SHORE LINE CHANGE ATLAS OF THE INDIAN COAST

(Volume-V)

Odisha and West Bengal



SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO Ahmedabad

August-2021

| DOCUMENT CONTROL AND DATA SHEET | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Report No. and Date | SAC/EPSA/GHCAG/GSD/ATLAS/2020/05, August 2021 | | | | |
| Title | Shoreline Change Atlas of India (Volume – V Odisha and West Bengal) | | | | |
| Type of Report | Atlas (Other documents) | | | | |
| No. of Pages, Tables, Figures, Plates | 96, 6, 2, 8 | | | | |
| No. of References | 4 | | | | |
| Authors | Project Team (As per attached list) | | | | |
| Originating Unit | GSD/GHCAG/EPSA/SAC | | | | |
| Abstract | This Atlas comprises of shoreline change maps prepared using satellite data of 2004-06 and 2014-16 time-frames on 1:25,000 scale for the entire country (Volume – V shows maps of Odisha and West Bengal). The maps show eroding, stable and accreting areas of the coast. Data used, methodology, results, area under erosion and accretion and status of coastal protection measures are briefly described. In Odisha, erosion occurred along 144 km of the coast while 99 km of the coast is under accretion, while stable coast is around 208 km. Around 831 ha of land have eroded in Odisha and 753 ha of area have accreted due to deposition of sediment. Around 34 km of the West Bengal coast is accreting, 56 km is eroding and the shoreline is stable along 67 km. Around 394 ha area of the land have eroded and about 141 ha of area have accreted in West Bengal. | | | | |
| Keywords | Shoreline change map, erosion, accretion, stable coast, coastal protection measures. | | | | |
| Security Classification | Unrestricted | | | | |
| Distribution | General | | | | |

How to cite: "Ratheesh R., Rajput P., Bhatti H, Rajawat A.S, and Rajak D.R, 2021, Shoreline Change Atlas of India-Volume V, Space Applications Centre-ISRO, Ahmedabad. Report no: SAC/EPSA/GHCAG/GSD/ATLAS/2020/05".

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MESSAGE

The Coastal Zone represents a complex environmental entity, which is in constant interaction with the marine and terrestrial processes. The coastal zone has been receiving increased attention due to the immense anthropogenic pressure and inevitable development activities related to trade and transport. The coast is bestowed with rich bio-diversity and fragile ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs that are highly sensitive to any climatic and environmental changes.

The coastal region, due to the influence of natural and anthropogenic forces and the sporadic events like cyclones undergo severe erosions leading to loss of human livelihood and crucial biodiversity besides critically damaging the coastal constructions and aesthetic quality that attracts huge economic benefits. Quantifying coastal change is essential for calculating trends in erosion, evaluating processes that shape coastal landscapes and predicting the response of coast to future storms and sea-level rise. The dynamic natures of the coast prompt for frequent monitoring and comprehending the coastal erosion activities. Space technology has been effectively deployed in identification and measurement of such activities.

Space Applications Centre (SAC) in collaboration with a large number of scientific organization & universities of the country has carried out various scientific investigation/inventory of the entire coastal zone of India using satellite data like impact of sea level rise on the Indian coastal environment, development of Coastal Zone Information System (CZIS), mapping and monitoring of coral reefs and mangroves, inventory of the coastal land use etc. One such significant work was preparation of Shoreline Change Atlas of India for the time frame 1989-91 and 2004-06.

The present Shoreline Change Atlas is an outcome of the shoreline change mapped for the entire Indian coast between the time frames of 2004-06 and 2014-16 carried out by Space Applications Centre, ISRO, Ahmedabad based on recommendation of Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) at the request of Central Water Commission, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India.

I congratulate the team of scientists for carrying out such an important study for the entire Indian coast. This study assumes greater significance in the context of planning shoreline protection measures to be constructed by various maritime States and UTs. I am sure this atlas will be highly useful not only to the coastal zone managers and to the authorities involved but also to the scientific community working in the coastal environment and climate change studies.

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FOREWORD

Coastal zone is one of the most fragile ecosystems having rich biodiversity and is characterised by constant interactions between various natural processes and human activities. Human interventions along the global coastal zones are profoundly increasing and may lead to disastrous consequences, if developmental activities are carried out with improper understanding of the coastal processes. In addition, the coastal ecosystems are also vulnerable to natural phenomena such as waves, tides, storm surges, erosion etc.

India has more than 7500 km. long coastline with diverse coastal ecosystem and hence, Coastal Zone in India, assumes its importance, more so because of high population pressure, development of various industries, spurt in recreational activities, exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, discharge of waste effluents and municipal sewage etc. The Indian shoreline is also dotted with vital coastal habitats like mangrove and coral reefs, ecological sensitive and biologically diverse regions and archaeologically and culturally important places. The natural and anthropogenic activities change the equilibrium of sediment transport along the coast and induce coastal erosion, thereby threating the valuable resources. In view of its dynamic nature, frequent monitoring of the coast is also required and that can be achieved only through satellite based methods.

In India, the use of satellite data for coastal zone studies have been initiated by Space Applications Centre (SAC), ISRO, Ahmedabad in collaboration with various scientific organisations and universities across the country. For the past 30 years, SAC has been engaged in conducting various national level programmes aimed at detailed scientific investigations and preparing inventory of the entire coastal zone of India. I am happy to know that geo-sciences team at SAC/ISRO has completed Indian coastal shoreline change analysis (for 2004-06 and 2014-16 time frames) using Resourcesat-1&2 LISS-IV data and publishing these maps in the form of an atlas in six (6) volumes.

I am sure, this 6-volume atlas will be useful to the scientific community and decision makers in investigating the coastal challenges as well as for taking appropriate actions to protect the Indian coast, which will go a long way in conserving the coastal environment of the country. I would like to place on record my deep appreciation for all those scientists and support staff, who have made contributions for the successful execution of this project.

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 16 August 2021

(एन एम देसाई) / (N M Desai) निदेशक / Director



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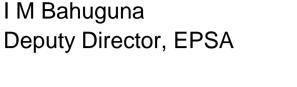


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PREFACE

Coastal regions of the world undergo a continuous process of erosion & accretion due to natural reasons and anthropogenic as well. The climatic change and consequently the rise in sea level is likely to be one of the major factors causing coastal erosion and accretion in the near future. The risks and hazards arising due to coastal erosion have raised a serious concern for the Indian coastal regions too, as a large population survives on the economy of its resources. Coastal erosion and accretion are reflected as the shift in the shoreline. Hence, a systematic and repetitive inventory and monitoring of shoreline change are the prerequisite for a proper coastal management and forms the baseline data to carry out coastal protection measures by the maritime States and Union Territories besides its use by the scientific community.

Space Applications Centre (ISRO) had brought out Atlas of maps showing shoreline changes for the entire Indian coast between time frame 1989-1991 and 2004-2006 at 1:25,000 scale. The project was funded by Coastal Management Directorate, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi. Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (apex body concerned with planning of coastal protection measures at the national level in India) requested Space Applications Centre to update the existing shoreline change maps using recent satellite data (2014-16 time frame) for assessing status of coastal erosion. The mapping has been completed at 1:25,000 scale using IRS LISS IV data and changes in shoreline have been brought out between 2004-06 and 2014-16 time frame.

The atlas also shows location and type of coastal protection measures taken up by maritime states and UTs based on the data provided. The atlas has been brought out in six volumes covering the entire Indian coastline. Six volumes contain 618 maps prepared covering 7549 km of the Indian coastline. The maps suggest that about 1144 km is under erosion, 1084 km is under accretion and 5321 km of the coastline has been observed showing no change.

I congratulate the entire team specially Mr. Ratheesh Ramakrishnan, Scientist SF and Mrs. Preeti Rajput, Scientist SD of Space Applications Centre, ISRO Ahmedabad.

> Im Balup of (I M Bahuguna)



SUMMARY

Shoreline is a dynamic geomorphological entity that coincides with the physical interface of land and ocean. The shoreline responds to the coastal processes exerted by waves, tides, nearshore currents and the resultant sediment transport and the pressure exerted by anthropogenic influences. The equilibrium in the sediment supply gets disturbed due to either natural phenomena or human intervention causing shoreline changes. The shoreline changes are attributed as erosion (accretion), where the shoreline shift landwards (seawards). The change in shoreline positions are of essential importance to the coastal scientists, engineers and managements, where the shoreline change information is required in the design of any sustainable management plans.

Coastal erosion ails threat to the life and livelihood along the shoreline, destroying settlements and infrastructures like road and pose major hazard to the ecologically sensitive habitats like mangroves and turtle nesting grounds. Coastal erosion, as in other maritime countries, is a serious problem along the Indian coast. India forms a peninsula and has a long coast on its east and west regions with varied coastal processes dominating the coastal dynamics. The Indian coast is relentlessly modified by the mounting development activities along the coastal region, which under improper management at times leads to severe coastal erosion.

Inventory related to coastal erosion are a pre-requisite in understanding the coastal dynamics of the region. Planning measures for sustainable development along the coastal region require a systematic inventory of shoreline changes. In this view, Space Applications Centre in collaboration with Central Water Commission, mapped the shoreline changes for the time frame 1989-91 and 2004-06 on 1:25, 000 scale for the entire Indian coast based on multidate remote sensing data in GIS environment. The database were then used to generate A3 size Shoreline Change Atlas of all the maritime states of India. Central Water Commission requested to update the existing shoreline change maps (1989-91 & 2004-06 time-frame) using the satellite data of 2014-16 timeframe. The major objective was to prepare digital shoreline change atlas on 1:25, 000 scale in GIS environment using the shoreline delineated for the time-frame 2004-06 and 2014-16, depict and quantify shoreline changes as eroding/accreting/stable, show status of shoreline protection measures taken by respective states.

Assessment of shoreline change using satellite images have gained its applicability owing to the synoptic observations covering a large spatial scale and its availability in temporal domain. LISS-4 images of 2014-16 (on board Resourcesat-2) and 2004-06 (on board IRS P6) time-frames

have been used to delineate the shoreline for entire Indian coast. The high tide line (HTL) is considered as the shoreline and on-screen digitization of the HTL has been carried out based on the geomorphic indicators.

The shoreline change status along 7549 km of the Indian coast is assessed that excludes river/creek mouths. About 1144 km of the Indian coast is under erosion, while 1084 km of the coast is accreting and the coastline is observed to be stable along 5321 km. The Indian coastal region have in total lost around 3680 ha of land due to erosion whereas around 4042 ha of area have been gained due to accretion. West Bengal coast is having around 35 percentage of its coast under erosion, which is the largest among the Indian coastal state and percentage of shoreline under accretion is the largest for Andhra Pradesh state (26%). Percentage of stable coast is largest along the Gujarat coast (87%) followed by the Lakshadweep Islands (82%), while more than 57 percentage of the West Bengal coast is under either erosion or accretion. A long coastal stretch to the northern Andhra Pradesh coast is eroding whereas a long coastal stretch along the Saurashtra coast of Gujarat is stable in nature.

The major natural processes involved in the coastal erosion are the wave induced erosion and littoral drift. Alongshore shift of inlets are observed due to growth of spits and erosion at the other side and is dominant at Chilika inlet, Odisha and Mulki-Pavanje Estuary, Karnataka. The processes of longshore sediment transport occurring naturally along the coasts are highly altered by the constructions of breakwaters and have triggered coastal erosion due to obstruction of the littoral drift. Sand mining and land reclamation are the other anthropogenic activities altering the sediment dynamics and triggering coastal erosion. Andaman and Nicobar Island is observed to have critical shoreline changes, where the coast is regaining the equilibrium after the subsidence, uplift and erosion due to tsunami associated with the 2004 mega earthquake. The inventory along with current status of coastal protection measures taken up by concerned state departments has been used to prepare a Shoreline Change Atlas of the Indian Coast.

The baseline data are aimed towards initiating appropriate action by concerned Maritime states and UTs besides use by the scientific community as well decision makers of the country. The Atlas shall function as a reference material to obtain information on the status of shoreline changes during 2004-06 and 2014-16 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.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The coastal zone is in constant interaction between various natural processes and human activities that leads to a modification of its geomorphology. Coastal zone in India assumes its importance due the presence of fragile ecosystems and its interaction with anthropogenic activities. The coast is also subjected to exploitation of natural resources and is used as a medium for discharge of waste effluent and municipal sewages. The coastal regions are also overburdened with mounting developmental activities, increasing load on harbours, spurt in recreational activities and above all petroleum exploration activities.

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. The equilibrium in the sediment supply is fairly maintained by the coastal geomorphic environment. However, sometimes this equilibrium gets disturbed due to either natural phenomena or human intervention. Natural phenomenon like intense wave activities during monsoon, cyclones and changes in river mouth during flood conditions contributes towards disrupting the equilibrium, while construction of coastal structures like breakwaters, dam construction in the rivers are the human interventions

India has a long shoreline of about 7500 km including its island territories. The destruction and loss of land due to erosion is a severe problem, particularly for a country like India facing an increased population growth. Erosion of the coastal region poses a major threat not only to the human population, but also to the vital coastal ecosystem. The dynamic interaction between nearshore features and the hydrodynamics of the region, termed as coastal processes, determines the stability of the adjacent shoreline. Moreover, various developments along the coast enhance the changes in the shoreline. Indian coast forms a peninsula and has a long coast on its east and west regions with varied coastal processes dominating the coastal dynamics. These include tide-

dominated regions along the northern parts of the west coast, open coast with high wave energy along the southern parts of the west coast, strong longshore sediment transport along the southern parts of the east coast and the coast strongly influenced with river discharges along the northern parts of the east coast. The coastal geomorphology and the land-use pattern along the Indian coast also show a varied range, which includes coral reefs, mangrove belts, tidal mudflats, rocky coasts, wide sandy beaches and deltaic and bay environments.

The Indian coast is relentlessly modified by the mounting development activities along the coastal region, which under improper management at times leads to severe coastal erosion. Management plans with proper understanding of the coastal processes and coastal dynamics are needed to achieve sustainable development along the coastal region, where planning measures have to be taken up at the national level. Inventory related to coastal erosion are a pre-requisite in understanding the coastal dynamics of the region. Planning measures for sustainable development along the coastal region require a systematic inventory of shoreline changes occurring along the entire Indian coast on 1:25,000 scale. Space Applications Centre, along with Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) (apex body concerned with planning of coastal protection measures at the national level in India) have brought out shoreline change atlas (SAC, 2014 and Rajawat et al, 2015). The atlas depicts the shoreline changes for the time-frame 1989-1991 (using SPOT-1/2 HRV1-MLA) and 2004-2006 (using IRS-P6 LISSIV), that was mapped on 1: 25,000 scale for the entire Indian coast.

Coastal Management Directorate, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi have requested to update the existing shoreline change maps (1989-91 & 2004-06 time-frame) using recent satellite data (2014-16 time-frame) for assessing coastal\ erosion. CPDAC recommended the need for preparation of Shoreline Change Atlas of the Indian coast showing information related to coastal erosion derived from satellite data and protection measures undertaken by all maritime states of India. It is in this context, Space Applications Centre in collaboration with Central Water Commission, have mapped the shoreline for the time-frame 2014-16 on 1:25, 000 scale for the entire Indian coast based on LISS-IV images of 2014-16 in GIS environment. The information is

catalogued as per Survey of India topographical map indexing which is 1:25000 Scale.

The major objective is to prepare digital shoreline change atlas on 1:25, 000 scale in GIS environment using the shoreline delineated for the time-frame 2004-06 and 2014-16. The atlas shall 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 objectives are:

- i) To prepare shoreline database of 2014-16 time-frame for all the maritime states and UT.
- ii) To quantify and classify the shoreline as shoreline under erosion, stable and accretion for entire Indian coast by integrating shoreline using database of 2004-06 and 2014-16 period.
- iii) To integrate the information on coastal erosion and shoreline protection measures of all the maritime states and UT of India in GIS environment.
- iv) To generate Six Volumes of A-3 size coloured Coastal Atlas of India (Volume I covering Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Volume II covering Maharashtra & Goa, Volume III covering Karnataka & Kerala, Volume IV covering Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry & Andhra Pradesh, Volume V covering Odisha & West Bengal and Volume VI covering Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar).

2. DATA USED

High tidal line is demarcated using IRS-P6 LISSIV data of 2004-06 period and Resourcesat-2 LISS-IV data of 2014-16 time-frame procured from NRSC. The LISS-IV is a multispectral (three-VNIR-band) push-broom camera having a spatial resolution of 5.8m with a swath of 23.9km for IRS-P6 and 70km for Rescourcesat-2. Both the satellites orbits in a sun-synchronous orbit at an altitude of 817km with a 5-day revisit cycle.

Detailed list of the satellite data used is given in the Annexure-III. In few cases where suitable data were not available, the data of nearest time-frame was used. Shoreline changes are computed with respect to the spatial changes in the Highest High Tide Line. The status of coastal protection measures taken up by maritime states and UTs was provided through Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi. These were prepared in spatial format and were put in the GIS database.

DATABASE Standards

Satellite images of Resourcesat LISS-IV, having a spatial resolution of 5 m is used for both 2004-06 and 2014-16 time frame. Geometric projection for the images are set to UTM (Standard LANDSAT projection for Indian region). Image to image rectifications are carried out with an overlap error less than 1 pixel.

The vector layers are projected in polyconic projection system, with a planimetric accuracy of 6.25 m and weed tolerance of 3.125 m. Onscreen digitization are carried out in 1:12,500 scale. "State" and "year" attributes are created for the high tide line digitised using the satellite images.

3. METHODOLOGY

We have undertaken following steps to prepare shoreline change atlas:

- i. LISS-IV images of 2014-16 (on board Resourcesat-2) and 2004-06 (on board IRS P6) time-frames have been used to delineate the shoreline for entire Indian coast. LANDSAT orthorectified products are used as base map. Image to image co-registration is carried out on LISS-IV images of both time-frames to bring the data set to same geo-reference with an error of +/- 1 pixel.
- ii. High tide line (HTL) is considered as the shoreline. On-screen digitization of the HTL has been carried out based on the geomorphic indicators (NCSCM, 2015). Image interpretation keys based on Nayak et al (1991) is used to identify the geomorphic indicators to delineate the HTL.
- iii. The HTL is prepared for all maritime states and Union territories of India on 1:25,000 scale. The 1°X1° grid consists of 8X8 rectangular grids or cells. Each rectangular grid or cell represents one Survey of India (SOI) topographic area on 1:25,000 scale.
- iv. Limited 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.
- v. Accuracy Assessment: Classification as well as planimetric accuracy of the maps was assessed while carrying out the fieldwork. 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 SOI standard.
- vi. Spatial layer for habitation (as point feature) and, rail and road (as line features) are taken from CZIS database.
- vii. Spatial analysis techniques are used to compute the spatial shift among the HTL of different time frame.
- viii. Polygons for areas under erosion and accretion were created.

- ix. 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). Areas with no changes were consider as stable.
- x. A table containing the length of eroding, accreting and stable coast along with the area of erosion and accretion for each SOI grid has been generated for the maritime state and U.T.
- xi. Shoreline protection measures have been depicted as per the information provided by the maritime State/UT agencies through Central Water Commission.
- xii. A standard map composition and layout were finalised and have been used for final map composition of each map.
- xiii. Final maps depicting shoreline changes were utilized for preparing shoreline change Atlas of the Indian coast (Six Volumes). Volume I covers Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Volume II covers Maharashtra & Goa, Volume III covers Karnataka & Kerala, Volume IV covers Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Andhra Pradesh, Volume V covers Odisha & West Bengal and Volume VI covers Lakshadweep & Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4. RESULTS

The shoreline change maps of Odisha and West Bengal coasts at each SOI grid at 1:25000 scale are given in Section-II.

Odisha

The Odisha coast extends from 18° 56' N to 21° 38' N and 84° 41' E to 87° 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. 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. 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 has its importance owing to the turtle nesting grounds. The delta region constitute major mangrove habitat at Bhitarkanika and Gahirmatha at the estuarine mouth of Brahmani-Baiterani confluence. Vast stretches of subtidal mudflats are observed from the Dhamra River to Chandipur along northern parts of the Odisha coast.

Shoreline change analysis is carried out along 451 km of the Odisha coast. The change analysis have avoided the coastal segments at major ports and harbours. Erosion have occurred along 144 km of the coast while 99 km of the coast is under accretion. Stable coast of Odisha is observed for around 208 km. Figure 1 shows the shoreline change status of Odisha coast. A large area of around 831 ha of land have eroded during the time frame of analysis and nearly about 753 ha of area have been accreted due to deposition of sediment. Details of erosion/accretion status at each SOI grid is given in Table 1.

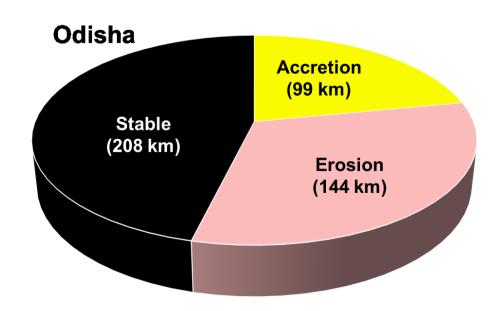


Figure 1: Shoreline change status of Odisha

The Odisha coast is classified into three sectors based on the coastal geomorphology and district boundary. The southern Odisha coast constitute of the districts Ganjam and Puri. The districts of Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara and Bhadrak are the districts within the deltaic region. The northern part comprises of Baleshwar District.

The southern sector have eroding coastal length of about 57 km. The coast have accreted along 30 km while 112 km of the coastal length have remained stable. Plate 1 shows the shoreline change to the west and east coast of Gopalpur port (74A15SE). Significant change happened along the spit at the Chilika Lake mouth (74E10NW), where the southern spit have grown over 2.5 km northwards and huge erosion happened to the northern spit, that have eroded to around 4.5 km northwards. Plate 2 shows the shoreline changes along the Chilika spit. A long coastal stretch from the north of Gopalpur port (74A15SE) to Prayagi (74E03NE), from Konark (74I01SW) to Abadan (74I01NE) are under erosion. Coastal erosions are observed at Remayapetta (74A16NW), at Puri (74E13SW), to the north of Bhargavi River (74E13SE) and to the south of Devi River (74I05NW).

The delta region of Odisha have undergone severe erosion with around 70 km of the coast is under erosion. Around 33 km of the coast is accreting and 69 km of the coast is stable in nature. Severe erosion happened along a long coast of around 33 km to the north of Hansura River (73L14SW) to the mouth of Maipura River (73P02NW). Plate 3 shows the severe erosion along the coast at Uttampur (73L14SW). The spit between Sharabedi (73L08SE) and Jatadhartanda (73L12NW) and spit to the north of Mahanadi River (73L11SE and 73L15SW) are observed to be under sever erosion.

In the northern sector, accretion length exceeds both the erosion and stable length. Accretion happened along 35 km of the coast whereas erosion is along 17 km and stable coast is along 28 km. Plate 4 shows the accretion along the southern bank of Panchpara River (73O02SW). The coast to the north of Burhubalang River (73O03NW), and to the south of Subnarekha River (73O06SW) is under erosion.

