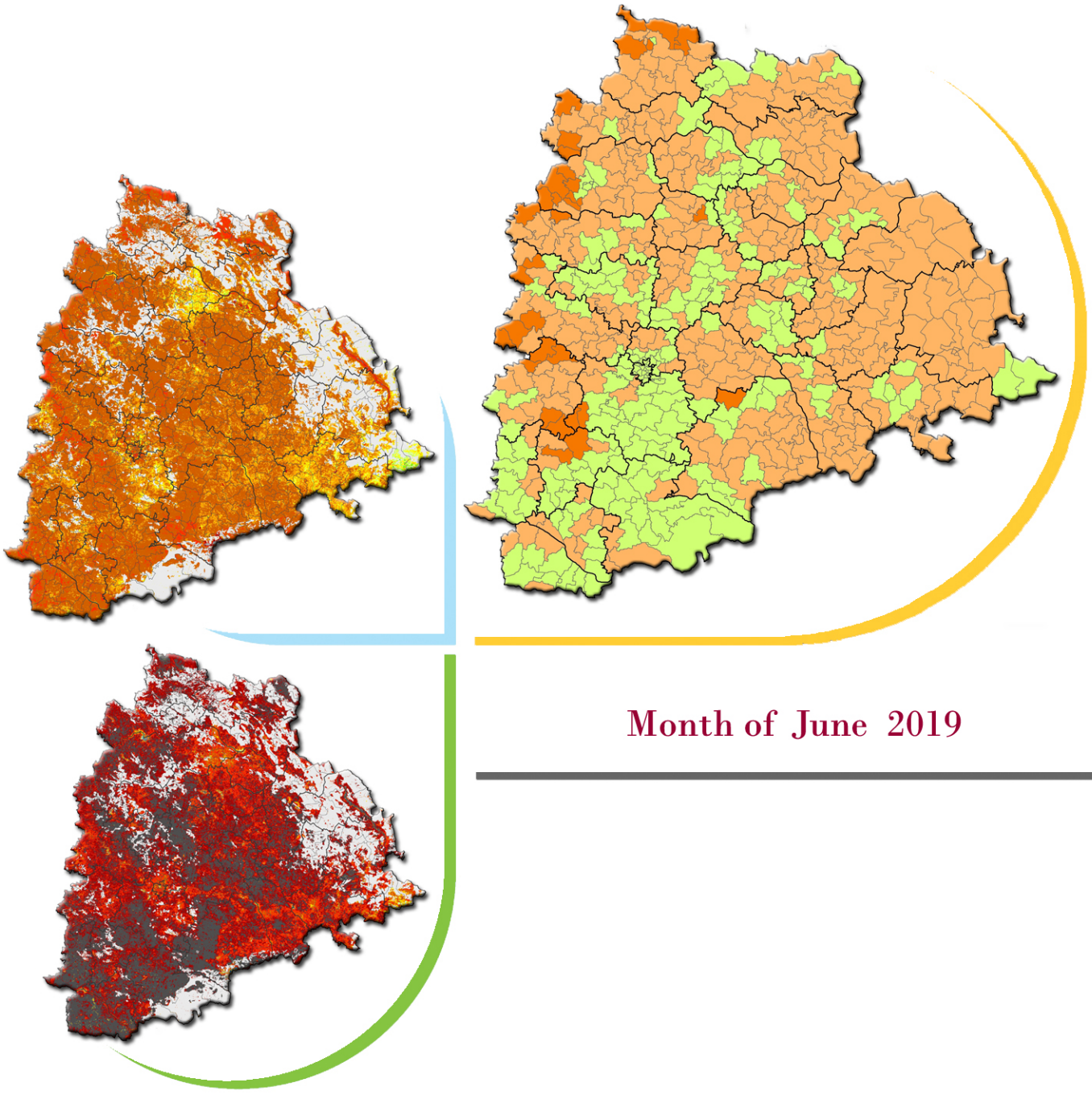
http://trac.gana.gov.in

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT OF SEASONAL CONDITION

Integrated Seasonal Condition Monitoring System



Month of June 2019

TELANGANA STATE REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS CENTRE

Planning Department, Government of Telangana

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Acknowledgement

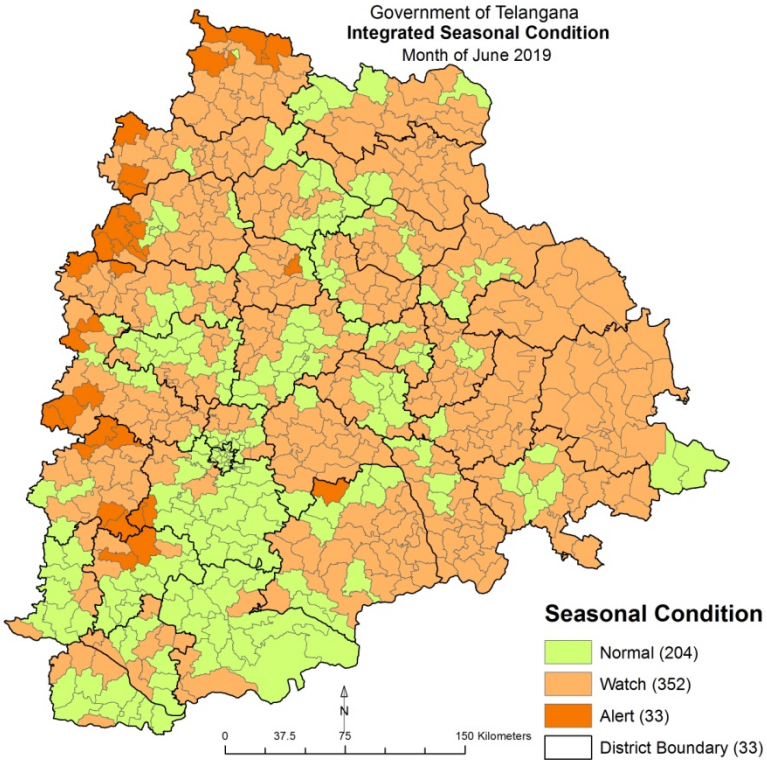
We take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Telangana State Developing Planning Society, and India Meteorological Department for providing rainfall data. We also express our gratitude to Department of Agriculture and Irrigation Department for sharing progress of crop sowings and reservoir water levels data respectively for integrated seasonal condition monitoring of the state.

HIGHLIGHTS

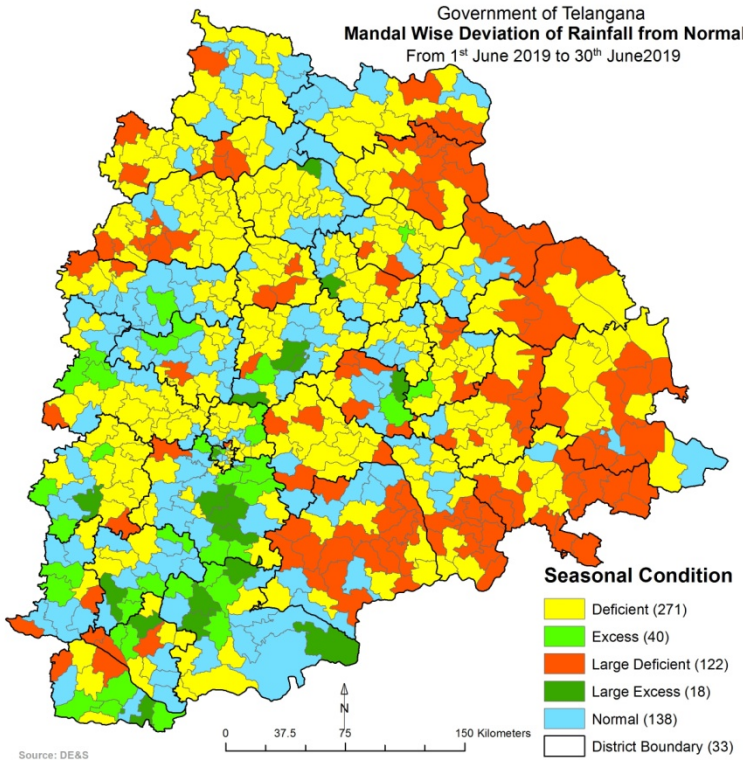
INTEGRATED SEASONAL CONDITION MONITORING SYSTEM (ISMS) - TELANGANA

Cumulative Report up to 30th June, 2019

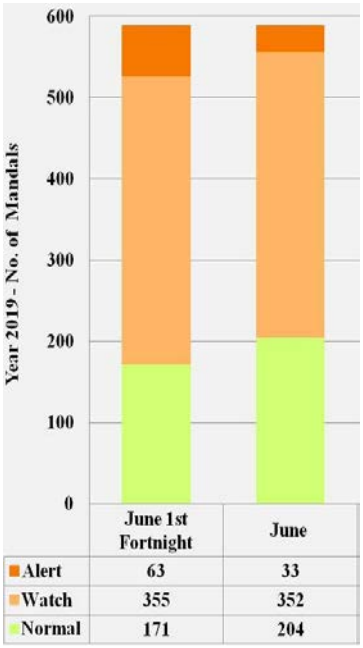
- Seasonal condition is categorised as **"Normal"** in **204** Mandals as on date 30th June 2019
- Seasonal condition is categorised as **"Watch"** in **352** Mandals as on date 30th June 2019
- Seasonal condition is categorised as **"Alert"** in **33** Mandals as on date 30th June 2019



Seasonal Condition Month of June, 2019



Rainfall from 1st June to 30th June 2019



Seasonal condition of Telangana Month of June 2019

Rainfall 01st June to 30th June, 2019

- **271** Mandals out of 589 (**46%**) of state received ***Deficient*** rainfall. **40** Mandals (**7%**) of the state received ***Excess*** rainfall. **122** Mandals (**21%**) of the state received ***Large Deficient*** rainfall. **18** Mandals (**3%**) of the state received ***Large Excess*** rainfall.

- **138** Mandals (**23%**) have received ***Normal*** rainfall respectively.

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1. Background and Rationale

Drought is a complex natural hazard. It is defined as any deficiency of water to satisfy the normal need to agriculture, livestock, industry, or human population. Drought assessment and monitoring is essential for the agricultural sector to take appropriate mitigation measures. Drought indices derived from satellite data play a major role in assessing the health and condition of the crops/vegetation.

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

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India published a drought manual in 2016 which suggested parameters like rainfall deficiency, area under sowing, NDVI, NDWI, Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI) and other indictors to declare drought. State Government monitor drought by obtaining information from various sources on key variables of drought which include rainfall, reservoir / lake water levels, surface water / groundwater, soil moisture and sowing / crop conditions etc. The key variables for monitoring drought in Telangana are:

- Meteorological Data – Rainfall and other parameters like Temperature, Wind speed and Relative Humidity (AWS data)
- Weather forecast - Short, medium, extended range
- Soil Moisture (Moisture Adequate Index)
- Sown Area / Crop Health / Stress
- Satellite based Vegetation Index (NDVI/NDWI)
- Stream Flow - Discharge
- Groundwater Levels
- Reservoir and Lake Storage / Level
- Impacts – distress sale and migration of cattle, human migration, fodder availability, drinking water, animal health, employment opportunities in agriculture sector

An extensive weather observation network of 1044 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) is established in Telangana. Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS) monitors the data and maintains the networks. Figure 1 showing the location of AWS stations in Telangana.

