimohanpur (Map Sheet No. 79C09SW), area SE of Deulbari (Map Sheet No. 79B12SW), area on both sides of the Matla river mouth (Map Sheet No. 79B12SE), island between Sara Gang and Raimangal river mouths (Map Sheet No. 79B16NE) and area near Samsernagar (Map Sheet No. 79F04NW). Rest of the coastal segments in the Sundarbans region is observed to be stable to accreting in nature except few small segments.

The coastal segment forming Sagar island and other islands around it is located in the South 24-Parganas district. Changes in the shoreline have been mapped for the entire coastal segment covered in Map Sheet No. 79C01NW, 79C01NE, 79C01SE, 79C01SW, 79C02NW, 79C02NE, however as the area forms inner parts of the Hugli estuary, quantification for this coastal segment has been excluded except the southern coast of the Sagar island. The entire coastline of the Ghormara island (Map Sheet No. 79C01NW & 79C01NE) is observed to be eroding. The entire north-western (Map Sheet No. 79C01SW), north-eastern (Map Sheet No. 79C01SE) and southern (Map Sheet No. 79C02NW and 79C02SE) parts of the Sagar island, in particular area near Chandipur, Beguakhali, Basantpur and Shibpur is observed to be severely eroding.

The map sheet wise shoreline changes along the West Bengal coast are shown in Table 2.

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Table 2: Map sheet wise results of shoreline changes for 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frame for West Bengal coast.

Cr.	Mon	Erosion	Erosion	Accretion	Accretion	Stable
SI.	Map Shoot No	Area (in	Length	Area (in	length (in	Length (In
INO.	Sheet NO.	sq. km)	(In km)	sq km)	km)	km)
1	73006SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79
2	73010SW	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.00	3.31
3	73010NE	0.53	8.46	0.12	0.98	3.62
4	73010NW	0.51	8.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	73014NW	0.10	1.78	0.66	5.44	4.16
6	79B12SE	0.37	5.08	0.03	0.83	11.52
7	79B12SW	0.13	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.28
8	79B16NW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23
9	79B16NE	0.72	10.94	0.00	0.00	7.38
10	79B16SE	0.11	3.74	0.09	2.33	2.64
11	79B16SW	0.15	0.83	0.00	0.00	11.46
12	79C02NE	0.92	5.48	0.05	1.00	0.00
13	79C02NW	1.00	4.13	0.20	4.10	0.00
14	79C02SE	0.57	7.77	0.00	0.00	1.22
15	79C05SW	0.27	4.03	0.00	0.00	28.50
16	79C05SE	0.63	4.64	0.00	0.00	8.71
17	79C06NE	1.05	13.45	0.28	2.98	6.02
18	79C06NW	0.77	8.42	0.00	0.00	12.75
19	79C06SE	2.55	5.23	0.09	0.62	0.00
20	79C06SW	0.81	13.34	0.01	1.18	4.18
21	79C09NW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.35
22	79C09SW	0.24	2.55	0.00	0.00	3.52
23	79F04NW	0.20	3.19	0.00	0.00	8.03
	TOTAL	11.63	115.06	1.52	19.46	147.68

Figure 2 shows the length of eroding, accreting and stable coast of West Bengal.

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Figure 2: Status of coastal erosion, accretion and stable nature of West Bengal coast (Total coastal length of 282.2 km does not include length of mouth of estuary, rivers, creeks and their inner parts).

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## END USE

The Atlas can be used as a reference material for obtaining information on status of shoreline changes during 1989-91 and 2004-06 time-frames along entire Indian coastline. Areas under coastal erosion and status of coastal protection measures taken up by respective maritime State and Union Territory are depicted and can be used for planning coastal protection measures.

The Atlas is extremely useful to Coastal Erosion Directorate, Central Water Commission for providing guidance towards coastal protection works in maritime states of India.

All the State Public Works Departments, Ports and Harbour Authorities, Coastal Regulation Zone Authorities shall be able to have better management of the shorelines in respective states.

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### REFERENCES

Gupta M.C. et. al., 2000, Coastal Zone Management Information System for Gujarat, Technical Report, SAC/MWRD/TR/04/2000.