Table 1: Mapsheet-wise results of shoreline changes for 2004-06 and 2014-16 time-frame for Odisha coast

| Serial No. | Mapsheet No. | Erosion Area (in ha) | Erosion Length (in km) | Accretion Area (in ha) | Accretion Length (in km) | Stable Length (in km) | Total Length (in km) |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 73O06SE | 20.49 | 3.06 | 17.98 | 4.21 | 0.94 | 8.20 |
| 2 | 73006SW | 21.09 | 2.48 | 75.71 | 9.83 | 0.00 | 12.31 |
| 3 | 73002SE | 8.15 | 2.58 | 47.89 | 10.46 | 2.23 | 15.28 |
| 4 | 73002SW | 2.28 | 0.31 | 42.64 | 2.36 | 0.00 | 2.67 |
| 5 | 73O03NW | 15.15 | 3.63 | 12.10 | 4.70 | 5.22 | 13.56 |
| 6 | 73K15NE | 2.50 | 1.77 | 1.99 | 0.94 | 5.13 | 7.84 |
| 7 | 73K15SE | 4.56 | 3.55 | 4.08 | 2.55 | 6.45 | 12.56 |
| 8 | 73K15SW | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.17 | 4.17 |
| 9 | 73K16NW | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.27 | 11.27 |
| 10 | 73K16SW | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.76 | 14.76 |
| 11 | 73L13NE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.84 | 15.84 |
| 12 | 73L13NW | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| 13 | 73L13SE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.78 | 12.78 |
| 14 | 73P02NW | 20.27 | 5.69 | 36.48 | 5.35 | 0.00 | 11.04 |
| 15 | 73L14NE | 69.10 | 10.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.65 | 15.13 |
| 16 | 73L14SE | 38.97 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 |
| 17 | 73L14SW | 134.19 | 12.77 | 12.48 | 2.13 | 0.47 | 15.36 |
| 18 | 73L15NW | 0.76 | 0.49 | 110.24 | 7.89 | 1.32 | 9.69 |
| 19 | 73L11NE | 1.64 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.22 | 2.04 |
| 20 | 73L15SW | 74.25 | 8.78 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 8.94 |
| 21 | 73L11SE | 10.78 | 3.21 | 20.19 | 2.41 | 5.22 | 10.84 |
| 22 | 73L12NE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.39 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 1.80 |
| 23 | 73L12NW | 75.29 | 10.44 | 78.20 | 8.53 | 2.26 | 21.22 |
| 24 | 73L08NE | 0.95 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 1.20 |
| 25 | 73L08SE | 38.87 | 9.73 | 50.54 | 4.74 | 0.00 | 14.47 |
| 26 | 74I05NE | 5.42 | 1.85 | 0.83 | 0.28 | 1.66 | 3.79 |
| 27 | 74105NW | 29.97 | 3.91 | 17.67 | 4.16 | 5.98 | 14.04 |
| 28 | 74I01NE | 8.72 | 7.38 | 9.09 | 2.09 | 2.63 | 12.10 |
| 29 | 74E09SE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.87 | 1.27 | 5.06 | 6.33 |
| 30 | 74E13SW | 2.19 | 1.97 | 0.97 | 0.74 | 11.18 | 13.89 |
| 31 | 74I01SE | 1.34 | 2.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 2.26 |
| 32 | 74E13SE | 4.08 | 4.09 | 2.13 | 1.04 | 9.06 | 14.20 |
| 33 | 74I01SW | 6.47 | 4.62 | 1.15 | 0.62 | 6.80 | 12.03 |
| 34 | 74E06NE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.54 | 2.13 | 6.77 | 8.90 |
| 35 | 74E10NW | 145.48 | 8.02 | 79.92 | 4.74 | 4.14 | 16.89 |
| 36 | 74E10NE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.66 | 3.52 | 4.38 | 7.90 |
| 37 | 74E02SE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.15 | 4.15 |
| 38 | 74E06SW | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.80 | 15.80 |
| 39 | 74E06SE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.68 | 5.68 |
| 40 | 74E03NW | 20.16 | 5.60 | 14.28 | 2.32 | 0.00 | 7.92 |
| 41 | 74E03NE | 7.59 | 5.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.39 | 12.37 |
| 42 | 74A15SE | 32.47 | 4.68 | 49.04 | 5.21 | 2.14 | 12.03 |
| 43 | 74E03SW | 21.50 | 6.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.52 | 8.03 |
| 44 | 74A16NW | 4.56 | 1.78 | 8.16 | 2.12 | 10.57 | 14.46 |
| 45 | 74A16NE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.64 | 3.64 |
| 46 | 74A16SW | 2.11 | 0.00 | 2.15 | 0.47 | 5.52 | 5.99 |
| | Total | 831.4 | 143.6 | 753.5 | 98.8 | 208.2 | 450.5 |

West Bengal

The West Bengal coast extends from 21° 36' N to 21° 56' N and 87° 27' E to 89° 8' E. The land—sea boundary of the Purba Medinipur district is wave dominated and is relatively less indented with characterized 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. The Sundarban area is fed with numerous rivers, which form network of creeks. These are affected by the daily tides. Many small sandy islands and mudflats mark the river channels and the coast and most of them are completely inundated during high tide. The mangroves in the West Bengal coast mainly colonies in the Sundarban area, which forms the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangroves of the world.

Shoreline change analysis is carried out along 157 km of the West Bengal coast. The change analysis have avoided the coastal segments at major ports and harbours. The West Bengal coast is eroding along 56 km and accretion is along 34 km, while the shoreline is stable along 67 km. Figure 2 shows the shoreline change status of West Bengal coast. An area of around 394 ha of the land have eroded and about 141 ha of area have been accreted deposition of due sediment. Details of to erosion/accretion status at each SOI grid is given in Table 2.

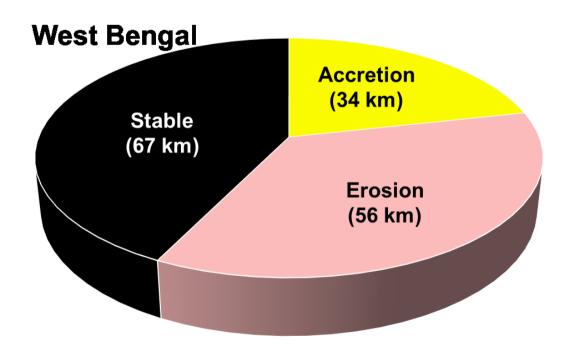


Figure 2: Shoreline change status of West Bengal

Shoreline change analysis of West Bengal is carried out by dividing the shoreline into two based on the coastal geomorphology and district administrative boundary; the western part comprising of the Purba Medinipur District and the eastern part comprising the South 24 Parganas District. Coastal erosion happened along 26 km of the Purba Medinipur District. Accretion is along 20 km and 19 km of the coast is under stable condition. The coast at Jaldha (73O10NW) is under severe erosion as shown in Plate 5. Along this sector, the coast at Gadadhapur (73O06SE), the southern coast of Champa River mouth (73O10NW), a long stretch of coast at Dadanpatra (73O10NE), the coast near Masjidpur (73O13SW) and small coastal segments at Alichak, Pachuria and Sastimall (73O13SE) are under erosion.

The coastal erosion at South 24 Parganas District is along 31 km while accretion is along 14 km and 48 km of the coast is stable in nature. Severe erosion happened at Rasrur (79C02NW), that have made the shoreline to shift around 200 m towards land (Plate 6). Plate 7 shows the erosion of spit to the southern bank of the river Muri Ganga (79C02NE) and Plate 8 shows the erosion at Mahisani (79C02SE). A long stretch of coast from Bada Ganga (79C02NE) to Mahisani (79C02SE) is under erosion. The spit at Haripur (79C06SW) have undergone significant changes leading to series of eroding and accreting beaches. The coastal erosion at South 24 Parganas District are also observed along Mandirtala (79C01SW), Beguakhali (79C02NW), Lakshmipur (79C06SW) and near Sitarampur (79C06NE and 79C06SE).

Table 2: Mapsheet-wise results of shoreline changes for 2004-06 and 2014-16 time-frame for West Bengal coast

| Serial No. | Mapsheet No. | Erosion Area (in | Erosion Length (in | Accretion Area (in | Accretion Length (in | Stable Length | Total Length |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | ha) | km) | ha) | km) | (in km) | (in km) |
| 1 | 79C01NE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| 2 | 73013SW | 15.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.34 | 1.34 |
| 3 | 73013SE | 15.01 | 4.10 | 17.61 | 4.57 | 7.66 | 16.34 |
| 4 | 79C01SW | 1.33 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.31 | 14.42 |
| 5 | 79C01SE | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.23 | 1.23 |
| 6 | 79C05SE | 1.37 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.20 | 4.62 |
| 7 | 73O10NW | 62.77 | 9.05 | 7.79 | 1.40 | 0.39 | 10.83 |
| 8 | 73O10NE | 21.79 | 8.06 | 14.62 | 5.96 | 1.25 | 15.27 |
| 9 | 73O14NW | 3.94 | 2.59 | 35.31 | 8.27 | 4.86 | 15.72 |
| 10 | 79C02NW | 129.26 | 10.04 | 24.48 | 5.37 | 8.23 | 23.64 |
| 11 | 79C02NE | 81.97 | 9.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 9.97 |
| 12 | 79C06NW | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.37 | 4.37 |
| 13 | 79C06NE | 19.37 | 2.95 | 2.58 | 0.77 | 7.14 | 10.87 |
| 14 | 73006SE | 8.84 | 1.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 2.15 |
| 15 | 73O10SW | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.32 | 3.33 |
| 16 | 79C02SE | 7.98 | 3.00 | 3.45 | 0.84 | 3.19 | 7.03 |
| 17 | 79C06SW | 19.00 | 3.43 | 18.82 | 3.80 | 3.50 | 10.73 |
| 18 | 79C06SE | 5.20 | 0.18 | 16.52 | 2.92 | 2.32 | 5.42 |
| | Total | 393.7 | 56.3 | 141.2 | 33.9 | 67.2 | 157.4 |

5. END USE

Coastal management plans require a proper understanding of the coastal processes and coastal dynamics to achieve a sustainable development along the coastal region. The inventory of shoreline change is the pre-requisite in understanding the dynamics of the coastal region. As the Indian coastal regions are modified by mounting development activities, an improper management at times shall lead to severe coastal erosion. Planning measures for sustainable development along the coastal region require a systematic inventory of shoreline changes occurring along the entire Indian coast on 1: 25,000 scale.

The Atlas can be used as a reference material for obtaining information on status of shoreline changes during 2004-06 and 2014-16 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 Management 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to place on record our deep sense of gratitude to Shri Shri N. M. Desai, Director, Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad for supporting this as an important activity. We are highly grateful to Dr. Raj Kumar, Director, NRSC, Hyderabad for providing guidance, encouragement and support for this work. We are thankful to Dr. I. M. Bahuguna, Deputy Director, Earth, Ocean, Atmosphere, Planetary Sciences and Applications Area (EPSA) and Dr. R. P. Singh Group Director, Geo-Sciences, Hydrology, Cryosphere Sciences & Applications Group (GHCAG) for coordinating the work of preparation of these Atlases.

We express special thanks to the Chairman and Members of Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) for necessary support. We express deep gratefulness to the Director, Coastal Management Directorate, Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Resources for his full support for this work and in organizing collection of coastal protection measures data from all the maritime States and U.T. of India.

We are highly grateful to the quality check team Shri T.V.R Murthy, Shri J.G Patel, Shri R.J Bhanderi, Shri B.P Rathore and Shri Manish Parmar for meticulously checking the shoreline change database and giving invaluable suggestion towards improving the same. We express our sincere gratitude to Ms. Savita Kumari and Ms. Anupama Sahoo for helping us in the map composition and database management.

Project team Shoreline Change Atlas

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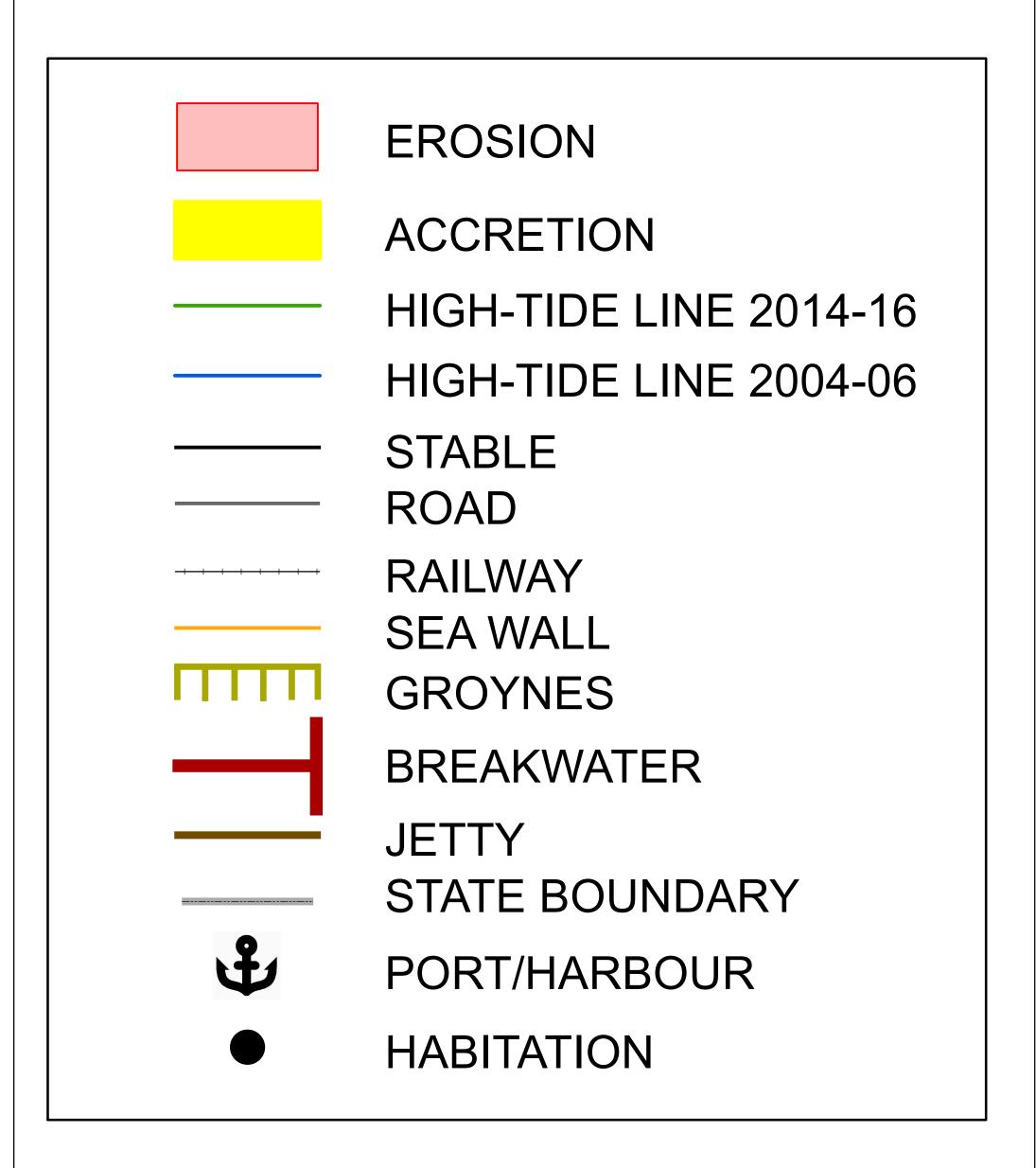
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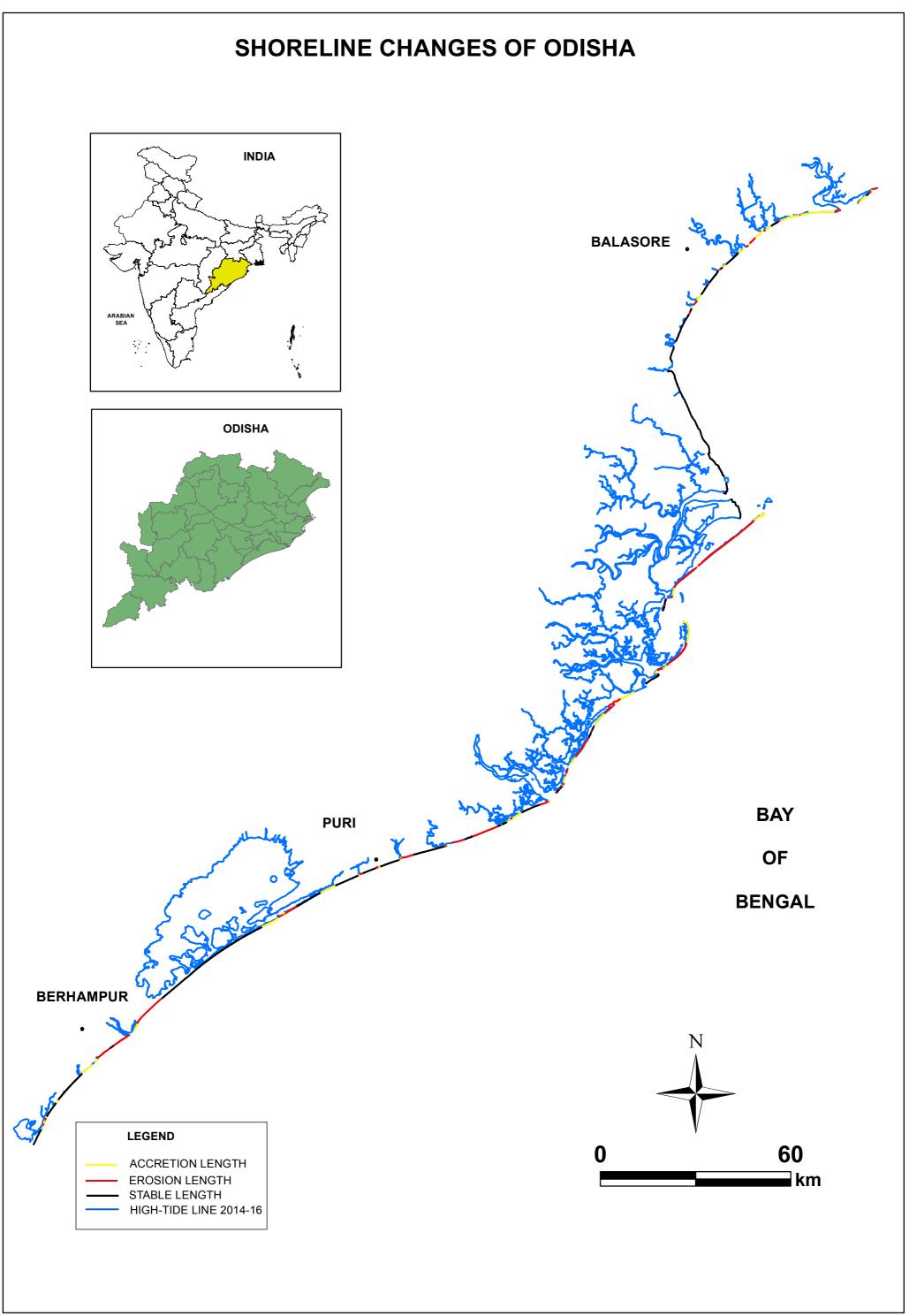
SAC, 2014, Shore Line Change Atlas of the Indian Coast, Six volumes, SAC/EPSA/GSAG/GSD/A/01/14, May, 2014

COMPLETE LEGEND TO SHORELINE CHANGE MAPS



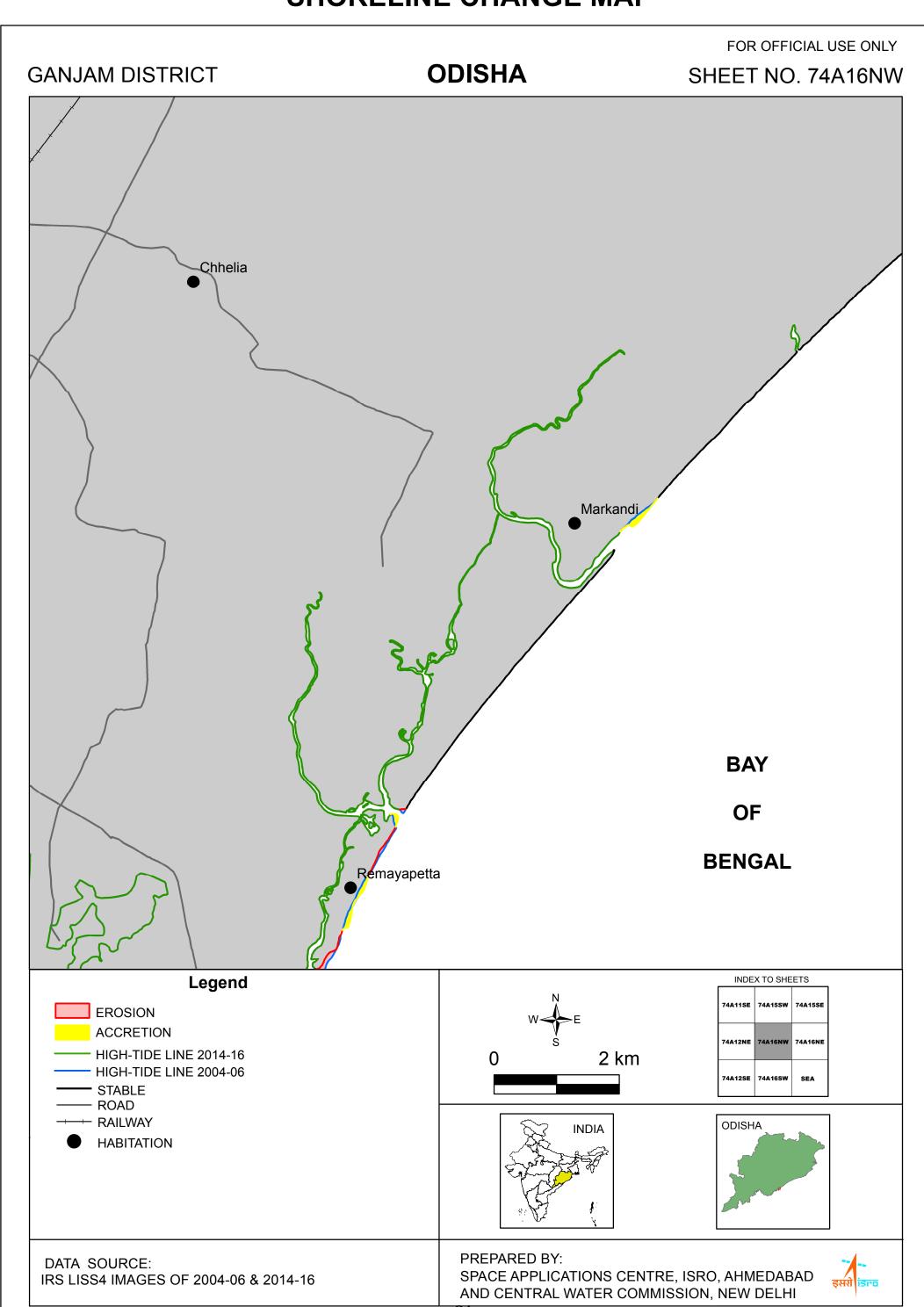
SHORELINE CHANGE MAPS ODISHA

INDEX MAP OF ODISHA INDIA 73002SW 73002SE 73006SW **BALASORE** 73K15NE 73003NW 73K15SW 73K15SE 73K16NW 73K16SW 73L13NW 73L13NE **ODISHA** 73L14SW 73L14SE 73L08NE 73 12NW 73L12NE **BAY** 74101NE 74105NW 74105NE OF **PURI** 74E09SE 74E13SW 74E13SE 74I01SW 74I01SE **BENGAL** 74E06NE 74E10NW 74E10NE 74E02SE 74E06SW 74E06SE BERHAMPUR 74E03NE 74A15SE 74E03SW 74A16NW 74A16NE 60 74A16SW 18

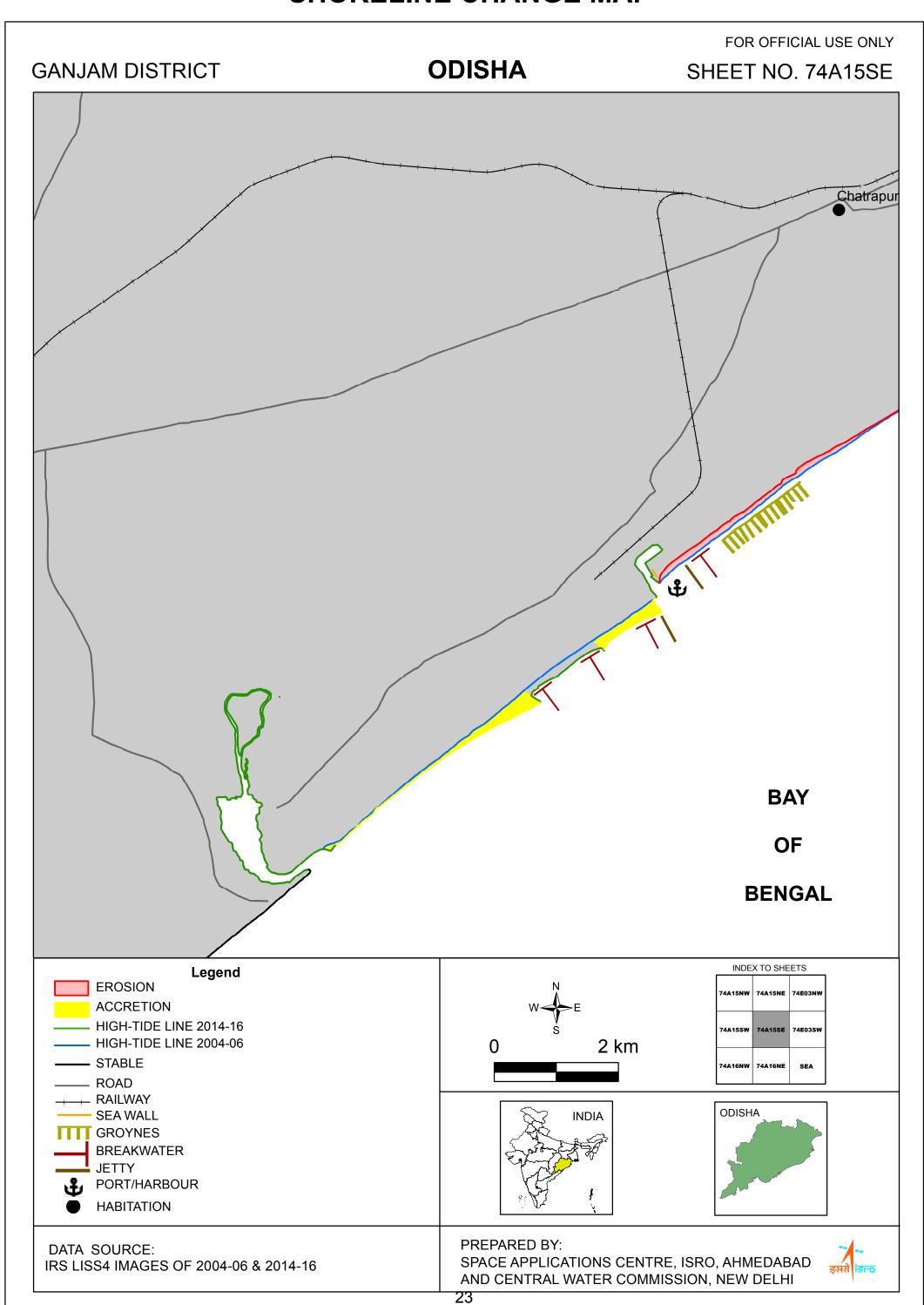


FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 74A16SW **GANJAM DISTRICT ODISHA** Bahuda River ANDHRA PRADESH **BAY** OF **BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS **EROSION ACCRETION** 74A12SE 74A16SW 2 km HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 0 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 **STABLE ROAD** ODISHA INDIA STATE BOUNDARY **HABITATION** PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