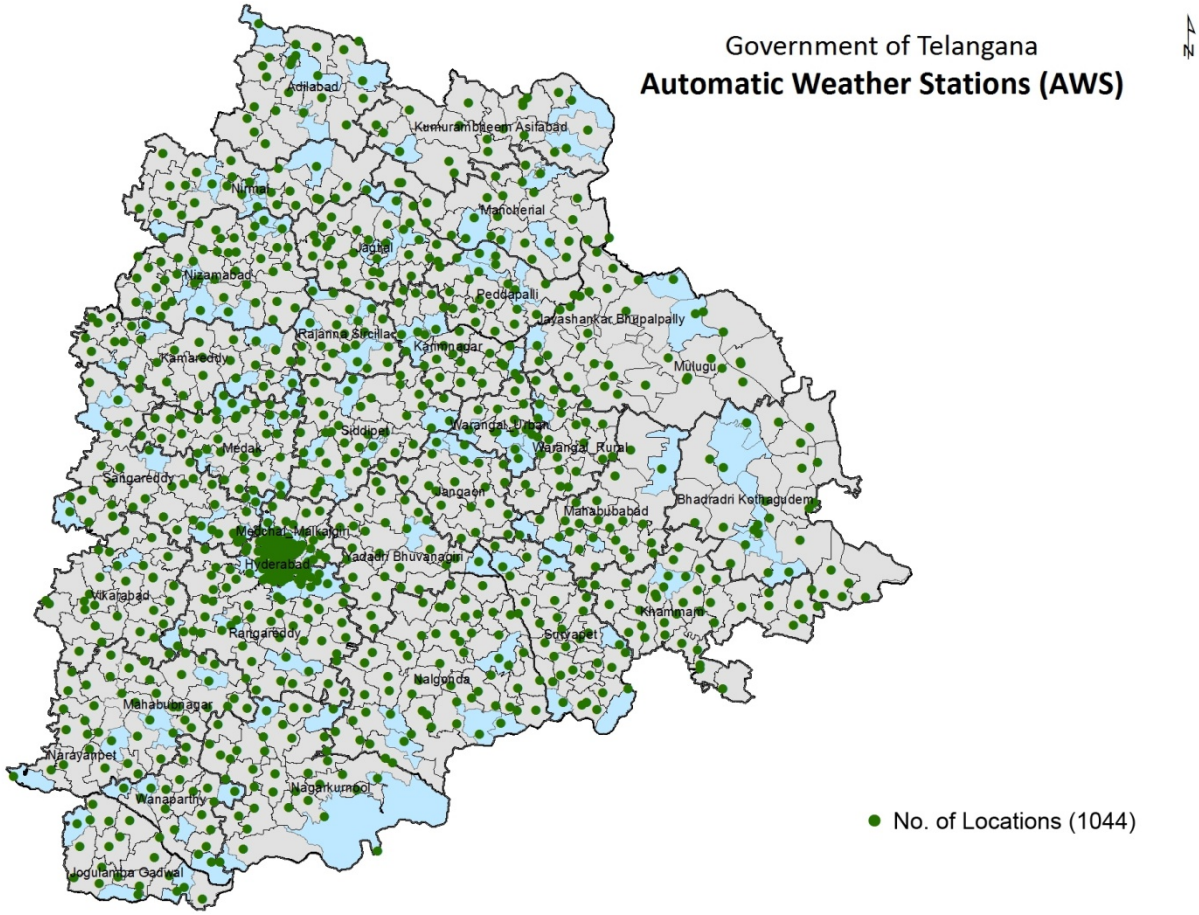

Figure 1: Location of automatic weather stations

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 (DE&S), weekly progress of crop area sowings, groundwater 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

Duration	Condition	Description
July - August	Normal	• Agricultural situation is normal
	Watch	• Progress of agricultural situation is slow • Ample scope for recovery • No external intervention needed
	Alert	• Very slow progress of agricultural situation • Need for intervention. • Develop and implement contingency plans to minimise loss
September - October	Mild drought	• Crops have suffered stress slightly
	Moderate drought	• Considerable loss in production. • Take measures to alleviate suffering
	Severe	• High risk significant reduction in crop yield • Management measures to provide relief

2. Data used, Indicators and Methodology

2.1. Data used

Details of data used under project are 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	• Daily rainfall • Crop sown area • Crop cutting experiments	• Rainfall deviation • Dry spells • Crop yield
Agriculture Department, GoTS	Weekly sowing progress	District wise sown areas deviation from normal
Irrigation Department, GoTS	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 uses integrated (AWS+DES+IMD) Mandal wise rainfall data provided by Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES). This data is used for computation of meteorological drought situation and to derive the mandal wise spatial distribution of rainfall in the state.

2.2.2. Reservoir water levels and water release - major and medium project

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

2.2.3. Crop sowing progress

Weekly crop sowing progress reports are taken from 'Season and Crop Coverage Report- Kharif 2019' of Commissioner of Agriculture, Telangana. The report includes current status of Weather condition, Water level, Crop sowing and Agricultural Operations.

2.2.4. 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, 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.

2.2.5. Surface wetness indicator

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 background 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;

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

Higher values of NDWI signify more surface wetness. The wetness index is generated from each of the available satellite data irrespective of the cloud cover present. To minimize the cloud, monthly time composite wetness index is generated.

2.2.6. 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

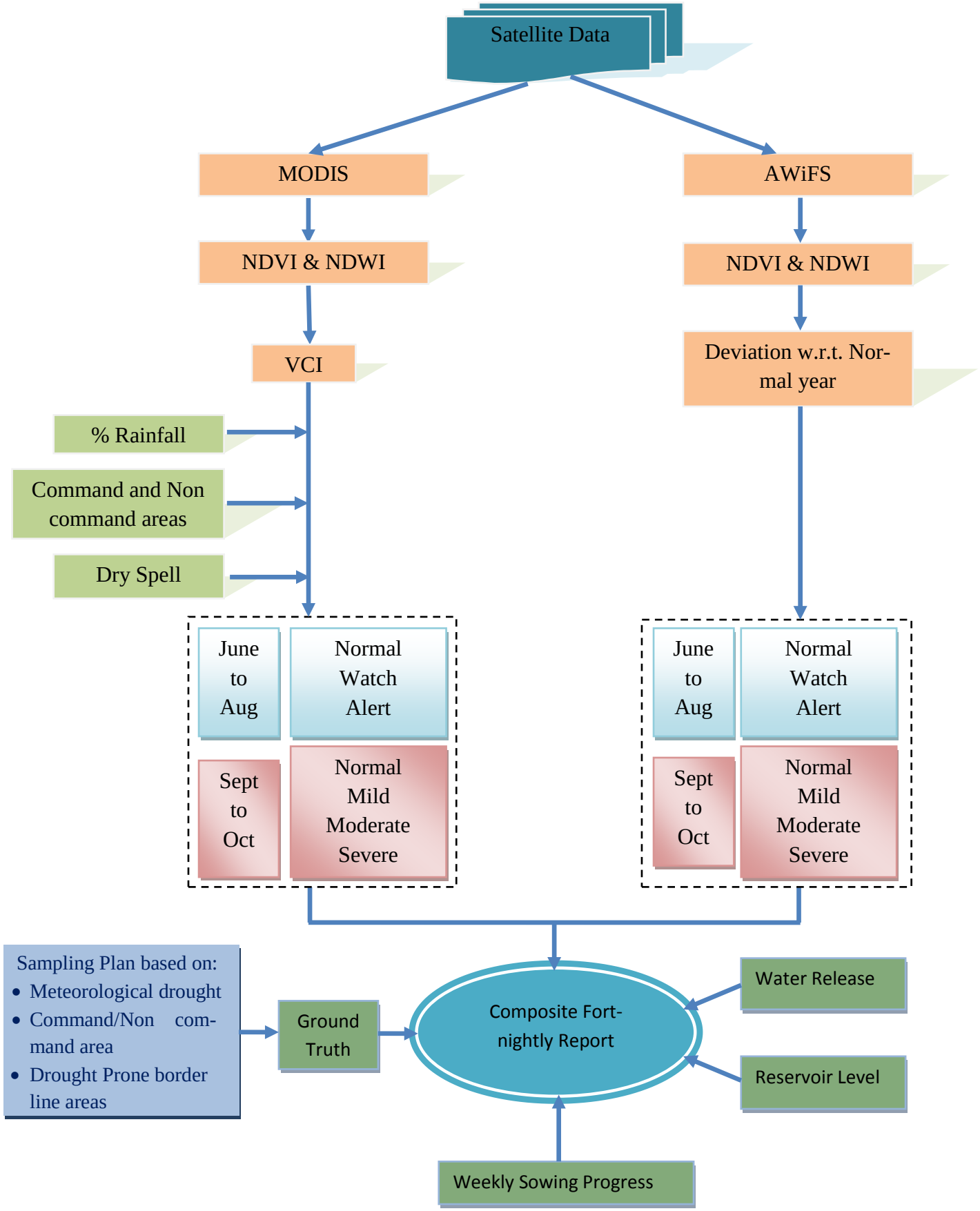

Figure 2: Flow chart of drought assessment methodology

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. Indian Remote Sensing satellite (IRS) Resourcesat-2 having Advanced Wide Imaging Field Sensor (AWiFS) payload collects data in two spectral bands 0.62-0.68 µm (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 250/500 m 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 (250 m) and AWiFS (56 m) 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, 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 2.

3. Present status up to Month of June 2019

3.1. Rainfall data

The status of rainfall as on 30th June 2019 is shown in Table.3.

- **19** Mandal (**3%**) of the state received **Large Excess** (+60% and above) rainfall.
- **40** Mandals (**7%**) of the state received **Excess** (+20% to +59%) rainfall.
- **138** Mandals (**23%**) have received **Normal** (+19% to -19%) rainfall.
- **271** Mandals out of 589 (**46%**) of state received **Deficient** (-20% to -59%) rainfall.
- **122** Mandals (**21%**) of the state received **Large Deficient** (-60% to -99%) rainfall.

Table. 3. Rainfall status as on 30th June 2019

S. No	District Name	Large Excess	Excess	No Rain	Normal	Deficient	Large Deficient	Total
1	Adilabad				6	11	1	18
2	Bhadradri Kothagudem				2	10	11	23
3	Hyderabad	1	2		5	7	1	16
4	Jagtial	1			5	12		18
5	Jangoan	1	1		3	2	5	12
6	Jayashankar Bhupalpally				3	4	4	11
7	Jogulamba Gadwal	1	4		2	3	2	12
8	Kamareddy		1		11	8	2	22
9	Karimnagar	1			3	11	1	16
10	Khammam				1	7	13	21
11	Kumurambheem Asifabad				5	7	3	15
12	Mahabubabad				1	9	6	16
13	Mahabubnagar	1	4		7	3		15
14	Mancherial				1	8	9	18
15	Medak		2		10	7	1	20
16	Medchal Malkajgiri		2		5	8		15
17	Mulugu					5	4	9
18	Nagarkurnool	4	4		7	5		20
19	Nalgonda				7	7	17	31
20	Narayanpet		2		5	2	2	11
21	Nirmal				3	11	5	19
22	Nizamabad				2	21	6	29
23	Peddapalli		1		2	9	2	14
24	Rajanna Sircilla				1	9	3	13
25	Rangareddy	3	7		9	7	1	27
26	Sangareddy		3		8	14	1	26
27	Siddipet	3	1		7	11	1	23
28	Suryapet				4	9	10	23
29	Vikarabad	1	3		3	10	1	18
30	Wanaparthy	1	2		3	5	3	14
31	Warangal Rural	1	1		1	11	3	16
32	Warangal Urban				4	7		11
33	Yadadri Bhongir				2	11	4	17
		19	**40**		**138**	**271**	**122**	**589**

SOURCE: DE&S

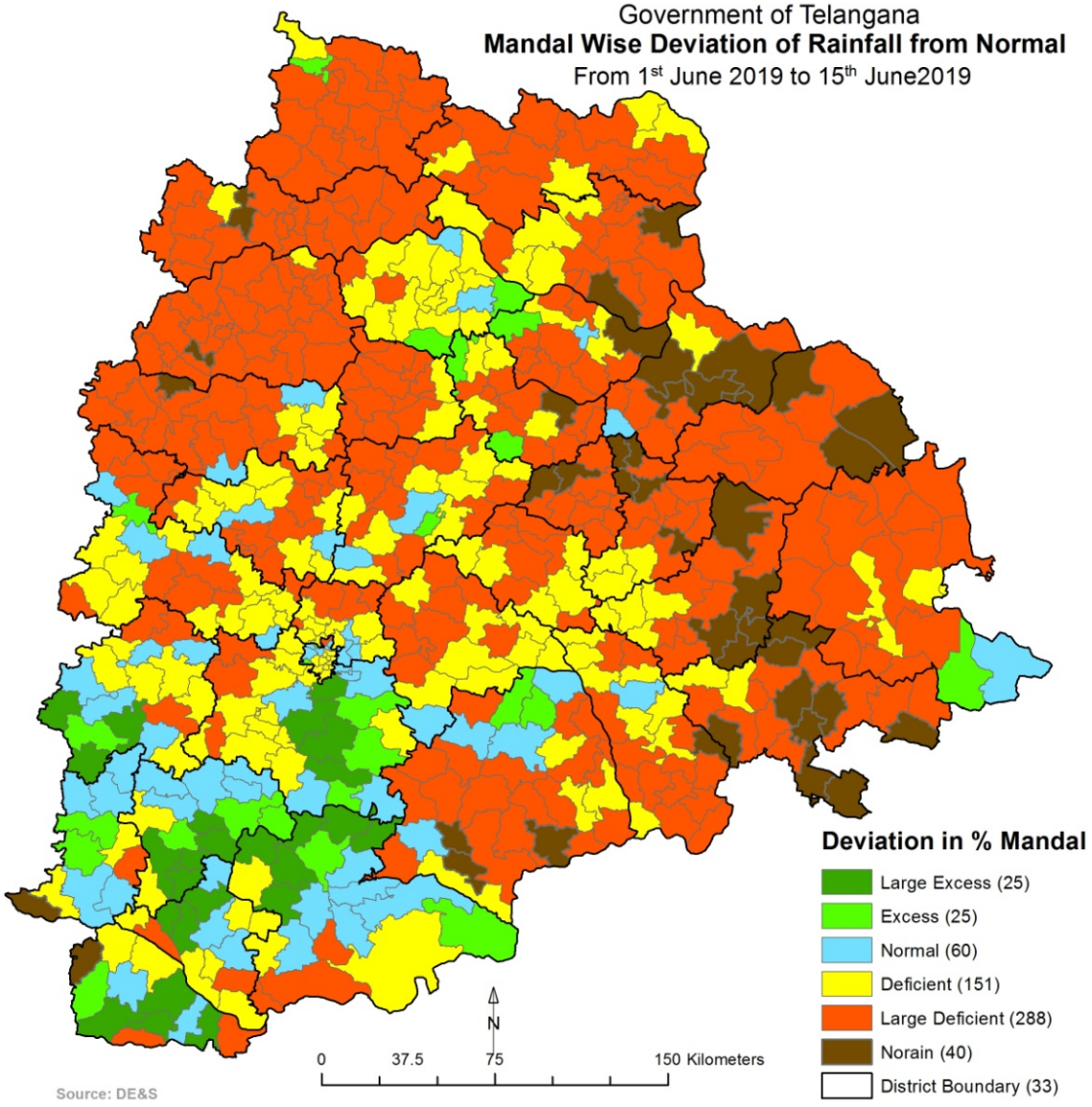

Figure 3: Deviation of rainfall in percent w.r.t. normal from June 01st to June 15th, 2019

