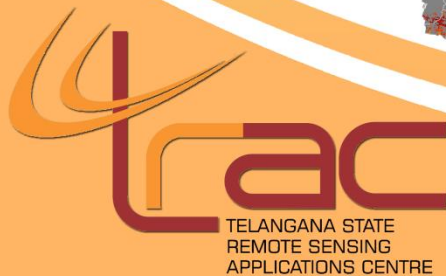
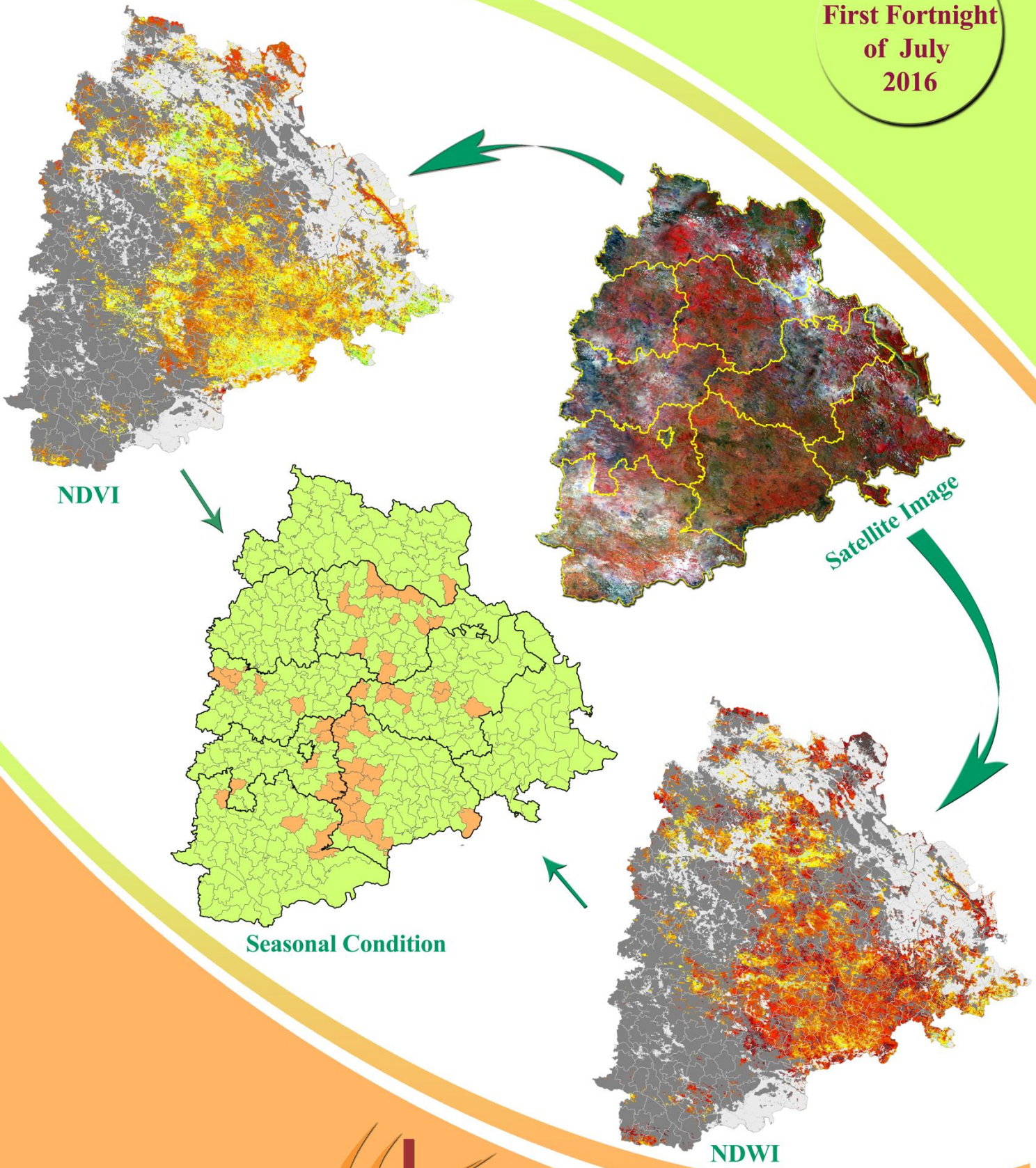




# Fortnightly Report of Seasonal Condition

Integrated Seasonal Condition Monitoring System

First Fortnight  
of July  
2016





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## HIGHLIGHTS

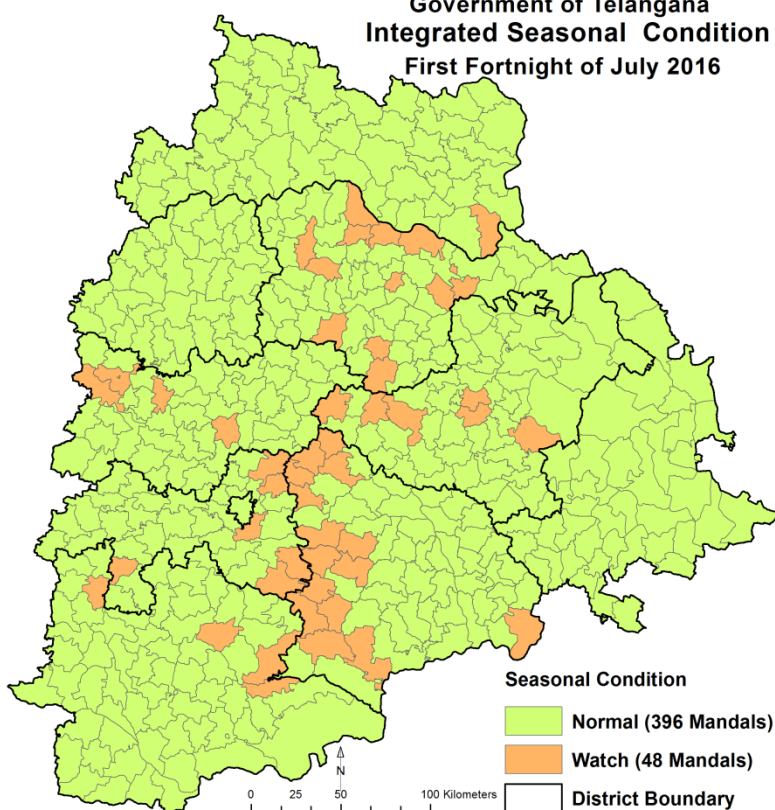
### INTEGRATED SEASONAL CONDITION MONITORING SYSTEM (ISMS)

#### TELANGANA

#### Cumulative Report up to 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016

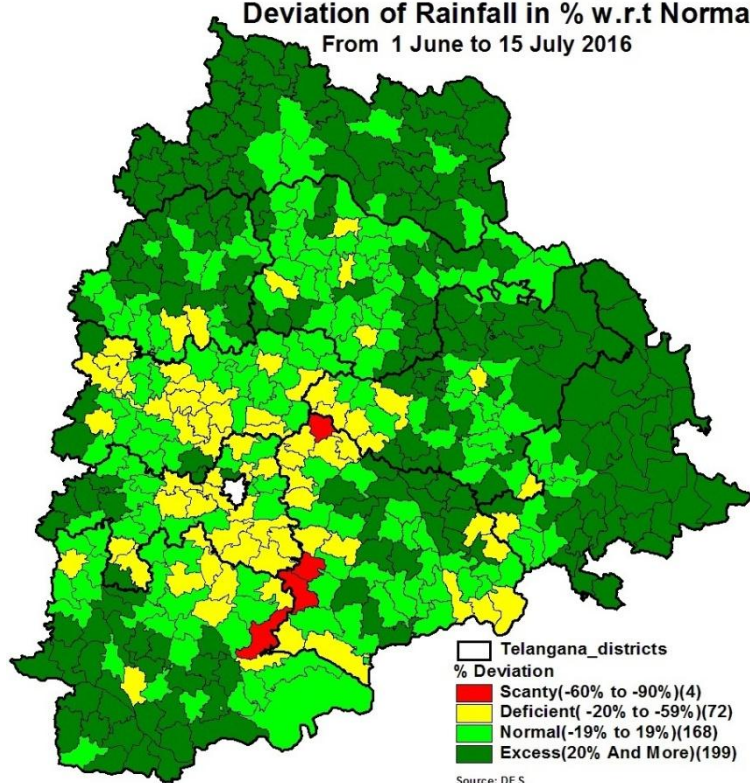
- Seasonal condition is categorised as **“Normal”** in **396** Mandals as on date 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016
- Seasonal condition is categorised as **“Watch”** in **48** Mandals as on date 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016

Government of Telangana  
Integrated Seasonal Condition  
First Fortnight of July 2016



Seasonal Condition up to First Fortnight of July, 2016

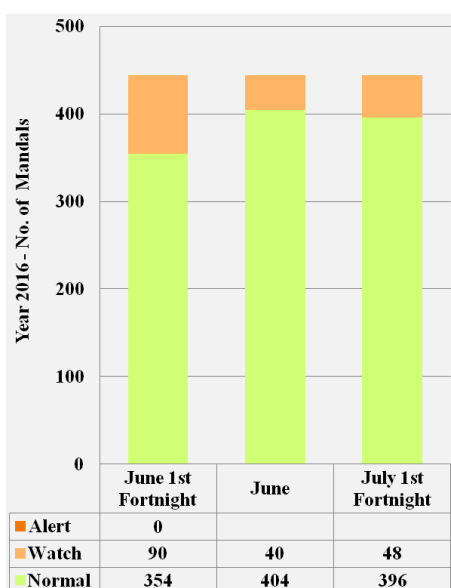
Government of Telangana  
Deviation of Rainfall in % w.r.t Normal  
From 1 June to 15 July 2016



Rainfall from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016

#### Rainfall 01<sup>st</sup> June to 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2016

- **4** Mandals out of 443 (**1%**) of state received **scanty rainfall**. **72** Mandals (**16%**) of the state received **deficit rainfall**.
- **168** Mandals (**38%**) and **199** Mandals (**45%**) have received **Normal** and **Excess** rainfall respectively.



Fortnightly Seasonal condition of Telangana  
up to 1<sup>st</sup> fortnight of July 2016

- **No Rainfall (-100%)**
- **Scanty (-60 % to -90%)**
- **Deficient (-59% to -20%)**
- **Normal (-19% to +19%)**
- **Excess (>19%)**

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## 1. Background and Rationale

National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS) project of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO established a remote sensing based drought assessment protocol utilizing the NDVI and NDWI. The Government of India has established Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) under Department of Agriculture & Cooperation at New Delhi for carrying out drought assessment at national level.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India published a drought manual in 2009 which suggested parameters like Rainfall deficiency, Area under sowing, NDVI, Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI) and some other indicators to declare drought. The Government of Telangana (GoTS) uses the following criterion for declaration of Drought.

1. Mandatory Condition - Rainfall deficiency of 25% (>1000 mm rainfall area) and 20% (999 to 750 mm rainfall area) and 15% (<750 mm rainfall area)
2. Minimum of two condition to be fulfilled out of following three
  - a) Reduction in cropped areas of 50% and above under all principal crops.
  - b) Reduction in yields(50% and above), in case of high input oriented crops ground nut, Bengal gram, hybrid sunflower yields may 40% reduction or above.
  - c) Dry spells and its impact on crop damages.

Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) and CRIDA have developed software that assists in monitoring the all three agricultural, meteorological and hydrological drought situation. Telangana State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (TRAC) has established a protocol ***Integrated Seasonal Condition Monitoring System (ISMS)***. The objectives of the ISMS are

- Concurrent monitoring of seasonal conditions using remote sensing, extensive weather network data and continuous ground truth.
- Develop an early warning (monitoring and forecasting) of drought using suite of indicators, which will help to increase drought preparedness, and identify and implement appropriate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures.
- Early Warning to the Districts/Mandals.

ISMS uses the rainfall data provided by Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), weekly progress of crop area sowings, ground water level and its fluctuation, command and non-command area, water releases data, reservoir levels in addition to the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) based methodology of MNCFC. This output is verified through ground truth, additionally in context of the state specific drought declaration criteria. The agricultural situation is classified in three to four categories as per the NRSC i.e. Normal,

Watch, Alert for June to August and Normal, Mild, Moderate and Severe for September to October. The details of the classification of agricultural situation are given in Table.1.

**Table. 1. Classification of Agricultural situation**

June - August	Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural situation is normal</li> </ul>
	Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of Agricultural situation is slow</li> <li>• Ample scope for recovery</li> <li>• No external intervention needed</li> </ul>
	Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very slow progress of agricultural situation</li> <li>• Need for intervention.</li> <li>• Develop and implement contingency plans to minimise loss</li> </ul>
September - October	Mild drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crops have suffered stress slightly</li> </ul>
	Moderate drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerable loss in production.</li> <li>• Take measures to alleviate suffering</li> </ul>
	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High risk Significant reduction in crop yield</li> <li>• Management measures to provide relief</li> </ul>

## 2. Data used, Indicators and Methodology

### 2.1. Data used

The details of data used under project is discussed in Table-2

**Table. 2. Data source and indicators**

Data source	Product	Indicators
MODIS (250/500m)	Surface reflectance	NDVI & NDWI
AWiFS	Surface reflectance	NDVI & NDWI
AWS/ DES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily rainfall &amp; soil moisture</li> <li>• Crop sown area</li> <li>• Crop cutting experiments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainfall deviation</li> <li>• Dry spells</li> <li>• Soil moisture status</li> <li>• % deviation of crop sown area</li> <li>• Crop Yield</li> </ul>
Agriculture Department	Weekly sowing progress	District wise sown areas deviation from normal
Irrigation Department	Reservoir levels/ Water release data	Command area Mandals under canal irrigation

## 2.2. Indicators and Index

### 2.2.1. Rainfall data

In Telangana, South-West Monsoon is crucial for agriculture sector. ISMS use mandal wise rainfall data provided by Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES). This data is used for computation of meteorological drought situations and the conditions of the GoAP criteria.

### 2.2.2. Reservoir Water Levels

A scheme having Culturable Command Area (CCA) up to 2,000 hectares individually is classified as minor irrigation scheme. A scheme having CCA more than 2,000 hectares and up to 10,000 hectares individually is a medium irrigation scheme. A scheme having CCA more than 10,000 hectares is major irrigation scheme.

### 2.2.3. Water Release - Major and Medium Project

In Telangana, Water is released during Kharif season to major and medium command areas.

### 2.2.4. Crop Sowing Progress

Weekly crop sowing progress reports are taken from 'Season and Crop Coverage Report-Kharif 2014' of Commissionerate of Agriculture, Telangana. The report includes current status of Weather condition, Water level, Crop sowing and Agricultural Operations.