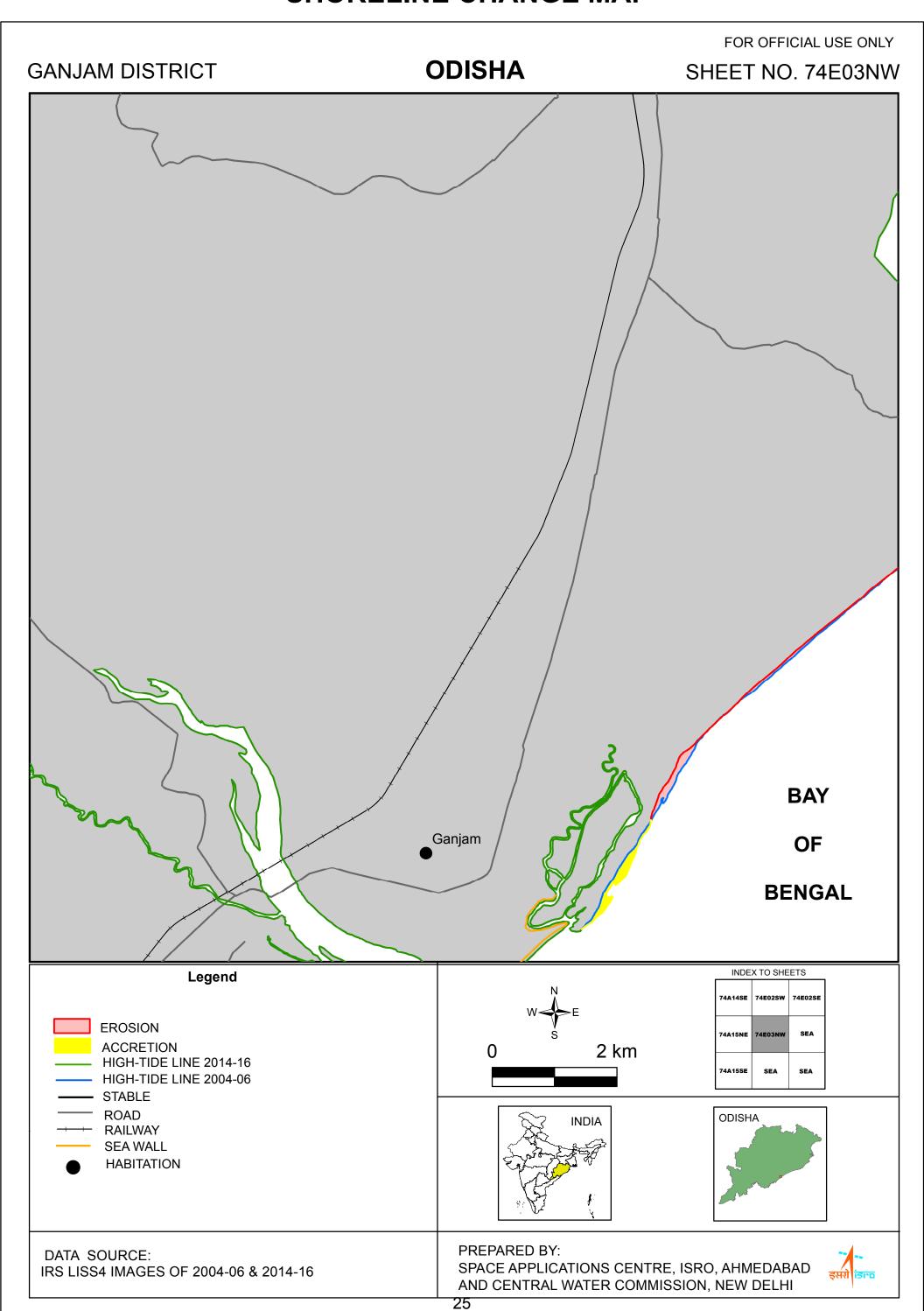
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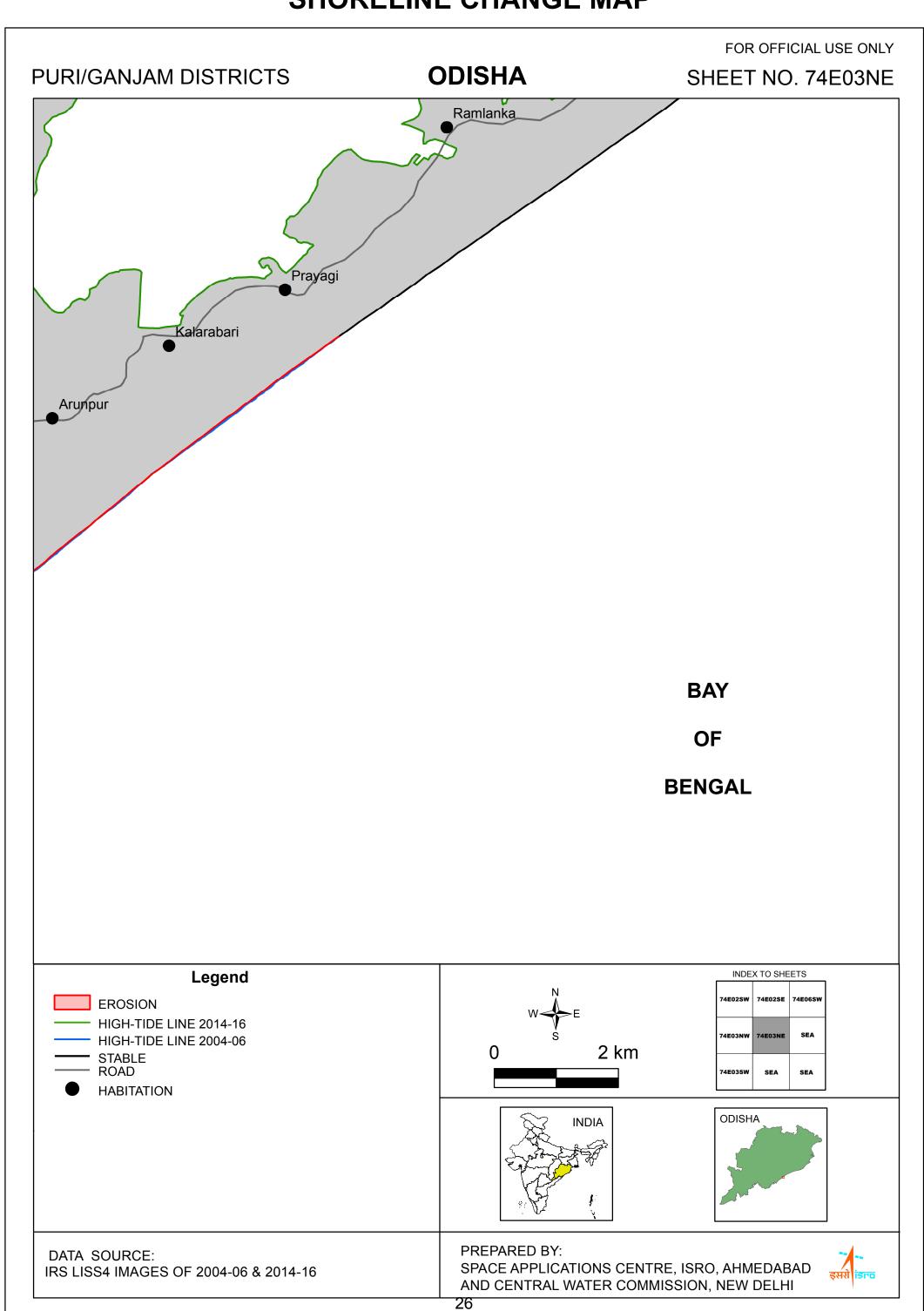


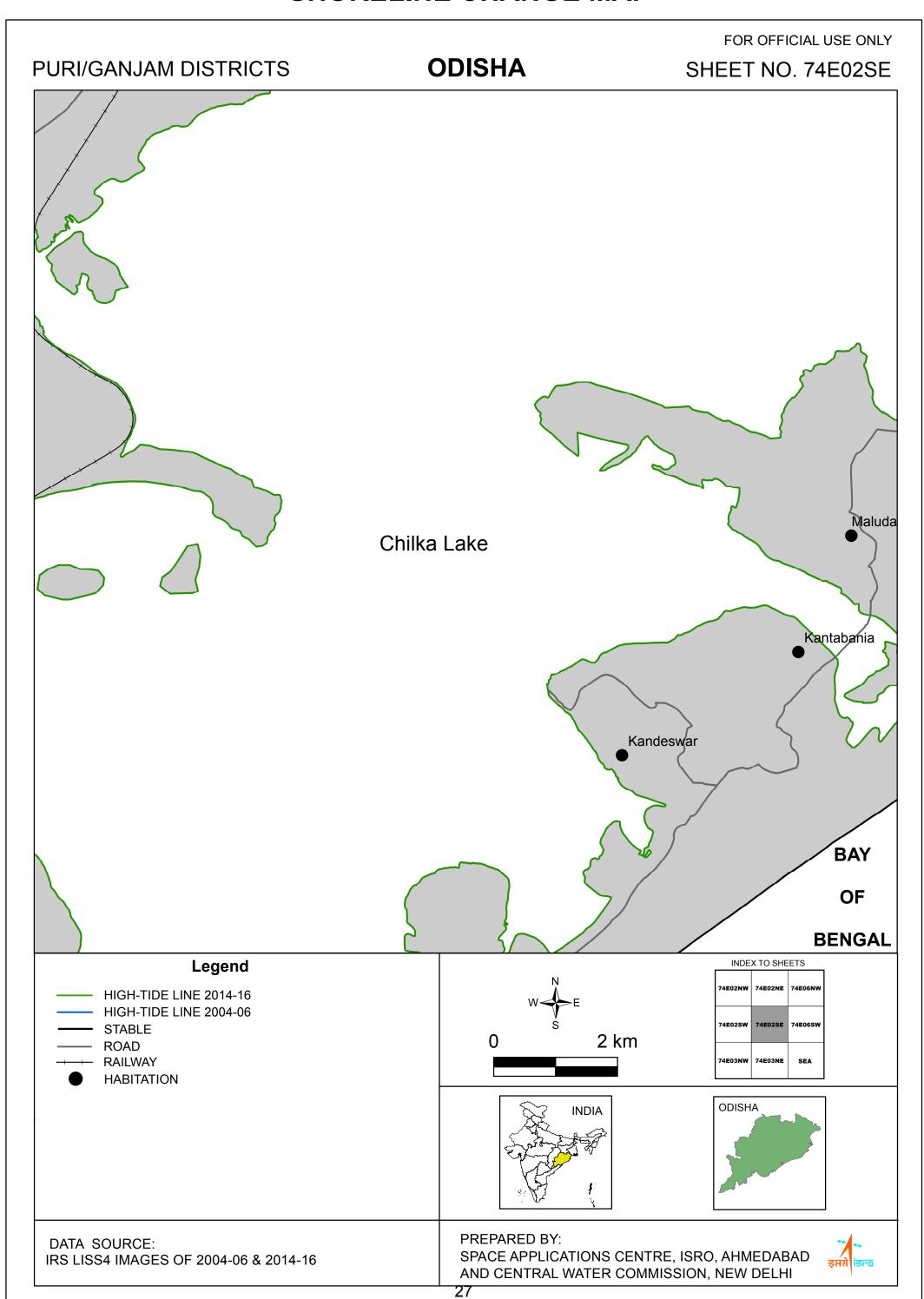
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **ODISHA GANJAM DISTRICT** SHEET NO. 74A16NE Baksipalli **BAY** OF **BENGAL** INDEX TO SHEETS Legend HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 74A16NW 74A16NE STABLE 2 km **ROAD** 74A16SW **HABITATION** ODISHA INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

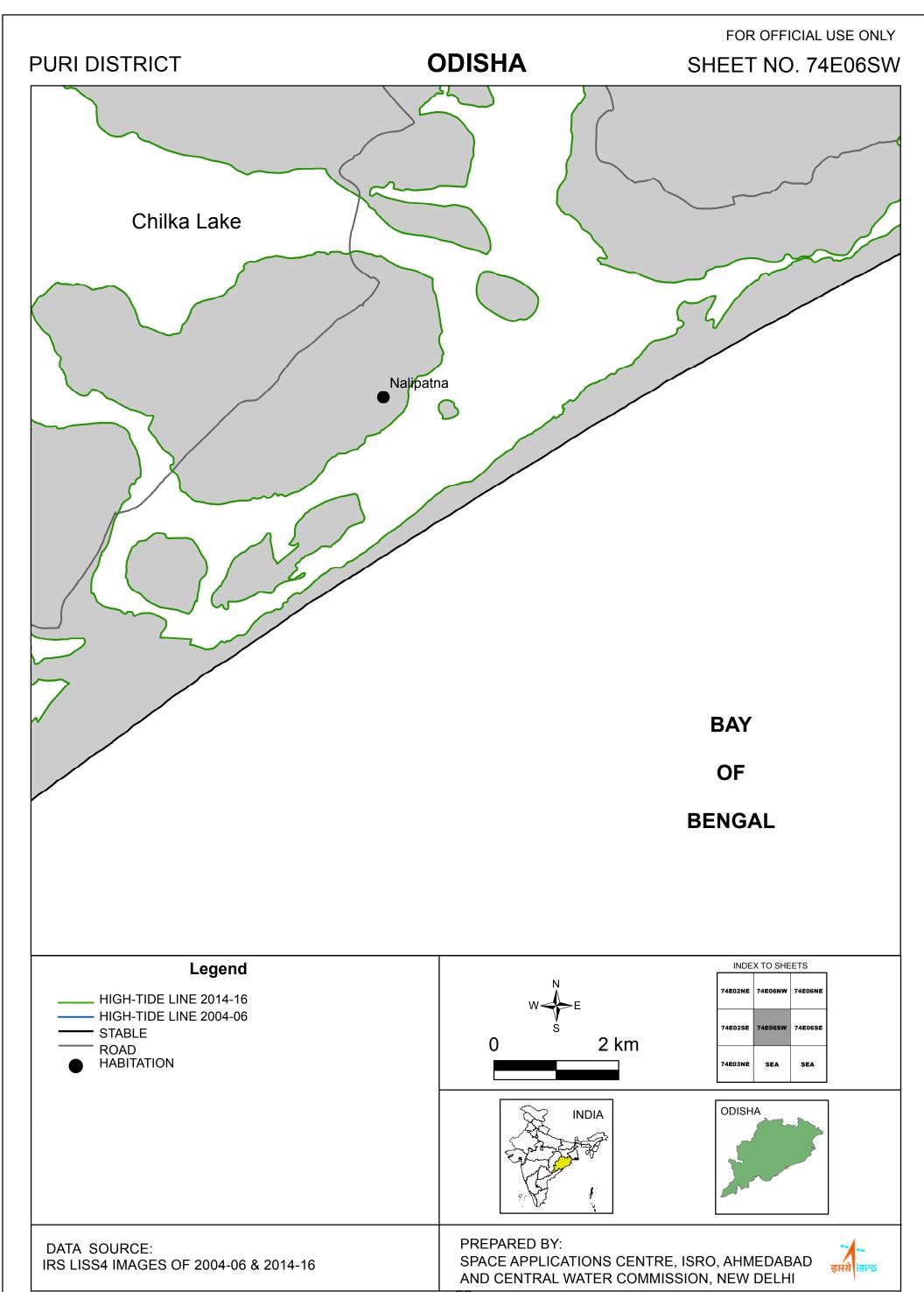


FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **ODISHA GANJAM DISTRICT** SHEET NO. 74E03SW Rushikulya River Naliyanuagan **BAY OF BENGAL** INDEX TO SHEETS Legend FROSION HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 74A15SE STABLE 2 km 0 ROAD **RAILWAY** 74A16NE SEA SEA WALL GROYNES ODISHA INDIA **HABITATION** PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI 24