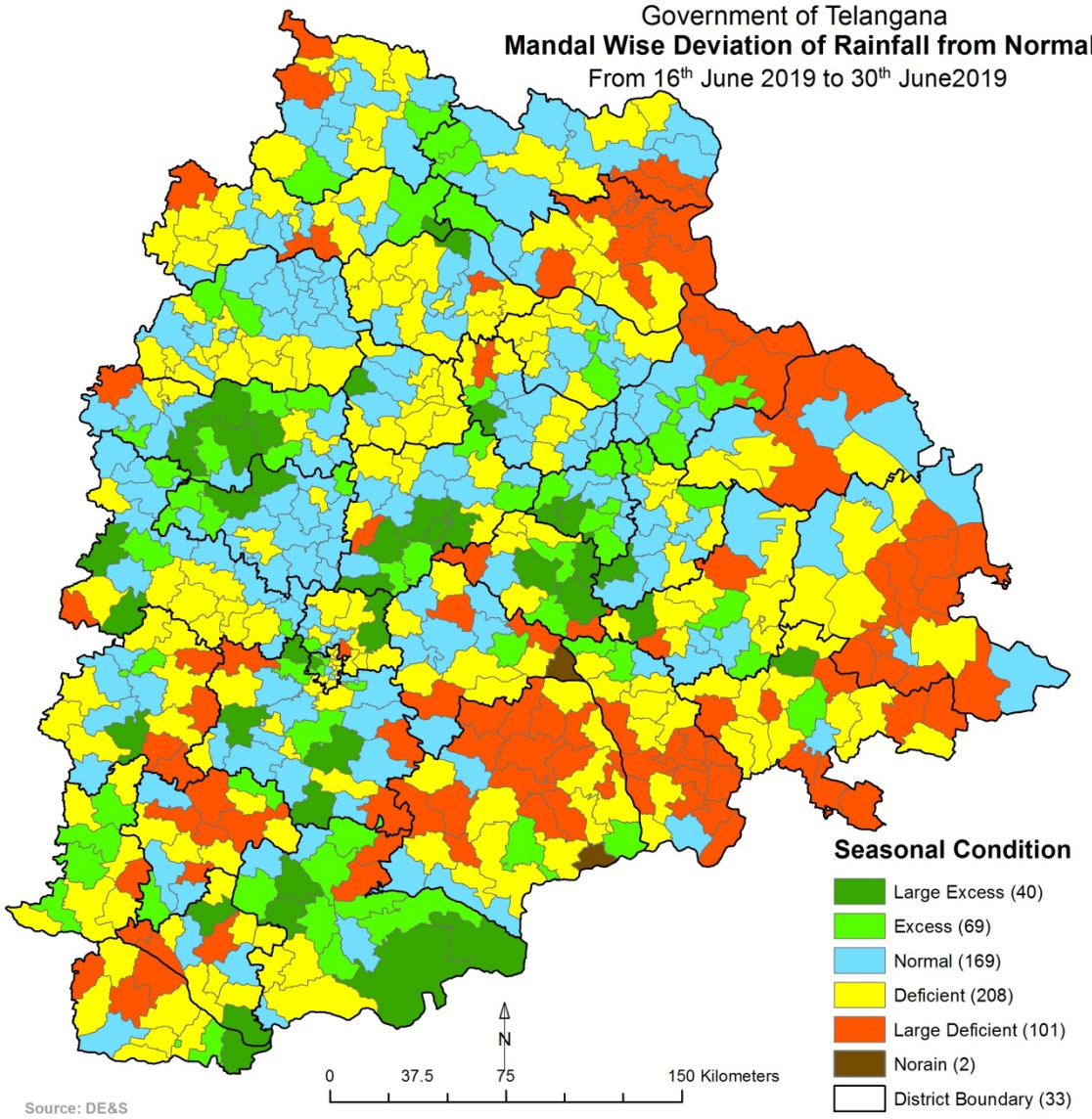

Figure 4: Deviation of rainfall in percent w.r.t. normal from June 16th to June 30th, 2019

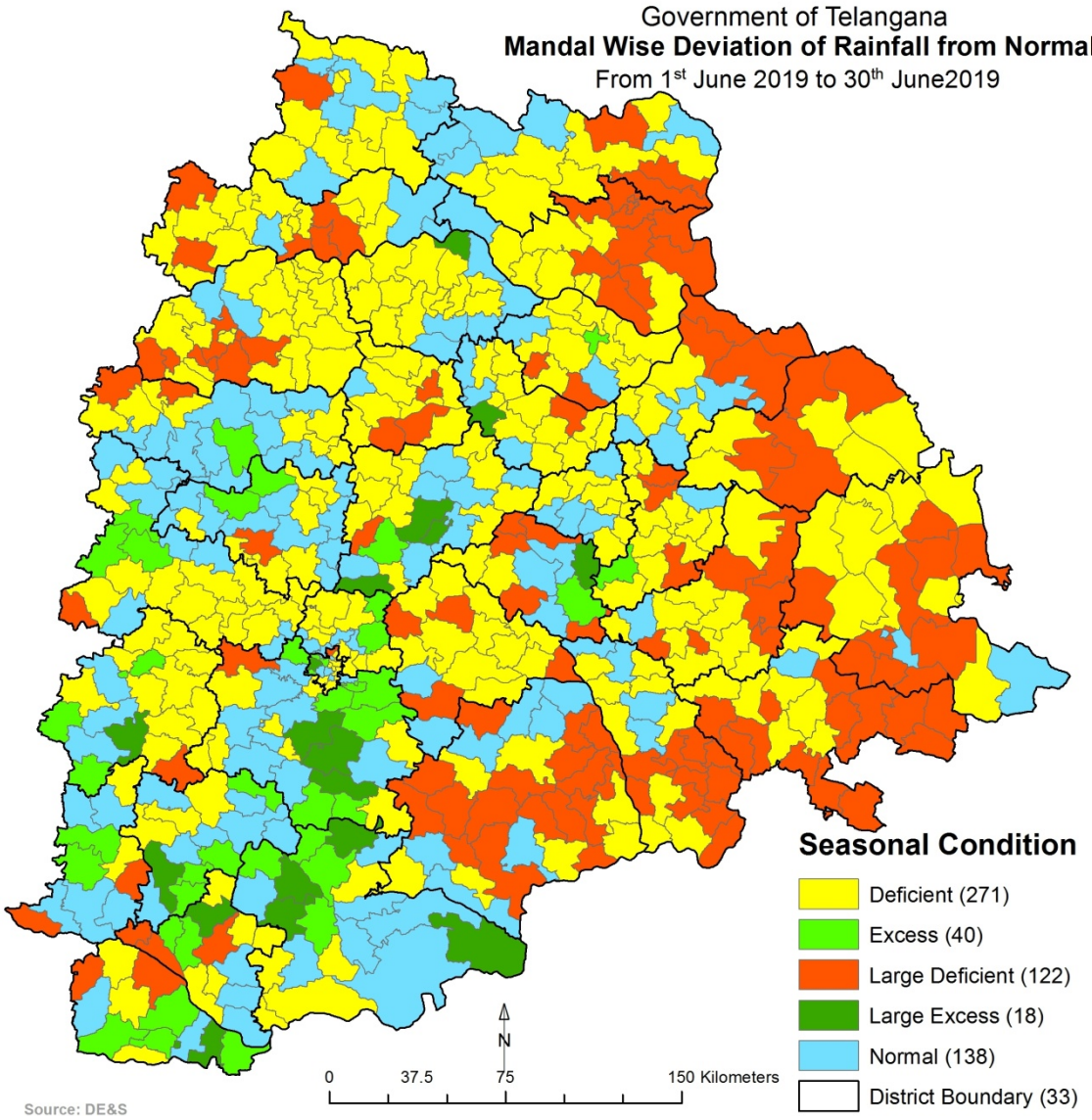

Figure 5: Deviation of rainfall in percent w.r.t. normal from June 01st to June 30th, 2019

3.2. Reservoir water levels

All the major reservoirs are holding 227 TMC as on 30-06-2019, and as on date last year the level had stood at 348 TMC. The details of water levels of all major reservoirs as on 30-06-2019 are furnished hereunder in Table.4.

Table.4. Reservoir Water Levels

PARTICULARS OF MAJOR RESERVOIRS AS ON 30/June /2019										
Sl No	Reservoir Name	Time	FRL	Gross Capacity	THIS YEAR				LAST YEAR	
					As on 30 / June / 2019				As on 30 / June / 2018	
			(feet)	(TMC)	Level (in feet)	Gross Storage (TMC)	Inflow (Cusecs)	Outflow (Cusecs)	Level (in feet)	Gross Storage (TMC)
Krishna Basin										
1	Almatti	00:00	1705	129.721	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Jurala	09:13	1045	9.657	1026.67	2.021	0	81	1038.19	5.85
3	Nagarjunasagar	08:27	590	312.045	507.6	127.632	0	852	511.2	133.72
4	Narayanapur	00:00	1615	37.646	0	0	0	0	1604.04	24.02
5	Srisailam	09:14	885	215.807	805.8	31.94	28	28	800.1	29.06
6	Tungabhadra	09:13	1633	100.86	1573.44	1.92	0	182	1607.79	31.2
7	Ujjaini	09:12	1630	117.24	1591.5	32.09	0	127	1605.61	53.07
Godavari Basin										
8	Jaikwad	09:16	1522	102.732	1489.59	19.11	0	401	1503.04	42.32
9	Kaddam	09:18	700	7.6	671.28	2.332	140	70	686.73	4.62
10	Lower Manair Dam	09:18	920	24.074	882.05	3.57	0	220	881.55	3.444
11	Nizam sagar	09:17	1405	17.803	1365.58	0.05	62	10	1385	2.37
12	Singur	09:16	1717.93	29.91	1670.05	0.41	0	30	1697.26	7.81
13	Sri Ram Sagar	09:17	1091	90.313	1048.7	5.51	0	251	1056.2	10.171

Source: Irrigation Department, Hyderabad

3.3. Crop Sowing Progress

For the end of 30th June 2019, all districts of the state are showing more than -50% and less than-25% deviation w.r.t to season normal sowings. The total area sown in the state is **445064** ha as against the normal sown area of **822562** ha. as on date. The details are shown in Figure 6 and the deviation graph is shown in Figure 7.