### 2.2.5. Vegetation Index

The crop/vegetation reflects high energy in the near infrared band due its canopy geometry and health of the standing crops/vegetation and absorbs high in the red band due to its biomass and photosynthesis. Uses of these contrast characteristics of vegetation in near infrared and red bands indicate both the health and condition of the crops/vegetation. Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is widely used for operational drought assessment because of its simplicity in calculation, easy to interpret and its ability to partially compensate for the effects of atmosphere, illumination geometry etc., (Malingreau 1986, Tucker and Chowdhary 1987, Jhonson, et al., 1993, Kogan 1995). NDVI is derived by the difference of these measurements and divided by their sum.

$$NDVI = \frac{(NIR - Red)}{(NIR + Red)}$$

The vegetation index is generated from each of the available satellite data irrespective of the cloud cover present. To minimize the cloud, monthly time composite vegetation index is generated.



### 2.2.6. Surface Wetness Indicators

Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) band is sensitive to moisture available in soil as well as in crop canopy. In the beginning of the cropping season, soil back ground is dominant hence SWIR is sensitive to soil moisture in the top 1-2 cm. As the crop progresses, SWIR becomes sensitive to leaf moisture content. SWIR band provides only surface wetness information. When the crop is grown-up, SWIR response is only from canopy and not from the underlying soil. NDWI using SWIR can complement NDVI for drought assessment particularly in the beginning of the cropping season. NDWI is derived as under;

$$NDWI = \frac{(NIR - SWIR)}{(NIR + SWIR)}$$

Where, Near Infra Red and SWIR are the reflected energy in these two spectral bands. Higher values of NDWI signify more surface wetness.

### 2.2.7. Vegetation Condition Index

Kogan (1995) developed Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) using the range of NDVI as under,

$$VCI = \frac{(NDVI - NDVI \min)}{(NDVI \max - NDVI \min)} * 100$$

The current drought assessment expressed as percentage of deviation of NDVI and NDWI based on 10 year NDVI and NDWI index values. The minimum and maximum value of NDVI and NDWI, the VCI discriminated between the weather components.

### 2.3 Methodology

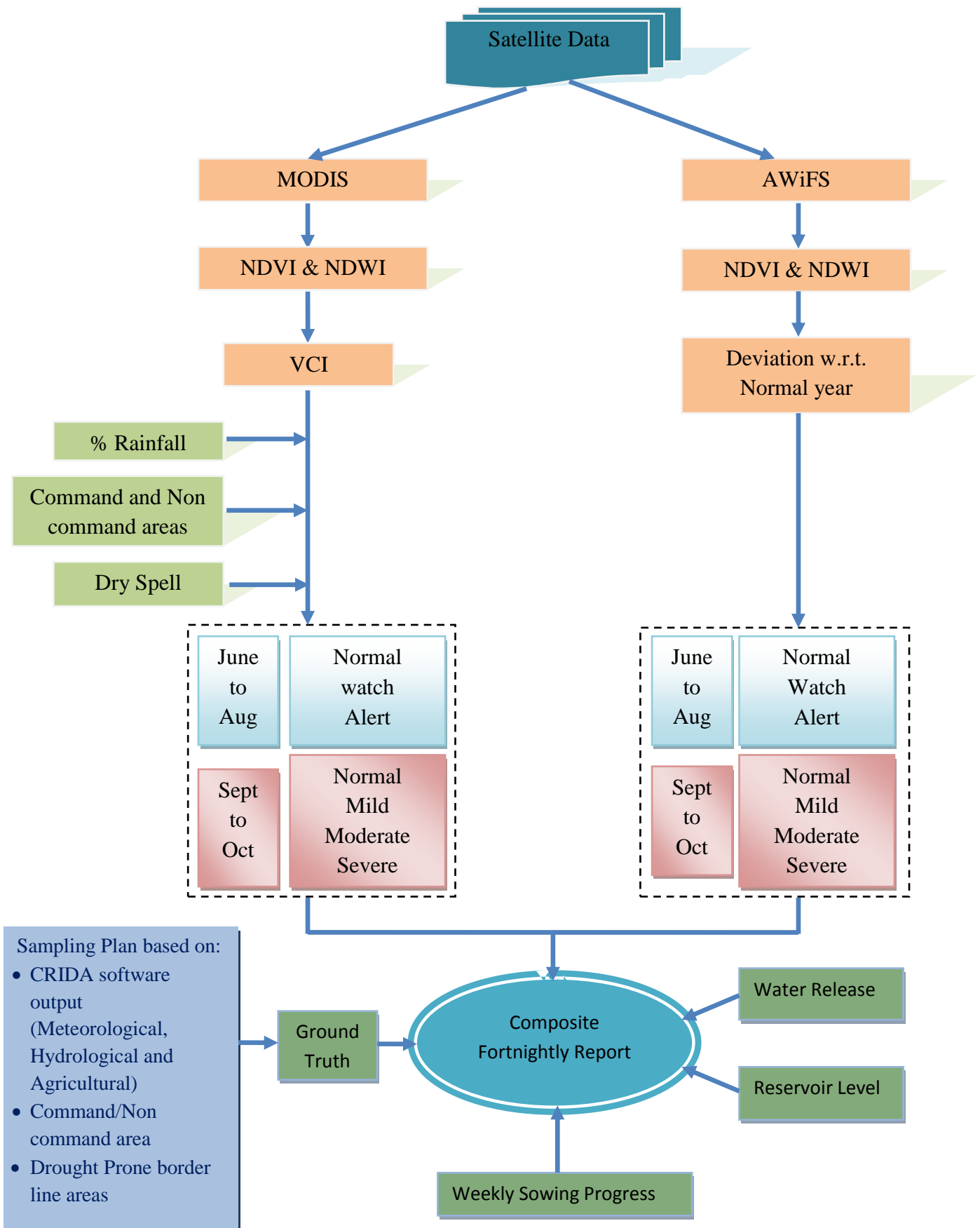


Figure 1: Flow chart of drought assessment methodology

The methodology to assess and monitor the agricultural conditions and situation in the state at district and Mandal level uses IRS Resourcesat-2 AWiFS data. The Indian Remote Sensing satellite (IRS) Resourcesat-2 having AWiFS (Advanced Wide Imaging Field Sensor) payload collects data in two spectral bands 0.62-0.68µm (red) and 0.77-0.86 µm (near infrared) with spatial resolution of 56 m and ground swath of 740 Km with a revisit period of 5 days. Along with this MODIS 250/500m satellite data provide spectra, radiometric and spatial resolutions products for better monitoring of the agriculture. The combination of AWiFS and MODIS is useful to increase the frequency of images

The different activities carried out through ISMS commence with acquisition of MODIS (250m) and AWiFS (56m) satellite data. The satellite data being processed and NDVI and NDWI indices are developed. Based on these indices deviation with respect to normal year (2013) is calculated and Mandal wise statistics are derived. The agricultural situation is assessed incorporating Rainfall deviation, Command and non command areas, dry spell, CRIDA software outputs, Drought prone border line areas, Crop sown area progress and ground truth along with Satellite derived indices. The flow chart of methodology is shown in Figure 1.

### 3. Present status up to First Fortnight of July 2016

#### 3.1. Rainfall data

The status of rainfall as on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016 is shown in Table 3. Nearly One percent (4 out of 443) mandals of the Telangana state received Scanty rainfall (-60% to-90%), Sixteen percent (72 mandals) are deficit (-20% to -59%), 168 mandals are Normal (+19% to-19%) and 199 mandals received Excess (+19% or more) rainfall up to first fortnight of July, 2016.

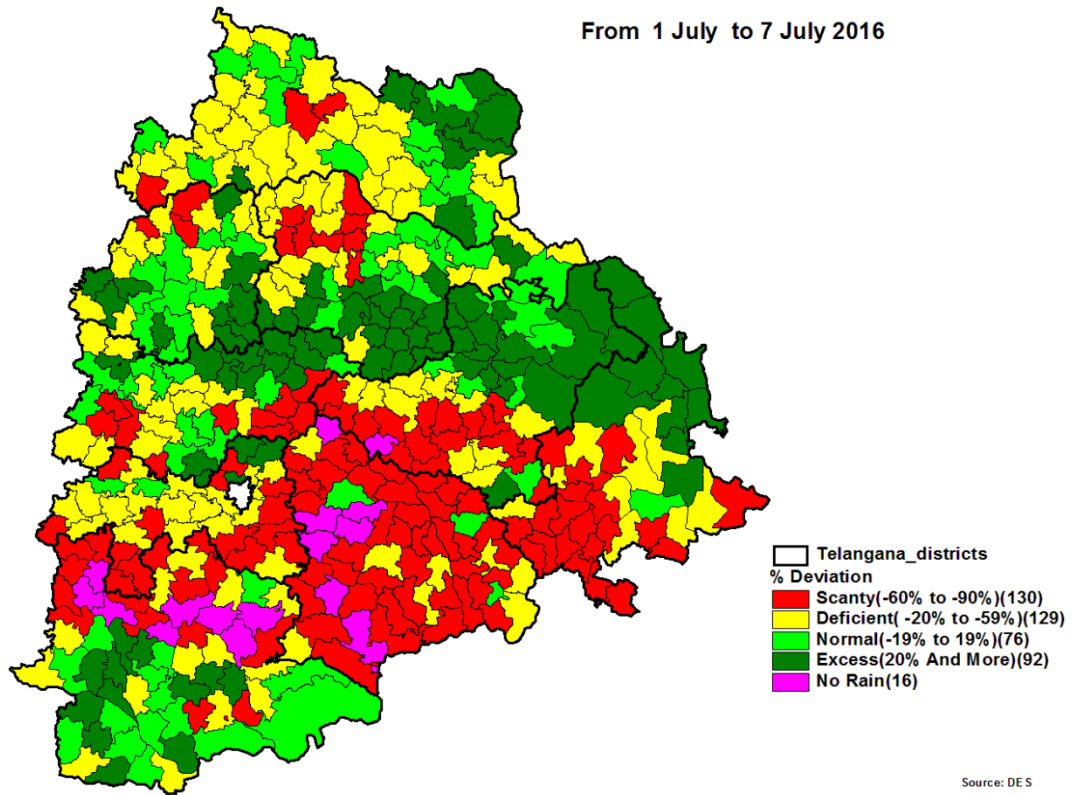
**Table 3 Rainfall status as on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016**

Sl. No	District Name	No. of Mandals	No Rain -100%	Scanty -60% to -99%	Deficient -20% to -59%	Normal -19% to +19%	Excess >19%
1	Adilabad	52	--	--	--	7	45
2	Nizamabad	36	--	--	2	15	19
3	Karimnagar	57	--	--	4	34	19
4	Medak	46	--	--	18	23	5
5	Ranga reddy	37	--	--	16	14	7
6	Mahabubnagar	64	--	1	9	25	29
7	Nalgonda	59	--	3	15	24	17
8	Warangal	51	--	--	7	18	26
9	Khammam	41	--	--	1	8	32
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>443</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>199</b>

SOURCE: DES, HYDERABAD

The % deviation of Actual & Normal rainfall received up to 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016 is shown in Fig. 2, 3 & 4 respectively.

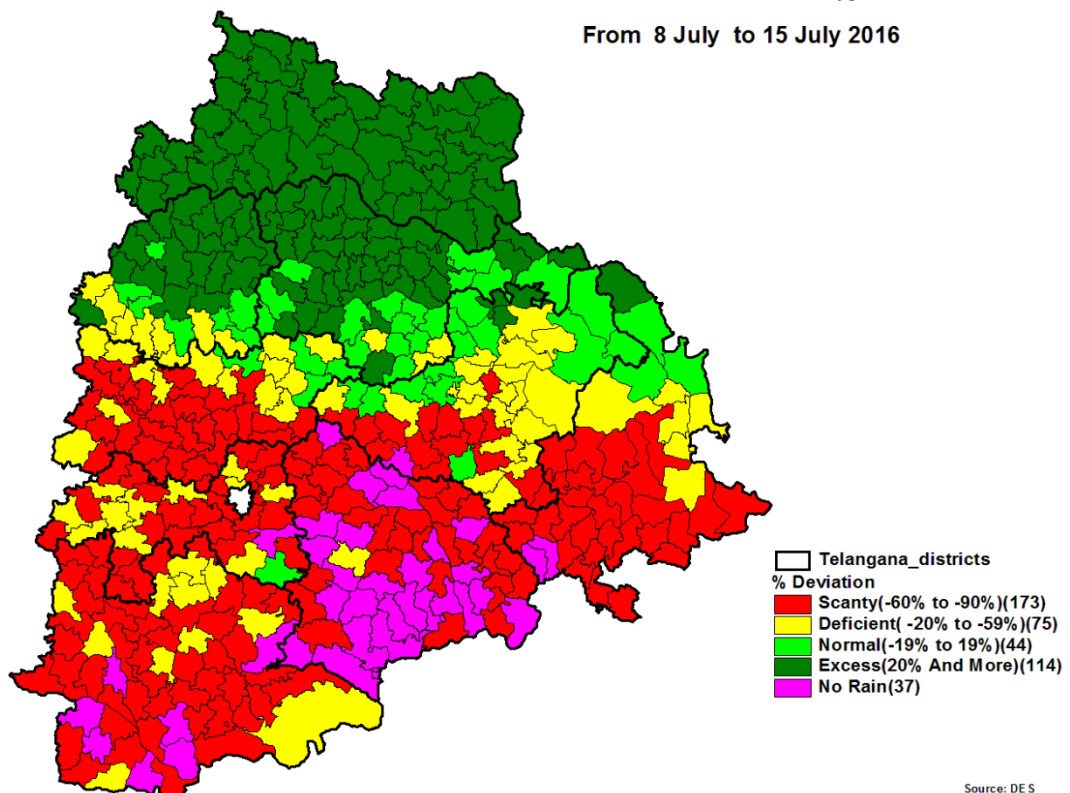
**Government of Telangana**  
**Deviation of Rainfall in % w.r.t Normal**  
 From 1 July to 7 July 2016



Source: DE S

Figure 2: Deviation of Rainfall in percent w.r.t. Normal from July 01<sup>st</sup> to July 07<sup>th</sup>, 2016