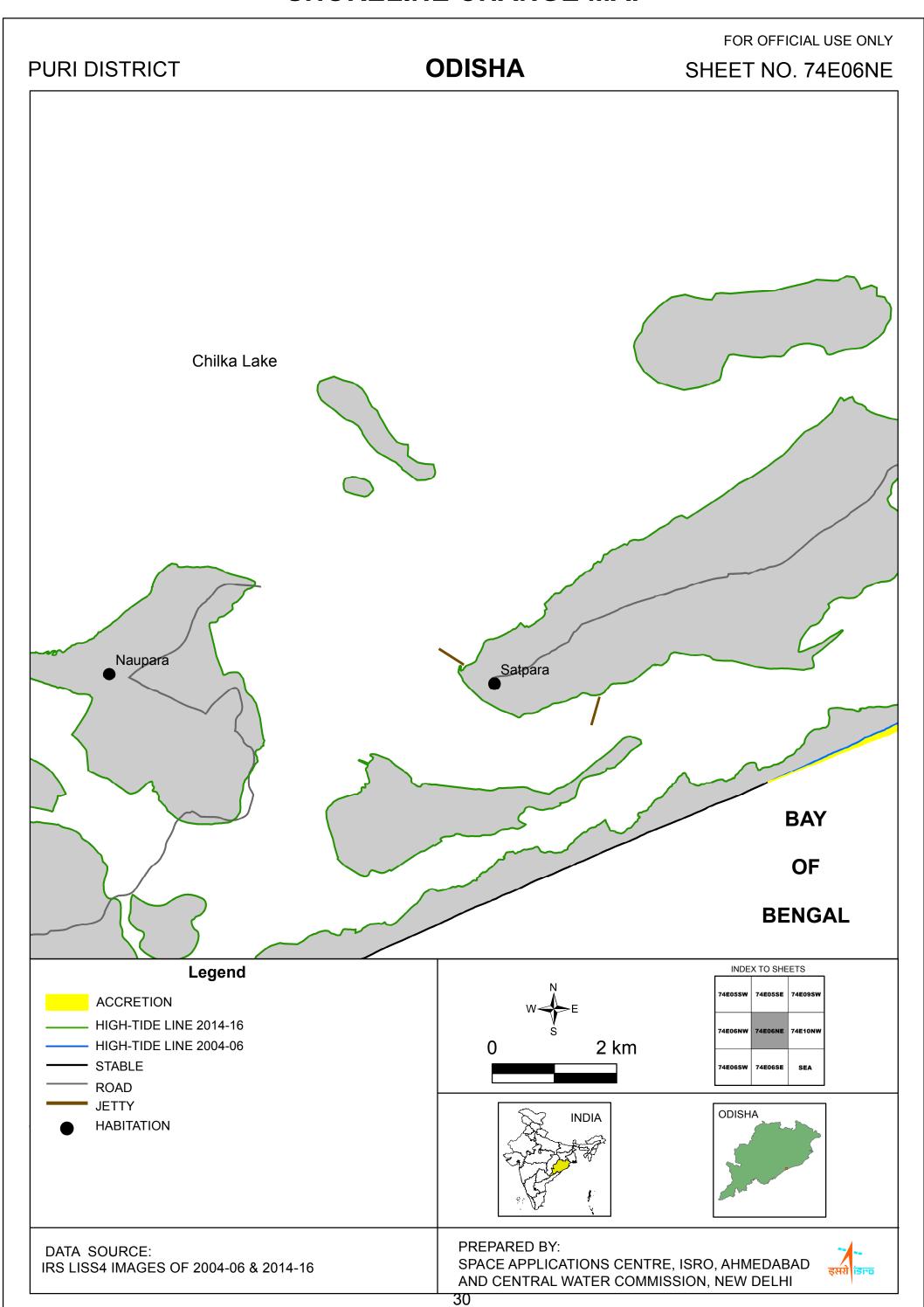


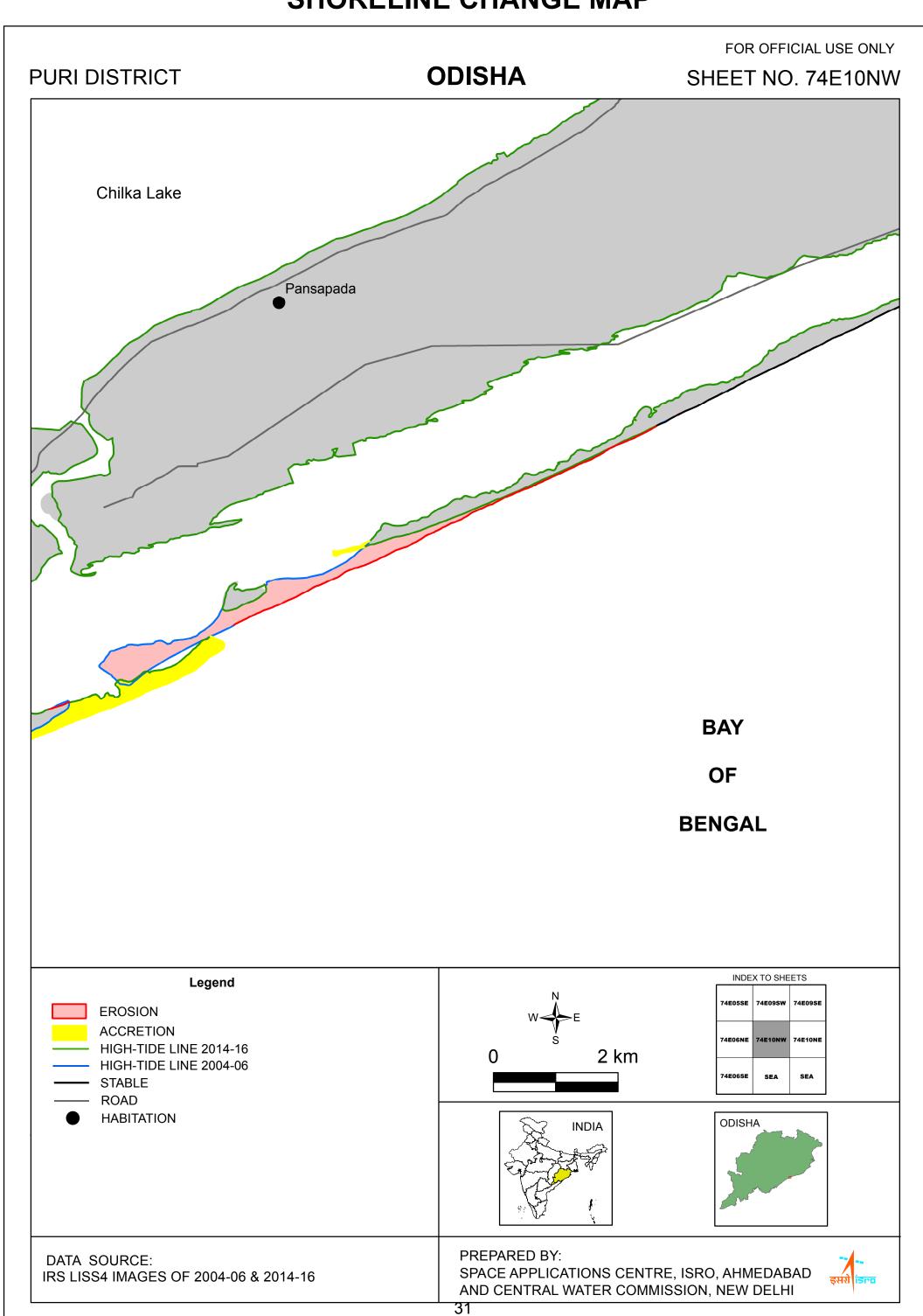




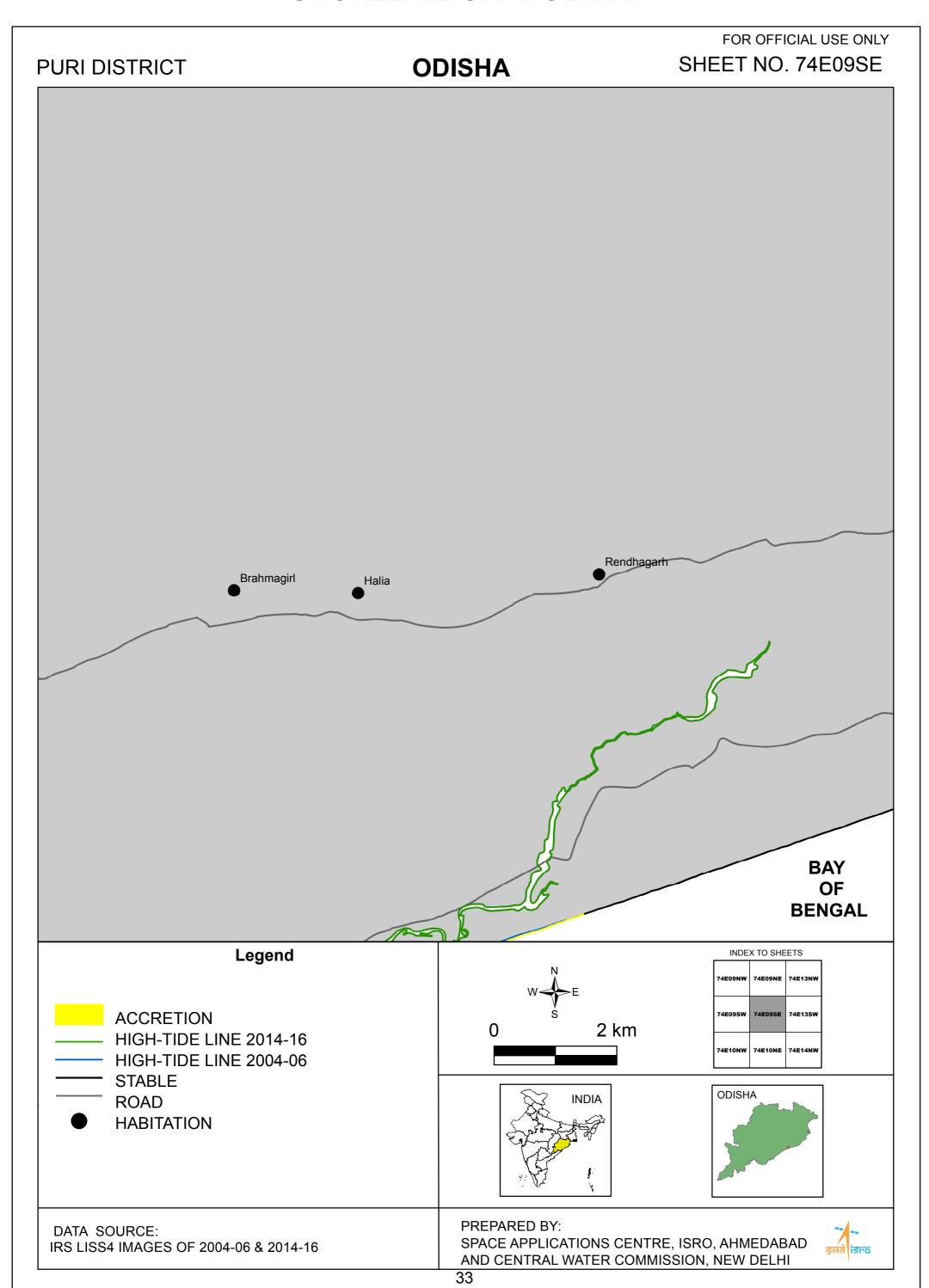


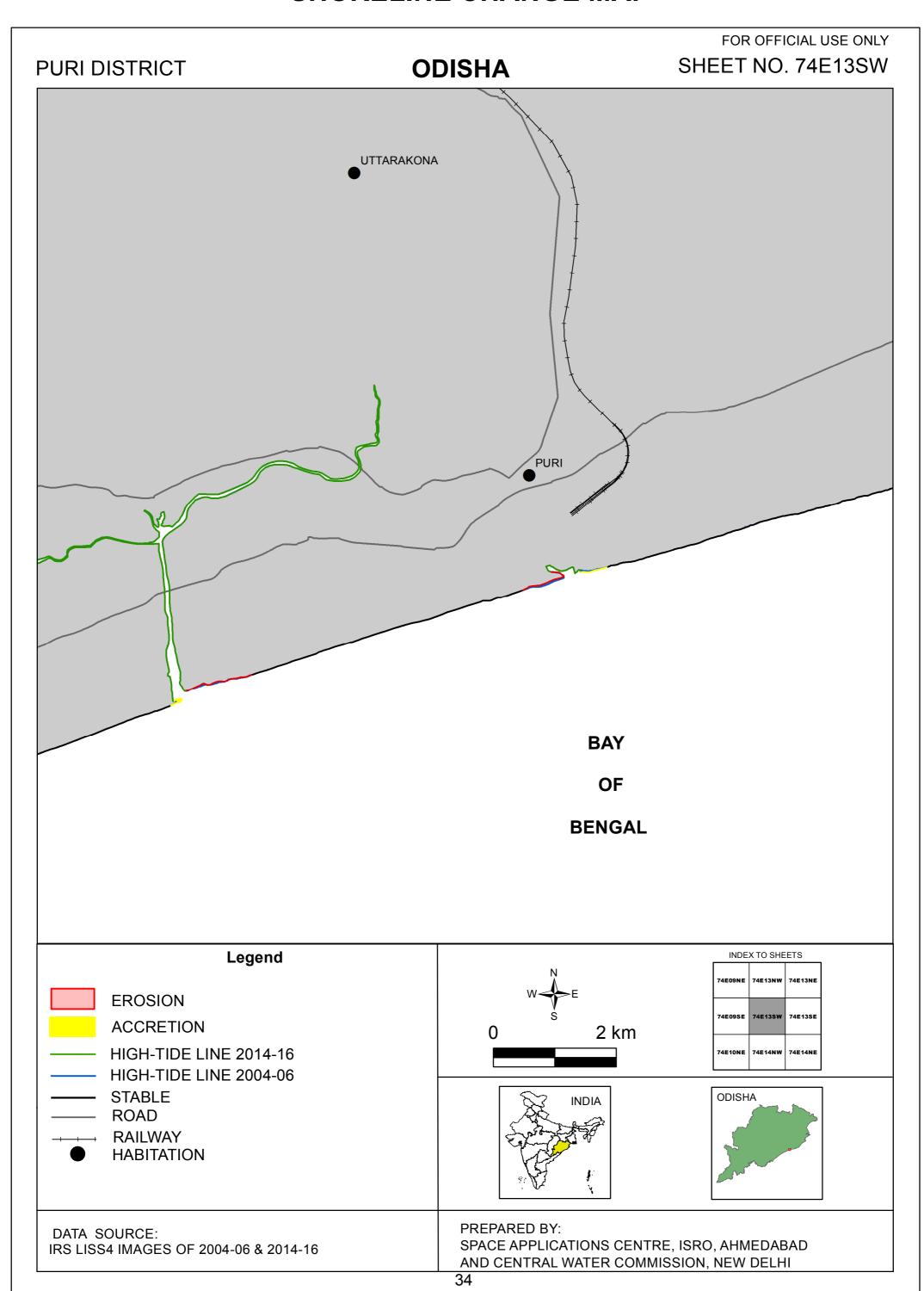
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **ODISHA PURI DISTRICT** SHEET NO. 74E06SE Chilka Lake **BAY** OF **BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 74E06SW STABLE 2 km ODISHA INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

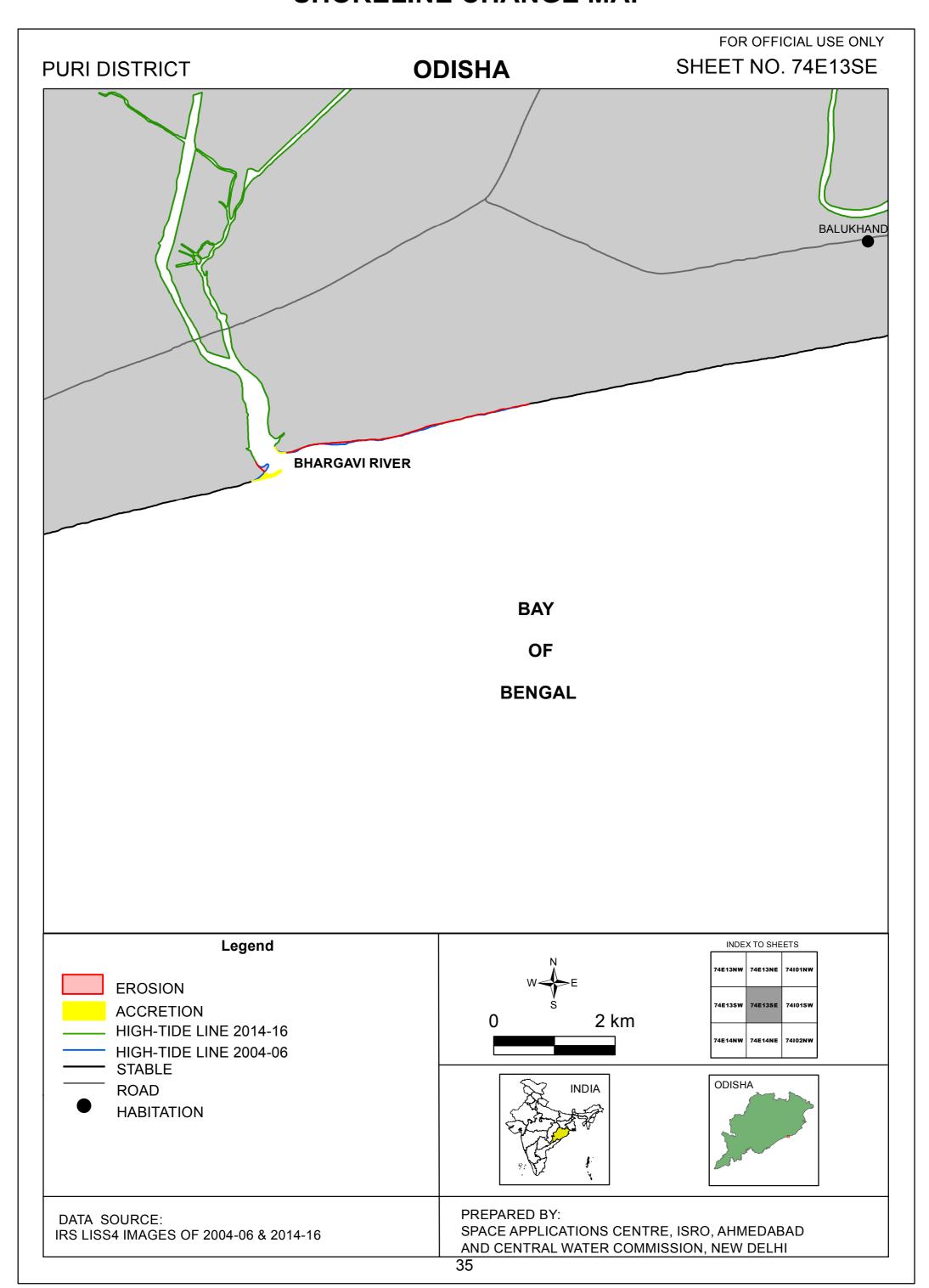




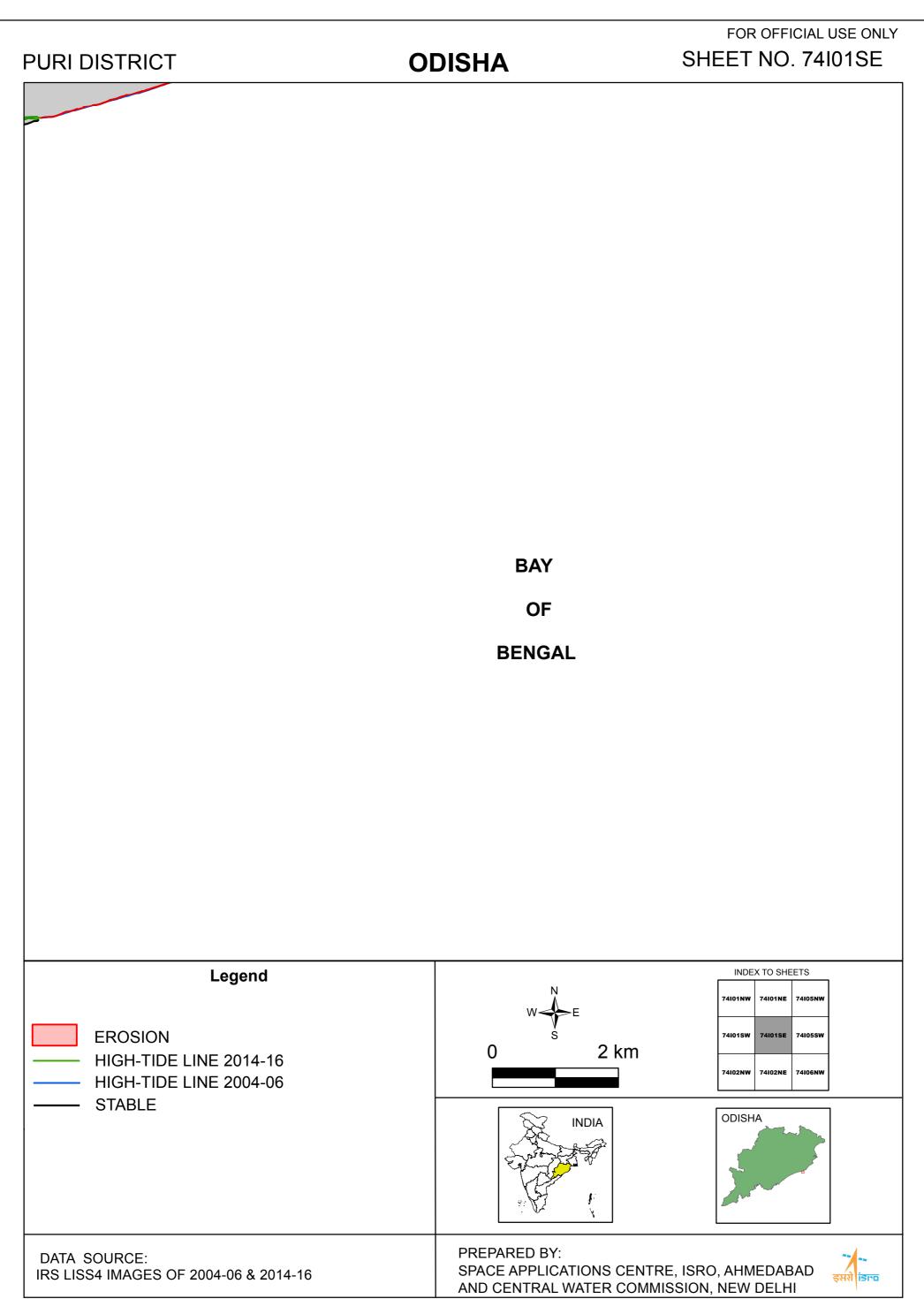
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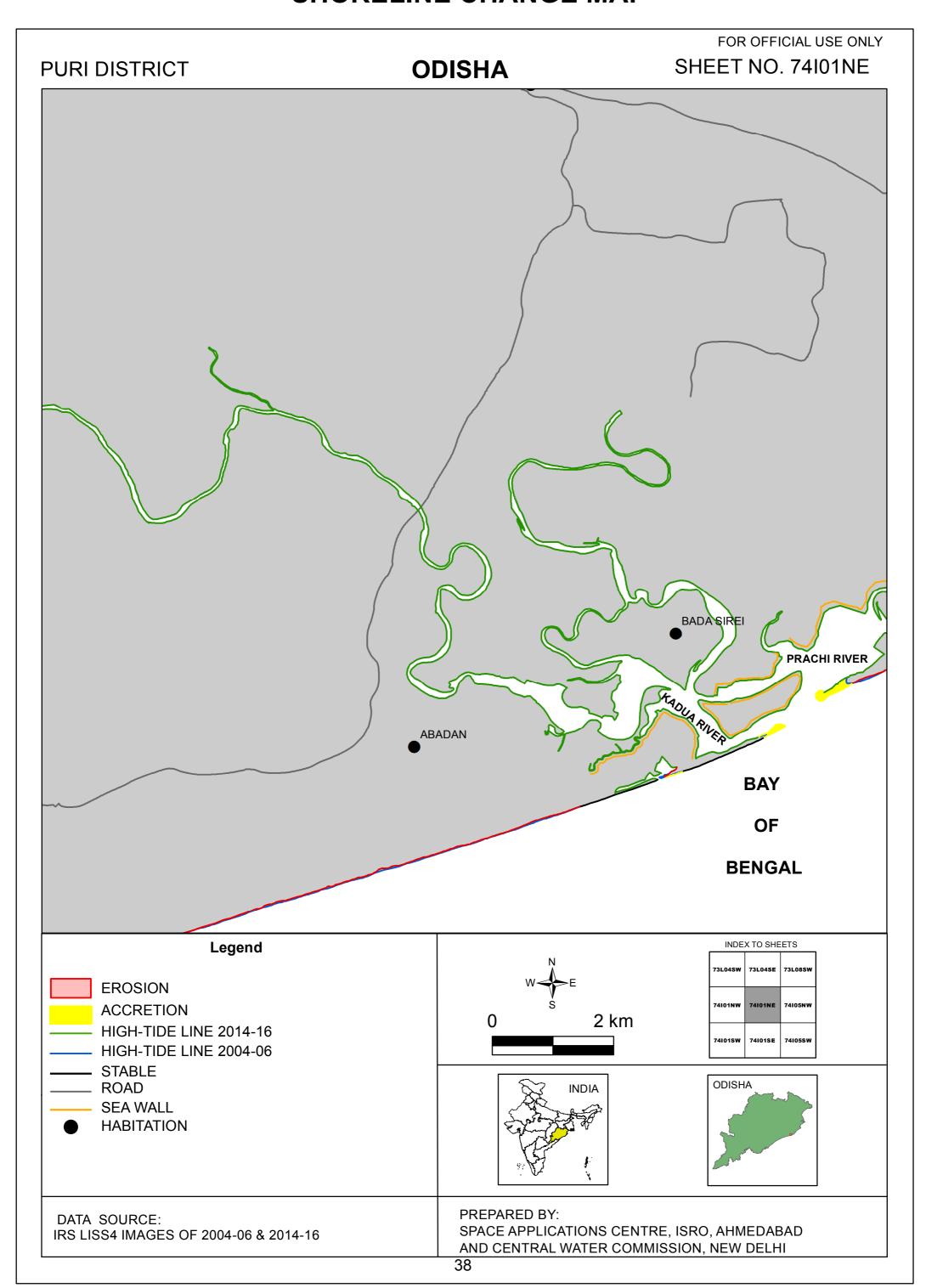


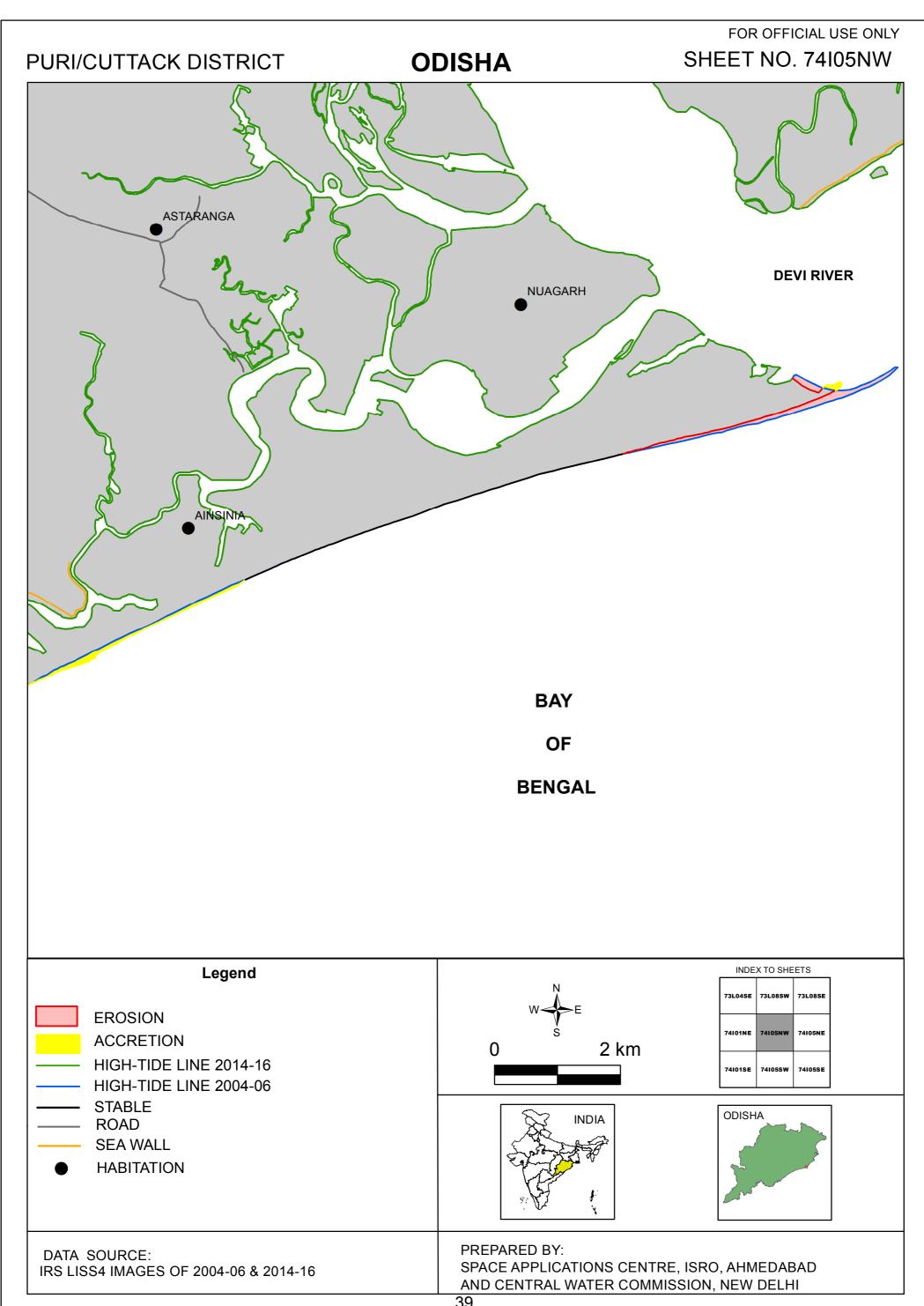




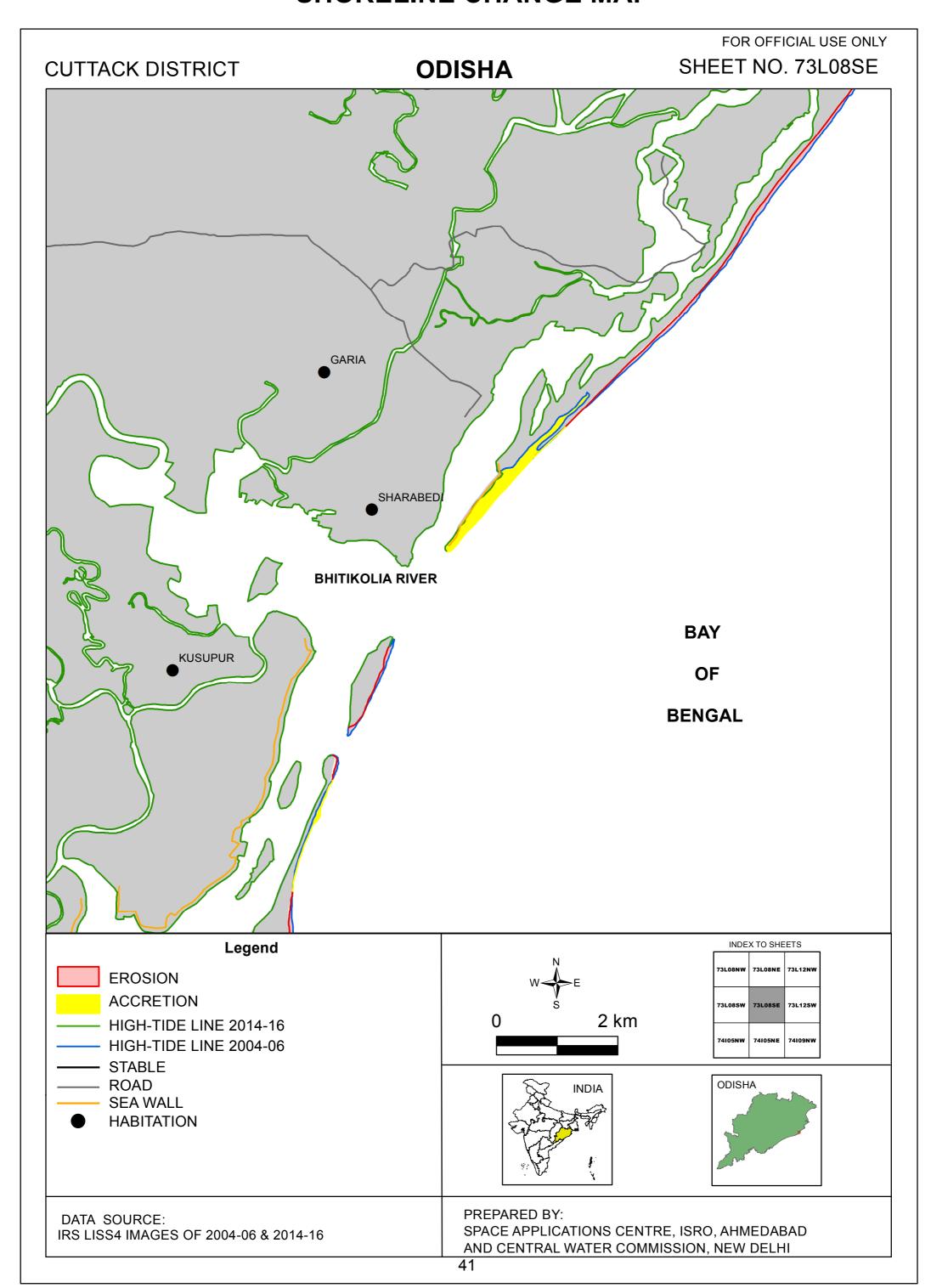
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 74I01SW **PURI DISTRICT ODISHA** Konark **KUSHBHADRA RIVER BAY OF BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS **EROSION ACCRETION** 74E13SE 74I01SW 2 km HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 - STABLE ODISHA **ROAD** INDIA **SEA WALL JETTY** PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI 36