Nayak, S. R., Bahuguna, A., Shaikh, M., Rao, R. S., Trivedi, C. R., Prasad, K. N., Kadri, S. A., Vaidya, P. H., Patel, V. B., Oza, S. H., Patel, S. S., Rao, T. A., Shereiff, A. N. and Suresh, P. V., 1991, *Manual for mapping of coastal wetlands/landforms and shoreline changes using satellite data*: Technical Note, IRS-UP/SAC/MCE/TN/32/91 (Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad), 63 p.

SAC, 2012, *Coastal Zones of India*, Space Applications Centre (ISRO), 2012, 597 p. ISBN: 978-81-909978-9-8.

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# **Annexure-I**

(Shoreline Change Maps)

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## **COMPLETE LEGEND TO SHORELINE CHANGE MAPS**



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## SHORELINE CHANGE MAPS

## **ODISHA**

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#### SHORELINE CHANGE MAP

#### **ODISHA**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**PURI DISTRICT** 

SHEET NO. 74E01SE























#### SHORELINE CHANGE MAP

#### **ODISHA**

**PURI DISTRICT** 

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 74E13NE
























## SHORELINE CHANGE MAP















































ORISSA	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONI
	SHEET NO. 73P01SV
BAY OF BENGAL	














### ODISHA

**BALESHWAR DISTRICT** 

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 73K16SE

BAY OF BENGAL

Legend	NI INDEX TO SHEETS





























# **WEST BENGAL**







	WES	ST BENGAL	FOR OFF	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
MEDINIPUR DISTRICT			SHEET NC	SHEET NO. 73006SE		
			ODISHA			
			BAY (	OF BENGAL		













FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



**UTTAR HARISH CHAK** 

I





### WEST BENGAL

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

#### MEDINIPUR DISTRICT

SHEET NO. 73013NE

GANGRA, GANGRA, SAHIBNAGAR,
















































## SHORELINE CHANGE MAP























## SHORELINE CHANGE MAP

### WEST BENGAL

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

### 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

SHEET NO. 79F03SW





# **Annexure-II**

(Plates)

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Plate 1: 2011-12 LISS IV image overlaid with high tide line of 2004-06 and 1989-91, showing accretion and erosion along the Gopalpur Port region (74A15SE).



Plate 2: 2011-12 LISS IV image overlaid with high tide line of 2004-06 and 1989-91, showing the changes in spit and inlet near Sipakuda, Chilika lagoon (74E10NW and 74E06NE).



Plate 3: 2011-12 LISS IV image overlaid with high tide line of 2004-06 and 1989-91, showing severe erosion at Bhitikolia River mouth (73L08SE).



Plate 4: 2011-12 LISS IV image overlaid with high tide line of 2004-06 and 1989-91, showing sever erosions at Pentha Village in Cuttack District (73L14SW).



Plate 5: 2011-12 LISS IV image overlaid with high tide line of 2004-06 and 1989-91, showing the coastal dynamics at Subarnarekha River mouth in Baleshwar District (73006SW).



Plate 6: 2011-12 LISS IV image overlaid with high tide line of 2004-06 and 1989-91, showing the eroding coastal stretch of Sankarpur, West Bengal (map Sheet no. 73O10NW)

## FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS: ODISHA



Plate 7: Wide beach at Ramyapeta (74A16NW) north of Bahuda estuary on southern Odisha coast



Plate 8: Ramyapeta beach under erosion (74A16NW) north of Bahuda estuary on southern Odisha coast



# Plate 9: Waves scarring the Ramyapeta beach (74A16NW) north of Bahuda estuary on southern Odisha coast



Plate 10: Turtle nesting camp at Ramyapeta beach (74A16NW) north of Bahuda estuary on southern Odisha coast



Plate 11: Turtle nesting camp at Ramyapeta beach (74A16NW) north of Bahuda estuary on southern Odisha coast



Plate 12: Stable to slightly accreting coast north of Markandi (74A16NW) north of Bahuda estuary