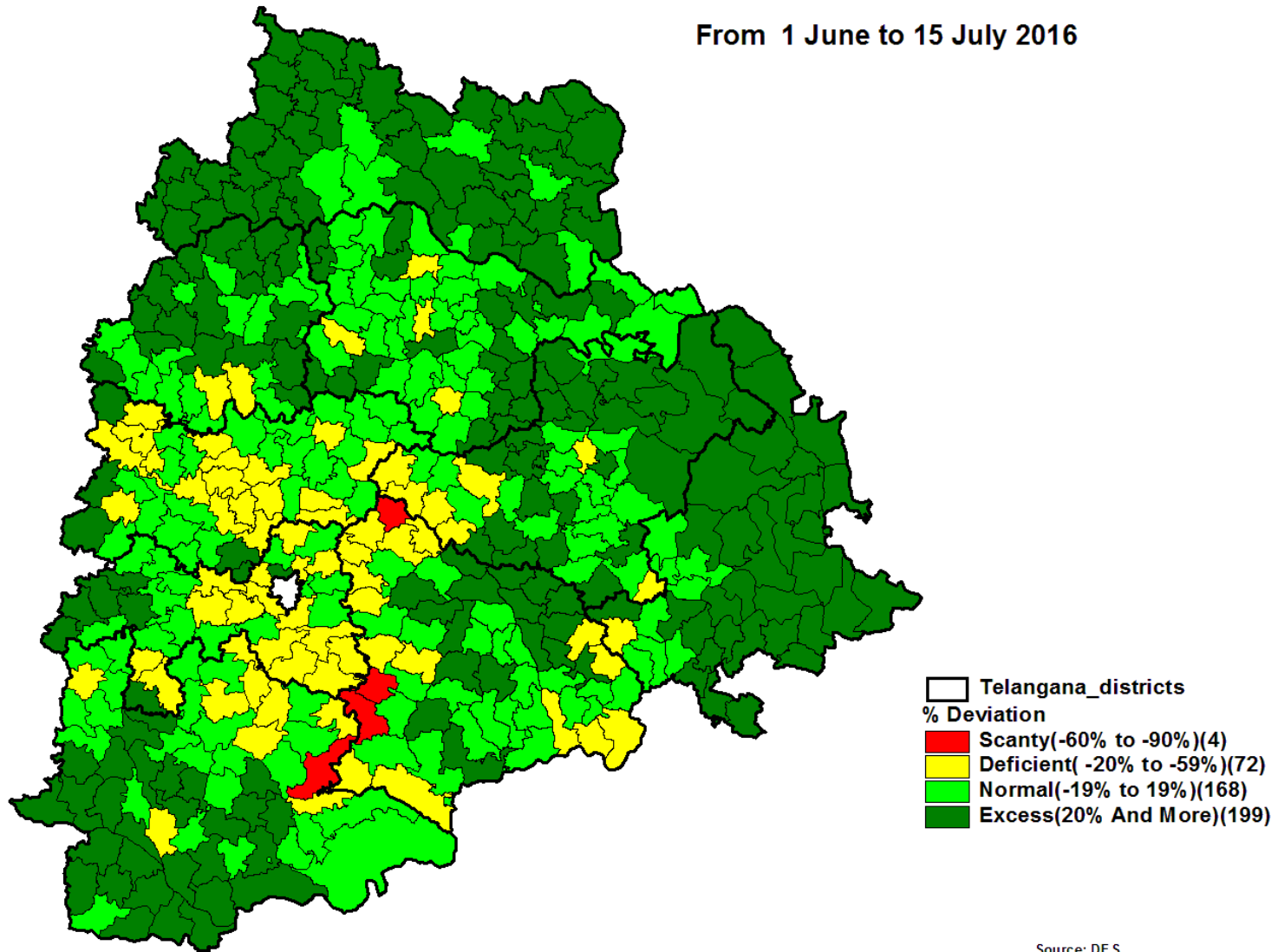
**Government of Telangana**  
**Deviation of Rainfall in % w.r.t Normal**  
 From 8 July to 15 July 2016



Source: DE S

Figure 3: Deviation of Rainfall in percent w.r.t. Normal from July 08<sup>th</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Government of Telangana  
Deviation of Rainfall in % w.r.t Normal  
From 1 June to 15 July 2016



Source: DE S

Figure 4: Deviation of Rainfall in percent w.r.t. Normal from June 01<sup>st</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016

### 3.2. Reservoir Water Levels

All the major reservoirs are holding 382 TMC as on 15-07-2016, and as on date last year the level had stood at 393 TMC. The details of water levels of all major reservoirs as on 15-07-2016 are furnished hereunder in Table 4.

**Table 4: Reservoir Water Levels**

PARTICULARS OF MAJOR RESERVOIRS AS ON 15/July/2016										
Sl No	Reservoir Name	Time	FRL (feet)	Gross Capacity (TMC)	THIS YEAR				LAST YEAR	
					As on 15/July/2016				As on 15/July/2015	
					Level	Gross Storage	Inflow	Outflow	Level	Gross Storage
					(in feet)	(TMC)	(Cusecs)	(Cusecs)	(in feet)	(TMC)
<b>Krishna Basin</b>										
1	Almatti	09:30	1705	129.721	1696.52	88.94	200859	0	1687.5	59.03
2	Jurala	09:31	1045	11.941	1032.58	3.58	0	47	1033.46	5.34
3	Nagarjunasagar	09:32	590	312.045	503.9	121.55	496	496	511.6	134.4
4	Narayanapur	09:30	1615	37.646	1594.78	15.48	95	0	1601.02	20.91
5	Srisaillam	09:31	885	215.807	788.4	23.72	34	34	802.2	30.06
6	Tungabhadra	09:31	1633	100.86	1610.07	35.38	31251	873	1611.6	38.4
7	Ujjaini	09:30	1630	117.24	1599.74	43.23	16867	4368	1607.06	55.77
<b>Godavari Basin</b>										
8	Jaikwad	09:34	1522	102.732	1492.18	22.61	11187	311	1494.56	26.18
9	Kaddam	09:35	700	7.6	697.38	6.94	2179	759	686.375	4.556
10	Lower Manair Dam	09:35	920	24.074	876.9	2.44	0	87	884.25	4.15
11	Nizam sagar	09:34	1405	17.803	1364	0	0	0	1372.62	0.47
12	Singur	09:34	1717.93	29.91	1665.85	0.27	0	21	1688.68	3.59
13	Sri Ram Sagar	09:34	1091	90.313	1063.1	17.46	18067	335	1056.2	10.17

SOURCE: IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD

\*Reading as on 15.07.2016

### 3.3. Crop Sowing Progress

For the weekend 13<sup>th</sup> July 2016 the district of Karimnagar is showing Negative deviation ( $> -50\%$  to  $< -25\%$ ). Adilabad, Medak, Rangareddy and Mahabubnagar are showing Negative deviation ( $> -25\%$  to  $< 0\%$ ). Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts are showing ( $> 0\%$ ) positive deviation. The total area sown in the state is **2291805** ha as against the normal sown area of **2196612** ha as on date. The details are shown in Figure 5 and the deviation graph is shown in Figure 6.

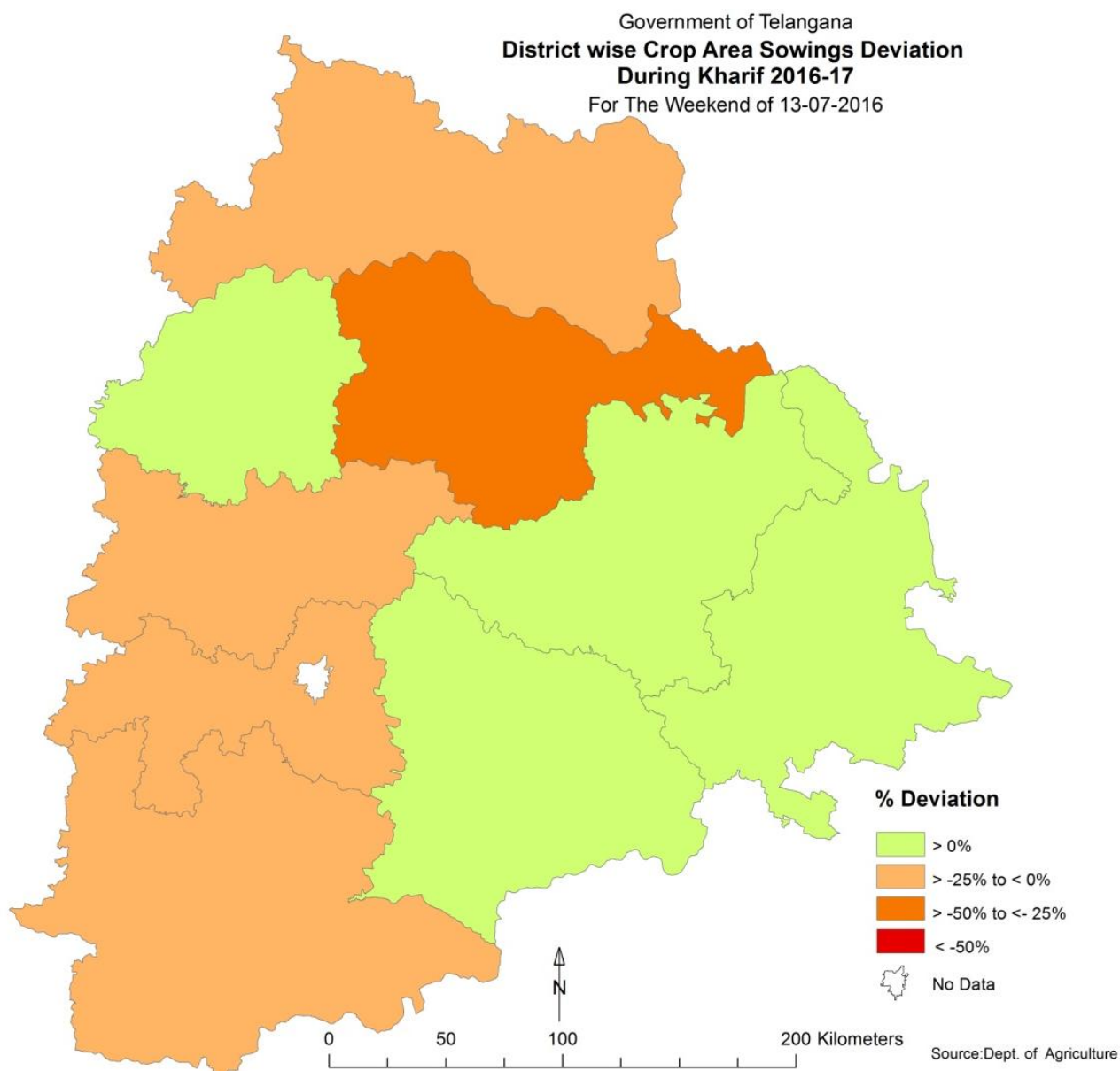
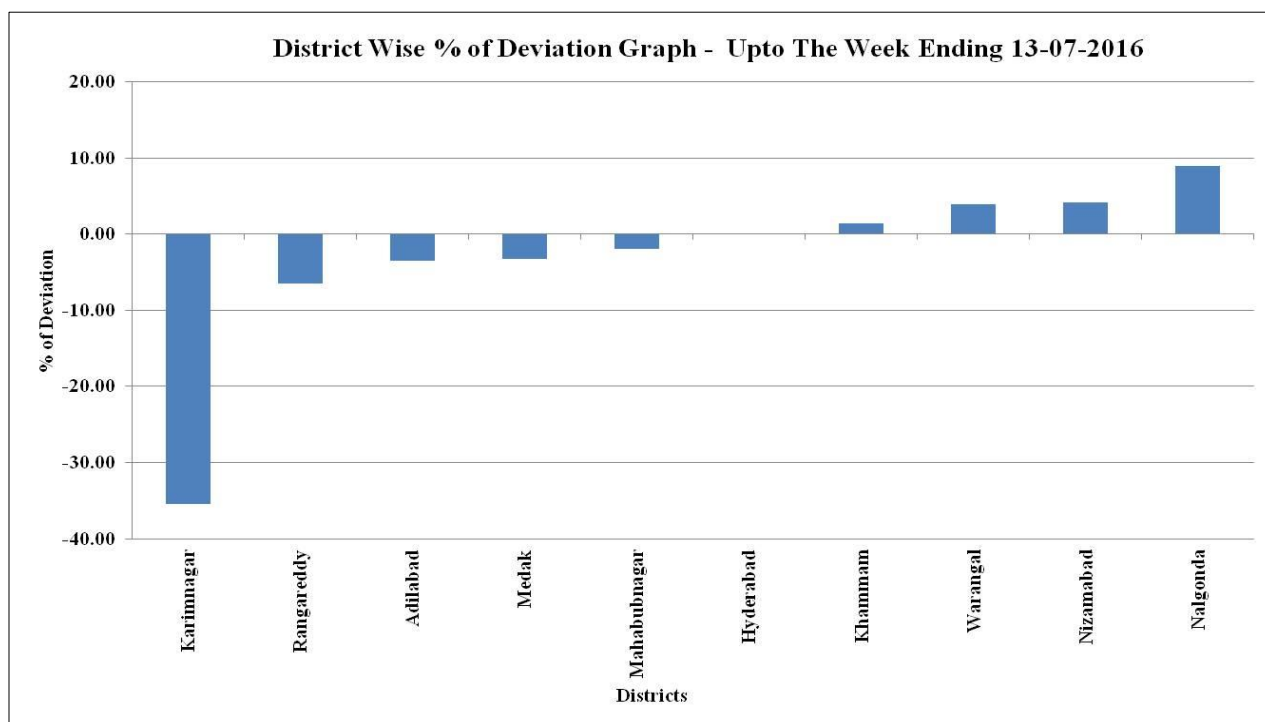


Figure 5: District wise deviation from normal crop sown area as on date 13-07-2015

**Table 5: District Wise Crop Sowing Area - Up to the week ending 13-07-2016**

S. No	District Name	Normal (ha)	Actual (ha)	Deviation%
1	Karimnagar	271047	174958	-35.45
2	Rangareddy	99102	92682	-6.48
3	Adilabad	426580	411449	-3.55
4	Medak	248438	240313	-3.27
5	Mahabubnagar	410084	402261	-1.91
6	Hyderabad	0	0	0.00
7	Khammam	151900	153988	1.37
8	Warangal	285286	296324	3.87
9	Nizamabad	221508	230784	4.19
10	Nalgonda	177860	193853	8.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2291805</b>	<b>2196612</b>	



**Figure 6: District wise deviation (graph) from normal crop sown area as on date 13-07-2016**



### 3.4. Vegetation Index

The NDVI (Normalized Difference of Vegetation Index) for first fortnight of July 2016 is shown in the figures and also compared with 2015 and 2014. The year 2013 is treated as a normal year. The Mandal wise NDVI, fortnightly agricultural Situation for the year 2016, 2015 and 2014, deviation of NDVI w.r.t. 2013 are shown in the Figures 7, 8 and 9 respectively. The NDVI with respect to the first fortnight of July 2013 indicate that the situation as on date is normal. As per rainfall distribution the progress of agricultural situation is normal and the vegetation condition in the state is likely to improve further in coming fortnight.