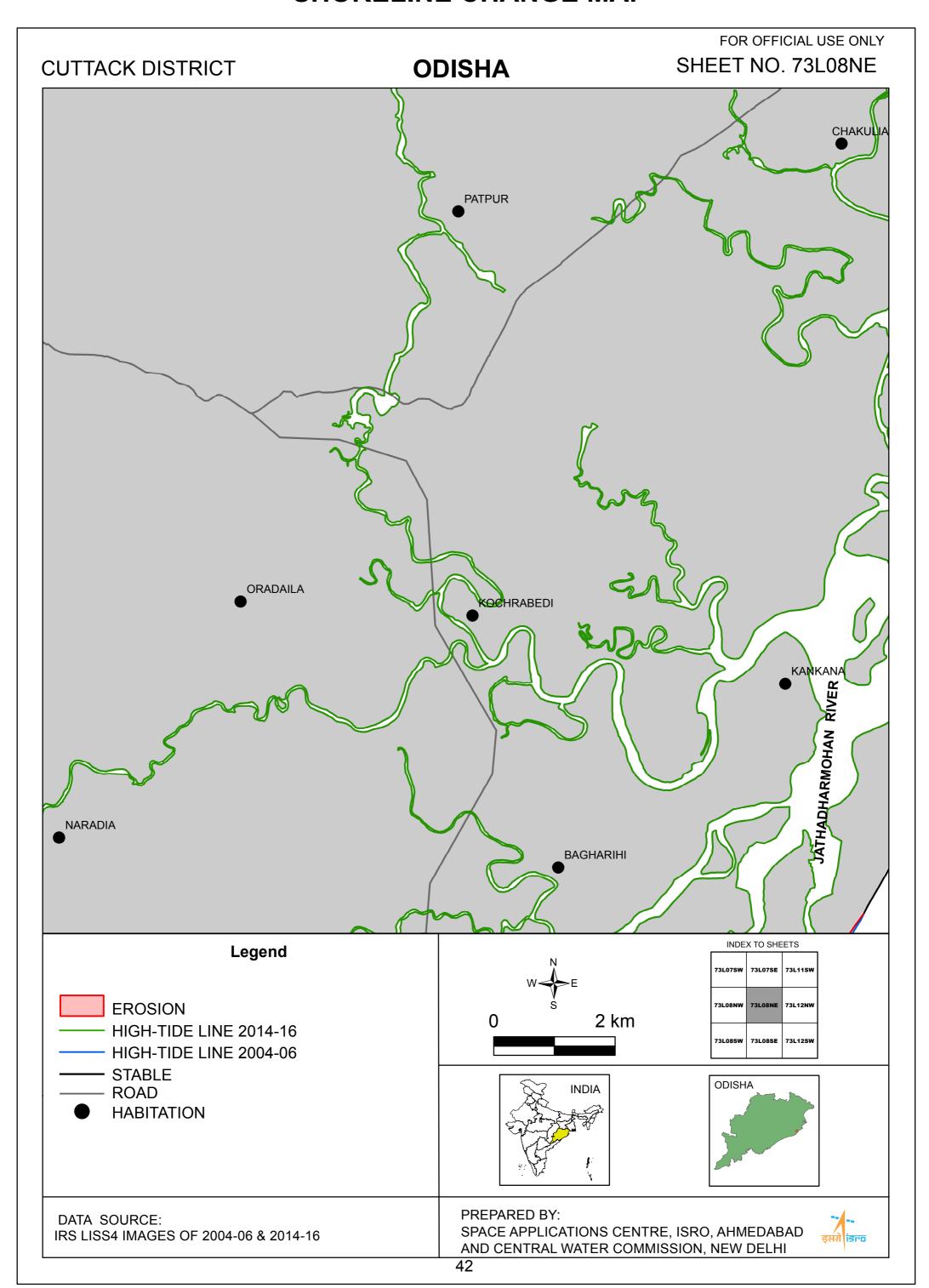


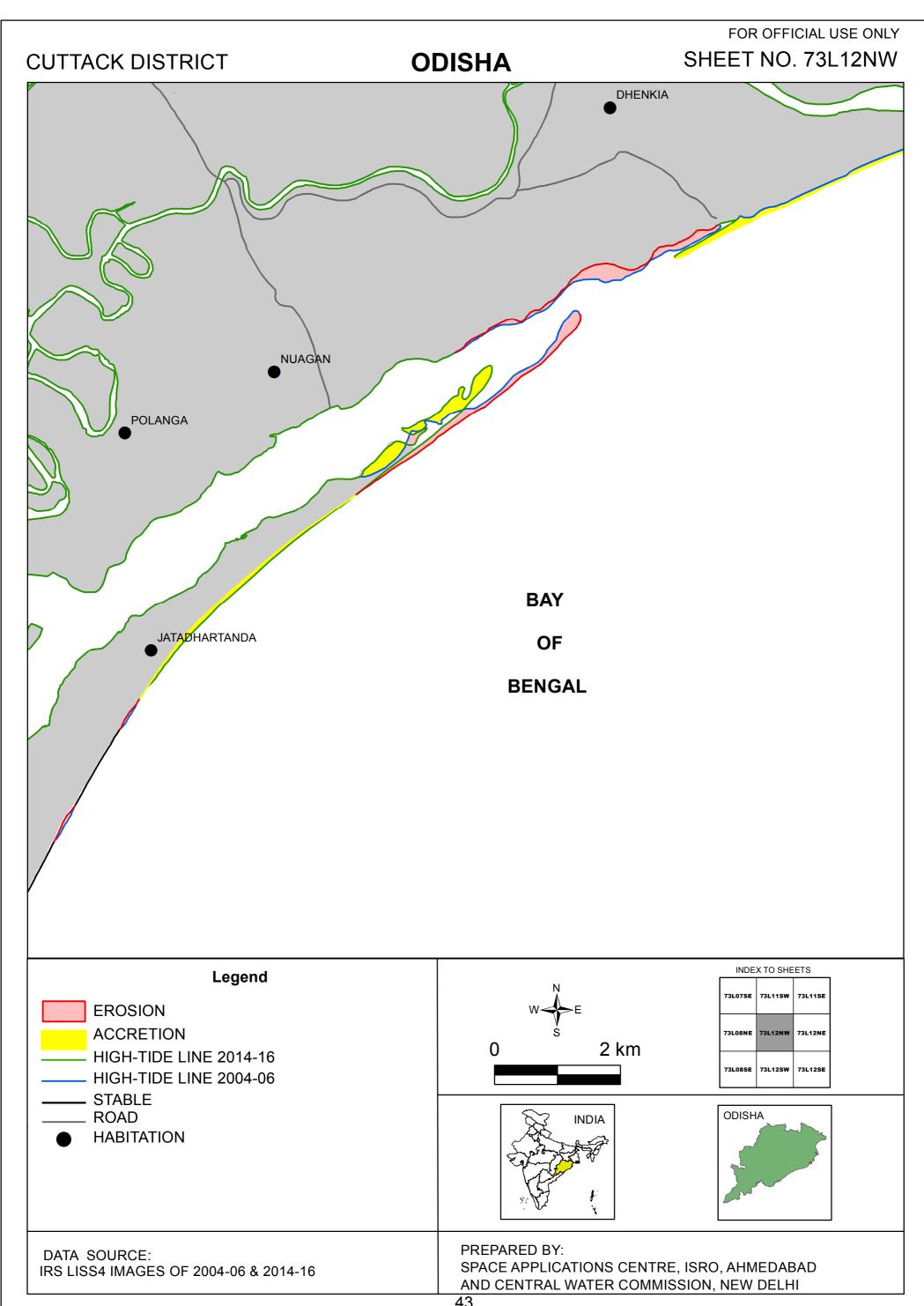




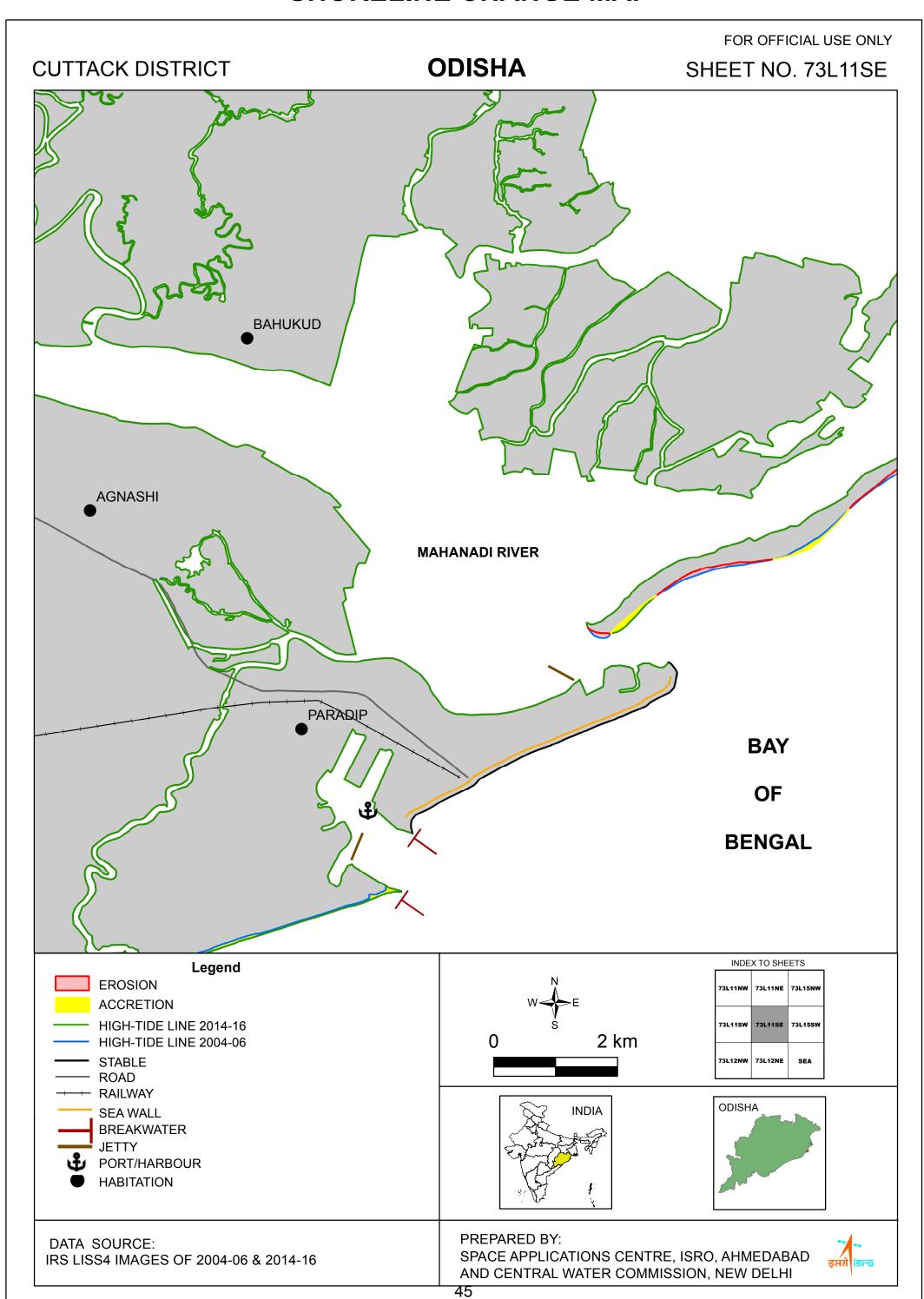
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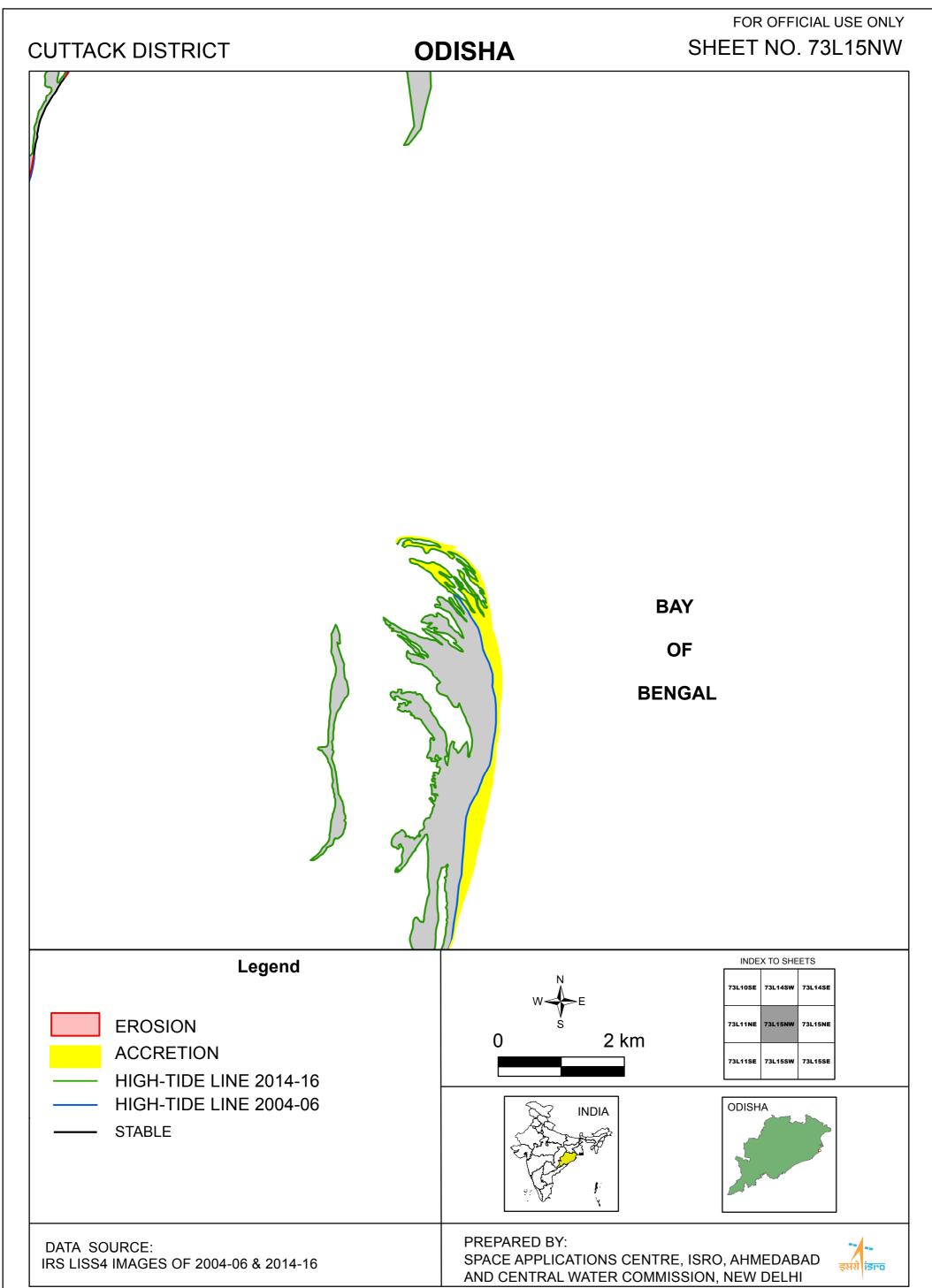




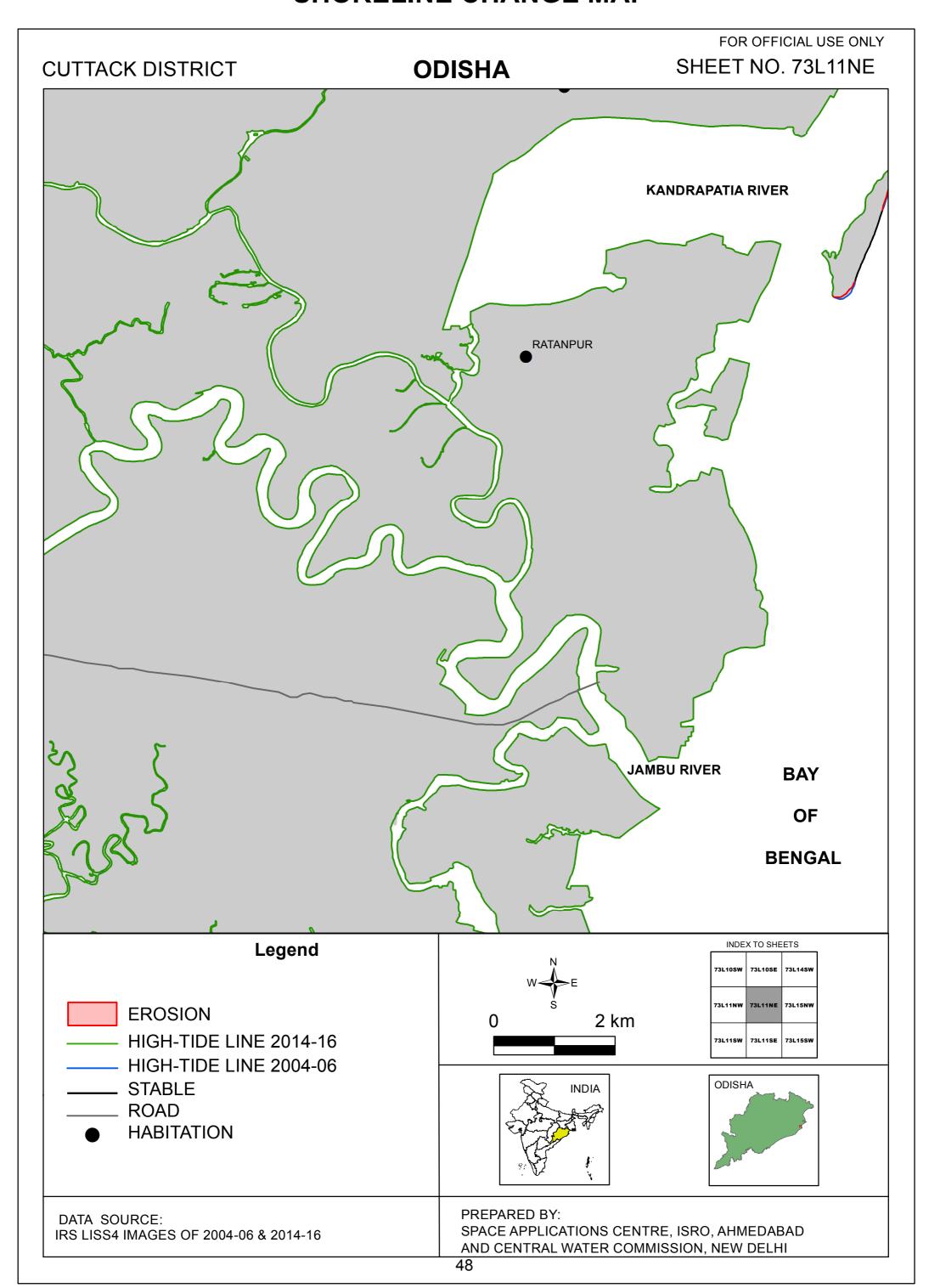
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 73L12NE **CUTTACK DISTRICT ODISHA BAY** OF **BENGAL** INDEX TO SHEETS Legend 73L12NW **ACCRETION** 2 km 0 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 ODISHA INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

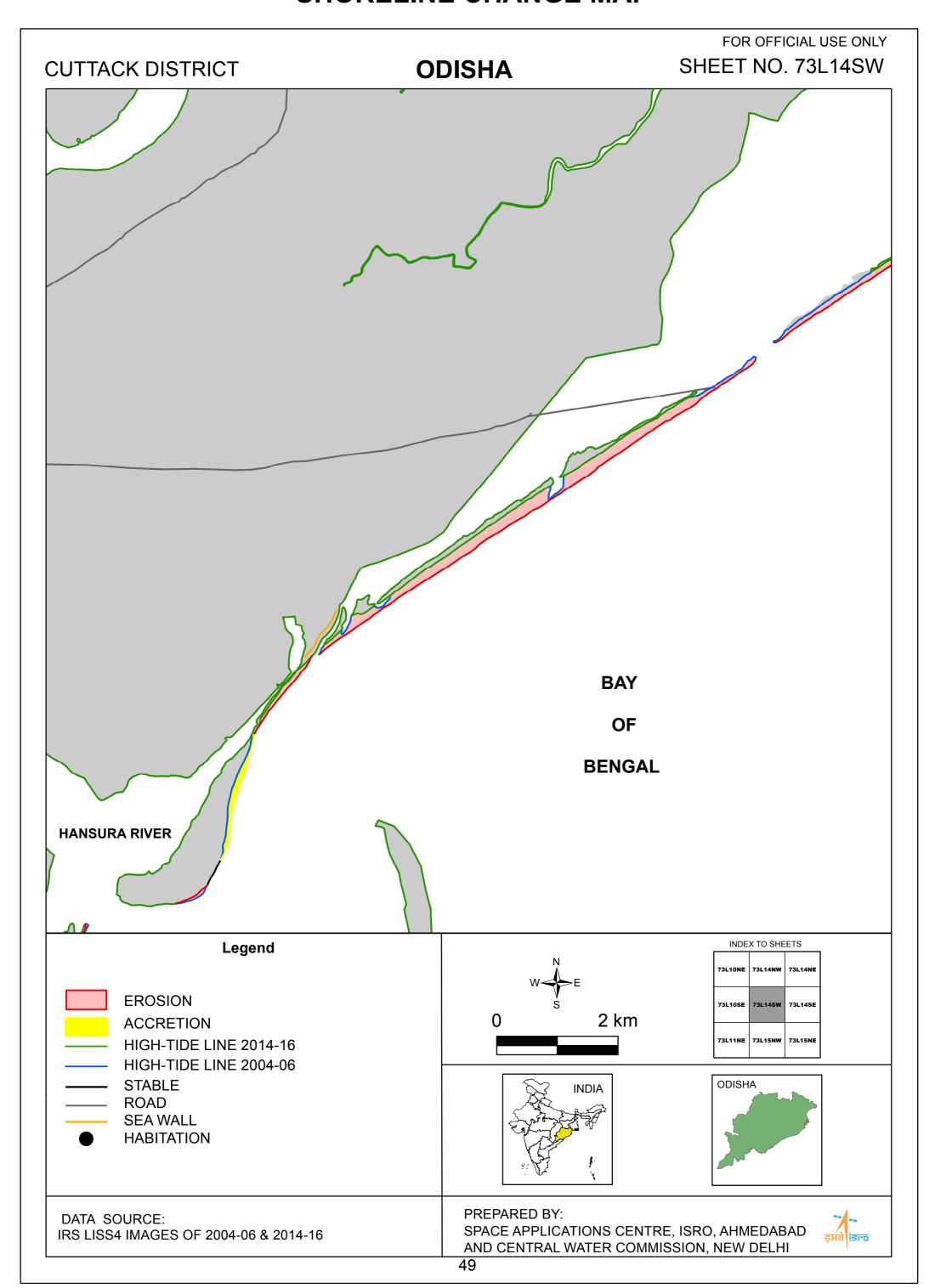


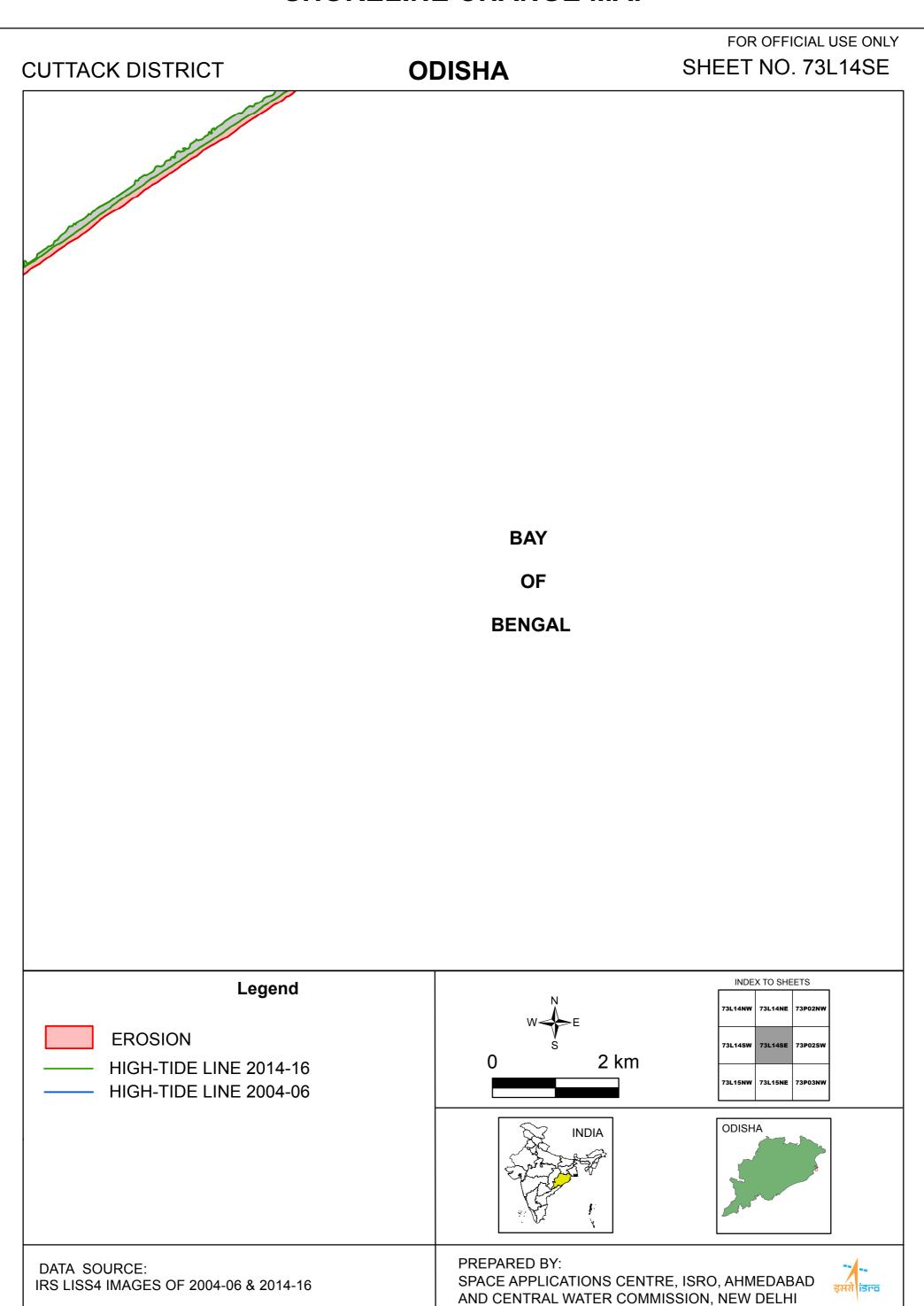
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 73L15SW **CUTTACK DISTRICT ODISHA BAY OF BENGAL** INDEX TO SHEETS Legend **EROSION** 73L11SE 73L15SW 2 km 0 **ACCRETION** HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 ODISHA INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