Plate 13: Beach erosion at Gopalpur, south of Haripur creek (74A15SE) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 14: Steep scarp at Gopalpur beach, south of Haripur creek (74A15SE) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 15: Accretion on southern side of New Gopalpur Port (74A15SE) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 16: Groyne constructed for beach nourishment on northern parts of Old Gopalpur Port (74A15SE) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 17: Groyne under construction for beach nourishment on northern parts of Old Gopalpur Port (74A15SE) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 18: Wide beach at Naliyanuagan, south of Rushikulya estuary (74E03 SW) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 19: Steep scarp indicating current beach erosion at Naliyanuagan, south of Rushikulya estuary (74E03 SW) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 20: Northwards developing spit on Rushikulya estuary (74E03 SW & 74E03 NW) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 21: Accretion on the northern coast of Rushikulya estuary (74E03 NW) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 22: Erosion at coast near Prayagi, south of Paikarapur (southern most part of Chilika lagoon (74E03 NE) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 23: Stable coast south of Satpara on outer spit ~ 5 km south of new mouth (74E06 NE) on southern Odisha coast



# Plate 24: Spit developed from the western bank of the man-made opening near Sipakuda, Chilika lagoon (74E10 NW) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 25: Previous natural inlet on the easternmost part of the outer channel of the Chilika lagoon closed by accretion (74E10NW)



Plate 26: Spit growth from the western bank led to NE wards shifting of the inlet near Sipakuda, Chilika lagoon (74E10 NW) on southern Odisha coast



Plate 27: Spit growth at Sipakuda inlet, Chilika lagoon (~2 km NE wards growth of the spit since September-2000) (74E10NW)



Plate 28: Wide spit formed on southern bank of Sipakuda inlet, Chilika lagoon (74E10 NW)



Plate 29: NE wards shifted Sipakuda inlet, Chilika lagoon (74E10 NW) on southern Odisha coast



#### Plate 30: New inlet, near Gobakunda, Chilika lagoon (74E10NW)



Plate 31: Spit on the southern side of the New inlet, Chilika lagoon (74E10NW)



Plate 32: Western parts of Puri Beach under erosion (74E13SW)



## Plate 33: Sea wall/embankment on the eastern parts of the Kushabhadra river, near Maa Ramachandi temple, Puri district, Odisha (74IO1SW)



Plate 34: Sea wall/embankment on the eastern parts of the Kushabhadra river at Maa Ramachandi temple, Puri district, Odisha (74IO1SW)



Plate 35: Beach erosion close to Marine Drive, near Chandrabhaga, Puri district, Odisha (74IO1SW)



#### Plate 36: Stable to accreting coast in area south of Devi estuary (74I05NW)



Plate 37: Eroding coast NE of Hansura river mouth (73L14SW) along central parts of Odisha coast



Plate 38: Severe erosion at Pentha (73L14SW) along central parts of Odisha coast



Plate 39: Protection measures wiped off by Sea at Pentha (73L14SW) along central parts of Odisha coast



Plate 40: Terrestrial vegetation under destruction due to Sea at Pentha (73L14SW) along central parts of Odisha coast



Plate 41: Embankment at Pentha (73L14SW) along central parts of Odisha coast



Plate 42: Protection of the embankment at Pentha (73L14SW) along central parts of Odisha coast



Plate 43: Earthen bund demarcating HTL at Kasia Village, Baleshwar District (73K16SW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 44: Fishing harbor near Kasia Village, Baleshwar District (73K16SW) along northern parts of Odisha coast





Plate 45: Mangroves and mud flats near Kasia Village, Baleshwar District (73K16SW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 46: Mangroves and mud flats near Kasia Village, Baleshwar District (73K16SW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 47: Accreting coast near Talapad, Baleshwar District (73K15SE) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 48: Extensive mud flats near Talapad, Baleshwar District (73K15SE) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 49: Tidal mudflats and mangrove vegetations at Talapad, Baleshwar District (73K15SE) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 50: Sea wall at Chandipur, Baleshwar District (73O03NW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 51: Sea wall at Chandipur, Baleshwar District (73O03NW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 52: Sea wall and extensive mud flats at Chandipur, Baleshwar District (73003NW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 53: Extensive mud flats at Chandipur, Baleshwar District (73003NW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



#### Plate 54: Subarnarekha estuary, Baleshwar district (73006SW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 55: Eastern bank of Subarnarekha estuary, Baleshwar district (73006SW) along northern parts of Odisha coast



Plate 56: Erosion along eastern parts of the Subarnarekha estuary (73006SW), Odisha coast



Plate 57: Erosion along eastern parts of the Subarnarekha estuary (73006SW), Odisha coast

#### FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS: WEST BENGAL



Plate 58: Digha (73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 59: Protection structure at Digha(73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