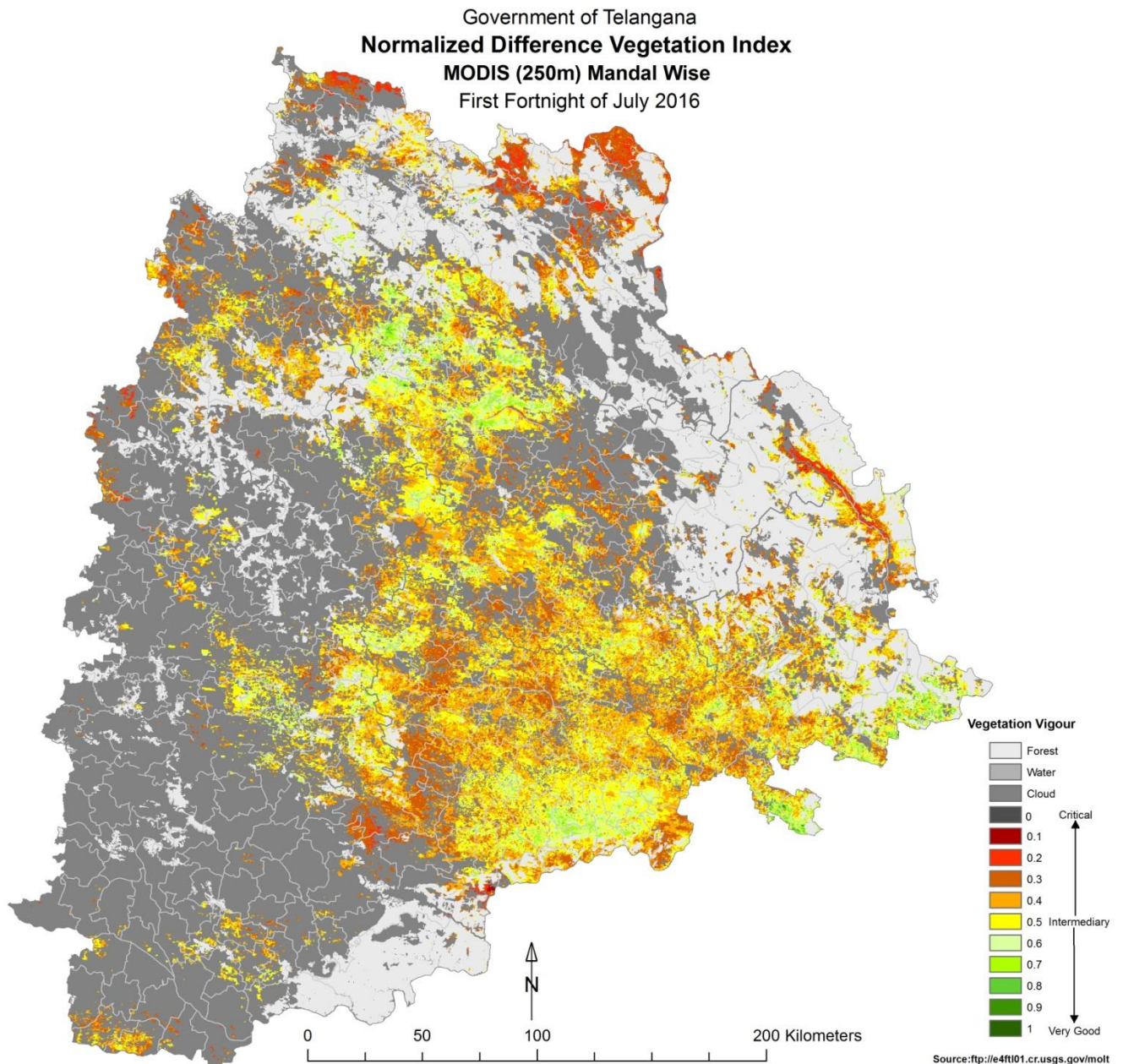


Figure 7: NDVI- MODIS (250m): First Fortnight of July 2016

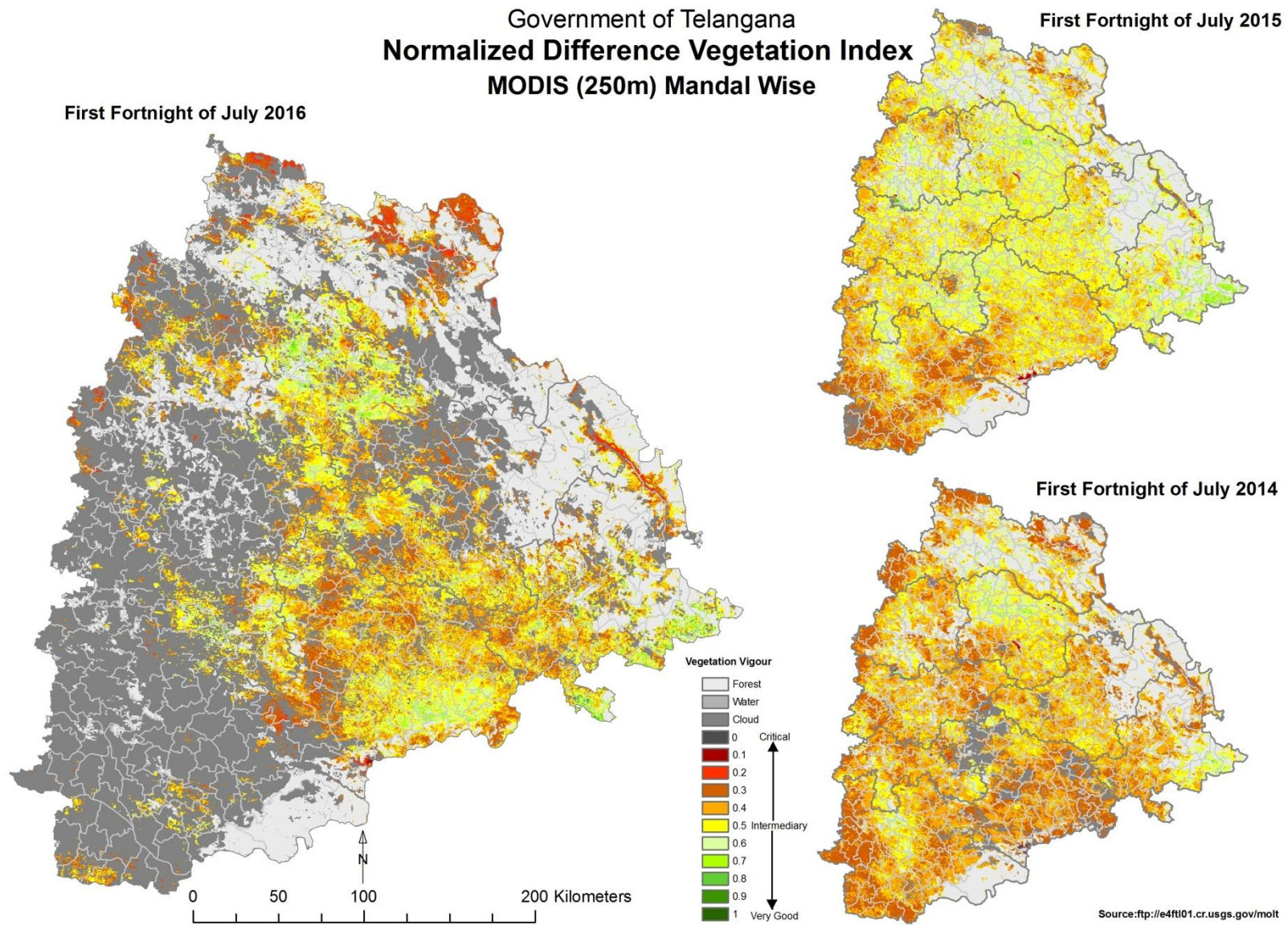


Figure 8: NDVI - MODIS (250m), Fortnight Agricultural situation from July 2016, 2015 and 2014

Government of Telangana  
**Normalized Difference Vegetation Index**  
**Deviation for the First Fortnight of July 2016 w.r.t 2013**

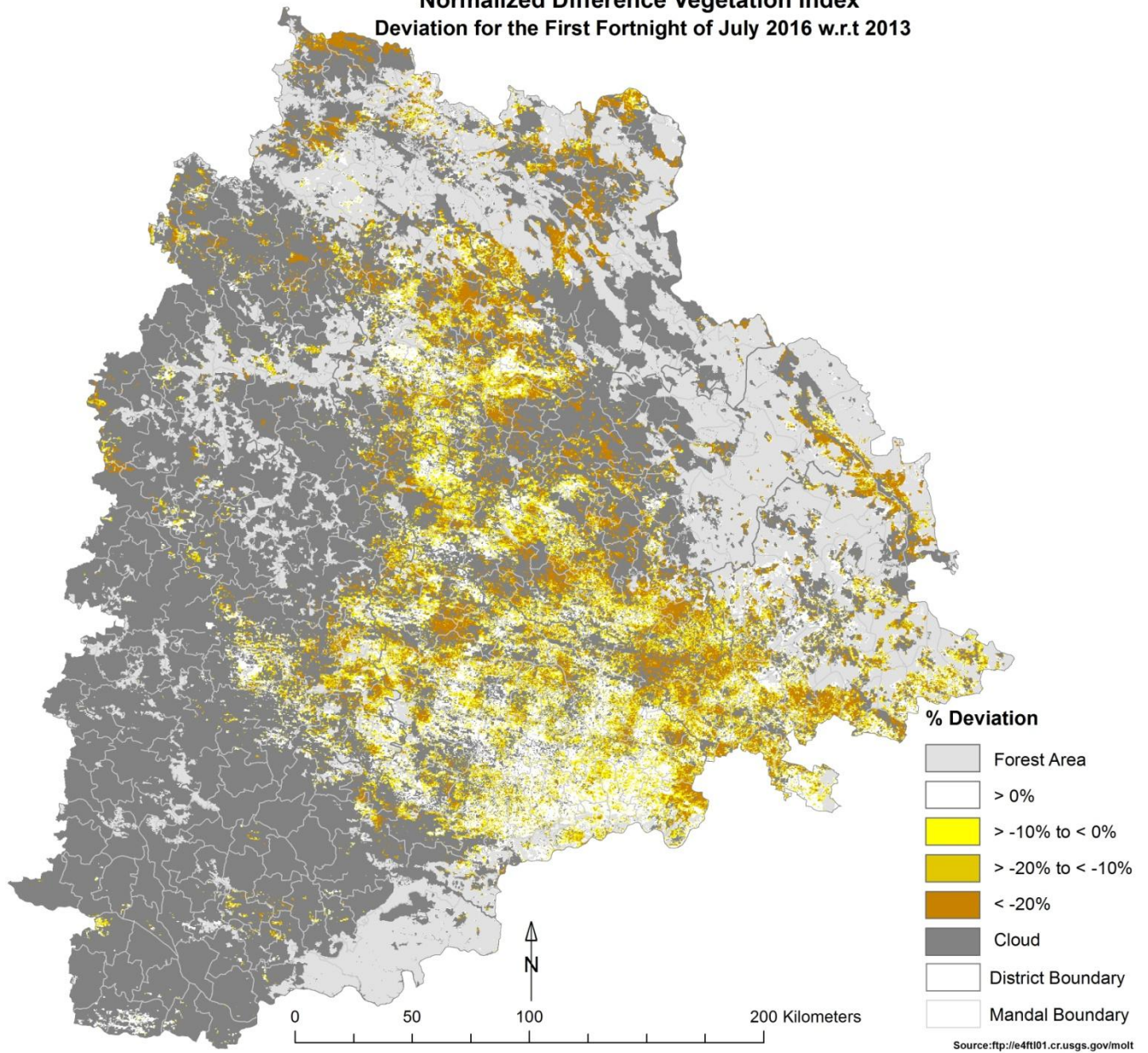


Figure 9: NDVI deviation (MODIS - 250m) First Fortnight of July 2016 w.r.t. 2013

### 3.5. Surface Wetness Indicators

The map indicates status of moisture availability in soil as well as in crop canopy for first fortnight of July 2016. The year 2013 is treated as a normal year. The Mandal wise NDWI situation from the year 2016, 2015 & 2014, fortnightly agricultural Situation deviation of NDWI w.r.t. 2013 are shown in the Figures 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The NDWI with respect to first fortnight of July 2013 indicate that parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, and Warangal districts are under very mild stress condition. As per rainfall distribution the progress of agricultural situation is normal and the soil moisture condition in the state is likely to improve in next fortnight.