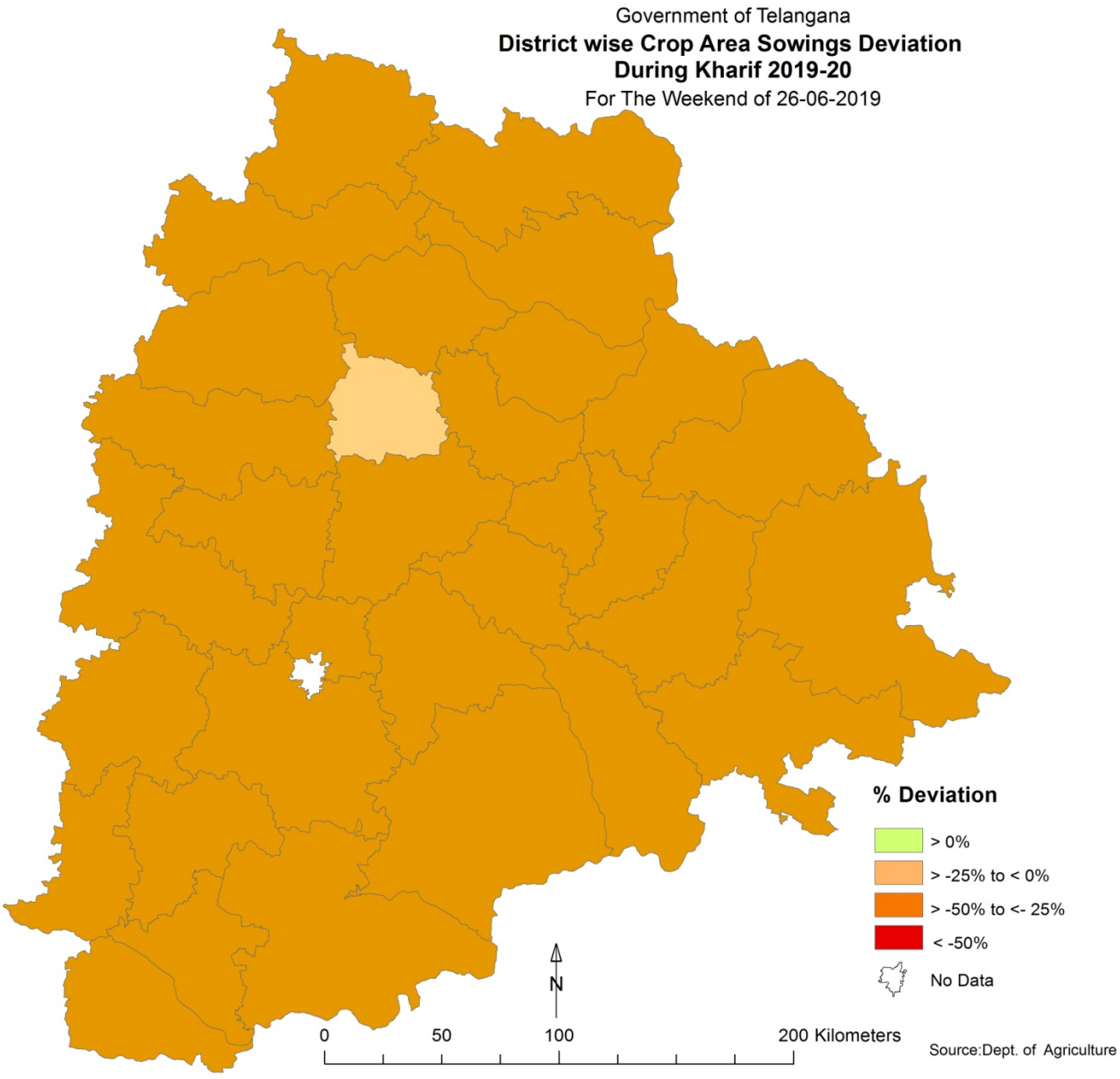

Figure 6: District wise deviation from normal crop sown area as on date 26-06-2019

Table 5: District Wise Crop Sowing Area - Up to the week ending 26-06-2019

S. No	District Name	Normal (ha)	Actual (ha)	Deviation %
1	**Rangareddy**	167894	5024	-97.01
2	Medchal Malkajgiri	7183	3062	-57.37
3	Vikarabad	172153	3369	-98.04
4	**Nizamabad**	169540	2474	-98.54
5	Kamareddy	145275	9199	-93.67
6	**Medak**	83373	11010	-86.79
7	Sangareddy	224132	30618	-86.34
8	Siddipet	195839	5785	-97.05
9	**Mahabubnagar**	117368	16075	-86.30
10	Nagarkurnool	216703	17303	-92.02
11	Wanaparthy	80405	1317	-98.36
12	Jogulamba Gadwal	133468	4965	-96.28
13	Narayanpet	137387	17098	-87.55
14	**Nalgonda**	335088	10525	-96.86
15	Suryapet	157521	2036	-98.71
16	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	123426	1607	-98.70
17	**Warangal Rural**	138259	48698	-64.78
18	Warangal Urban	55790	9202	-83.51
19	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	85228	1404	-98.35
20	Jangaon	107473	15543	-85.54
21	Mahabubabad	120876	12082	-90.00
22	Mulugu	54281	2037	-96.25
23	**Khammam**	230498	9556	-95.85
24	Bhadradri Kothagudem	124651	14793	-88.13
25	**Karimnagar**	111169	3293	-97.04
26	Jagtial	119149	432	-99.64
27	Peddapalle	85953	1284	-98.51
28	Rajanna Sircilla	76626	45056	-41.20
29	**Adilabad**	193072	59907	-68.97
30	Mancherial	94260	4181	-95.56
31	Nirmal	145982	25383	-82.61
32	Komarambheem Asifabad	124465	50746	-59.23
33	**Hyderabad**	0	0	
	Total	**4334487**	**445064**	

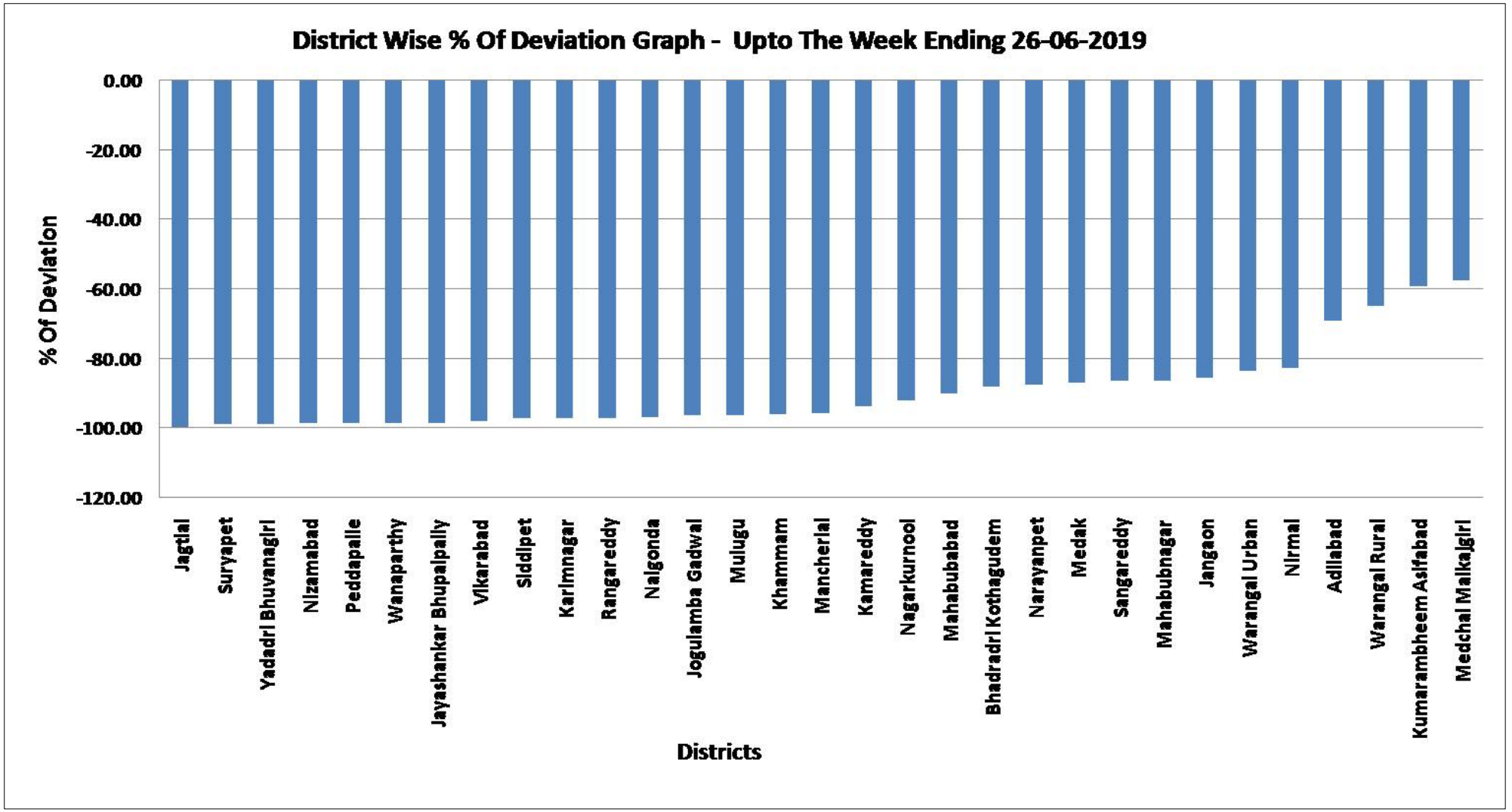

Figure7: District wise deviation (graph) from normal crop sown area as on date 26-06-2019

3.4. Vegetation index

The Normalized Difference of Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the month of June 2019 is shown in the figures and also compared with 2018 and 2017. The year 2013 is treated as a normal year. Mandal wise NDVI, monthly agricultural situation for the year 2019, 2018 and 2017, deviation of NDVI w.r.t. 2013 are shown in the Figures 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively. As per NDVI deviation w.r.t normal moderate stress is observed in few Districts. As per rainfall distribution the progress of agricultural situation and the vegetation condition in the state is likely to further improve in coming fortnight.