# Plate 60: Protection measures at Digha beach (73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 61: Wave action at Digha(73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 62: Erosion and protection measures at Digha (73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



# Plate 63: Erosion and protection measures at Digha (73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 64: Erosion at Digha (73O10SW), SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 65: Protection measures near Sankarpur (73O10NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



#### Plate 66: Protection measures near Sankarpur (73O10NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 67: Protection measures near Sankarpur (73O10NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 68: Erosion near Sankarpur (73O10NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



# Plate 69: Mandarbani beach (73O10NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 70: Mandarbani beach (73O10NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



Plate 71: Erosion SW of Birampur (73O14NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast



# Plate 72: Erosion SW of Birampur (73O14NW) along SW parts of West Bengal coast

#### **Annexure-III**

(List of Data Used)

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Table No. 3: Satellite data used for Odisha Coast (1989-91 time-frame).

Sr.No	Map Number	Satellite	Sensor	Path	Row	Date
1	73K/12SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
2	73K/14SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	307	04-03-1989
3	73K/15NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	307	04-03-1989
4	73K/15SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	307	04-03-1989
5	73K/15SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	317	04-03-1989
6	73K/16NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
7	73K/16SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
8	73K/16SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
9	73L/04NE	IRS-1A	LISS-II	20	54	07-04-1989
10	73L/04SE	IRS-1A	LISS-II	20	54	07-04-1989
11	73L/06SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	04-03-1989
12	73L/07NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	04-03-1989
13	73L/07SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	04-03-1989
14	73L/08NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	04-03-1989
15	73L/08NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	04-03-1989
16	73L/08SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	04-03-1989
17	73L/08SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	04-03-1989
18	73L/09NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
19	73L/09NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
20	73L/09SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
21	73L/09SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
22	73L/10NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	04-03-1989
23	73L/10NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	04-03-1989
24	73L/10SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	04-03-1989
25	73L/10SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	04-03-1989
26	73L/11NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	09-12-1989
27	73L/11NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	309	09-12-1989

28	73L/11SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	310	04-03-1989
29	73L/11SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	310	04-03-1989
30	73L/12NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	04-03-1989
31	73L/12NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	04-03-1989
32	73L/13NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	308	09-12-1989
33	73L/13NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
34	73L/13SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	308	09-12-1989
35	73L/13SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	308	04-03-1989
36	73L/14NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	04-03-1989
37	73L/14NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	09-12-1989
38	73L/14SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	09-12-1989
39	73L/14SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	09-12-1989
40	73L/15NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	04-03-1989
41	73L/15SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	309	04-03-1989
42	730/02NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	09-12-1989
43	730/02SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	09-12-1989
44	730/02SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	09-12-1989
45	730/03NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	09-12-1989
46	730/06NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	9-12-1989
47	730/06NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	12-9-1989
48	730/06SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	12-9-1989
49	730/06SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	307	12-9-1989
50	73P/01SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	308	3-4-1989
51	73P/02NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	231	308	3-4-1989
52	74A/15SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	12-5-1988
53	74A/16NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	312	12-5-1988
54	74A/16NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	227	312	12-5-1988
55	74A/16SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	227	312	12-5-1988
56	74E/01SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	310	5-10-1989
57	74E/02NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	5-10-1989

58	74E/02SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	5-10-1989
59	74E/02SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	5-10-1989
60	74E/03NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	20	54	4-7-1989
61	74E/03NW	IRS-1A	LISS-II	20	54	4-7-1989
62	74E/03SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	20	54	4-7-1989
63	74E/05NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	310	5-10-1989
64	74E/05SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	310	5-10-1989
65	74E/05SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	310	5-10-1989
66	74E/06NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	5-10-1989
67	74E/06NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	5-10-1989
68	74E/06SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	228	311	5-10-1989
69	74E/06SW	IRS-1A	LISS-II	20	54	4-7-1989
70	74E/09NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988
71	74E/09SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	311	5-6-1988
72	74E/09SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988
73	74E/10NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	311	5-6-1988
74	74E/10NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	311	5-6-1988
75	74E/13NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988
76	74E/13SE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988
77	74E/13SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988
78	74I/01NE	IRS-1A	LISS-II	19	54	4-6-1989
79	74I/01NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988
80	74I/01SE	IRS-1A	LISS-II	19	54	4-6-1989
81	74I/01SW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	229	310	5-6-1988