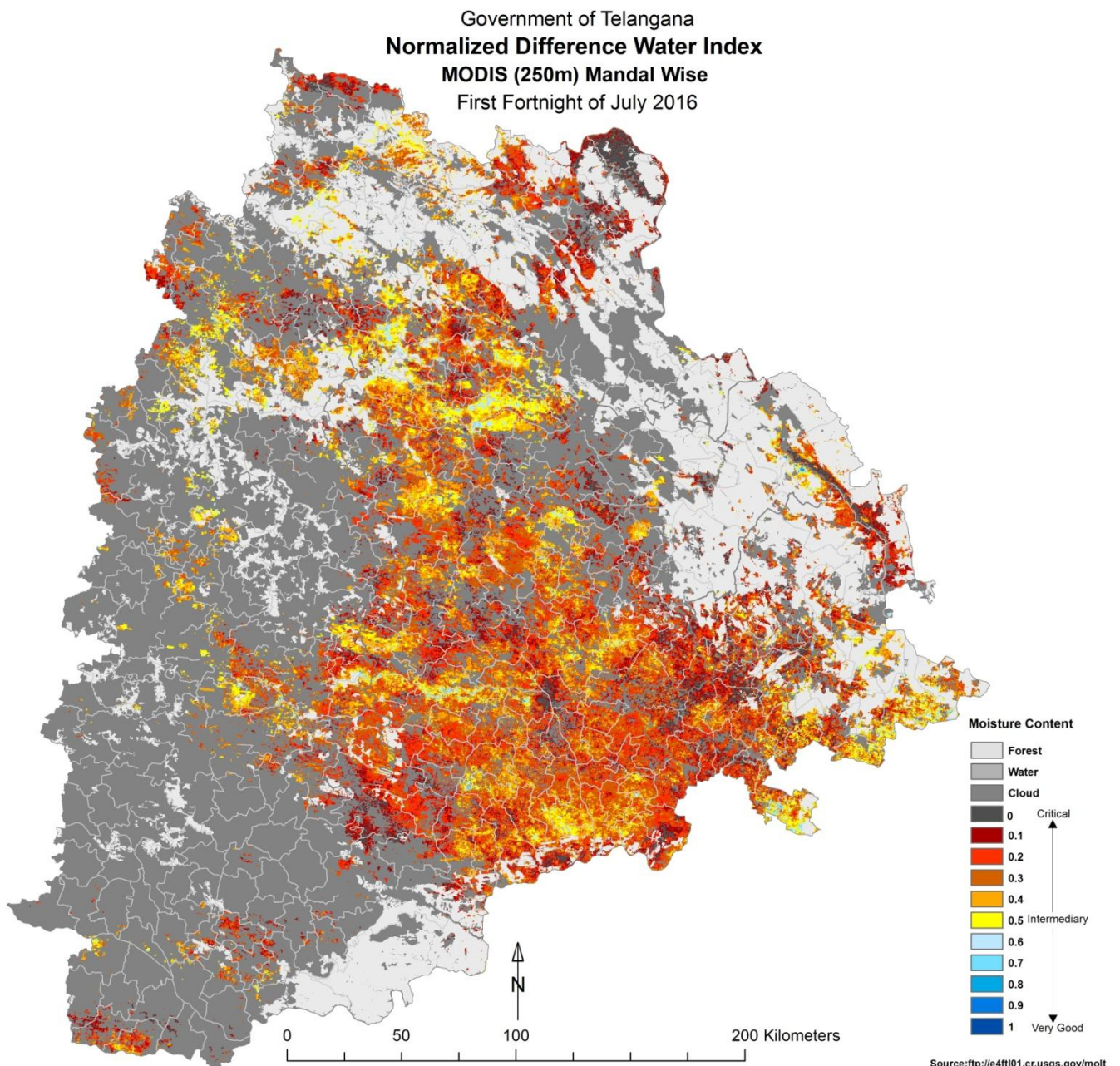


Figure 10: NDWI-MODIS (250m): First Fortnight of July 2016

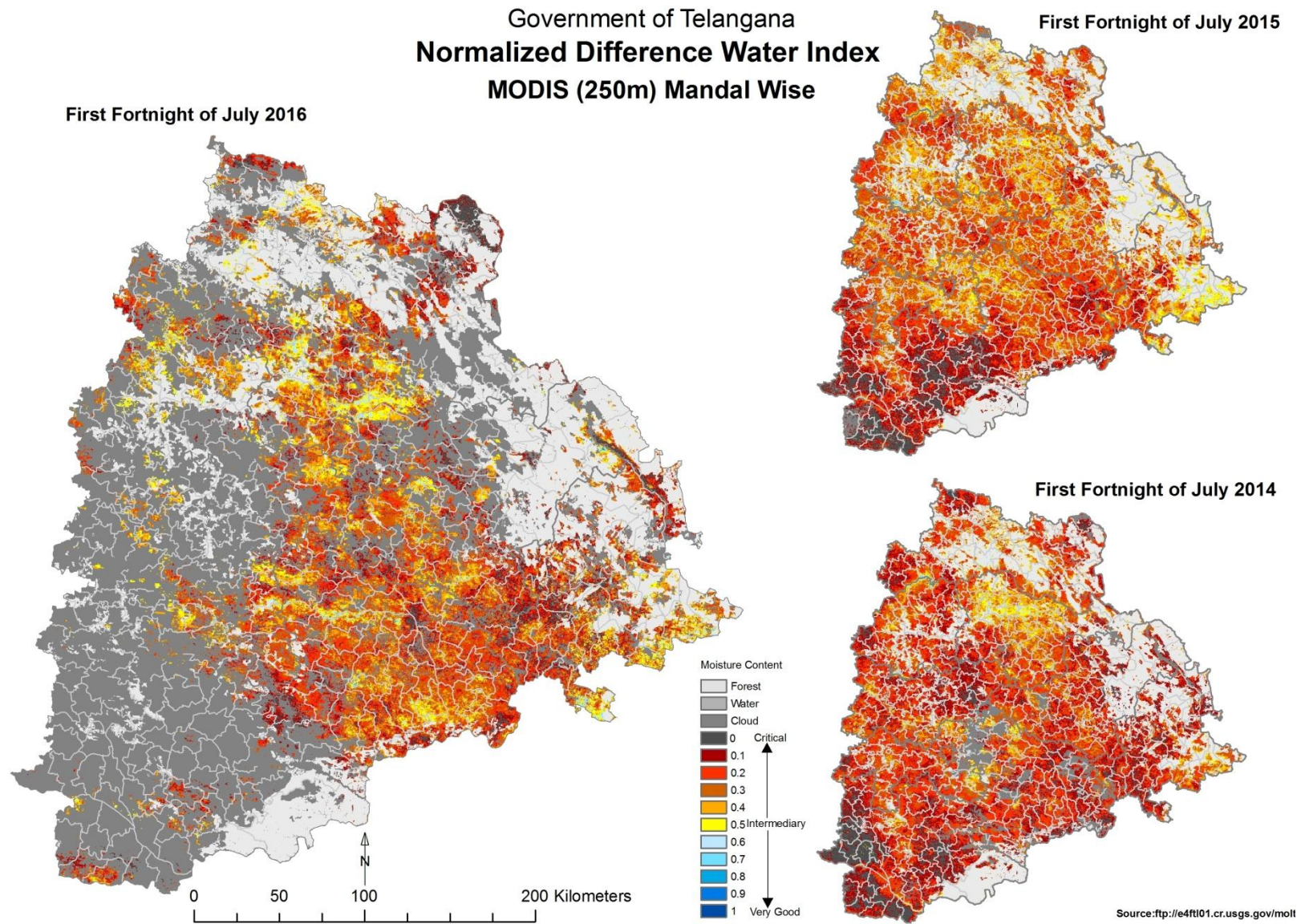


Figure 11: NDWI- MODIS (250m), Fortnight Agricultural situation from July 2016, 2015 and 2014

Government of Telangana  
**Normalized Difference Water Index**  
 Deviation for the First Fortnight of July 2016 w.r.t 2013

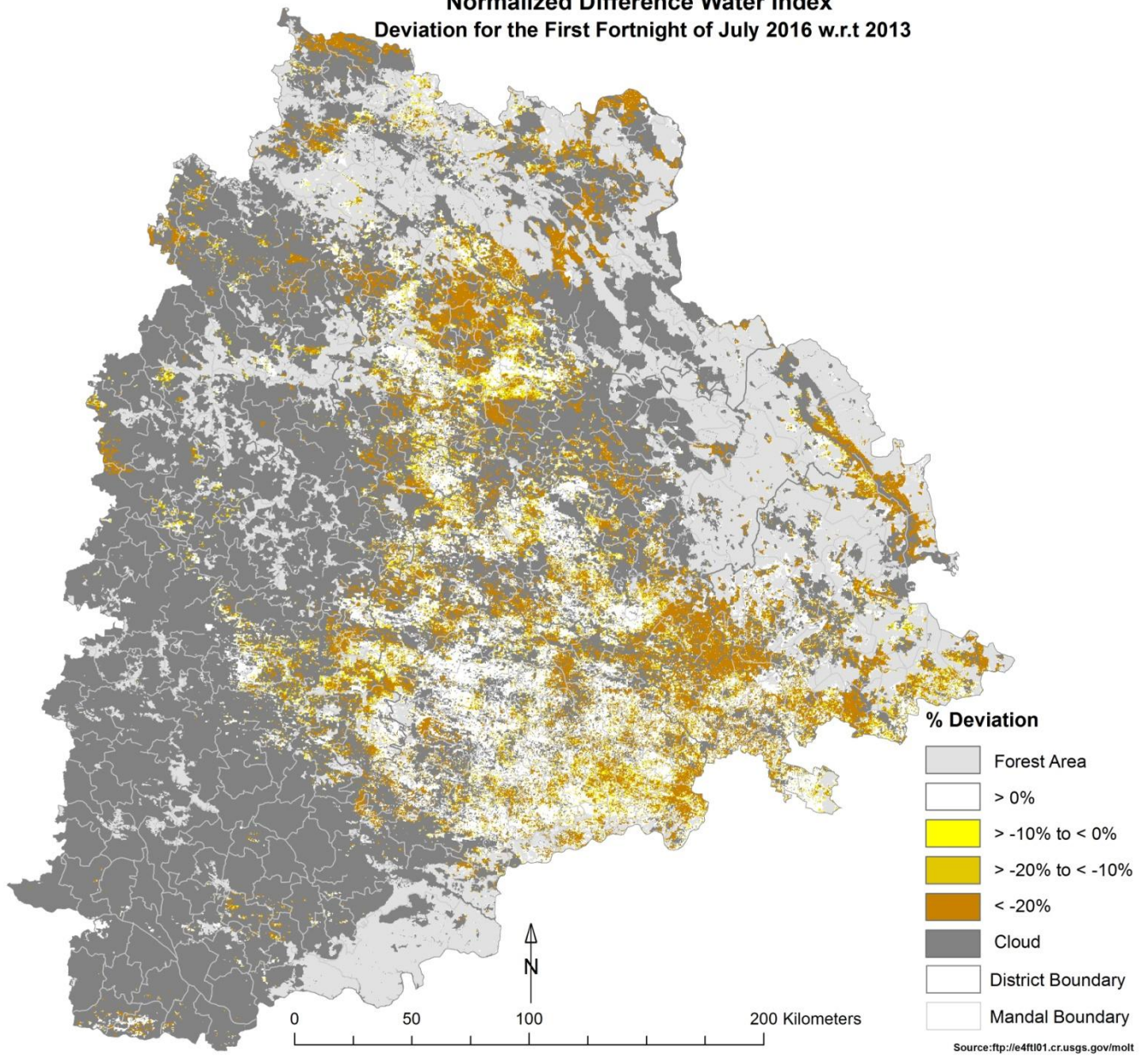


Figure 12: NDWI deviation (MODIS - 250m) First Fortnight of July 2016 w.r.t. 2013

### 3.6. Drought situation of Mandals:

#### 3.6.1. Composite Criteria

The drought situation in the state is assessed using different indicators viz., NDVI, NDWI and Rainfall deviation of mandals. Compositing all indicators, mandals were categorised into Normal, and Watch. Mandal-wise analysis for the first fortnight of July 2016 indicated “Normal” agricultural situation in 396 Mandals. The agricultural situation is categorized as “Watch” in 48 Mandals. The Mandals under Normal and Watch categories are given in the Table-6 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 13.

