RAINFALL DATA ANALYSIS OF KOLAR DISTIRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA.

Praveena Kumara V

Research Scholar, 3rd Semester, Dep't of Geology, Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburgi-585367. Karnataka, India.

Contact: praveenakumarav@gmail.com. Mobile No: 91+ 9901744719

ABSTRACT

Rainfall data of past hundred years (1901-2015) of Kolar district have been source collected from Central Ground Water Board and analyzed. The data revealed that the average rainfall of CGWB 115 years. The rainfall received from south west monsoon (June-September), north east (October-December), summer (March-May) and winter season (January -February) respectively. The water scarcity and groundwater pollution are the major problems faced by the community of the Kolar District. Shortage of rainfall, industrialization, urbanization and use of pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture results in poor quality and quantity of groundwater. The study area Kolar with an average temperature of about 34^0c. The highest annual rainfall is recorded in Srinivas Pura 1462.3 mm for the year 1903. Lowest rainfall is recorded in Mulabagilu 318.8 for the year 1950. To overcome water scarcity, formers will have to adopt necessary methods to conserve the quality and quantity of groundwater. These include regulated abstraction of ground water, sprinkler irrigation, contour farming, crop rotation, rainwater harvesting, recycling of drainage water etc. Rainfall is the most important natural hydrologic event and is a unique phenomenon varying both in space and time.Unfortunatly the rainfall distribution is very uneven and it not only varied considerably from place to place but also fluctuates from year to year. The rainfall is one of the most important and governing factor in the planning and operation strategies of any agricultural programmer for any given area. As such, proper and specific information about the rainfall distribution pattern over a period for a particular place is essential for proper and optimal planning of requisite irrigation system and cropping pattern. Indian subcontinent gets around 75% of annual rainfall during monsoon period, which lasts from June to September i.e. four months. The share of conjunctive water-need of the country during entire calendar year is met by the monsoon rainfall. There is large variation in distribution of rainfall from year to year. Floods and droughts are the results of spectacular extremities of the rainfall distribution.

Keywords

Scarcity, Crop rotation, Hydrologic, Flood, Drought.