82	74I/05NE	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	5-4-1989
83	74I/05NW	SPOT	HRV1-MLA	230	310	3-4-1989

SR.		Satellite	Sensor	Orbit	Scene No	Data
1				7100	65	6.2.2005
	/ 3N 143E			7190	05	0-3-2005
2	73K15NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7801	65	18-04-05
3	73K15SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	66	6-3-2005
4	73K15SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	66	6-3-2005
				7872.		23-04-05,
5	73K16NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	68, 67	6-3-2005
6	73K16SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	67	6-3-2005
7	73K16SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	68	23-04-05
	73L04SE &					
8	73L04NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11680	76	16-01-06
9	73L07SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7801	70	18-04-05
10	73L08NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	72	6-3-2005
11	73L08SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	72	6-3-2005
	73L08SW &					
12	73L08NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11680	76	16-01-06
				7872,		23-04-05,
13	73L09NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7801	69, 67	18-04-05
14	73L09NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11680	72	16-01-06
	73L09SE &					
15	73L09SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7801	68	18-04-05
16	73L10NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	70	23-04-05
17	73L10NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	69	6-3-2005
18	73L10SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	70	6-3-2005
19	73L10SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	8142	69	12-5-2005
20	73L11NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	71	23-04-05
21	73L11NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	71	6-3-2005
22	73L11SE &	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	71	6-3-2005

Table No. 4: Satellite data used for Odisha Coast (2004-06 time-frame).

	73L11SW					
23	73L12NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	72	6-3-2005
24	73L12NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	72	23-04-05
				7801.		18-04-05,
25	73L13NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	67, 69	23-04-05
26	73L13NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7801	67	18-04-05
				7730,		13-04-05,
27	73L13SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	65, 69	23-04-05
28	73L13SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	69	23-04-05
29	73L14NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	12916	94	13-04-06
30	73L14NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	70	23-04-05
31	73L14SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7730	68	13-04-05
				7872		23-04-05,
32	73L14SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7190	70, 70	6-3-2005
33	73L15NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7872	71	23-04-05
34	73002NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7730	61	13-04-05
	73O02SE &					
35	73O02SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7730	063, 062	13-04-05
36	73003NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7730	63	13-04-05
37	73006NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6778	87	5-2-2005
38	73006NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6778	87	5-2-2005
39	73006SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6778	88	5-2-2005
40	73O06SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12916	90	13-04-06
41	74A15SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	28	15-03-05
42	74A16NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	28	15-03-05
43	74A16NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6977	80	19-02-05
44	74A16SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6977	80	19-02-05
45	74E02NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6366	71	7-1-2005
46	74E02SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11410	103-104	28-12-05
47	74E02SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	26	15-03-05

48	74E03NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	27	15-03-05
49	74E03NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	27	15-03-05
50	74E03SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	27	15-03-05
51	74E05NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6366	71	7-1-2005
	74E05SE &					
52	74E05SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12987	97	18.04.06
53	74E06NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6366	71	7-1-2005
54	74E06NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7318	25	15-03-05
55	74E06SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	7119	74	1-3-2005
56	74E06SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7119	74	1-3-2005
57	74E09NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12987		18-04-06
58	74E10NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	12987	97	18-04-06
59	74E10NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12987	98	18-04-06
60	74E13NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11680	77	16-01-05
	74E13SW &					
61	74E13SE	IRS P6	LISS III	106		21-01-06
	74I01NE &					
62	74I01SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11680	77	16-01-05
	74105NE &					
63	74105NW	IRS P6	LISS III	107	58	26-01-06

Sr.no	Map No.	Satellite	Sensor	Path	Row	Date
1	730/10 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	232	307	18-1-88
2	730/14 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	232	307	18-1-88
3	73O/10 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	232	307	18-1-88
4	730/13 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	232	306	18-1-88
5	730/13 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	232	306	18-1-88
6	73O/10 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	232	307	18-1-88
7	79C/01SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
8	79C/06 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	307	27-1-89
9	79C/06 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
10	79C/06 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	307	27-1-89
11	79C/06 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	307	27-1-89
12	79C/05 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
13	79C/05 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
14	79C/05 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
15	79C/05 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
16	79C/01 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
17	79B/04 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
18	79B/04 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
19	79C/09 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	307	27-1-89
20	79C/09NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89
21	79F/03 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	305, 306	27-1-89, 25-3-89
22	79B/04 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
23	79B/04 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
24	79C/01NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	18-1-88
25	79C/02 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	307	27-1-89
26	79C/02 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	307	27-1-89
27	79C/02 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	307	27-1-89

Table No. 5: Satellite data used for West Bengal Coast (1989-91 time-frame).