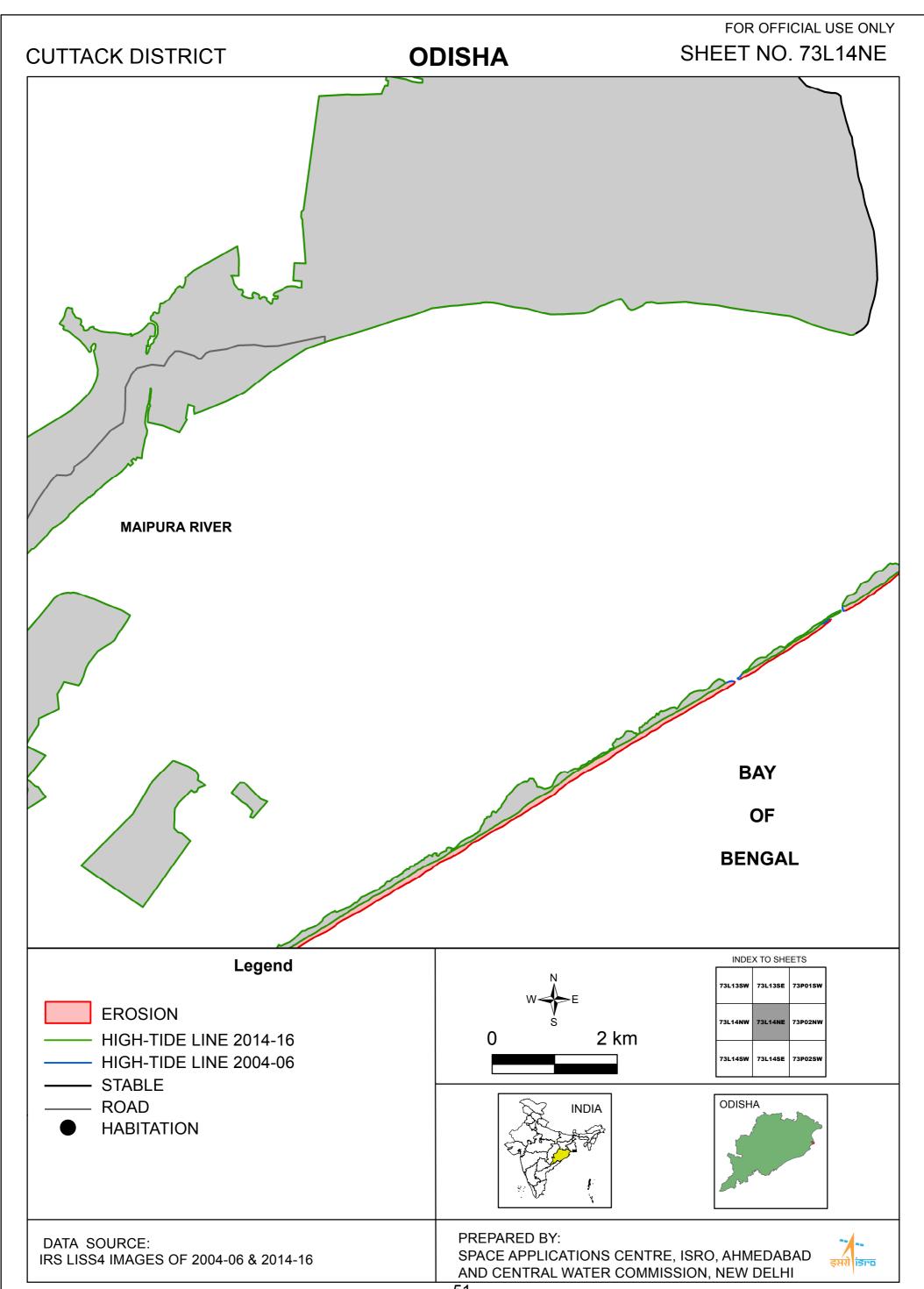


<u>47</u>

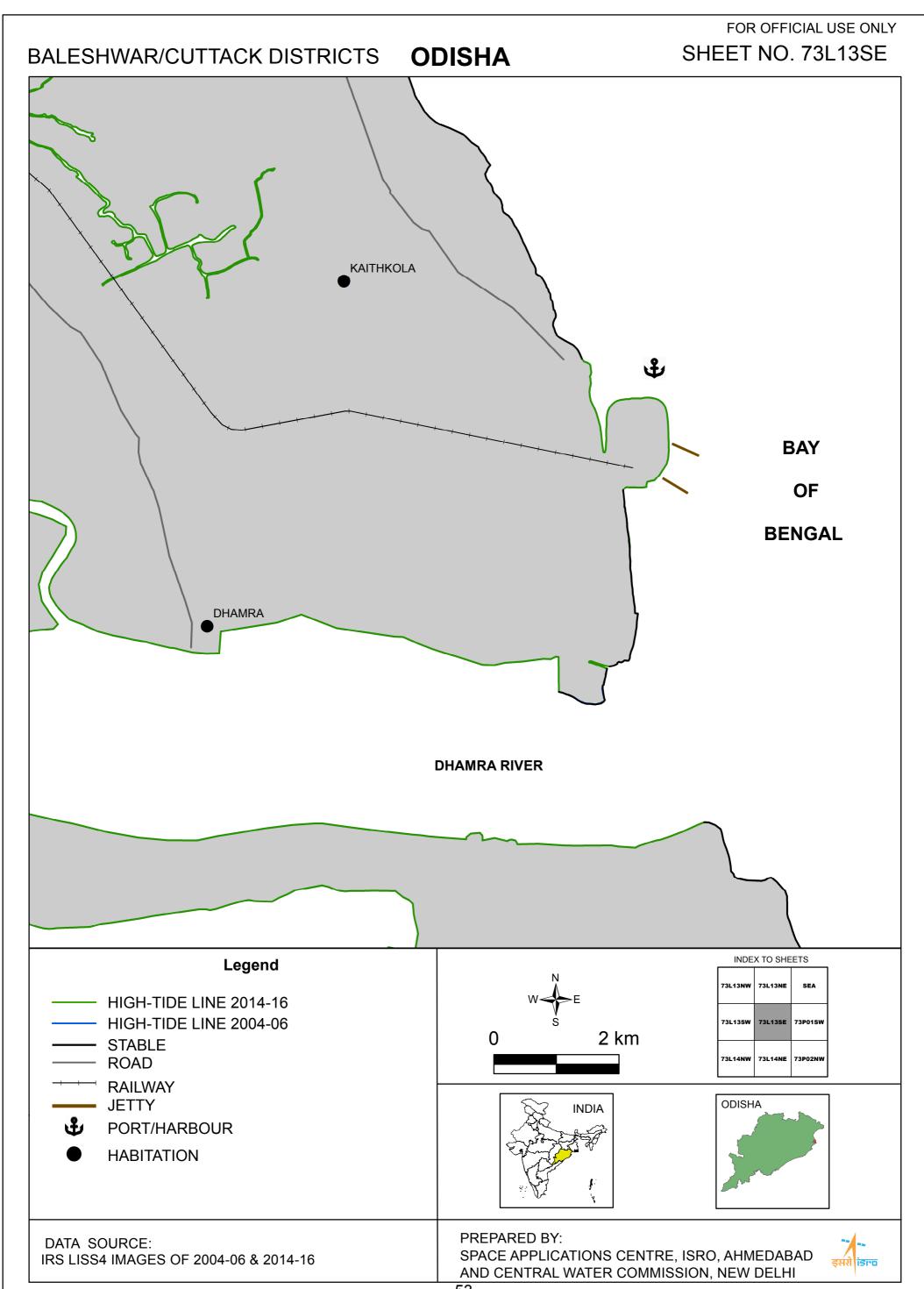


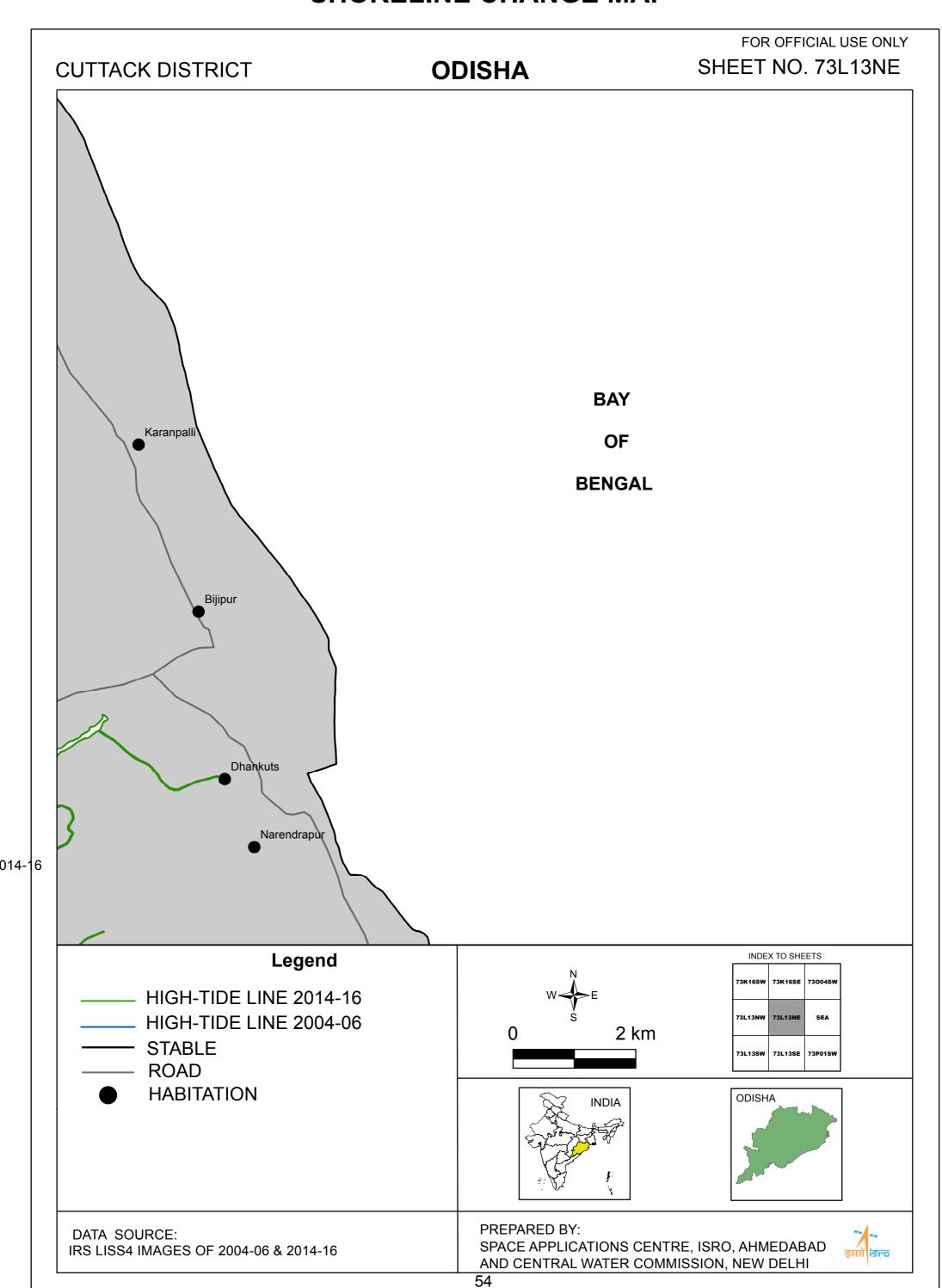


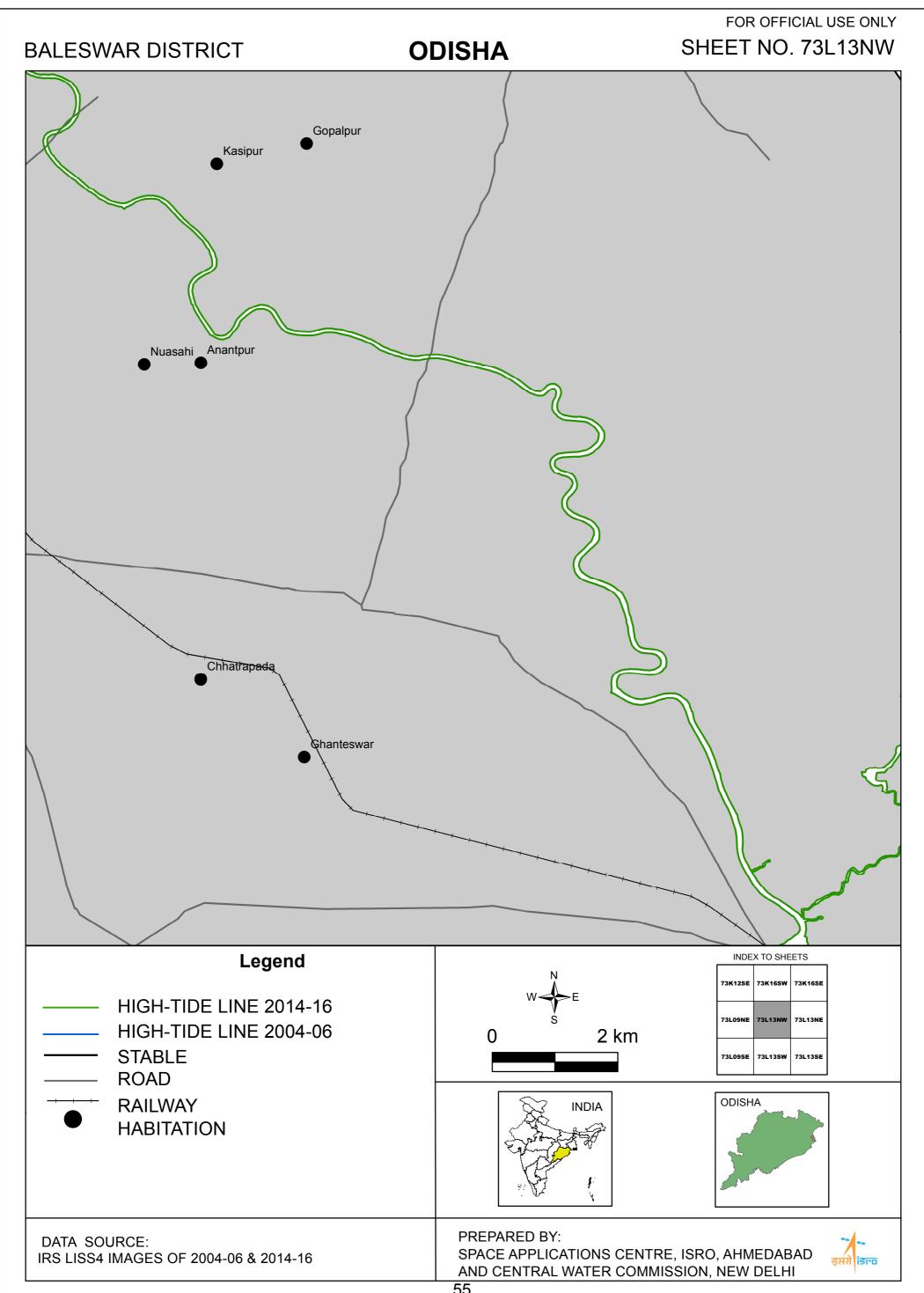


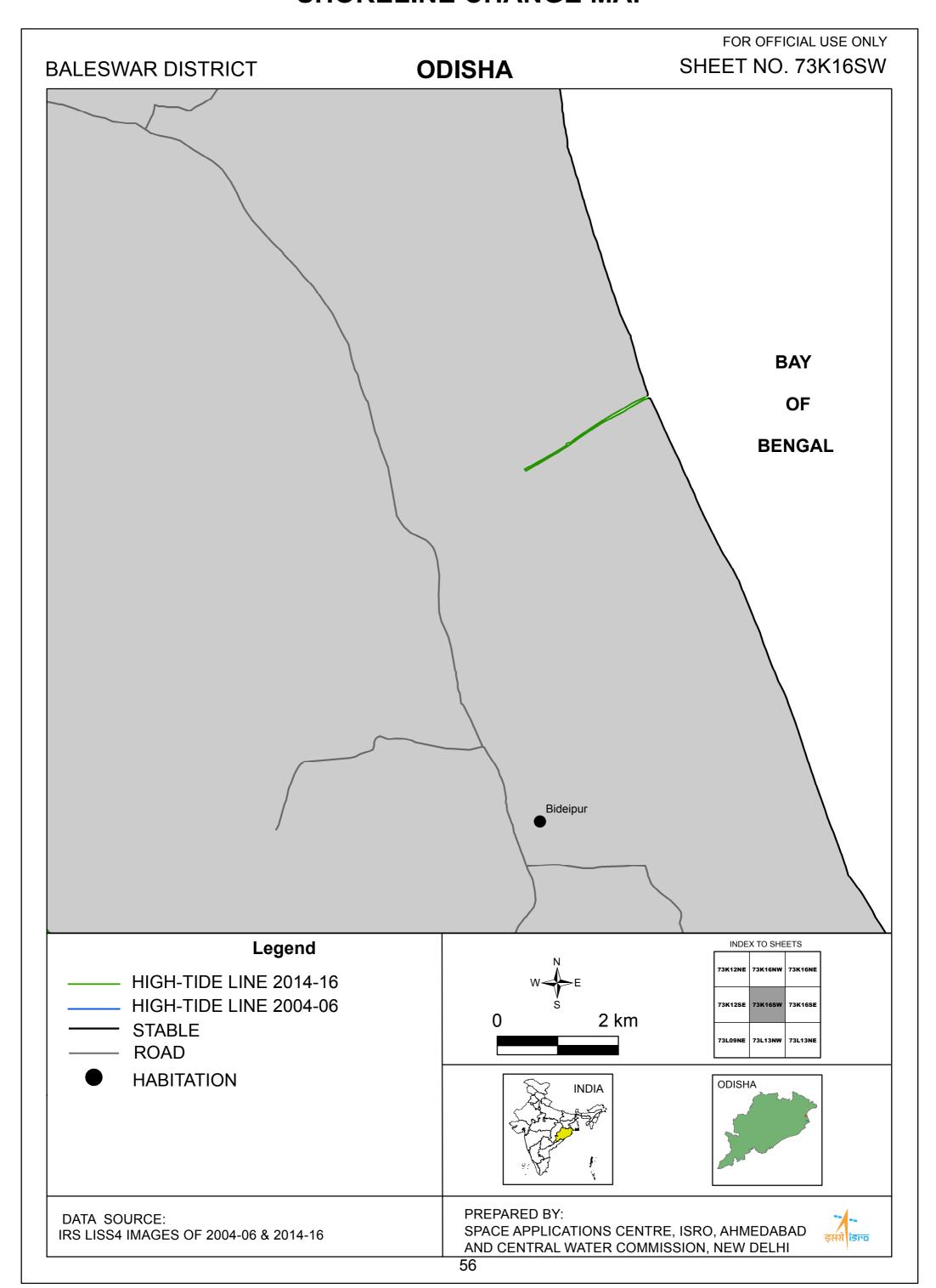


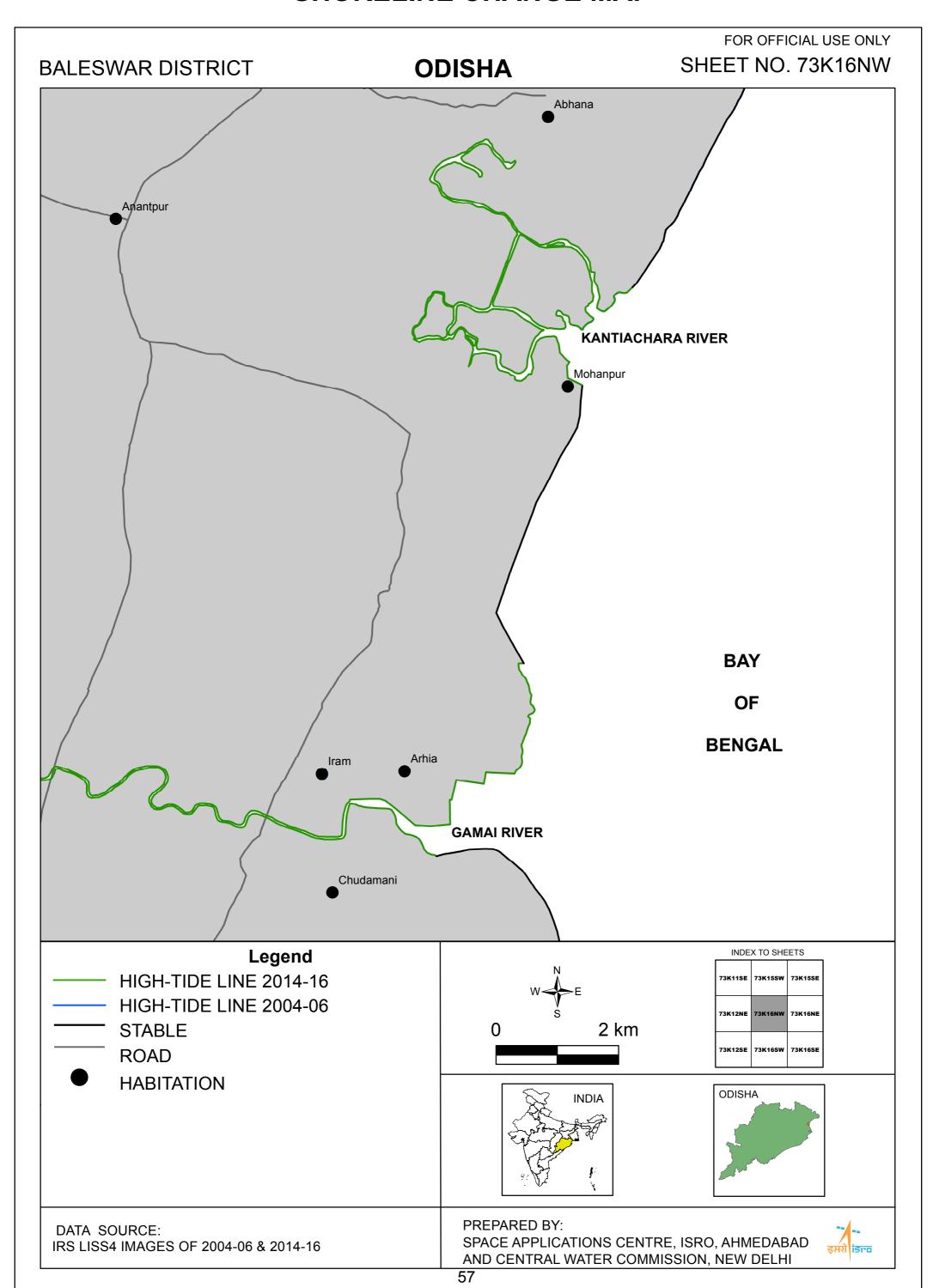
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 73P02NW **ODISHA CUTTACK DISTRICT BAY** OF **BENGAL** INDEX TO SHEETS Legend **EROSION** 73L14NE 2 km 0 **ACCRETION** HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 ODISHA INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