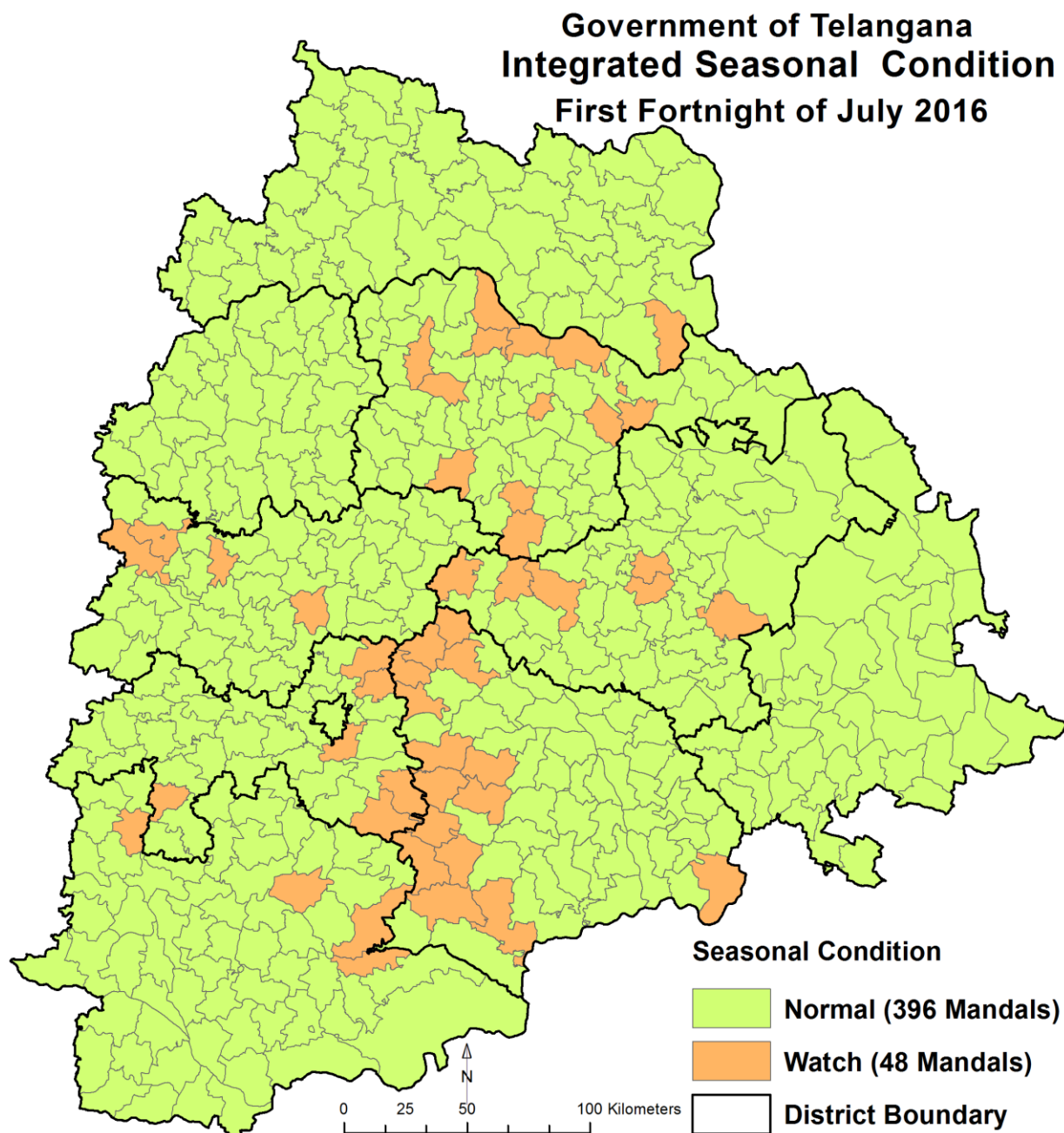


Figure 13: Mandal wise Drought Assessment based on ISMS Criterion

**Table 6: Mandals under Normal and Watch categories based on ISMS criteria**

District Name	Normal	Watch
Adilabad	<p><b>Total: 51</b>                      Adilabad, Asifabad. Bazarhathnoor, Bejjur, Bellampalle, Bhainsa, Boath, Bela, Bhimini, Dahegaon, Dandepalle, Dilawarpur, Gudihathnoor, Ichoda, Inderavelly, Jainad, Jainoor, Jaipur, Jannaram, Kaddam (Peddur), Kagaznagar, Kasipet, Kerameri, Khanapur, Kotapalle, Kouthala, Kubeer, Kuntala, Laxmanchanda, Lokeswaram, Luxettipet, Mamda, Mancherial, Mandamarri, Mudhole, Narnoor, Nennal, Neradigonda, Nirmal, Rebbana, Sarangapur, Sirpur, Sirpur (T), Talamadugu, Tamsi, Tandur, Tanoor, Tiryani, Utnoor. Vemanpalle, Wankdi.</p>	<p><b>Total: 01</b>                      Chennur.</p>
Karimnagar	<p><b>Total: 45</b>                      Bejjanki, Bheemadevarpalle, Boinpalle, Chandurthi, Choppadandi, Dharmaram, Elkathurthi, Gambhiraopet, Gangadhara, Huzurabad, Ibrahimpatnam, Jagtial, Jammikunta, Julapalle, Kamalapur, Kamanpur, Karimnagar, Kataram, Kathlapur, Koheda, Konaraopeta, Koratla, Mahadevpur, Malharrao, Mallapur, Mallial, Manakondur, Manthani, Metpalle, Mustabad, Mutharam (Mahadevpur), Odela, Peddapalle, Pegadapalle, Raikal, Ramadugu, Saidapur, Sarangapur, Shankarapatnam, Sircilla, Sultanabad, Timmapur (Lmd Colony), Veenavanka, Vemulawada, Yellareddipet.</p>	<p><b>Total: 12</b>                      Chigurumamidi, Dharmapuri, Eligedu, Ellanthakunta, Gollapalle, Husnabad, Kodimial, Medipalle, Mutharam (Manthani), Ramagundam, Srirampur, Velgatoor.</p>
Khammam	<p><b>Total: 41</b>                      Aswapuram, Aswaraopeta, Bayyaram, Bhadrachalam, Bonakal, Burgampahad, Chandrugonda, Cherla, Chinthakani, Dammapeta, Dummugudem, Enkuru, Garla, Gundala, Julurpad, Kallur, Kamepalle, Khammam (Rural), Khammam (Urban), Konijerla, Kothagudem, Kusumanchi, Madhira, Manuguru, Mudigonda, Mulkalapalle, Nelakondapalle, Palwancha, Penuballi, Pinapaka, Sathupalle, Singareni, Tallada, Tekulapalle, Thirumalayapalem, Vemsoor, Venkatapuram, Wazeed, Wyra, Yellandu, Yerrupalem.</p>	<p><b>Total: 0</b></p>
Mahabubnagar	<p><b>Total: 60</b>                      Achampet, Addakal, Alampur, Amangal, Amrabad, Atmakur, Balanagar, Balmoor, Bhoothpur, Bijinapalle, Bomraspet, Chinnachintakunta, Damaragidda, Devarkadra, Dhanwada, Dharur, Doulatnabad, Farooqnagar, Gadwal, Ghanpur, Ghattu, Gopalpet, Hanwada, Ieej, Itikyal, Jadcherla, Kalwakurthy, Keshampet, Kodair, Kodangal, Koilkonda, Kollapur, Kondurg, Kothakota, Kothur, Lingal, Maddur, Madgul, Maganoor, Mahbubnagar, Makthal, Maldakal, Manopad, Nagarkurnool, Narayanpet, Narva, Nawabpet, Pangal, Pebbair, Peddakothapalle, Peddamandadi, Tadoor, Talakondapalle, Telkapalle, Thimmajipet, Utkoor, Veepangandla, Veldanda, Waddepalle, Wanaparthy.</p>	<p><b>Total: 04</b>                      Kosgi, Midjil, Uppununthala, Vangoor.</p>



Medak	<b>Total: 42</b> Alladurg, Andole, Chegunta, Chinnakodur, Doultabad, Dubbak, Gajwel, Hathnoora, Jagdevpur, Jharasangam, Jinnaram, Kalher, Kangti, Kohir, Kondapak, Kondapur, Kowdipalle, Kulcharam, Medak, Mirdoddi, Mulug, Munpalle, Nangnoor, Narsapur, Nyalkal, Papannapet, Patancheru, Pulkal, Raikode, Ramayampet, Ramchandrapuram, Regode, Sadasivpet, Sangareddy, Shankampet (R), Shankampet[A], Siddipet, Thoguta, Tupran, Wargal, Yeldurthy, Zahirabad.	<b>Total: 04</b> Manoor, Narayankhed, Shivampet, Tekmal.
Nalgonda	<b>Total: 44</b> Alair, Anumula, Atmakur (M), Atmakur (S), Bhongir, ChandamPet, Chandur, Chilkur, Chivvema, Dameracherla, Garidepalle, Gundala, Gundla Palle, Gurrampode, Huzurnagar, Jajireddigudem, Kangal, Kattangoor, Kethepalle, Kodad, MattamPalle, Miryalaguda, Mothey, Mothkur, Munagala, Nadigudem, Nakrekal, Nalgonda, Narketpalle, Neredcherla, Nidamanur, Nuthankal, Peddavoora, Penpahad, Pochampalle, Ramannapeta, Saligouraram, Suryapet, Thipparthi, Thirumalgiri, Thripuraram, Thungathurthi, Valigonda, Vemulapalle.	<b>Total:15</b> Bibinagar, Bommalamaram, Chinthapalle, Chityala, Choutuppal, Devarakonda, M.Turkapalle, Marriguda, Mellacheruvu, Munugode, Nampalle, Narayanapur, Pedda Adiserla Palle, Rajapet, Yadagirigutta.
Nizamabad	<b>Total: 36</b> Armur, Balkonda, Banswada, Bheemgal, Bhiknoor, Bichkunda, Birkoor, Bodhan, Dharpalle, Dichpalle, Domakonda, Gandhari, Jakranpalle, Jukkal, Kamareddy, Kammarpalle, Kotgiri, Lingampet, Machareddy, Madnoor, Makloor, Mortad, Nagareddipet, Nandipet, Navipet, Nizamabad, Nizamsagar, Pitlam, Ranjal, Sadasivanagar, Sirkonda, Tadwai, Varni, Velpur, Yedpalle, Yellareddy.	<b>Total: 0</b>
Rangareddy	<b>Total: 31</b> Balanagar, Bantwaram, Basheerabad, Chevella, Dharur, Gandeed, Ghatkesar, Hayathnagar, Ibrahimpatnam, Kandukur, Kulkacharla, Maheswaram, Malkajgiri, Marpalle, Medchal, Moinabad, Mominpet, Nawabpet, Pargi, Peddemul, Pudur, Qutubullapur, Rajendranagar, Serilingampally, Shabad, Shamshabad, Shankarpalle, Tandur, Uppal, Vicarabad, Yelal.	<b>Total: 06</b> Doma, Keesara, Manchal, Saroornagar, Shamirpet, Yacharam.
Warangal	<b>Total: 45</b> Atmakur, Bachannapet, Bhupalpalle, Chennaraopet, Chityal, Devaruppula, Dharmasagar, Dornakal, Duggondi, Eturnagaram, Ghanpur (Mulug), Govindaraopet, Hanamkonda, Hasanparthy, Jangaon, Kesamudram, Khanapur, Kodakandla, Kothagudem, Kuravi, Lingalaghanpur, Maddur, Mahabubabad, Mangapet, Maripeda, Mogullapalle, Mulug, Nallabelly, Narsampet, Narsimhulapet, Nekkonda, Nellikudur, Palakurthi, Parkal, Parvathagiri, Raghunathpalle, Raiparthy, Regonda, Shayampet, Tadvai, Thorur, Venkatapur, Warangal (Fully Urban), Wardhannapet, Zaffergadh.	<b>Total: 06</b> Cherial, Geesugonda, Ghanpur (Station), Gudur, Narmetta, Sangam.

### 3.7. Dry Spell

Total 54 Mandals of state experienced one dry spell and two dry spells are observed in 1 mandal up to First Fortnight of July. Based on rainfall deficiency & dry spell **17** Mandals are under watch condition. The distribution of the Mandals under watch category are shown in figures 14 and 15, respectively

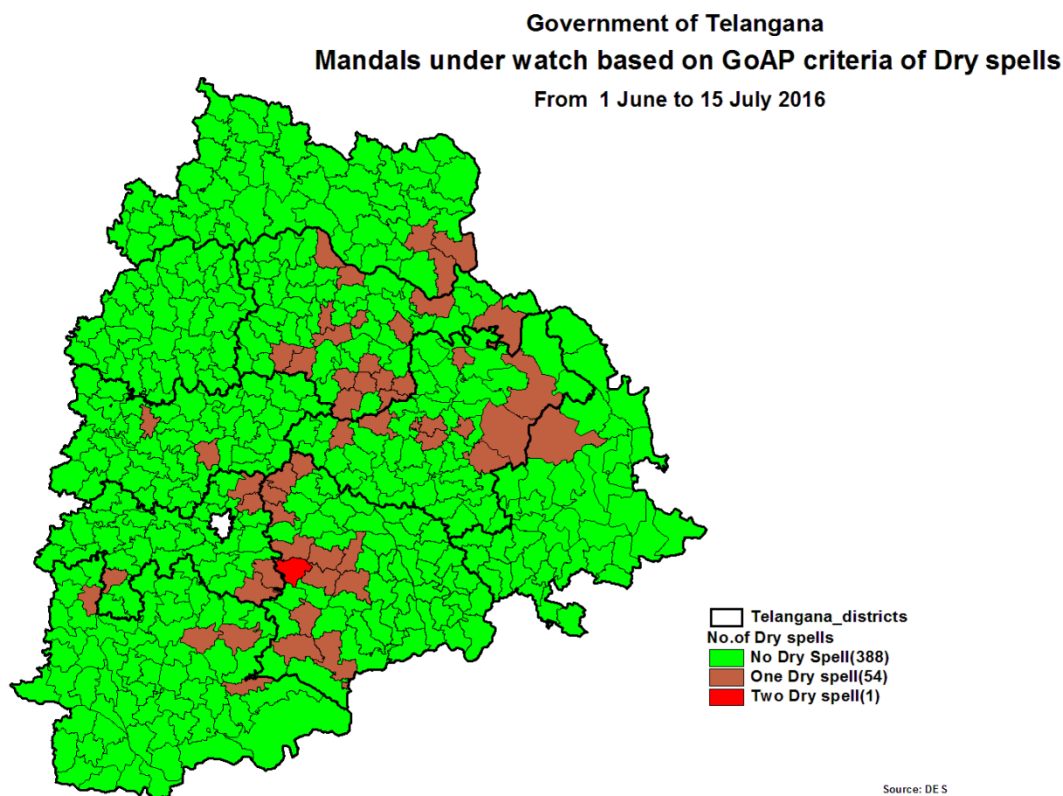


Figure 14: Drought Assessment based on GoAP Criterion of Dry spells

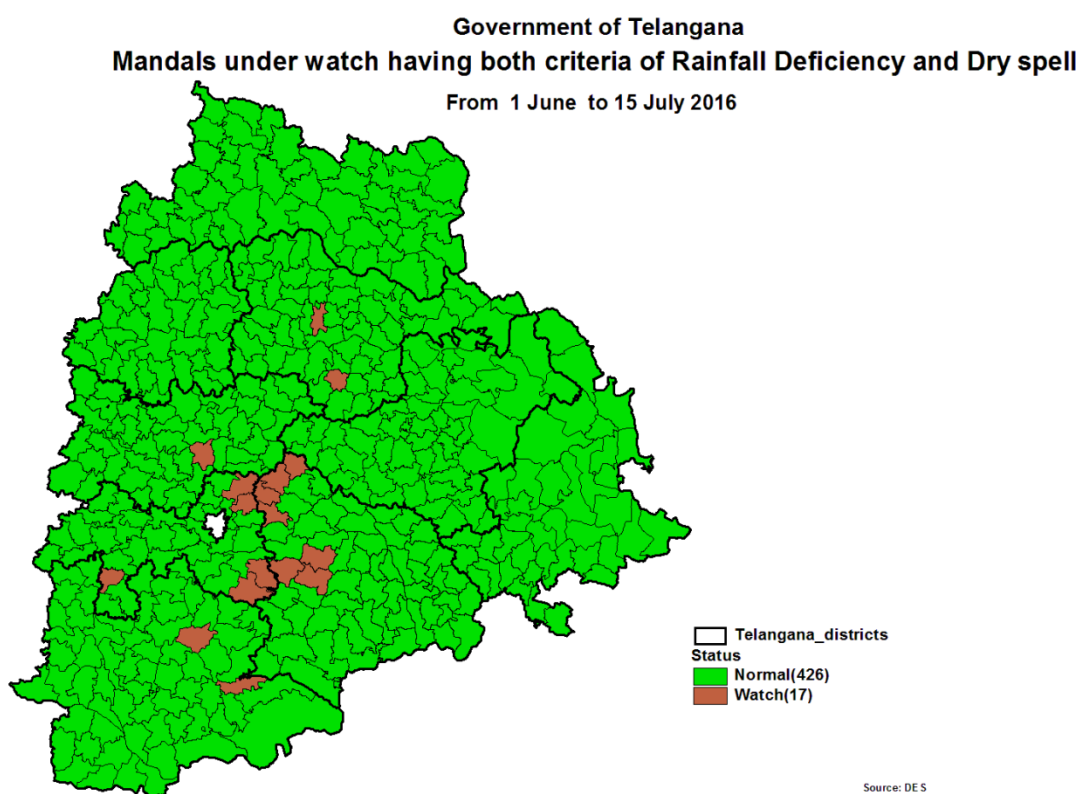


Figure 15: Drought Assessment based on GoAP Criterion of Rainfall deficiency and Dry spell

**Table 7: List of Mandals under Dry Spell category**

<b>District Name</b>	<b>One Dry Spell Total:54</b>	<b>Two Dry Spell Total:01</b>
<b>Adilabad</b>	<b>Total: 3</b> Nennal, kotapalli, chennur.	
<b>Karimnagar</b>	<b>Total: 17</b> Dharmapuri, Velgatoor, Manthani, Mutharam , Ahadevpu, Srirampur, Karimnagar, Ramadugu, Sirsilla, Ellanthakunta, Kesavapatnam, Huzurabad, Kamalapur, Elkathurthi, Saidapur, Chigurumamidi, Husnabad, Eligedu.	
<b>Khammam</b>	<b>Total: 1</b> Gundala	
<b>Mahabubnagar</b>	<b>Total: 4</b> Kosgi, Veldanda, Midjil, Uppununthala	
<b>Medak</b>	<b>Total: 2</b> Tekmal, Shivampet	
<b>Nalgonda</b>	<b>Total: 12</b> Bommalararam, Mturkapalle, Rajapet, Bibinagar, Choutuppal, Chityala, Narketpalle, Nalgonda, Munugode, Pedda Adiserlapall, Nampalle, Devarakonda.	<b>Total: 1</b> Narayanpur.
<b>Nizamabad</b>	<b>Total: 0</b>	
<b>Rangareddy</b>	<b>Total: 5</b> Shamirpet, Keesara, Doma, Manchal, Yacharam.	
<b>Warangal</b>	<b>Total: 10</b> Narmetta, Dharmasagar, Gudur, Kothagudem, Narsampet, Sangam, Geesugonda, Ghanapur Mulug, Tadvai, Warangal.	