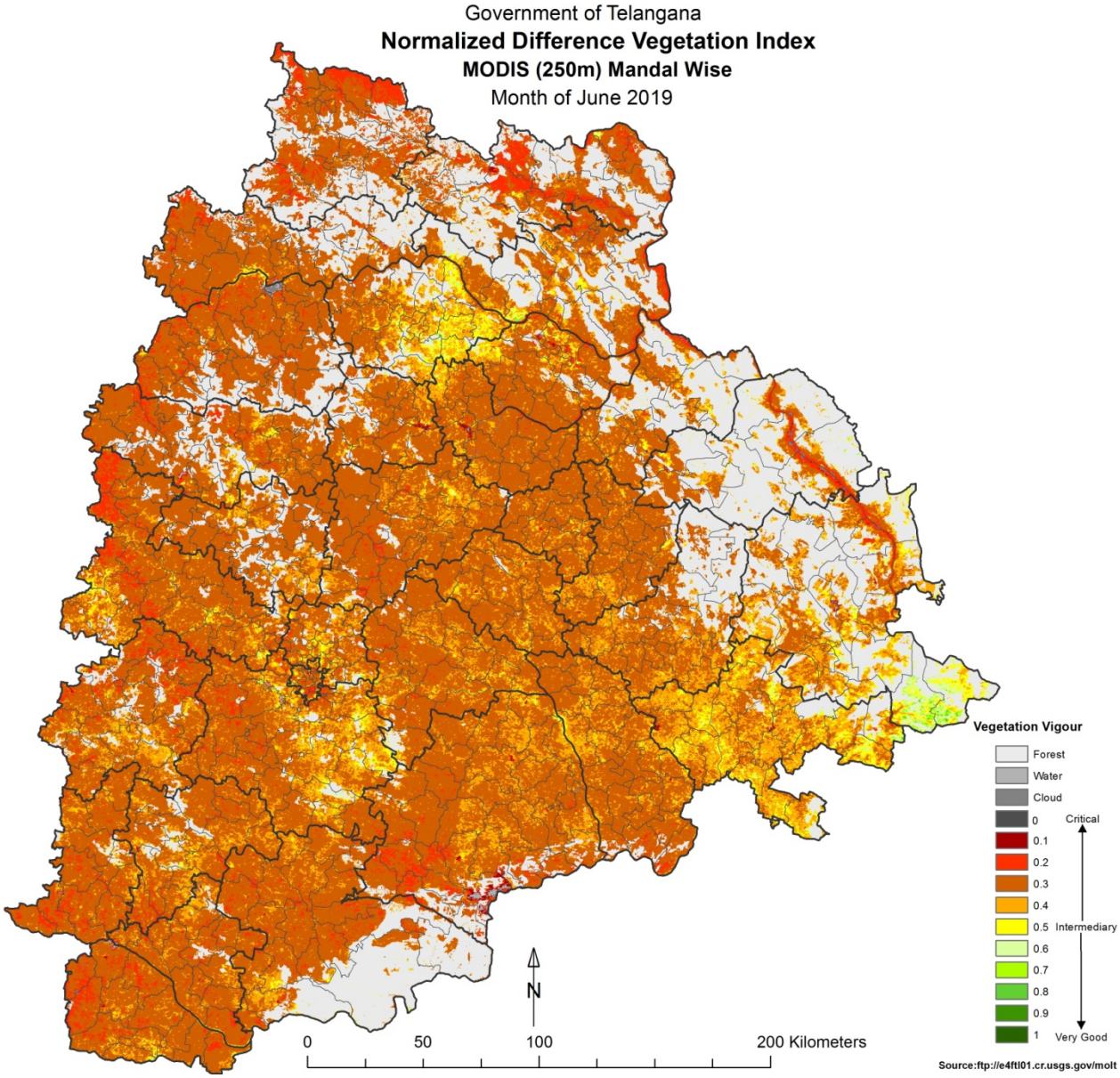

Figure 8: NDVI - MODIS: Month of June 2019

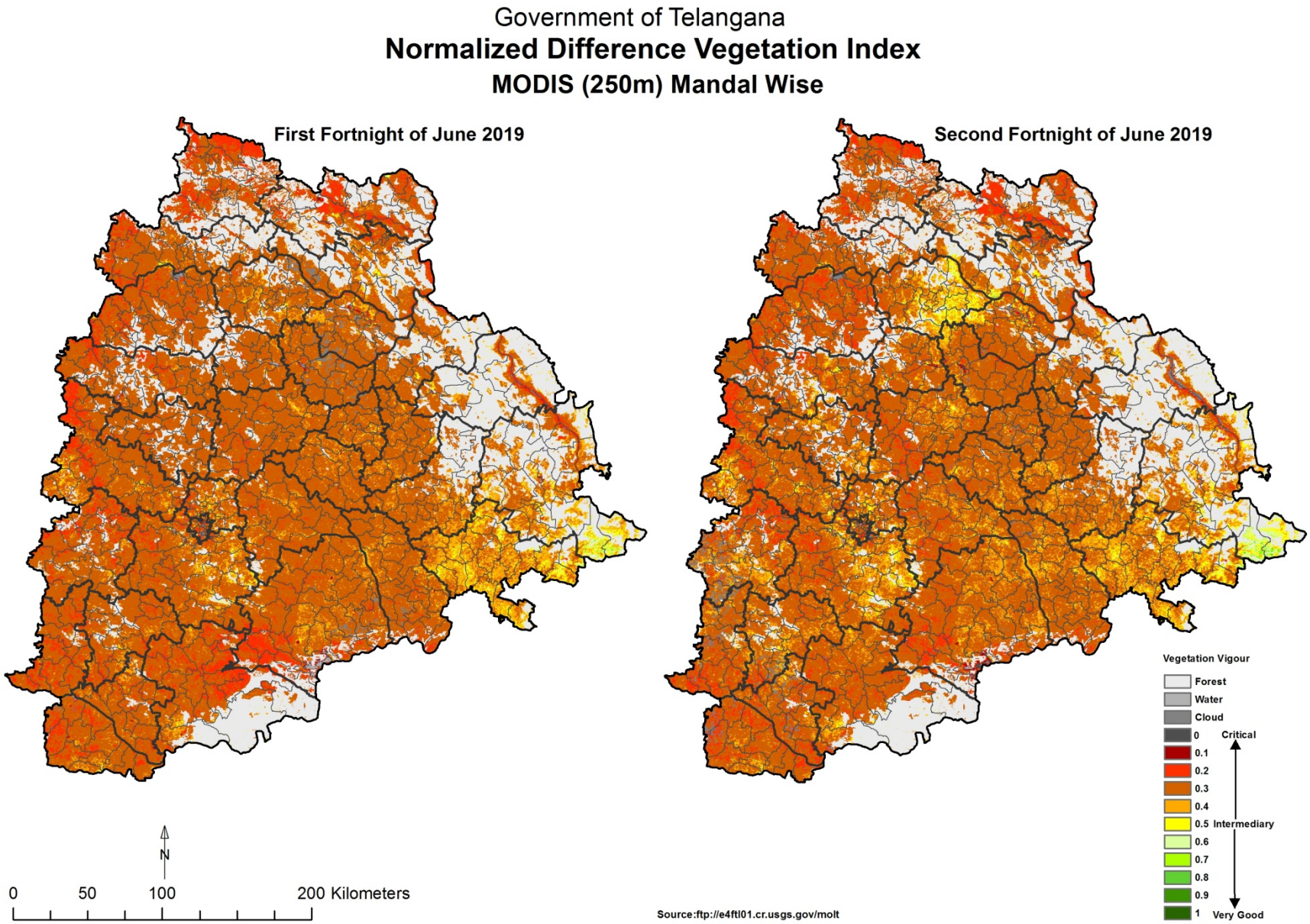

Figure 9: NDVI - MODIS, Fortnightly agricultural situation from June 2019

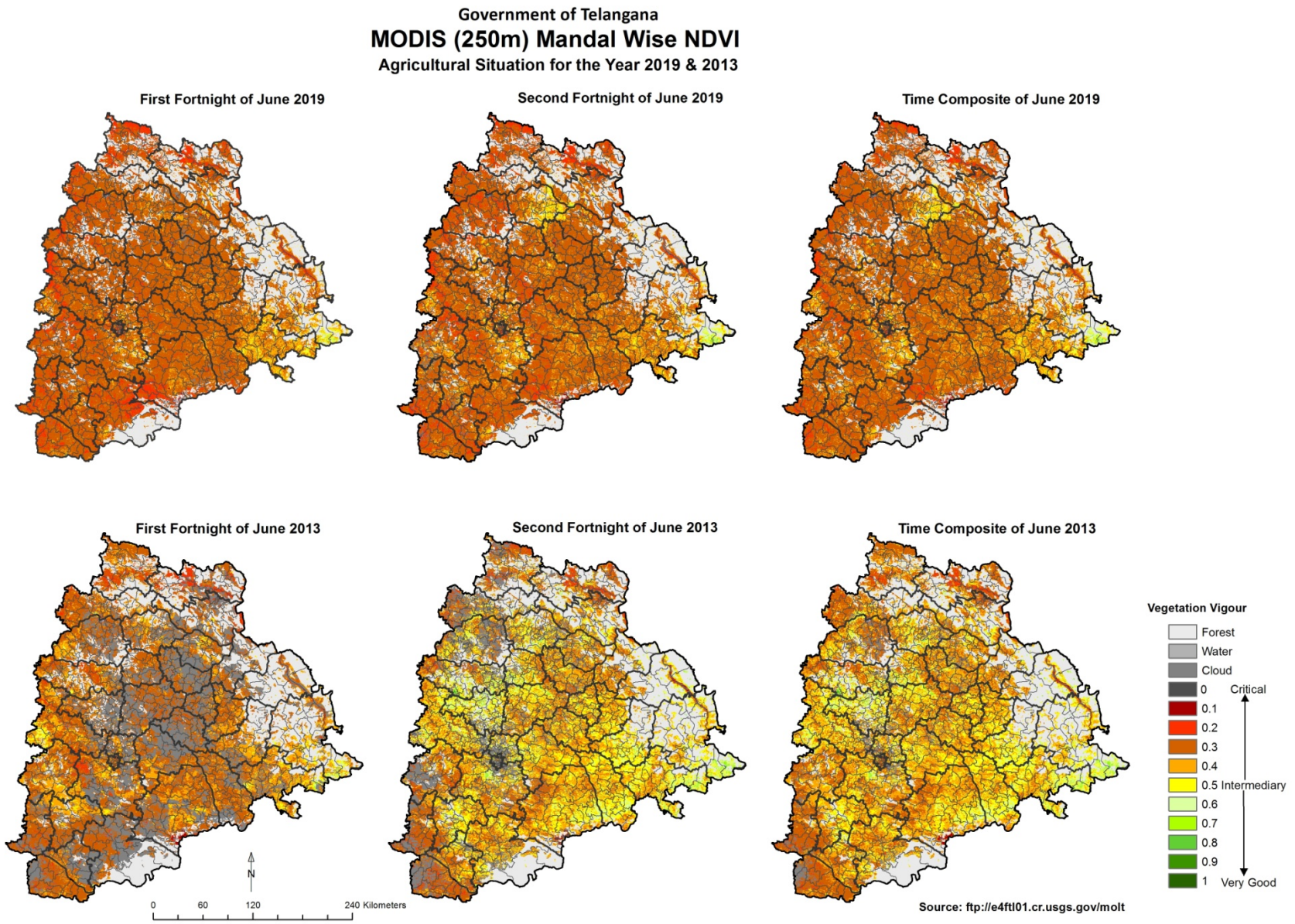

Figure 10: NDVI - MODIS, Time Composite of agricultural situation from June 2019 and 2013

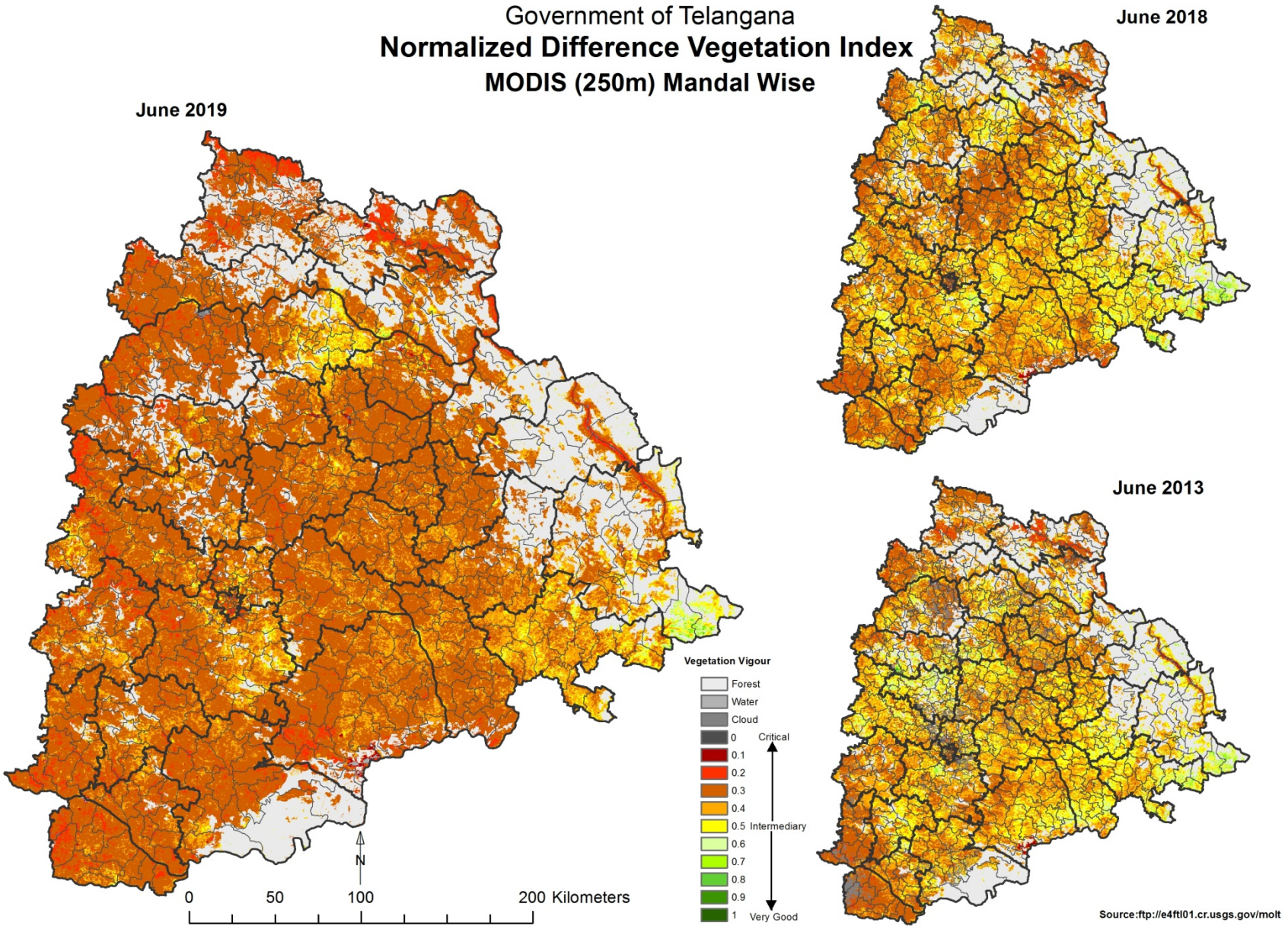

Figure 11: NDVI - MODIS, Monthly agricultural situation from June 2019, 2018 and 2013