28	79C/02 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	307	27-1-89
29	79C/01 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	233	306	27-1-89
30	79B/12 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89
31	79F/04 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	235	306	25-3-89
32	79B/15 SW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	305	27-1-89
33	79B/16 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89
34	79B/16 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89
35	79B/16 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89
36	79B/12 NE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89
37	79B/15 SE	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	305	27-1-89
38	79B/12 NW	SPOT-1	HRV1-MLA	234	306	27-1-89

Table No 6: Satellite data used for West Bengal Coast (2004-06 time frame).

Sr. No	Map Number	Satellite	Sensor	Orbit no.	Scene no.	Date
1	73O/10 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6636	67	26-01-05
2	730/14 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6849	63	10-2-2005
3	730/13 SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6849	63	10-2-2005
4	730/13 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6579	82	10-2-2005
5	73O/10 NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	6636	66	26-01-05
6	79C/01SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11765	56	22-01-06
7	79C/06 NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11822	62, 63	26-01-06
8	79C/06 NW, SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12092	44 & 45	14-02-06
9	79C/06 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11822	64	26-01-06
10	79C09SW, NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11822	62 & 63	26-01-06
11	79C/05 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11822	62, 63	26-01-06
12	79C/05 NW, SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12092	43, 44	14-02-06

13	79C/01 NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11765	57	22-01-06
14	79B/04 SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11751, 6579	44, 81	21-01-06, 21-01-06
15	79B/04 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11765, 10529, 1663	56, 66, 80	22-01-06, 27-10-05, 11-02-04
16	79F/03 SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	1893, 11964	20 & 21, 83	31-01-06, 05-02-06
17	79B/04 NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11751	43	21-01-06
18	79B/04 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7048, 6849	60, 61	24-02-05, 10-02-05
19	79C/01NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11751	44	21-01-06
20	79C/02 NE, SE, SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11765	57, 58	22-01-06
21	79C/02 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11751	45	21-01-06
22	79C/01 SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11751	45	21-01-06
23	79B/12 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11495	51	3-1-2006
24	79B/15 SW	IRS P6	LISS IV	7403, 11495	52, 49	21-03-05, 03-01-06
25	79B/16 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11623, 11964	61, 84	12-01-06, 05-02-06
26	79B/16 NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11893	21	31-01-06
27	79B/16 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	6508	59	17-01-05
28	79G/02 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11623	62, 63	12-1-2006
29	79B/12 NE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11495, 6508	50, 59	03-01-06, 17-01-05
30	79B/15 SE	IRS P6	LISS IV	11893	20	31-01-06
31	79B/12 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	12092	42	14-02-06
32	79F/04 NW	IRS P6	LISS IV	11623	60	12-1-2006

Sr.	Name of	Location	Latitude/Longitude		Length	
No	Division	Location	From	То	(km)	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	Behrampur Irrigation Division	Ramaya Patana Village-Kanisi District-Ganjam	Lat-19 <sup>0</sup> 11' 10" N Lon- 84 <sup>0</sup> 49' 65" E		1.000	
		Podampeta Village –Chhatrapur District-Gajam	Lat-19 <sup>0</sup> 24' 42" N Lon- 85 <sup>0</sup> 06' 04" E		0.500	
		Gopalpur Village-Kanisi District-Ganjam	Lat-19 <sup>0</sup> 15' 23" N Lon- 84 <sup>0</sup> 64' 29" E		0.890	
2	Puri Irrigation Division	Puri District-Puri	Lat-19 <sup>0</sup> 46' 50" N Lon- 85 <sup>0</sup> 46' 58" E		3.000	
3	Balasore Irrigation Division	Talasary to Udayapur District-Balasore	Lat-21 <sup>0</sup> 36' 28" N Lon- 87 <sup>0</sup> 27' 41" E		1.550	
4	Aul Emabankment Division	Pentha District-Kendrapara	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> 32' 22.4" N Lon- 86 <sup>0</sup> 47' 16" E		1.000	
5	Mahanadi South Division	Gada harishpur to Sahadabedi Erasama Block District- Jagatsingpur	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> 03' 00" N /20 <sup>0</sup> 03' 00" N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 24' 00"E /86 <sup>0</sup> 26' 00" E		8.000	
		Sahadabedi to Ramatatara Erasama Block District- Jagatsinghpur	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> 03' 00" N /20 <sup>0</sup> 03' 00" N Lon 86 <sup>0</sup> 26' 00"E /86 <sup>0</sup> 28' 00" E		8.000	

Table No. 8: Type of Protection measures along Odisha coast and their specification.