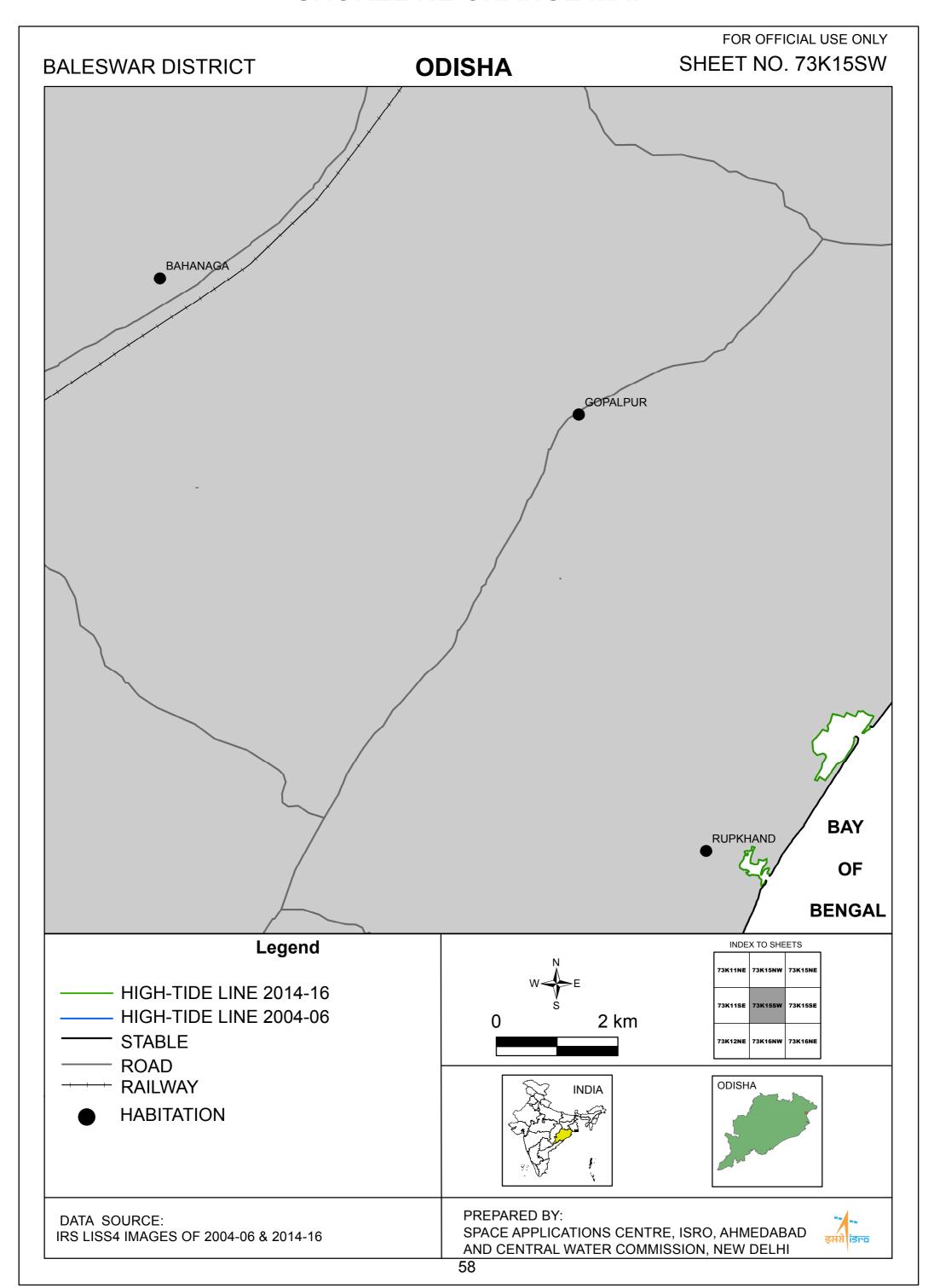


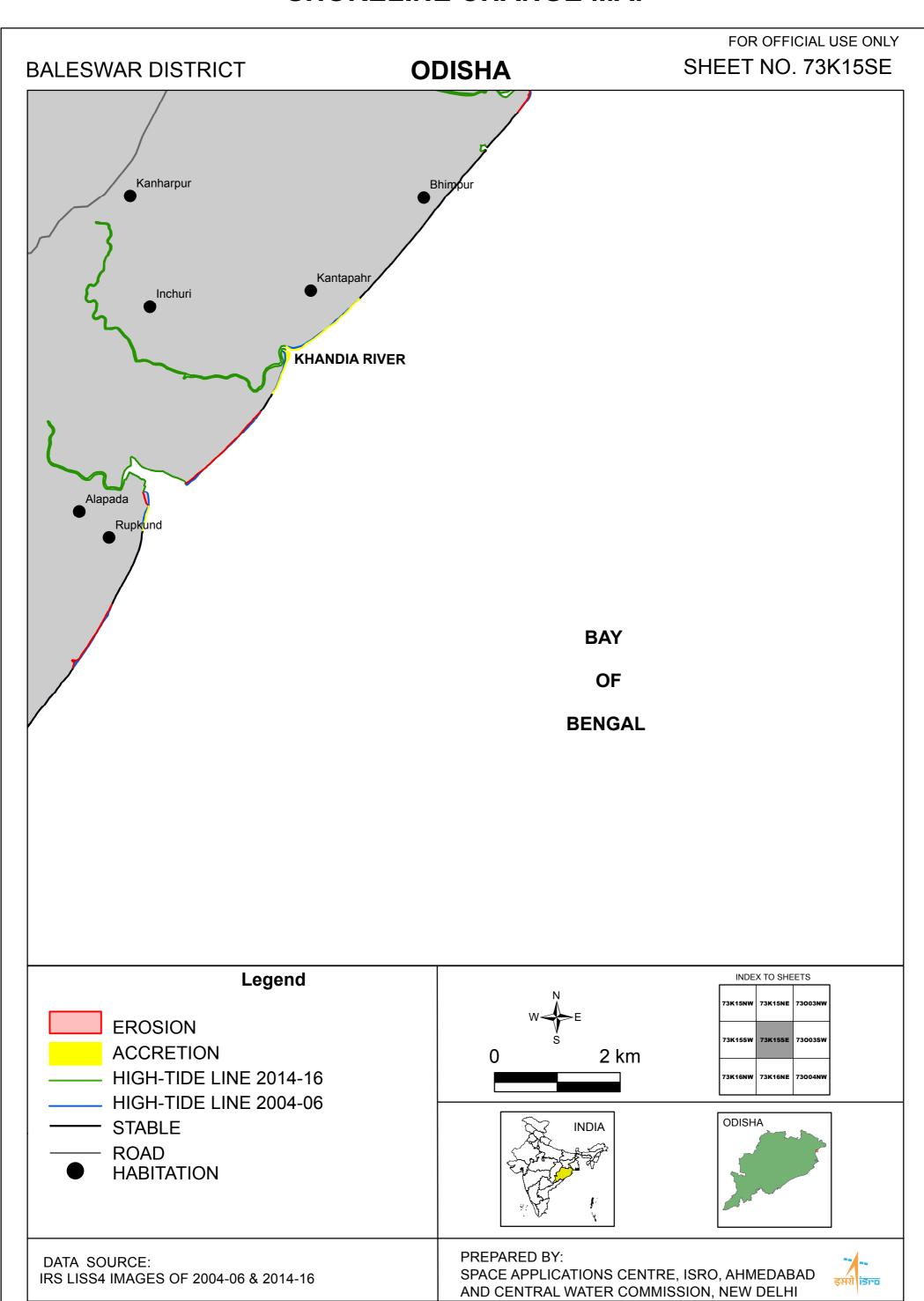


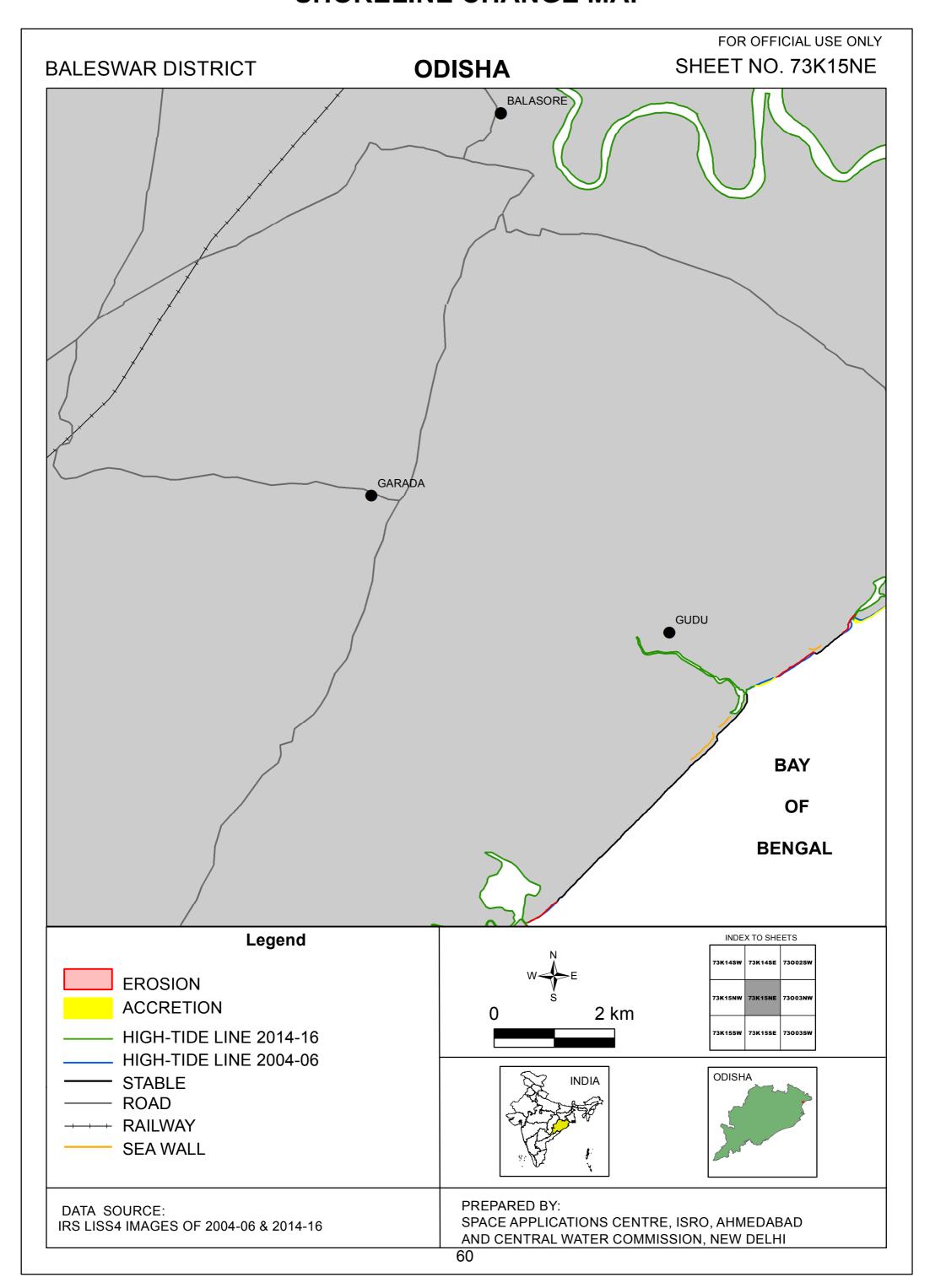




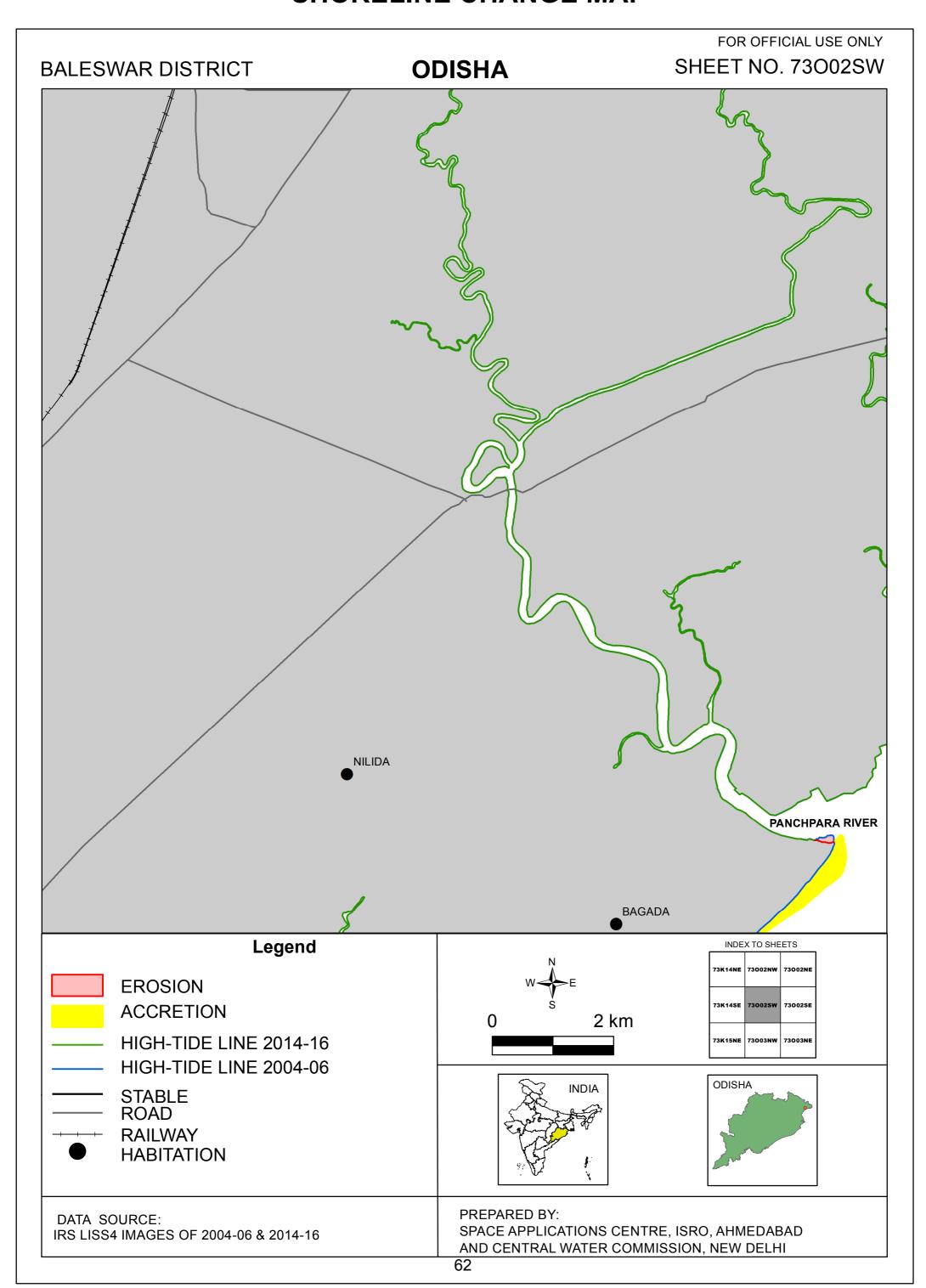


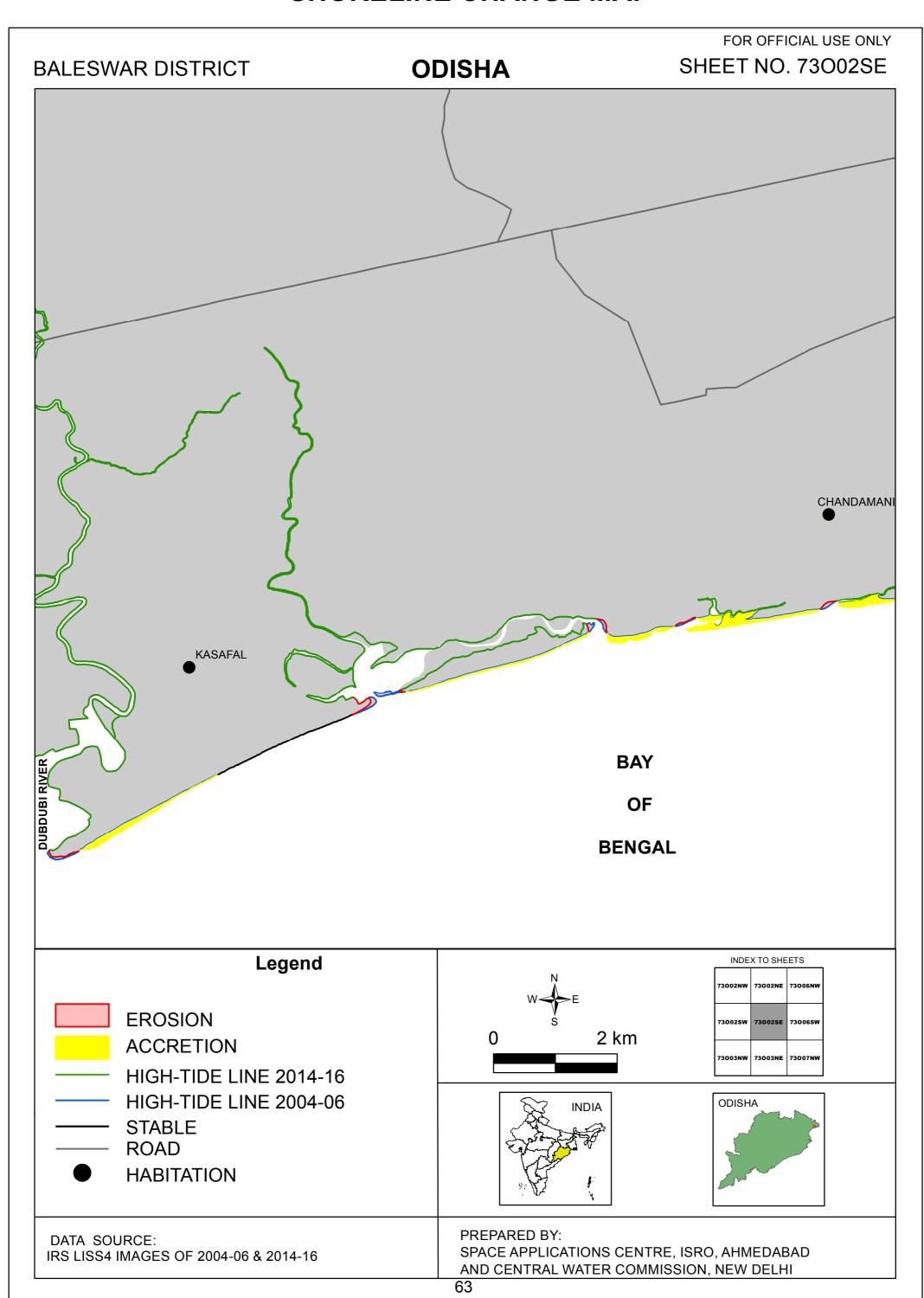


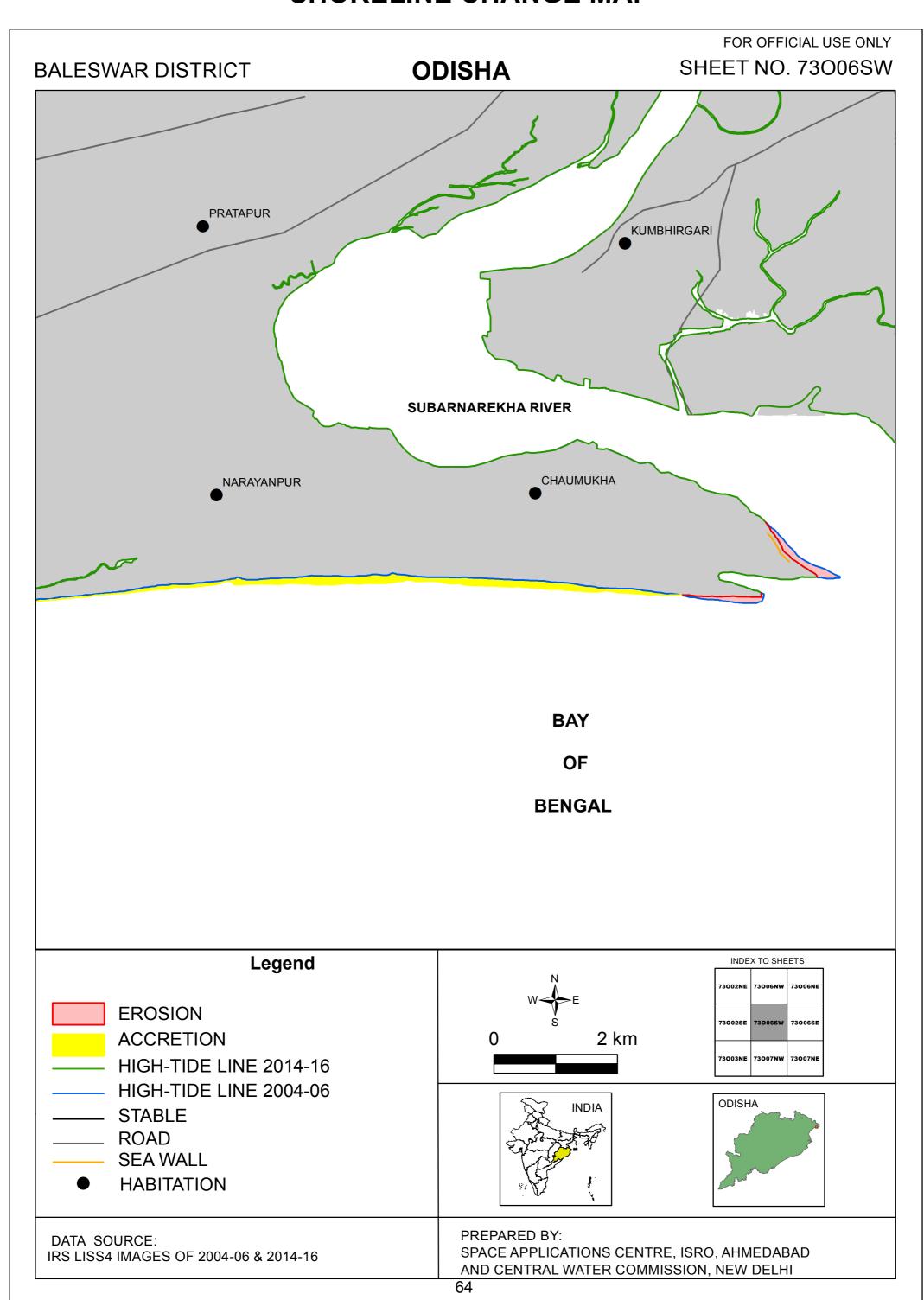


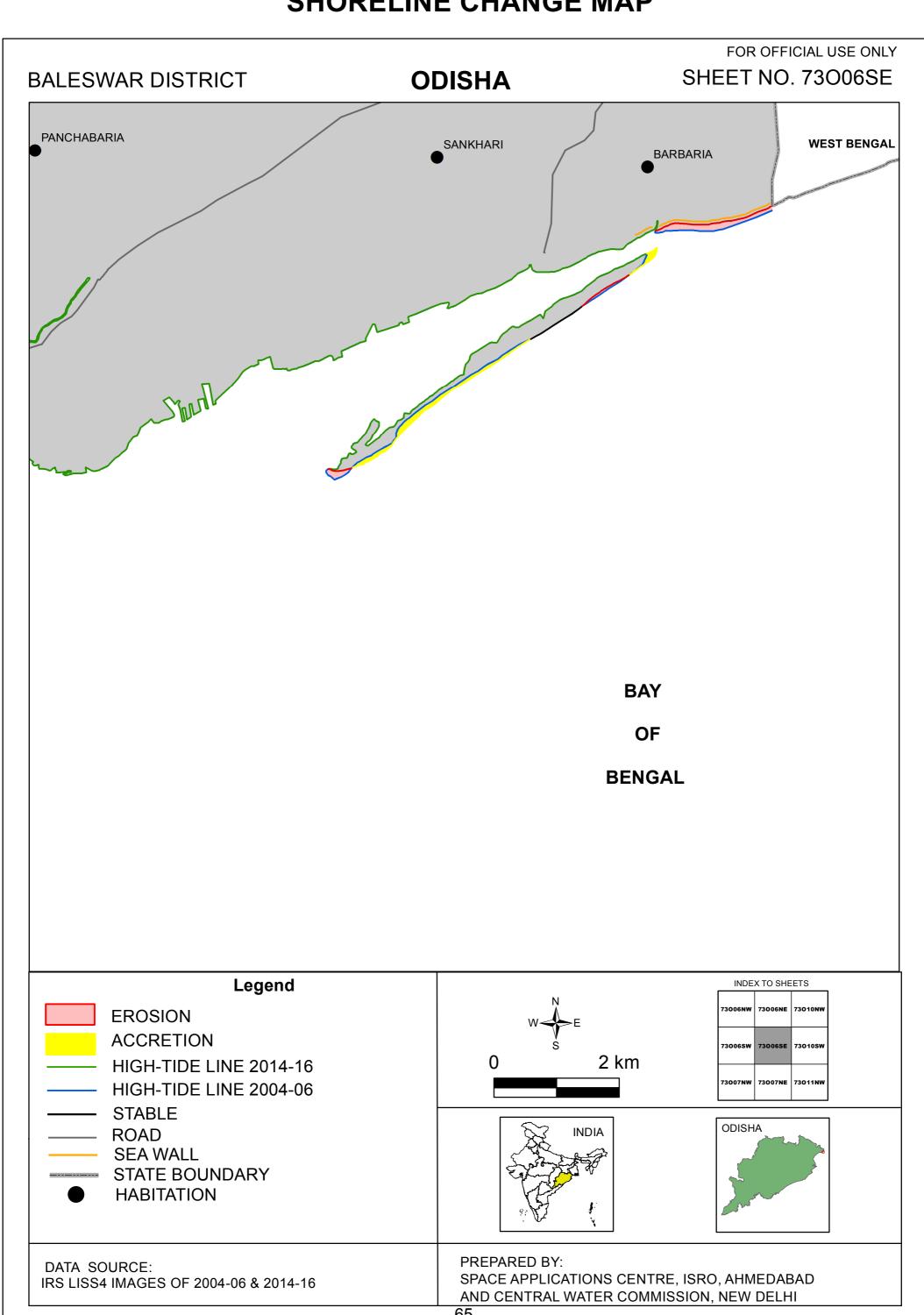


FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SHEET NO. 73003NW **BALESWAR DISTRICT ODISHA BURHUBALANG RIVER** CHANDIPUR **BAY** OF **BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS **EROSION** 73K15NE 73003NW 2 km 0 **ACCRETION** HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 ODISHA INDIA — STABLE — ROAD **SEA WALL** PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI