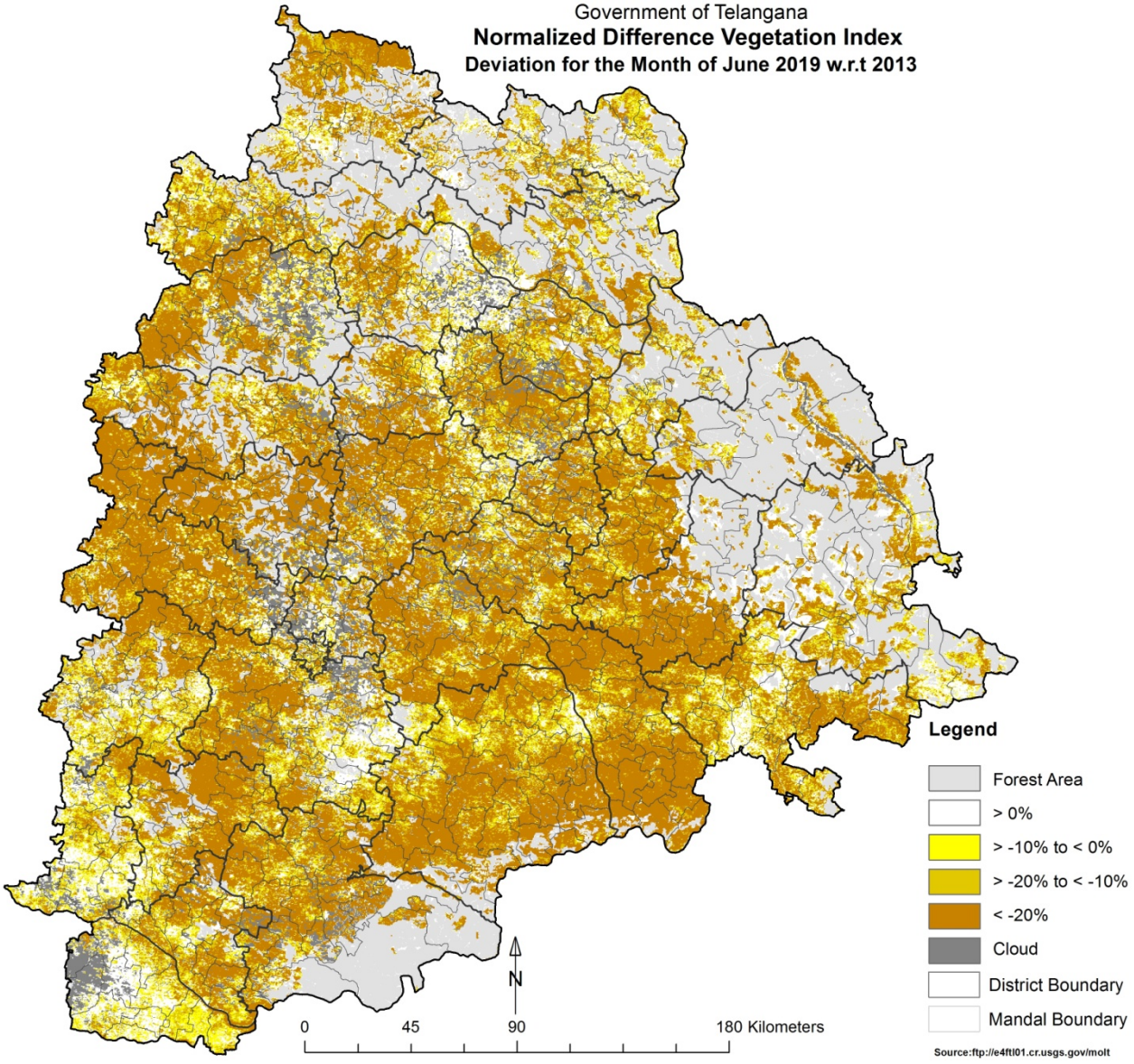

Figure 12: NDVI deviation (MODIS - 250m), First Fortnight of June 2019 w.r.t. 2013

3.5. Surface wetness indicator

The map indicates status of moisture availability in soil as well as in crop canopy for the month of June 2019. The year 2013 is treated as a normal year. Mandal wise Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) situation the year 2019, 2018 & 2017, Fortnightly agricultural situation deviation of NDWI w.r.t. 2013 are shown in the Figures 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 respectively. As per NDWI deviation w.r.t normal moderate stress is observed in few Districts. As per rainfall distribution the progress of agricultural situation and the vegetation condition in the state is likely to further improve in coming fortnight.

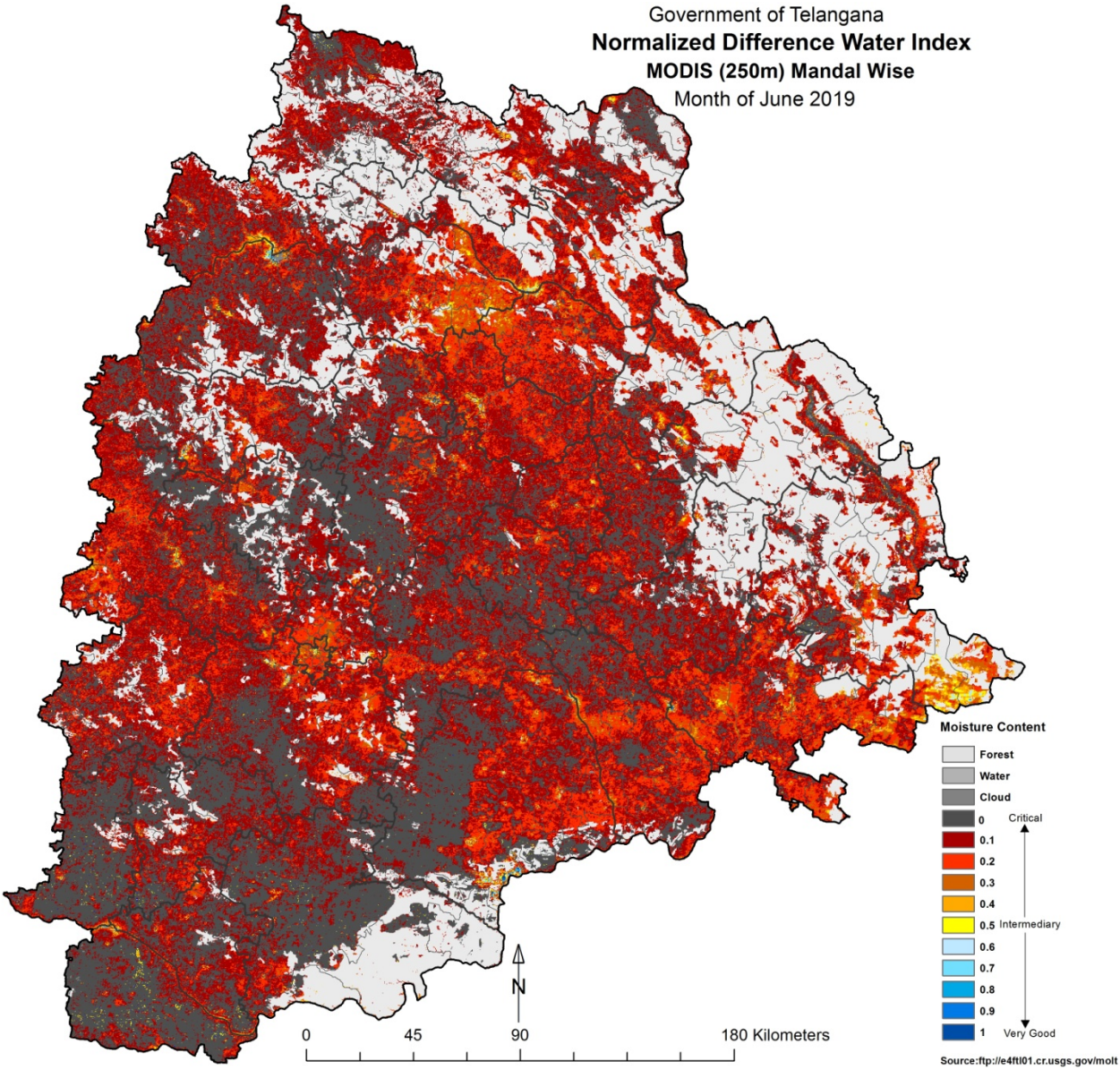

Figure 13: NDWI - MODIS: Month of June 2019

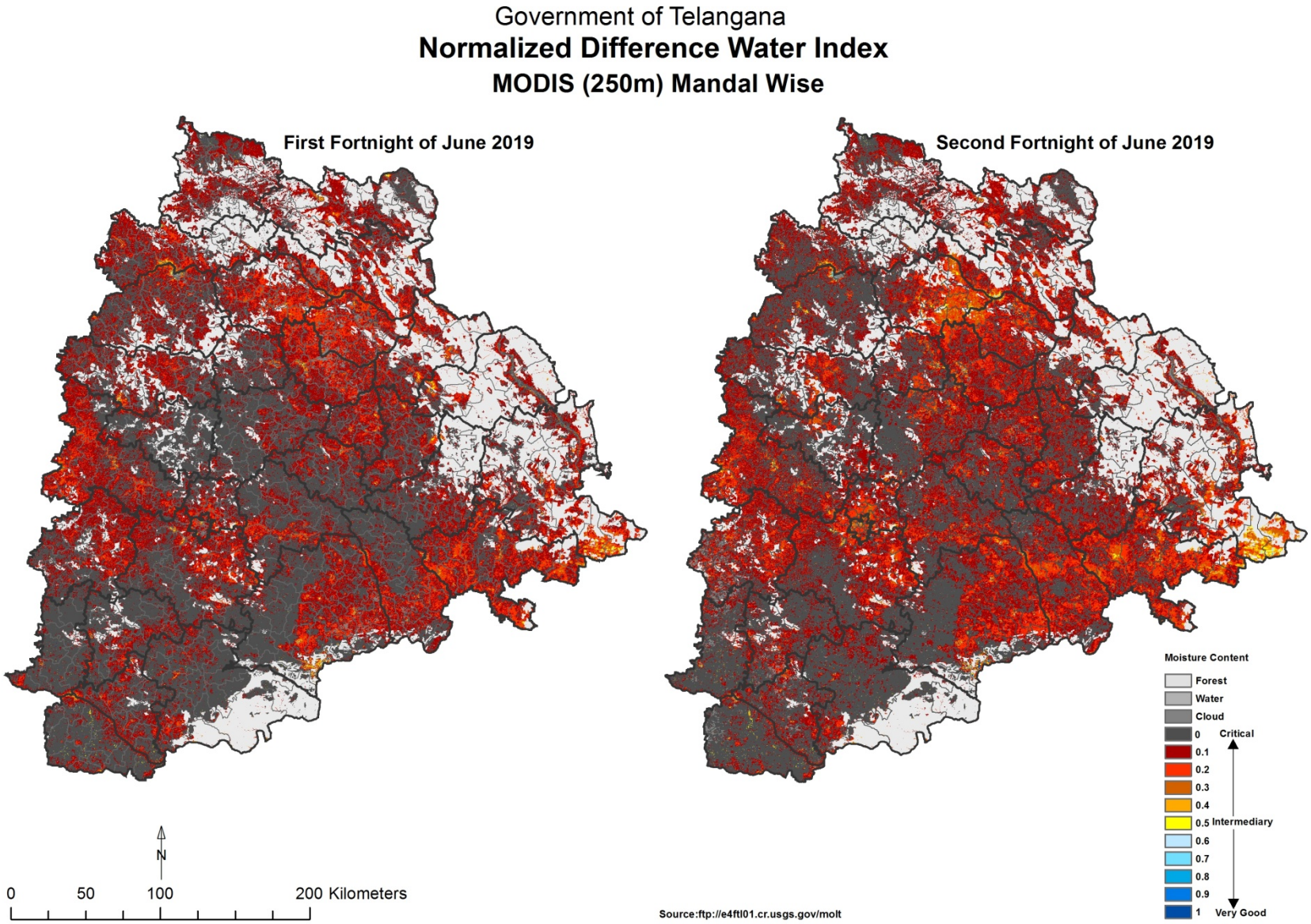

Figure 14: NDWI - MODIS, Fortnightly agricultural situation from June 2019

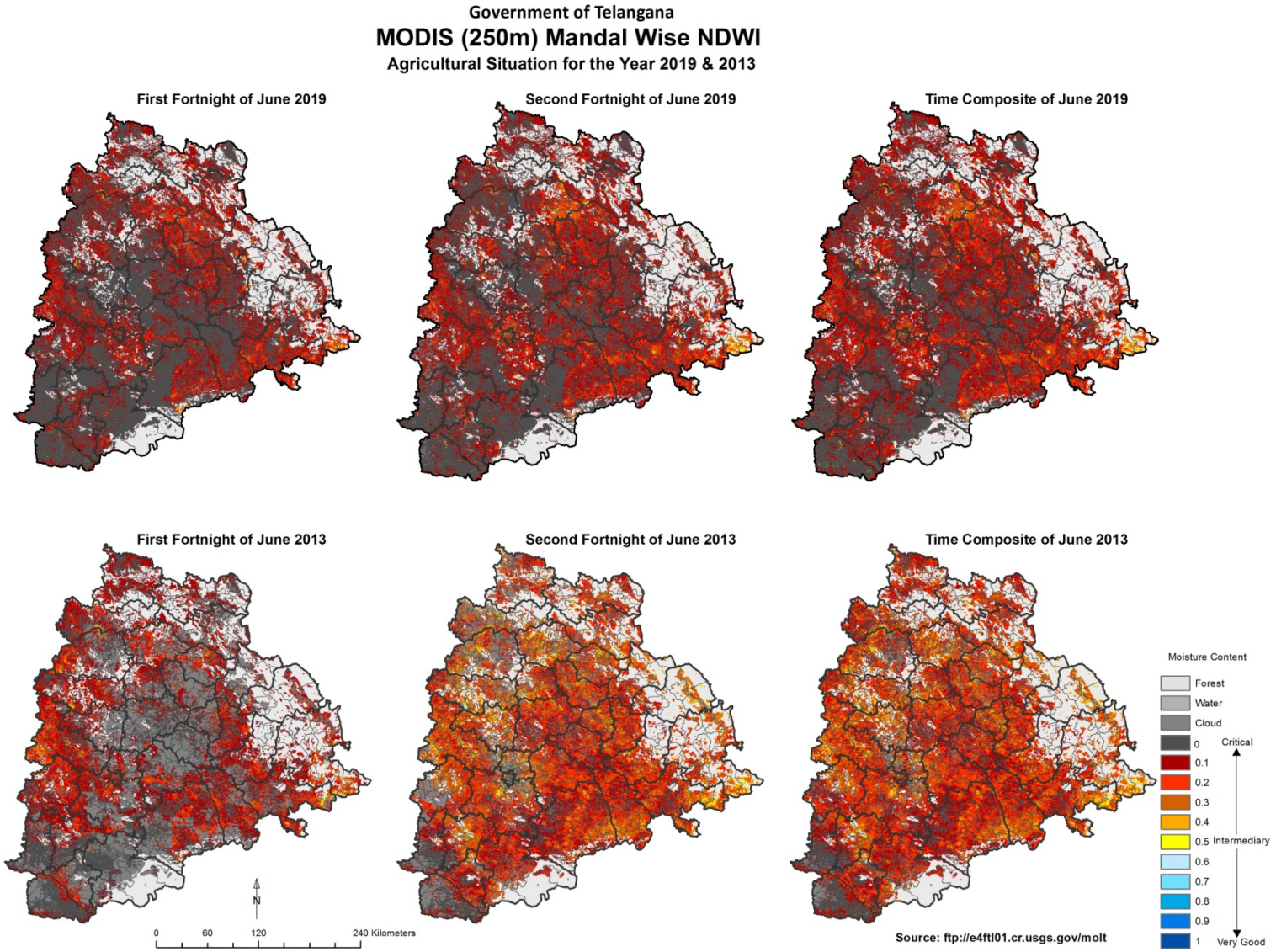

Figure 15: NDWI - MODIS, Time Composite of agricultural situation from June 2019 and 2013