Village/Taluka/	Type of Protection	Specifica tion	Length (km)	Latitude/Longitude	
District				From	То
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandipur Panihanivas & ITR District Balasore	Sea wall	Masonry wall	1.4	Lat-21 <sup>0</sup> 27' 34"N Lon-87 <sup>0</sup> 03' 03"E	
Inchundi Saline Embankment District- Balasore	Earthen bunds		2.0	Lat-21 <sup>0</sup> 19' 23"N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 53' 19"E	
Dhamra District- Bhadrak	Sea walls	Concrete /Masonry wall	3.0	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> 47' 37"N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 53' 53"E	
Gopalpur District- Ganjam	Sea walls	Masonry wall	0.5 km	Lat-19 <sup>0</sup> 15' 23"N Lon-84 <sup>0</sup> 54' 29"E	
Sandhapur, Abhayachandp ur to Dhinika Block- Erasama District Jagatsinghpur	River training work	Port	7.0 km	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> - 15'N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 39'E	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> 13'N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 38'E
Rajnagar Gopalpur Saline Embankment District- Kendrapara	Earthen bunds		3.0 km	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> 32' 14"N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 47' 17"E	Lat-20 <sup>0</sup> - 33' 24" N Lon-86 <sup>0</sup> 48' 29" E

Table No. 9: Protected Reaches of coastal regions of West Bengal (Western Circle II) -

Digha-Coastal Reaches (Western Circle II)					
Location (Village/Taluka/	Type of protection works	Specification	Latitude	Longitude	
District)			From	То	
Block-Ramnagar- 1/Dist. –Purba Midnapur	Rivetment by Rip Rap black stone & laterite boulders (2.43 km)	Stone toe wall of 1.2m × 1.0m and side slope of 1:6	22 <sup>0</sup> 23'N	88 <sup>0</sup> 19'E	
Block-Ramnagar - 1/DistPurba Midnapur	Rivetment by cement concrete block and sheet pile cap (0.846 km)	C.C block of size of 2.0m× 2.0×0.3m and side slope of 1:6	22 <sup>0</sup> 23'N	88 <sup>0</sup> 19'E	
Block-Despran (Contai-II)/Dist Purba Midnapur	Rivetment by Rip Rap black stone & laterite boulders (2.7 km)	Stone toe wall of 1.2m × 1.0m and side slope of 1:6	21 <sup>0</sup> 47'N	87 <sup>0</sup> 45'E	

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Table No. 10: Protected Reaches of coastal regions of West Bengal (Eastern Circle)

Sundarban Reaches (Eastern Circle)						
Location (Village/Taluka/Di	Type of protection works	Specification	Latitude	Longitude		
Stricty			From	То		
Beguakhall/Block- Sagar/DistSouth 24 Parganas	Hollow concrete block (0.78km)	Hollow concrete block with poly propylene gabion	21 <sup>0</sup> 43'N	88º06'E		
Patibonia/Block- Namkhana/Dist South 24 Parganas	Brick block pitching (1.94km)	Each block of size 53mm×53mm×25m m grouped in B nos in horizontal direction	21 <sup>0</sup> 46'N	88 <sup>0</sup> 14'E		
Bakkhali/Block- Namkhana/Dist south 24 Parganas	Cement concrete pitching (0.4 Km)	2m×1m×0.3m concrete cast-in- situ	21 <sup>0</sup> 46'N	88 <sup>0</sup> 14'E		
Gobordhanpur- Sitarampur/Block- Pratharpratima/Di stSouth 24 Parganas	Brick block pitching(1.6Km)	Each block of size (53mm×53mm×25 mm) with 1m×1m brick sausage as toe-wall	21 <sup>0</sup> 47N	88 <sup>0</sup> 21'E		

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