#### 4. Conclusions

Highlights of seasonal conditions at the end of First Fortnight of July 2016 are as follows:

- Total **4 Mandals** received **scanty** rainfall in State. Scanty rainfall was recorded in districts of Mahabubnagar (01) and Nalgonda (03).
- **72 Mandals** of state received **Deficient** rainfall. Deficient rainfall was recorded in Nizamabad (02), Karimnagar (04), Medak (18), Ranga Reddy (16) Mahabubnagar (09), Nalgonda (15), Warangal (07), and Khammam (01) Districts.
- **168 Mandals** received **Normal** rainfall in State. Normal rainfall was recorded in Adilabad (07), Nizamabad (15), Karimnagar (34), Medak (23), Ranga Reddy (14) Mahabubnagar (25), Nalgonda (24), Warangal (18), and Khammam (08) Districts.
- **199 Mandals** of state received **Excess** rainfall in State. Excess rainfall was recorded in Adilabad (45), Nizamabad (19), Karimnagar (19), Medak (05), Ranga Reddy (07) Mahabubnagar (29), Nalgonda (17), Warangal (26), and Khammam (32) Districts.
- Mandal wise analysis by the end of first fortnight of July, 2016 indicated “Normal” agricultural situation in 396 Mandals and in 48 Mandals are "Watch" in category.

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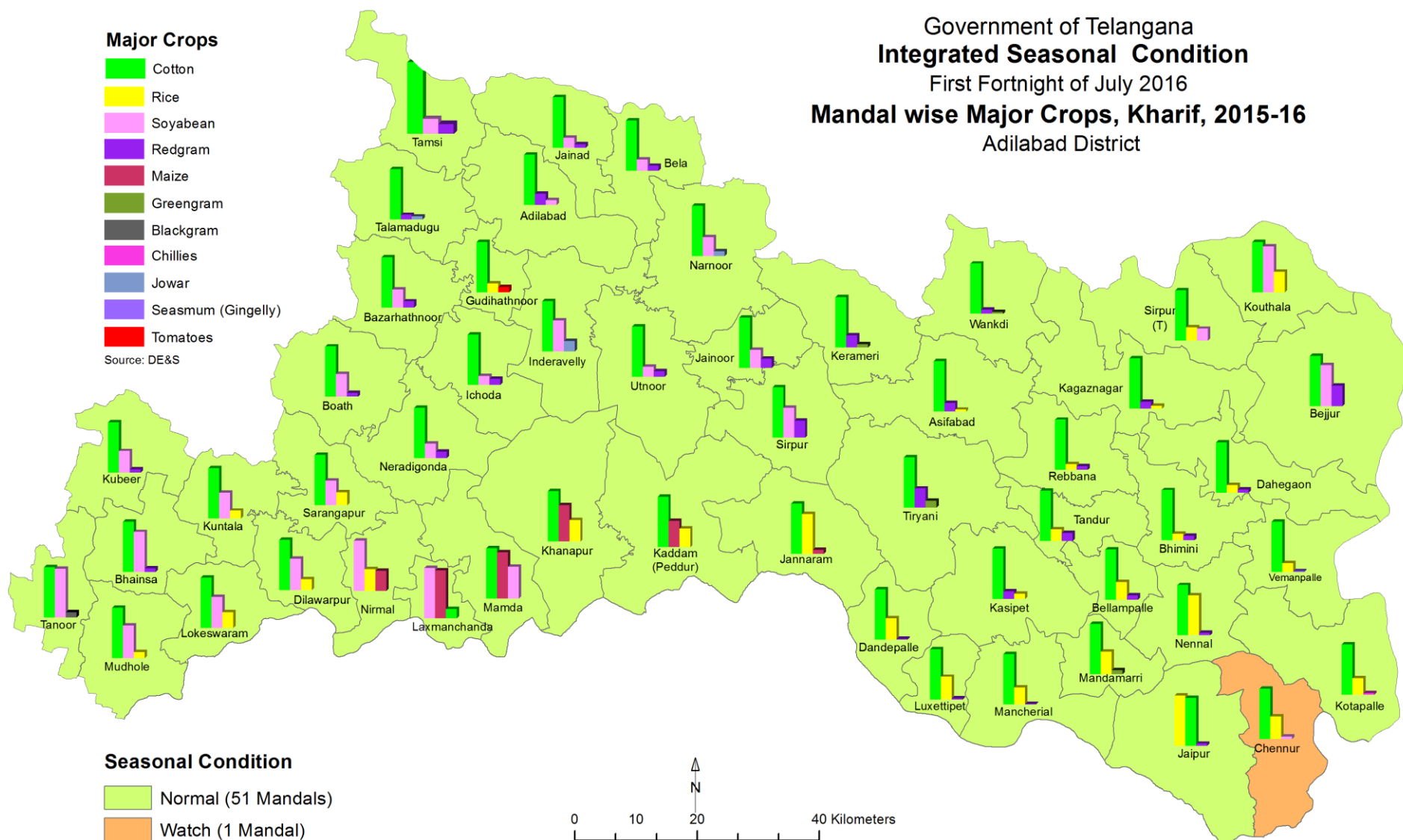
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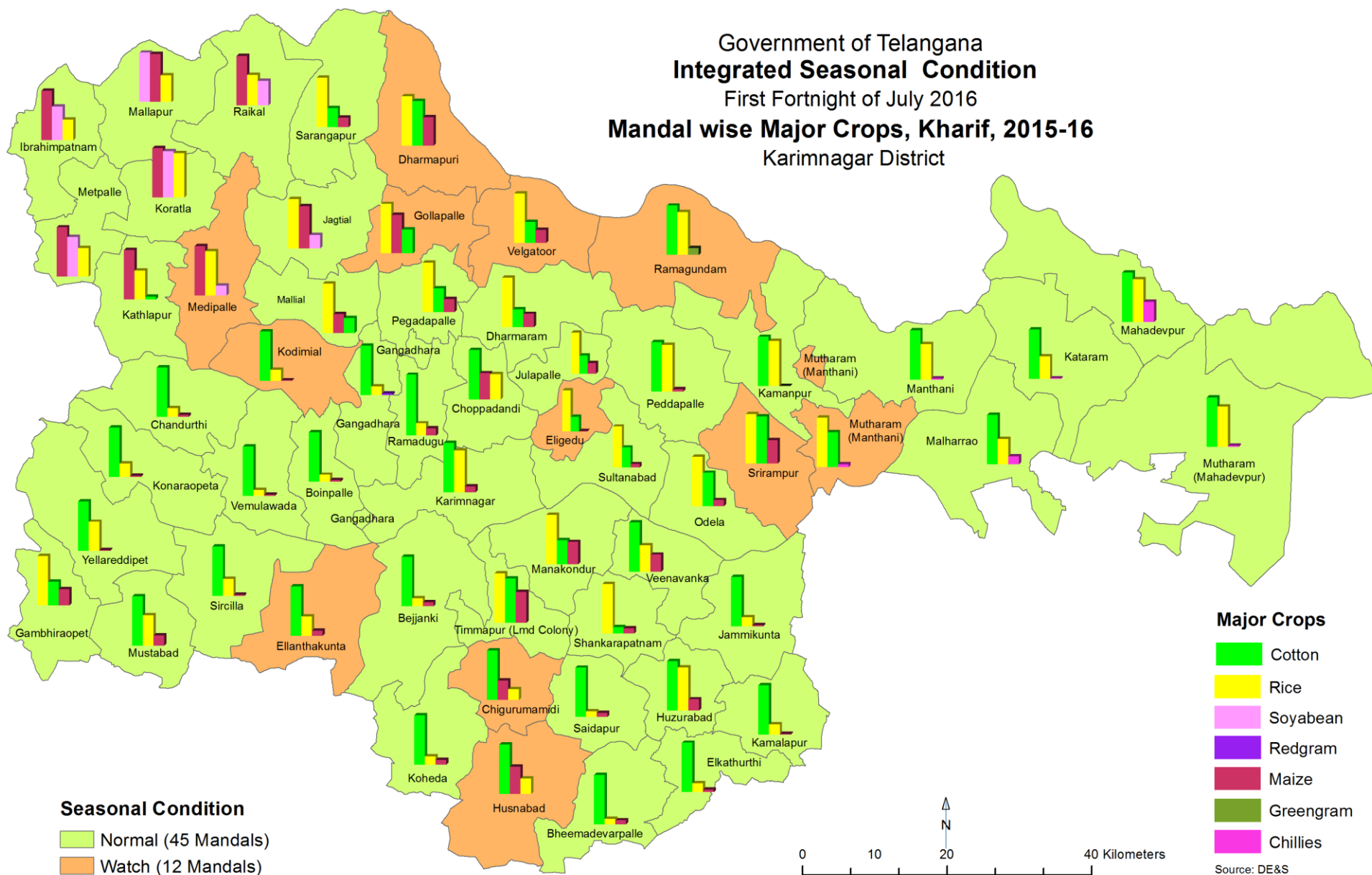
## ANNEXURE I

### District Wise Maps Showing Normal, Watch Mandals and Major Crop Areas

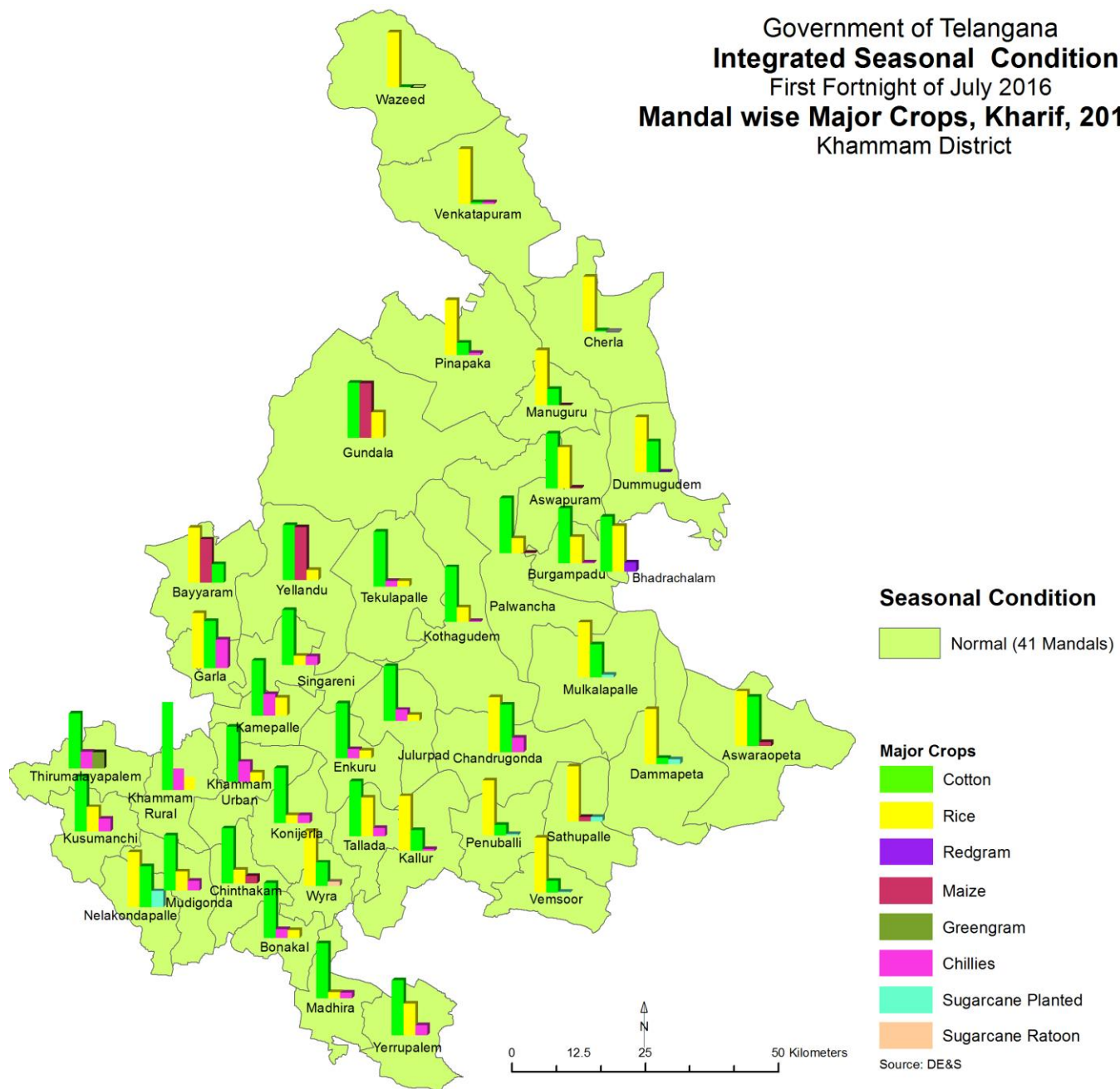
Government of Telangana  
**Integrated Seasonal Condition**  
 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
 Adilabad District



Government of Telangana  
**Integrated Seasonal Condition**  
 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
 Karimnagar District