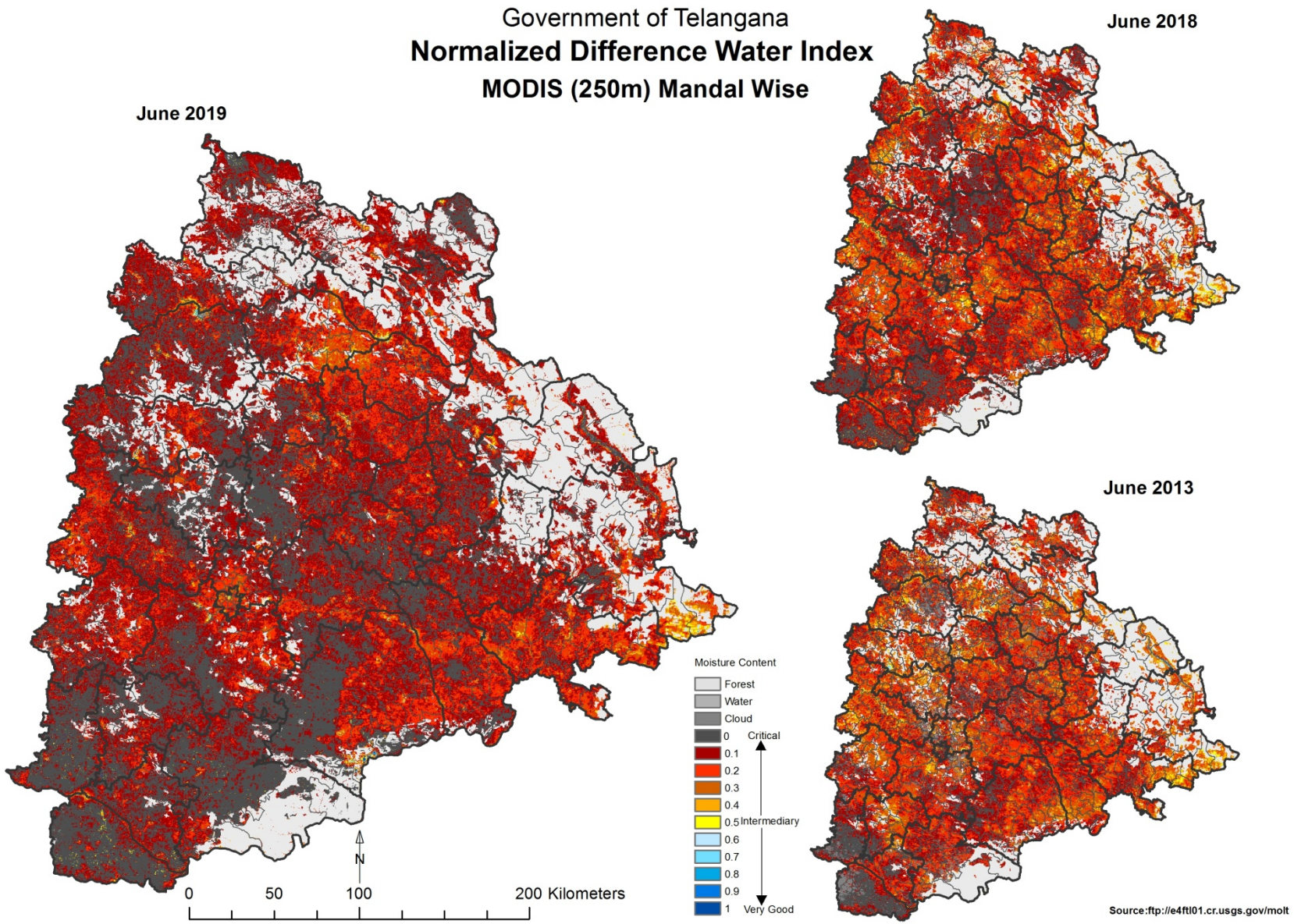

Figure 16: NDWI - MODIS, Monthly agricultural situation from June 2019, 2018 and 2013

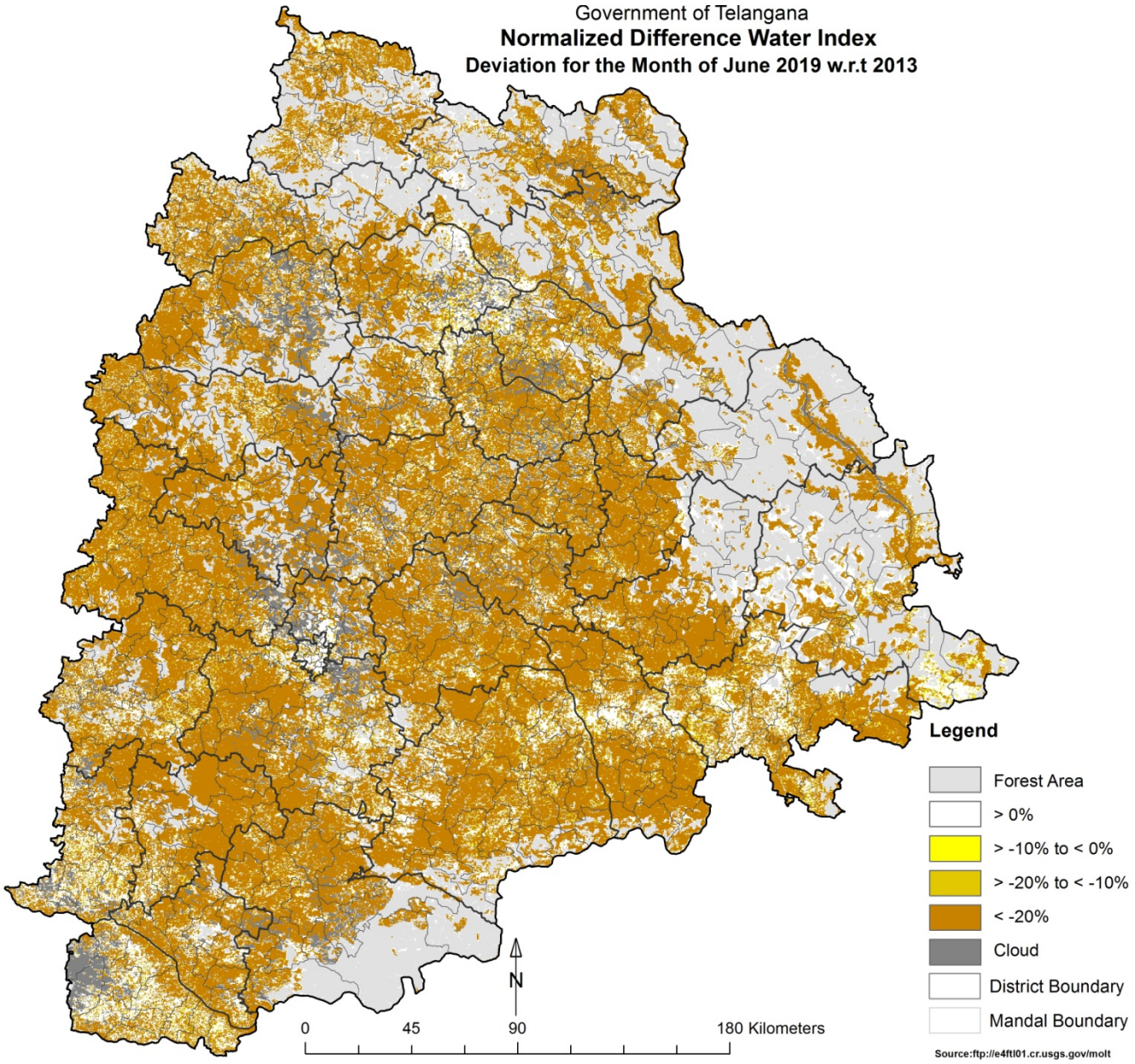

Figure 17: NDWI deviation (MODIS - 250m), First Fortnight of June 2019 w.r.t. 2013

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, Watch and Alert. Mandal-wise analysis for the Month of June 2019 indicated **"Normal"** agricultural situation in **204** Mandals. The agricultural situation is categorized as **"Watch" in 352 and "Alert" in 33** Mandals. The Mandals under Watch and Alert categories are given in the Table.6 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 18.