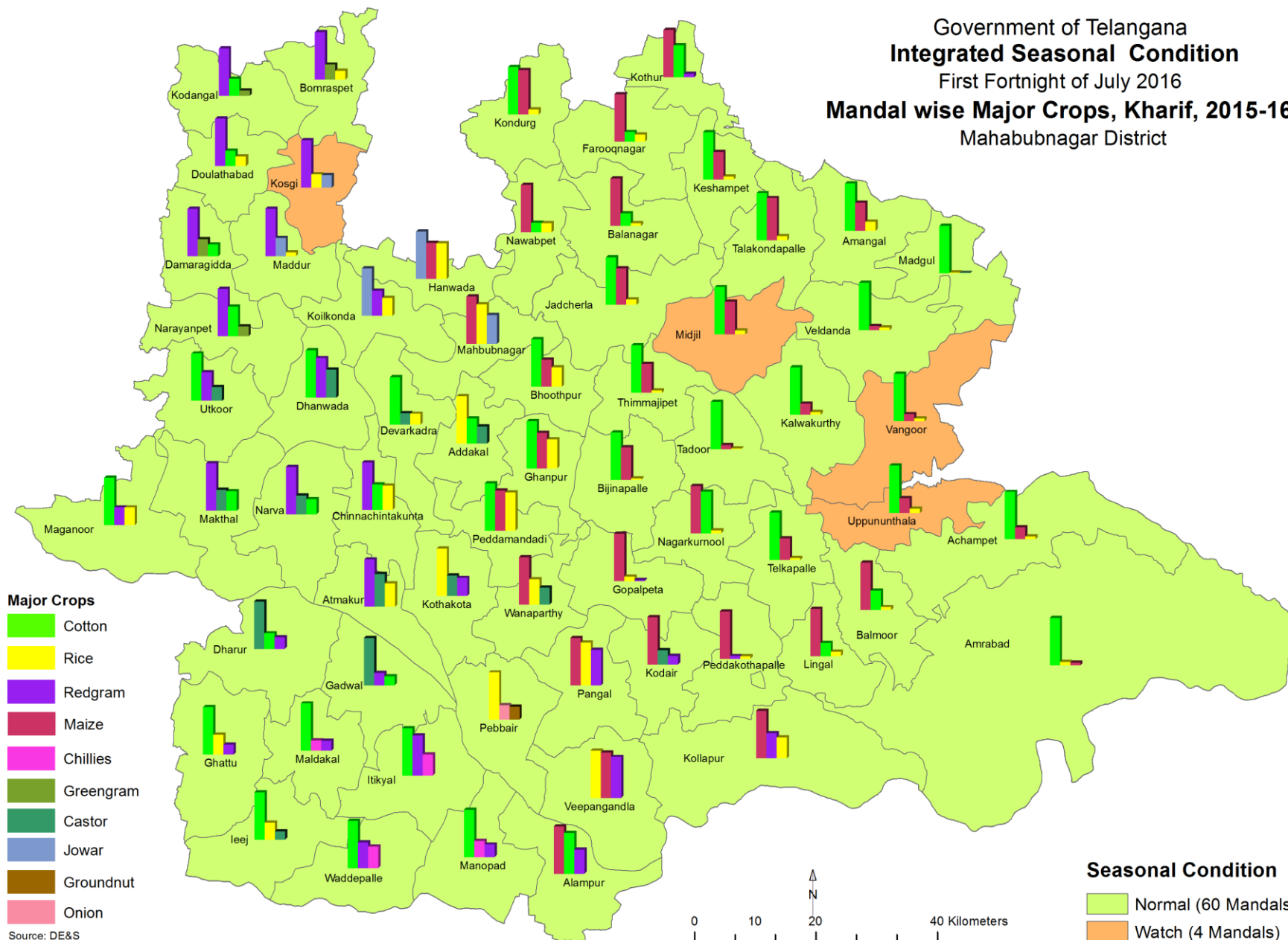


Government of Telangana  
**Integrated Seasonal Condition**  
 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
 Khammam District

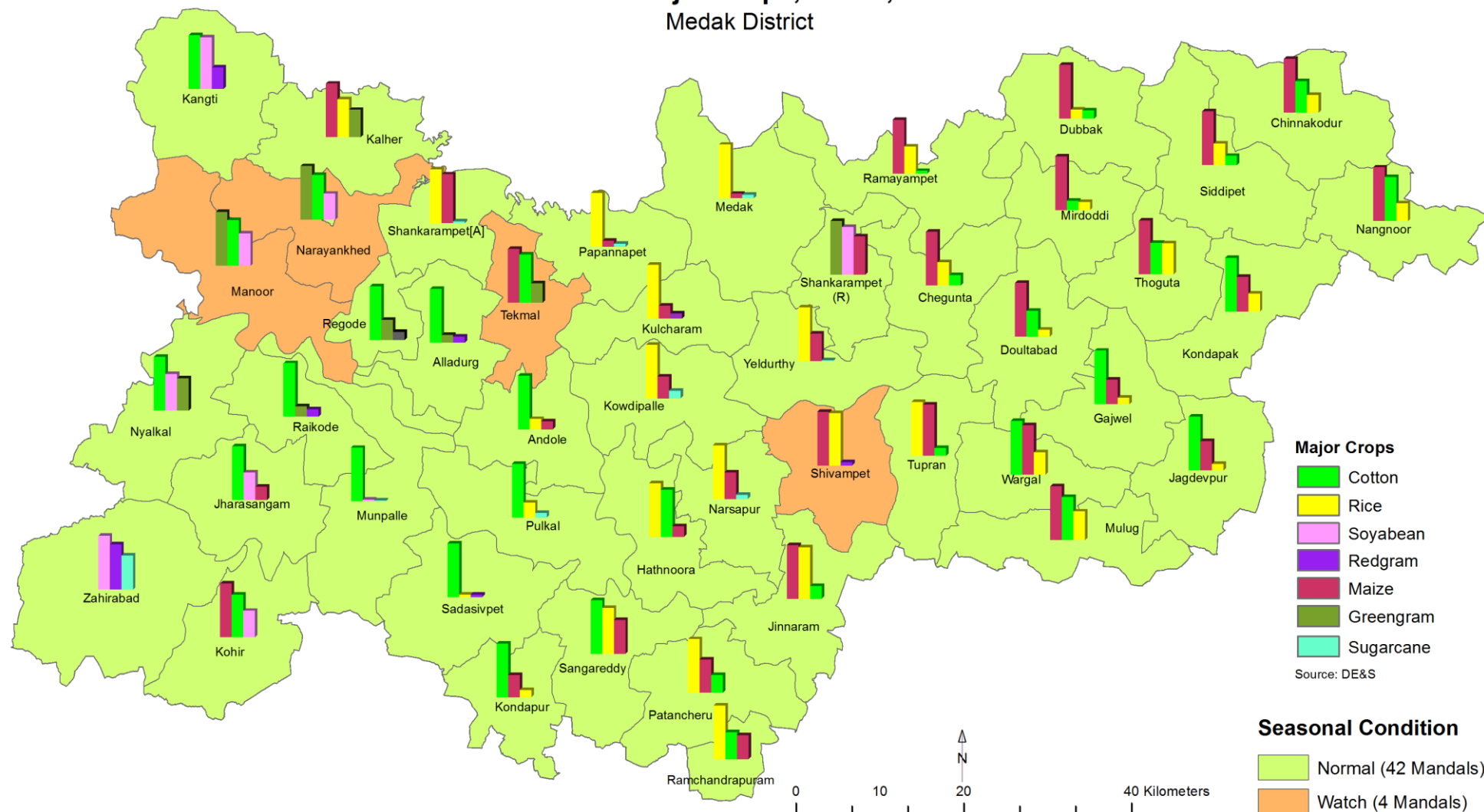




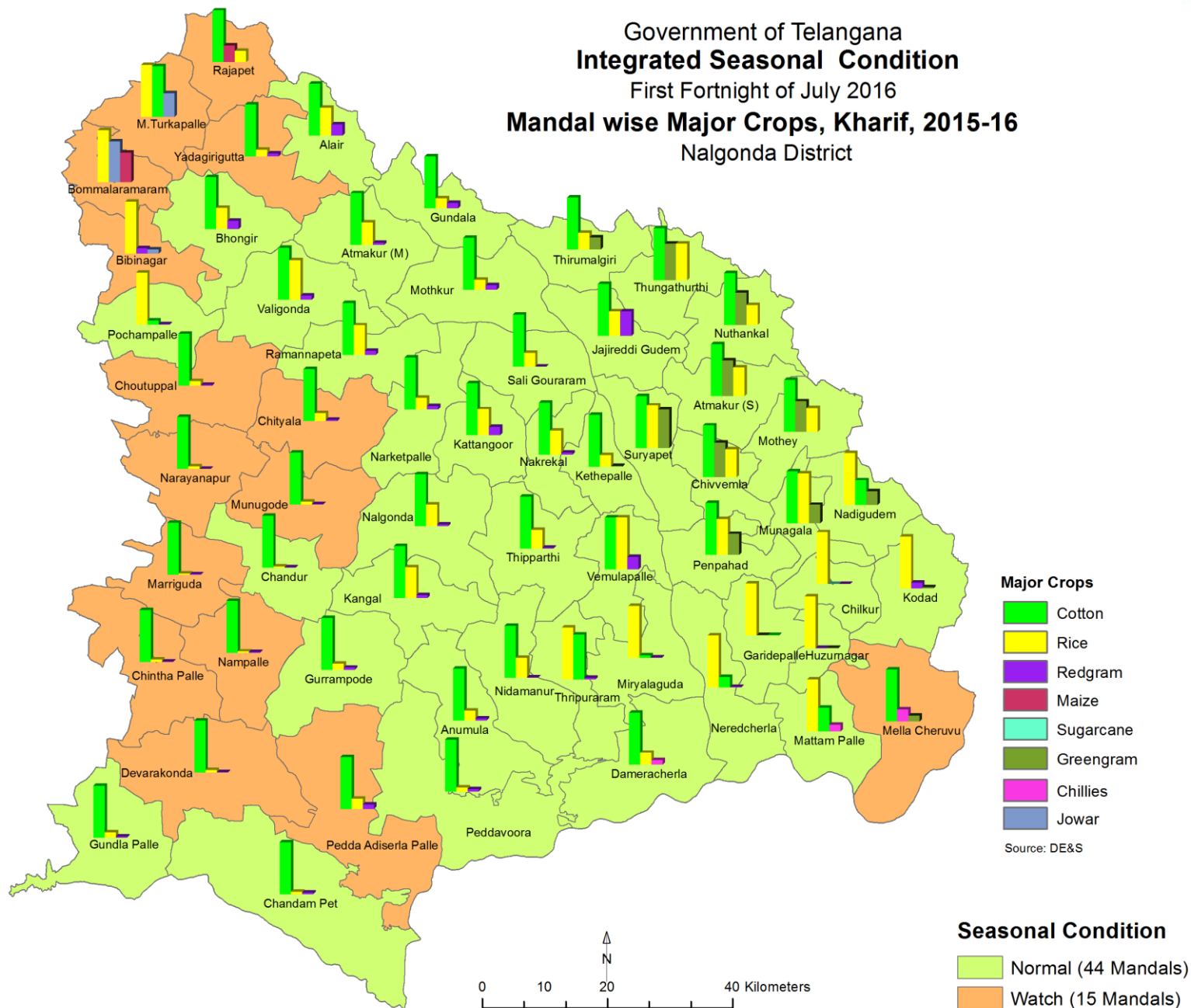
Government of Telangana  
**Integrated Seasonal Condition**  
 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
 Mahabubnagar District



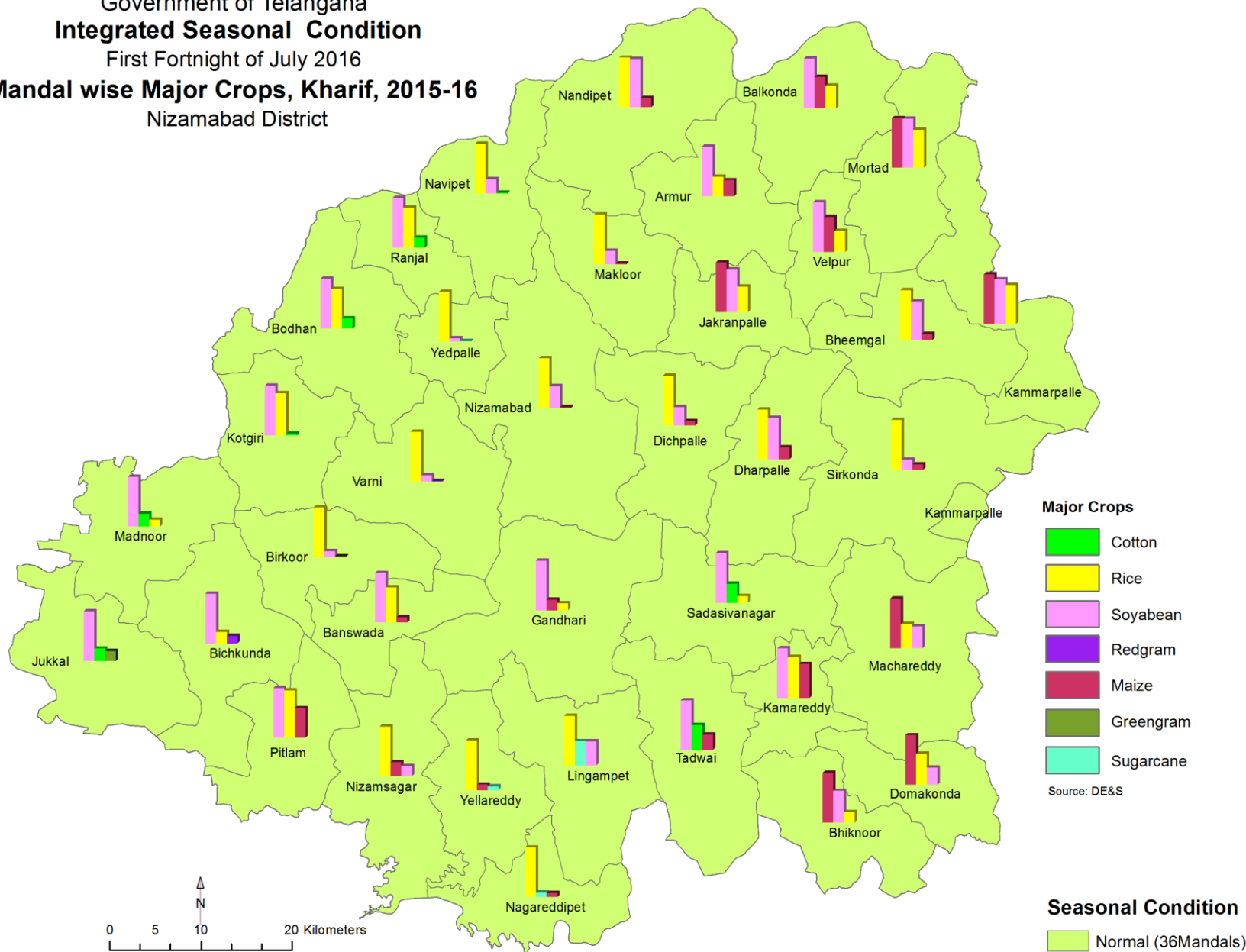
Government of Telangana  
**Integrated Seasonal Condition**  
 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
 Medak District



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**Integrated Seasonal Condition**  
 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
**Nalgonda District**



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 Nizamabad District





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 First Fortnight of July 2016  
**Mandal wise Major Crops, Kharif, 2015-16**  
 Warangal District