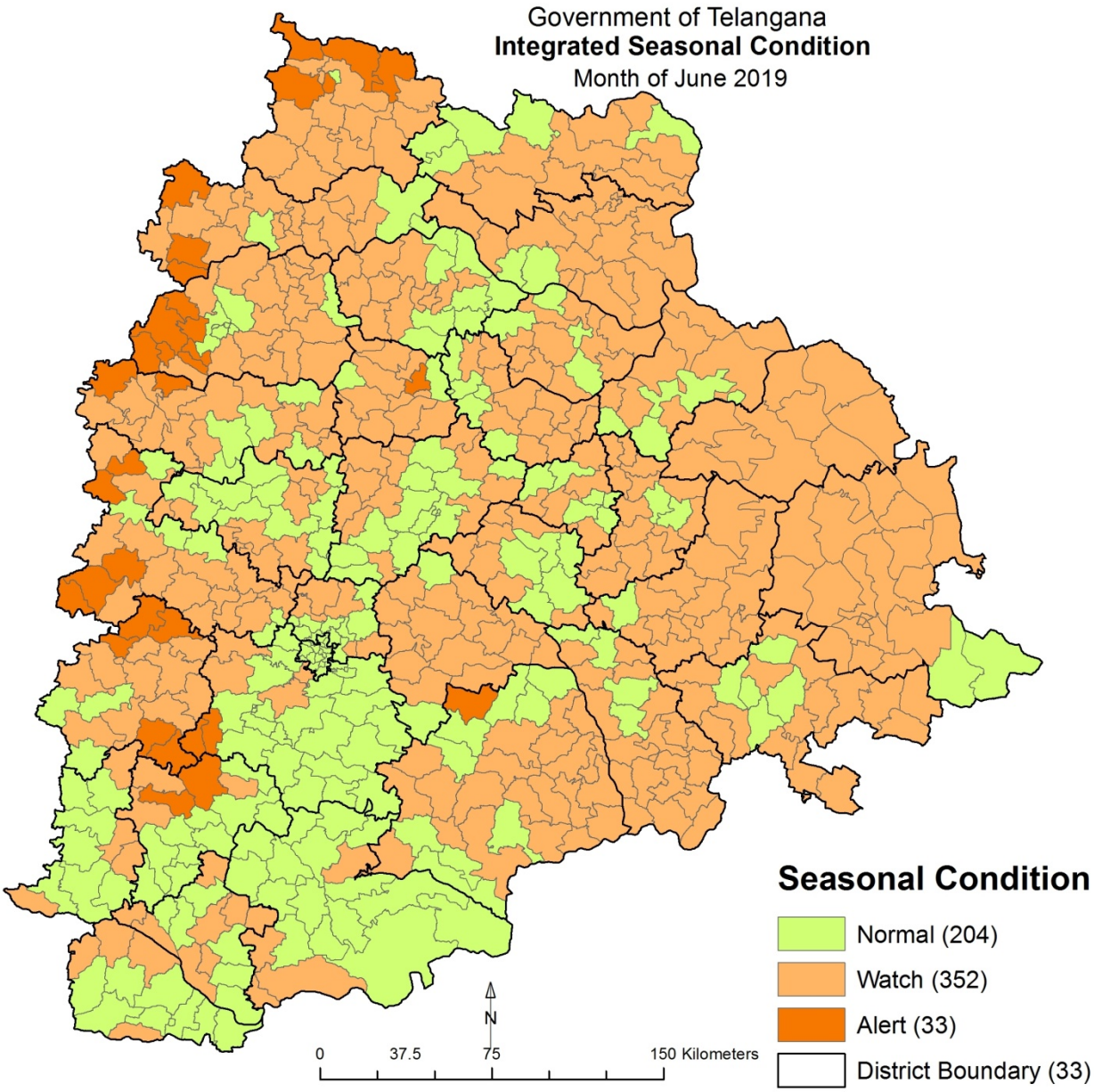

Figure 18: Mandal wise drought assessment based on ISMS criterion

Table.6. Mandals under Watch and Alert category based on ISMS criteria

District Name	Watch(352)	Alert(33)
Adilabad	**Total: 12** Adilabad Rural, Bazarhathnoor, Boath, Gadiguda, Gudihathnur, Ichoda, Inderavelly, Narnoor, Neradigonda, Sirikonda, Tamsi, Utnur.	**Total: 05** Bela, Bheempoor, Jainad, Mavala, Talamadugu.
Bhadradri Kothagudem	**Total: 21** Allapalli, Annapureddipalle, Aswapuram, Bhadrachalam, Burgampadu, Chandrugonda, Cherla, Chunchupally, Dummugudem, Gundala, Julurupad, Karakagudem, Kothagudem, Laxmidevipally, Manuguru, Mulakalapally, Palvancha, Pinapaka, Sujathanagar, Tekulapalle, Yellandu.	
Jagtial	**Total: 10** Buggaram, Ibrahimpatnam, Jagityal Rural, Jagtial, Kathlapur, Korutla, Mallapur, Medipalle, Metpalli, Raikal.	
Jangaon	**Total: 07** Bachannapet, Chilpur, Jangoan, Kodakandla, Lingalaghanpur, Narmetta, Tharigoppula.	
Jogulamba	**Total: 04** Dharoor, Gadwal, Kaloor Thimmandoddi, Rajoli.	
Jayashankar Bhupalpally	**Total: 08** Chityal, Ghanapur Mulug, Kataram, Mahadevpur, Malharrao, Mutharam Mahadevpur, Palmela, Tekumatla.	
Kamareddy	**Total:15** Banswada, Bibipet, Bichkunda, Birkoor, Domakonda, Gandhari, Jukkal, Kamareddy, Machareddy, Nizamsagar, Pedda Kodapgal, Pitlam, Rajampet, Sadashivnagar, Yellareddy.	**Total: 02** Madnur, Nasurullabad.
Karimnagar	**Total: 11** Choppadandi, Ellandakunta, Huzurabad, Jammikunta, Karimnagar Rural, Manakondur, Ramadugu, Shankarapatnam, Thimmapur, V Saidapur, Veenavanka.	
Khammam	**Total: 16** Bonakal, Enkoor, Kalluru, Kusumanchi, Madhira, Mudigonda, Nelakondapally, Penuballi, Raghunadhapalem, Sathupally, Singareni, Thallada, Tirumalayapalem, Vemsoor, Wyra, Yerrupalem.	
Komaram Bheem	**Total: 10** Asifabad, Bejjur, Dahegaon, Kagaznagar, Kouthala, Lingapur, Penchikalpet, Rebbena, Sirpur T, Tiryani.	
Mahabubabad	**Total: 15** Bayyaram, Chinnagudur, Danthalapalle, Dornakal, Gangaram, Garla, Gudur, Kesamudram, Kothaguda, Kuravi, Mahabubabad, Maripeda, Narsimhulapet, Nellikudur, Peddavangara.	

Mahabubnagar	**Total: 03** Gandeed, Koilkonda, Rajapur.	**Total: 02** Hanwada, Nawabpet.
Mancherial	**Total: 16** Bellampalle, Bheemaram, Bheemini, Chennur, Dandepalle, Jaipur, Jannaram, Kannepalli, Kasipet, Kotapalle, Mancherial, Mandamarri, Naspur, Nennel, Tandur, Vemanpalle.	
Medak	**Total: 09** Alladurg, Chilipched, Kowdipally, Narsapur, Narsingi, Ramayampet, Regode, Shankarampet R, Shivampet.	
Medchal Malkajgiri	**Total: 05** Dundigal Gandimaisamma, Ghatkesar, Medchal, Medipally, Shamirpet.	
Mulugu	**Total: 09** Eturnagaram, Govindaraopet, Kannaigudem, Mangapet, Mulug, Tadvai (Sammakka Sarakka), Venkatapur, Venkatapuram, Wazeed.	
Nagarkurnool	**Total: 04** Kodair, Kollapur, Pentlavelli, Vangoor.	
Nalgonda	**Total: 21** Adavidevulapally, Anumula Haliya, Chinthapally, Damaracherla, Gundlapally, Gurrampode, Kanagal, Kethepally, Kondamallapally, Madugulapally, Marriguda, Miryalaguda, Nakrekal, Nalgonda, Nampally, Nidamanoor, Peda Adisharla Palli, Tipparthy, Tirumalagiri Sagar, Tripuraram, Vemulapally.	**Total: 01** Chityal.
Narayanpet	**Total: 04** Dhanwada, Kosgi, Krishna, Marikal.	
Nirmal	**Total: 13** Bhainsa, Khanapur, Kuntala, Laxmanchanda, Lokeshwaram, Mamda, Narsapur G, Nirmal, Nirmal Rural, Pembi, Sarangapur, Soan, Tanoor.	**Total: 03** Basar, Kubeer, Mudhole.
Nizamabad	**Total: 17** Armoor, Balkonda, Bheemgal, Dharpally, Dichpally, Indalwai, Jakranpally, Mendora, Morthad, Mugpal, Mupkal, Nandipet, Navipet, Sirikonda, Vailpur, Varni, Yergatla.	**Total: 07** Bodhan, Chandur, Kotagiri, Mosra, Renjal, Rudrur, Yedapally.
Peddapalli	**Total: 10** Eligaid, Julapalli, Manthani, Mutharam Manthani, Odela, Palakurthy, Peddapalli, Ramagiri, Ramagundam, Sultanabad.	

Rajanna Sirsilla	**Total: 10** Chendurthi, Gambhiraopet, Illanthakunta, Konaraopet, Mustabad, Rudrangi, Sircilla, Thangallapalli, Vemulawada Rural, Yellareddypet.	**Total: 01** Vemulawada.
Rangareddy	**Total: 04** Chevella, Rajendranagar, Shamshabad, Shankarpalle.	**Total: 02** Chowdergudem, Kondurg.
Sangareddy	**Total: 15** Gummadidala, Hathnoora, Jinnaram, Kandi, Kangti, Kohir, Kondapur, Munipally, Narayankhed, Nyalkal, Patancheruvu, Pulkal, Raikode, Sadasivpet, Sangareddy.	**Total: 05** Jharasangam, Mogudampally, Nagalgidda, Sirgapoor, Zahirabad.
Siddipet	**Total: 12** Akkannapet, Bejjanki, Doultabad, Dubbak, Koheda, Maddur, Markook, Mirdoddi, Narayanraopet, Raipole, Siddipet Rural, Thoguta.	
Suryapet	**Total: 19** Ananthagiri, Chilkur, Chinthala palem, Garidepalli, Huzur nagar, Jajireddigudem, Kodad, Maddirala, Mattampalli, Mellachervu, Mothey, Munagala, Nadigudem, Nagaram, Nereducherla, Noothankal, Palakeedu, Penpahad, Suryapet.	
Vikarabad	**Total: 10** Bommaraspeta, Dharoor, Kodangal, Kotepally, Nawabpet, Pargi, Peddemul, Pudur, Tandur, Vikarabad.	**Total: 05** Bantwaram, Doma, Kulkacharla, Marpalle, Mominpet.
Wanaparthy	**Total: 08** Amarchintha, Atmakur, Ghanpur, Gopalpet, Pebbair, Revally, Srirangapur, Wanaparthy**.**	
Warangal Rural	**Total: 14** Atmakur, Chennaraopet, Damera, Geesugonda, Khanapur, Nadikuda, Nallabelli, Nekkonda, Parkal, Parvathagiri, Raiparthy, Sangem, Shayampet, Wardhannapet.	
Warangal Urban	**Total: 05** Dharmasagar, Hasanparthy, Inavolu, Kamalapur, Velair.	
Yadadri Bhongir	**Total: 15** Addagudur, Alair, Athmakur (M), B.Pochampally, Bhongiri, Bibinagar, Bommalaramaram, Choutuppal, Gundala, Motakondur, Mothkur, Ramannapet, Turkapalle (M), Valigonda, Yadagirigutta.	

3.7. District Wise NDVI / NDWI / VCI Status

NDVI/NDWI/VCI status as on 30/06/2019, Telangana								
S.No	**District**	**NDVI Value**	**Average NDVI**	**NDWI Value**	**Average NDWI**	**VCI (NDVI)**	**VCI (NDWI)**	**VCI Condition**
1	Adilabad	0.231	0.287	0.022	0.084	12.20	0.90	Severe
2	Bhadradri-Kothagudem	0.343	0.399	0.092	0.185	31.51	11.65	Moderate
3	Hyderabad	0.275	0.289	0.191	0.142	40.84	78.85	Normal
4	Jagtial	0.340	0.345	0.124	0.135	51.85	41.08	Mild
5	Jangaon	0.276	0.320	0.029	0.098	38.87	9.78	Moderate
6	Jayashankar-Bhupalpally	0.273	0.298	0.060	0.094	35.30	24.72	Moderate
7	Jogulamba-Gadwal	0.255	0.265	0.050	0.050	34.87	35.44	Moderate
8	Kamareddy	0.254	0.332	0.035	0.128	16.68	4.18	Severe
9	Karimnagar	0.264	0.296	0.088	0.119	37.78	33.51	Moderate
10	Khammam	0.349	0.407	0.105	0.173	28.25	20.11	Moderate
11	Komaram Bheem-Asifabad	0.243	0.269	0.041	0.099	37.93	9.07	Moderate
12	Mahabubabad	0.289	0.369	0.019	0.127	30.15	4.79	Moderate
13	Mahabubnagar	0.275	0.308	0.035	0.088	39.69	11.76	Moderate
14	Mancherial	0.282	0.279	0.078	0.087	52.94	35.26	Mild
15	Medak	0.260	0.343	0.037	0.118	26.73	4.49	Moderate
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.297	0.338	0.106	0.147	37.78	30.15	Moderate
17	Mulug	0.285	0.321	0.053	0.131	38.50	10.02	Moderate
18	Nagarkurnool	0.256	0.270	0.048	0.061	39.67	20.63	Moderate
19	Nalgonda	0.261	0.297	0.059	0.094	45.32	24.03	Mild
20	Narayanpet	0.251	0.262	0.048	0.053	41.82	38.80	Mild
21	Nirmal	0.246	0.307	0.043	0.101	23.03	13.34	Moderate
22	Nizamabad	0.236	0.307	0.025	0.107	28.11	3.42	Moderate
23	Peddapalli	0.276	0.317	0.108	0.136	29.01	33.86	Moderate
24	Rajanna-Siricilla	0.264	0.301	0.030	0.079	33.64	17.69	Moderate
25	Rangareddy	0.285	0.322	0.066	0.114	33.22	21.43	Moderate
26	Sangareddy	0.264	0.326	0.061	0.147	15.72	1.73	Severe
27	Siddipet	0.264	0.308	0.038	0.084	35.08	18.03	Moderate
28	Suryapet	0.274	0.327	0.058	0.115	35.22	17.26	Moderate
29	Vikarabad	0.263	0.320	0.049	0.130	15.02	2.90	Severe
30	Wanaparthy	0.259	0.274	0.019	0.088	41.15	5.00	Mild
31	Warangal Rural	0.274	0.333	0.029	0.111	16.19	8.60	Severe
32	Warangal Urban	0.273	0.333	0.057	0.132	24.69	14.99	Moderate
33	Yadadri-Bhongir	0.272	0.310	0.026	0.108	45.71	7.17	Mild

Table.7 District wise NDVI / NDWI / VCI Status

**Normalized Difference Vegetative Index (NDVI) Value - Current year NDVI*
**Normalized Difference Wetness Index (NDWI) Value - Current year NDWI*
**Average NDVI - Average of previous 16 years NDVI* **Average NDWI - Average of previous 16 years NDWI*
**VCI (NDVI) - Vegetation Condition Index based on NDVI* **VCI (NDWI) - Vegetation Condition Index based on NDWI*
*******NDVI/NDWI Condition* - ***VCI>=60 (Normal), VCI>=40 (Mild), VCI>=20 (Moderate), VCI<20 (Severe)***

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