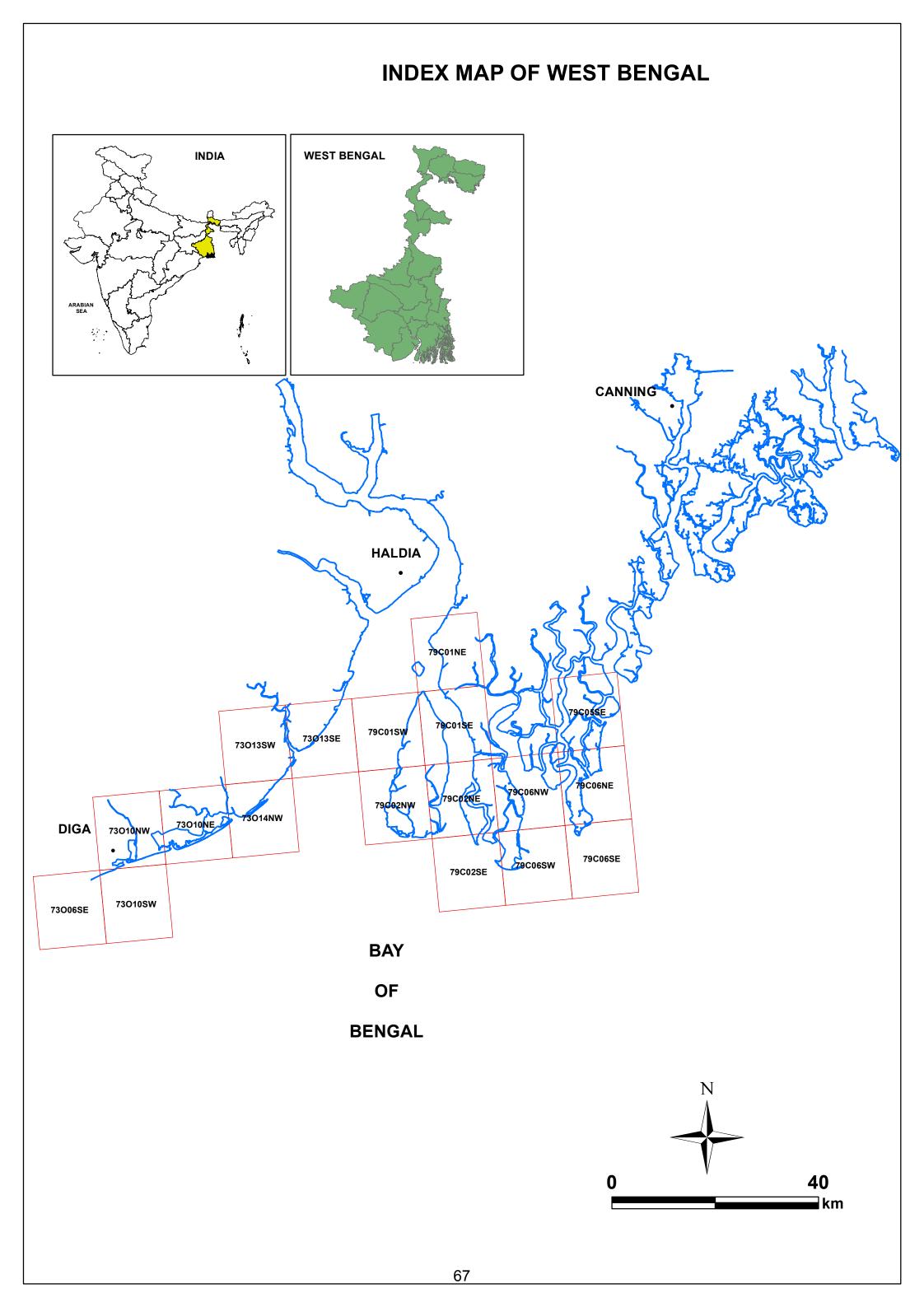


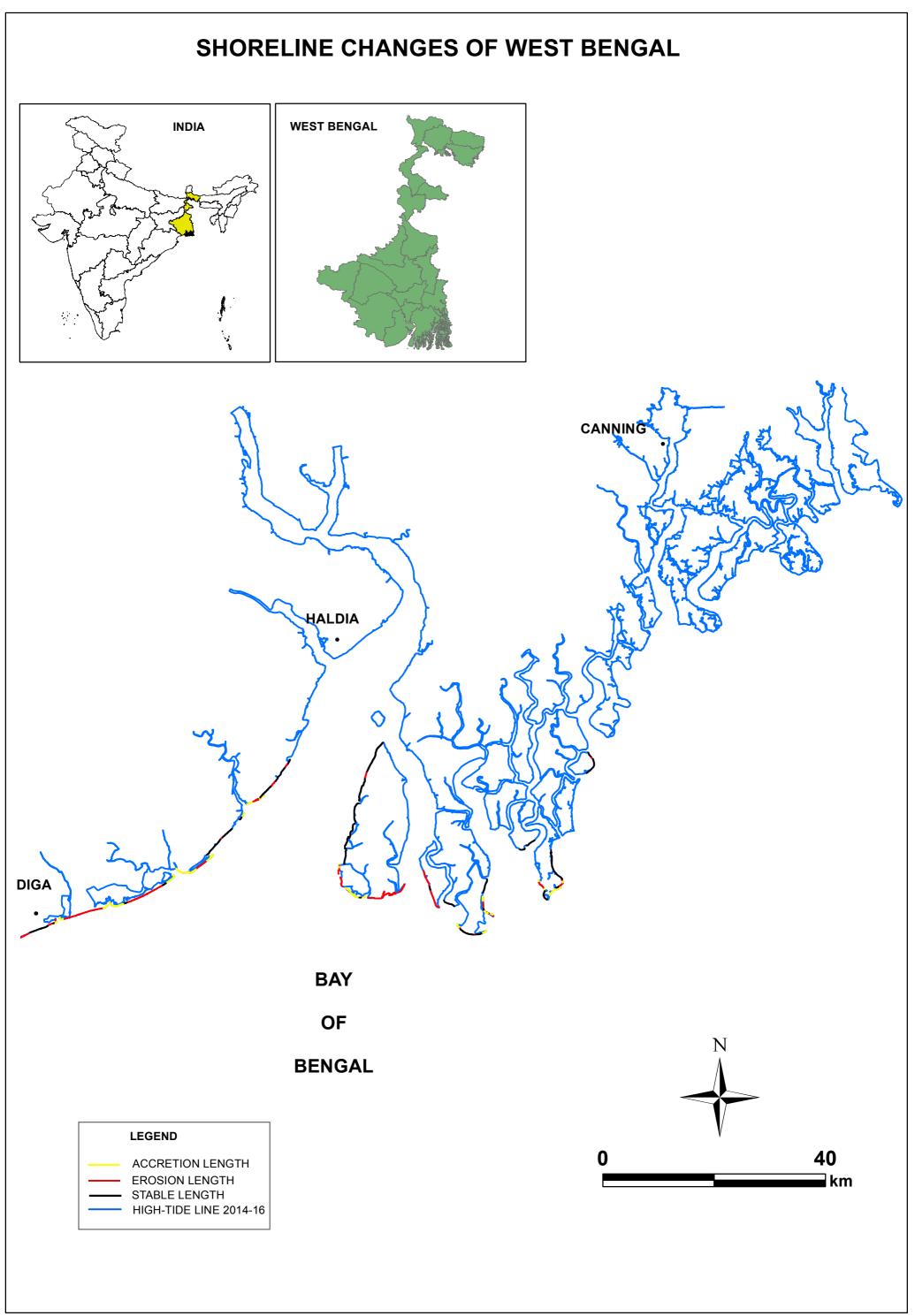




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SHORELINE CHANGE MAPS WEST BENGAL

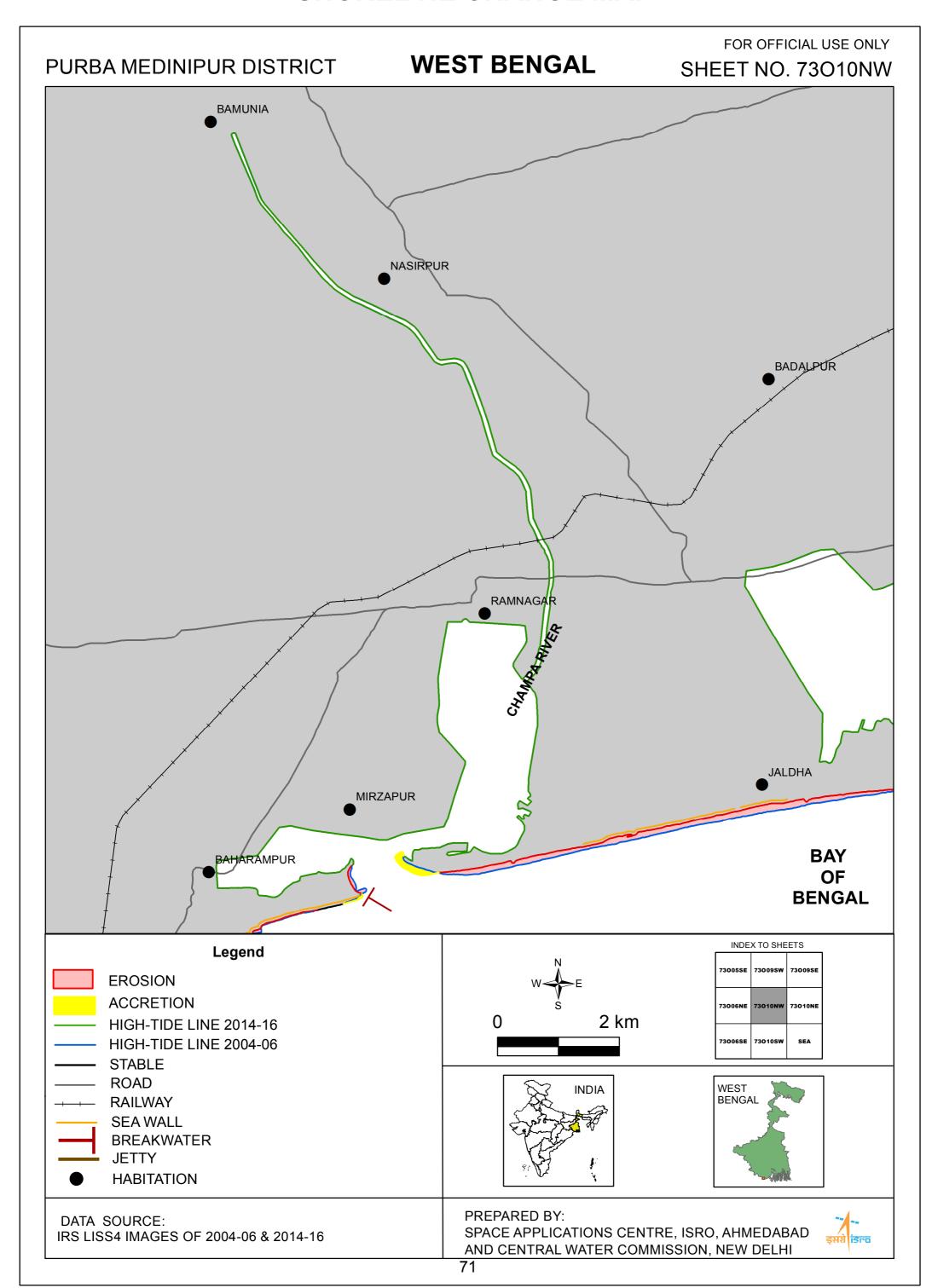


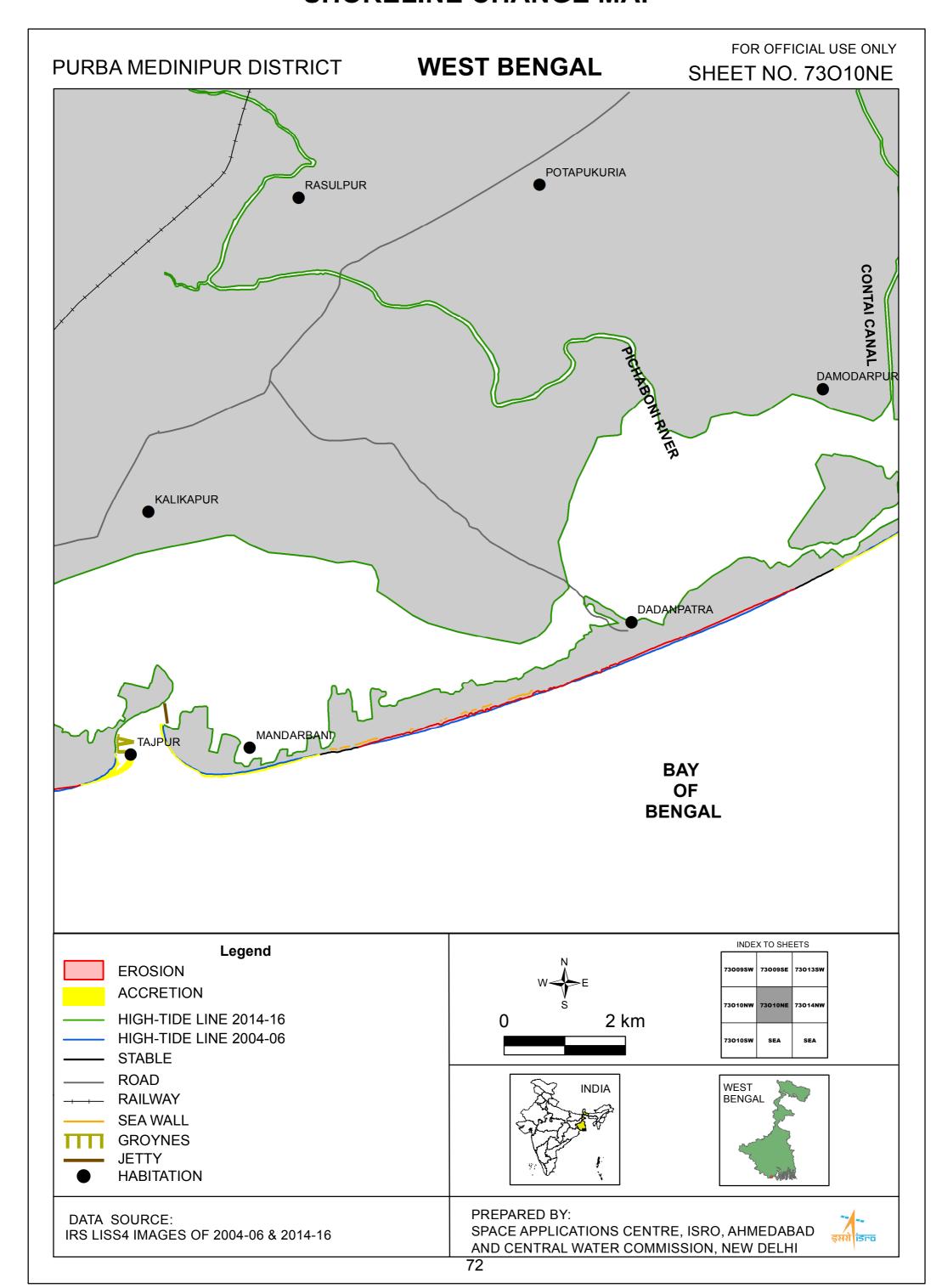


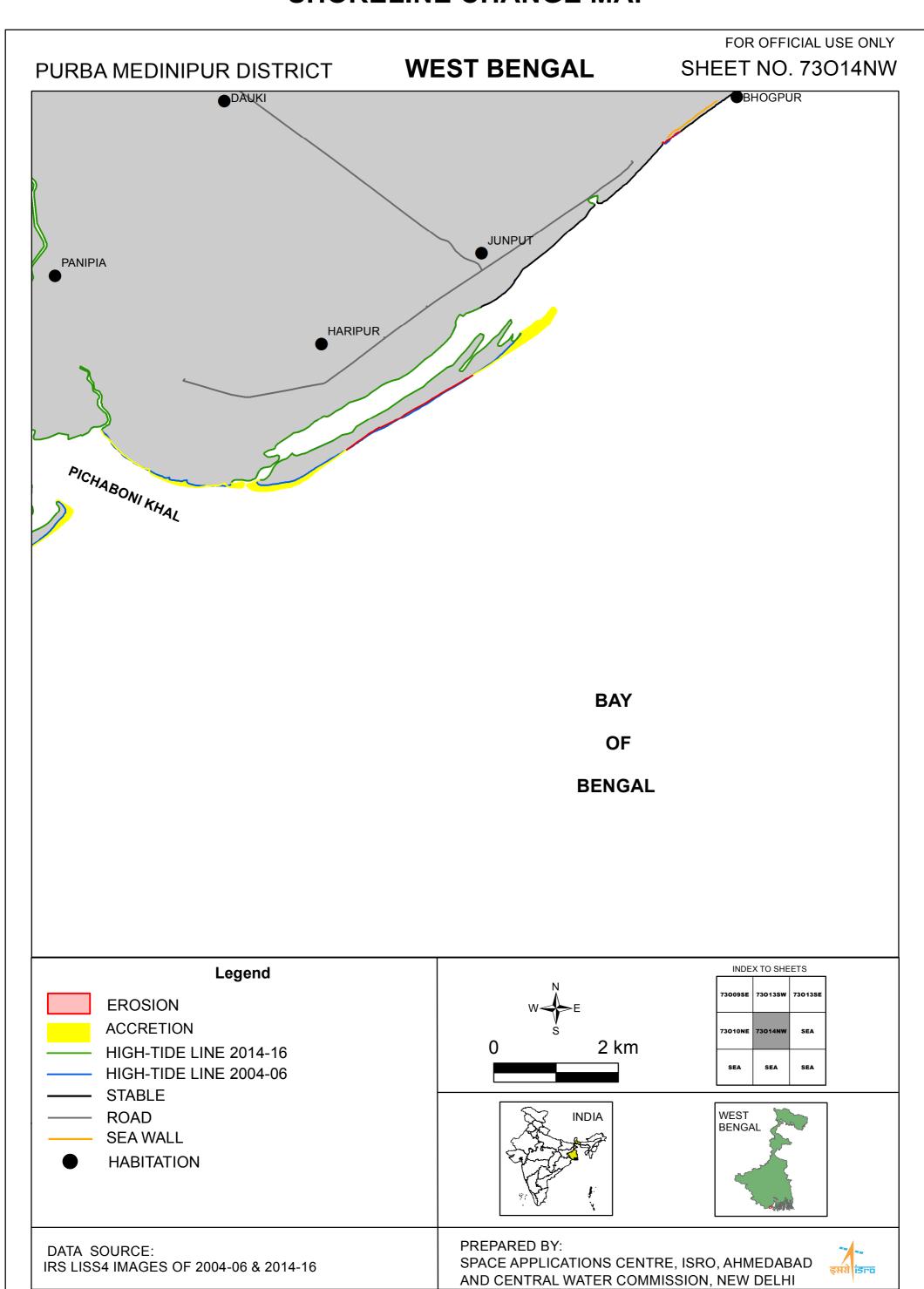
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **WEST BENGAL** SHEET NO. 73006SE PURBA MEDINIPUR DISTRICT DATTAPUR **ODISHA BAY** OF **BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS **EROSION** HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 2 km 0 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 **STABLE** STATE BOUNDARY WEST BENGAL INDIA **HABITATION** PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

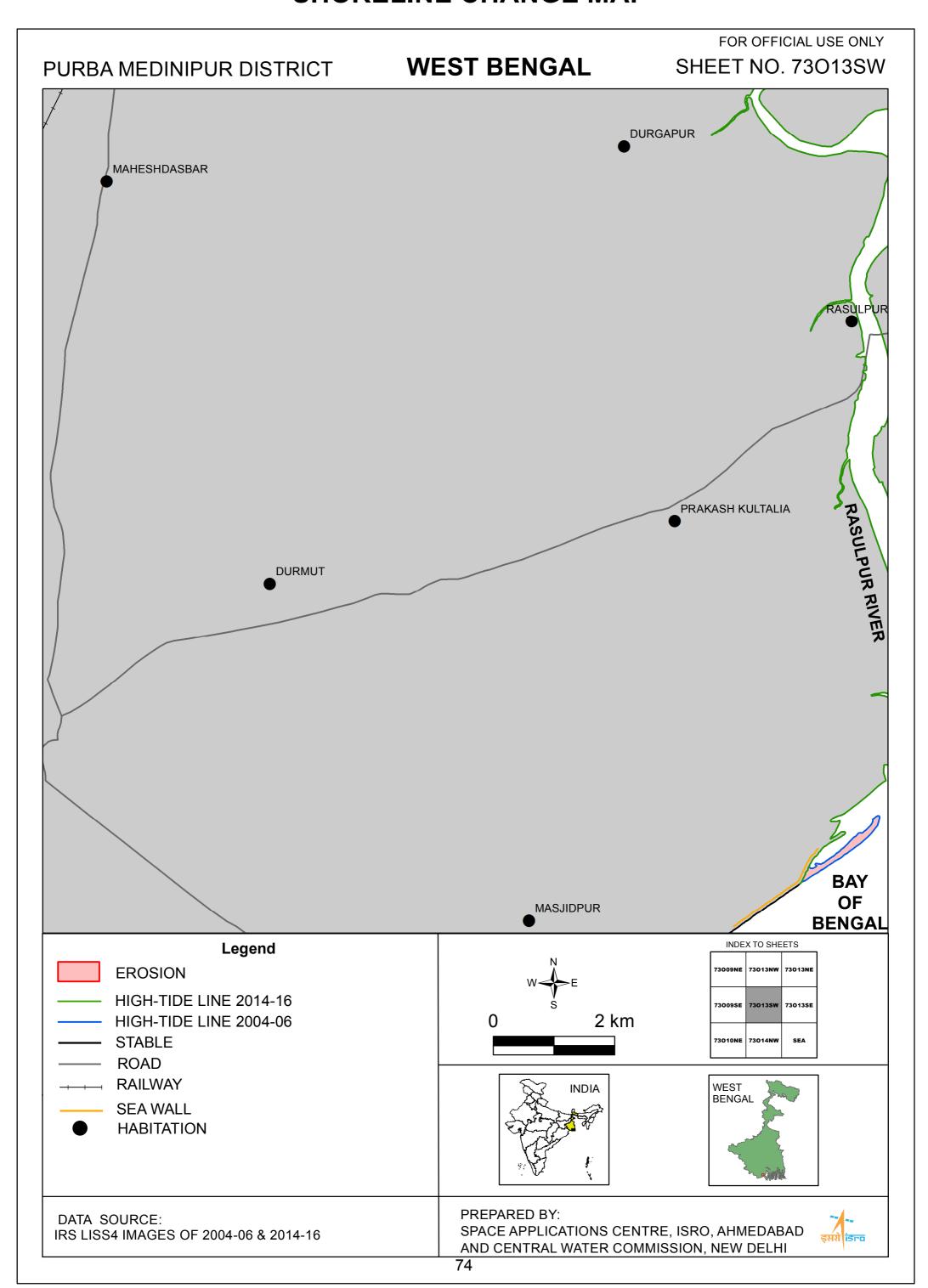
69

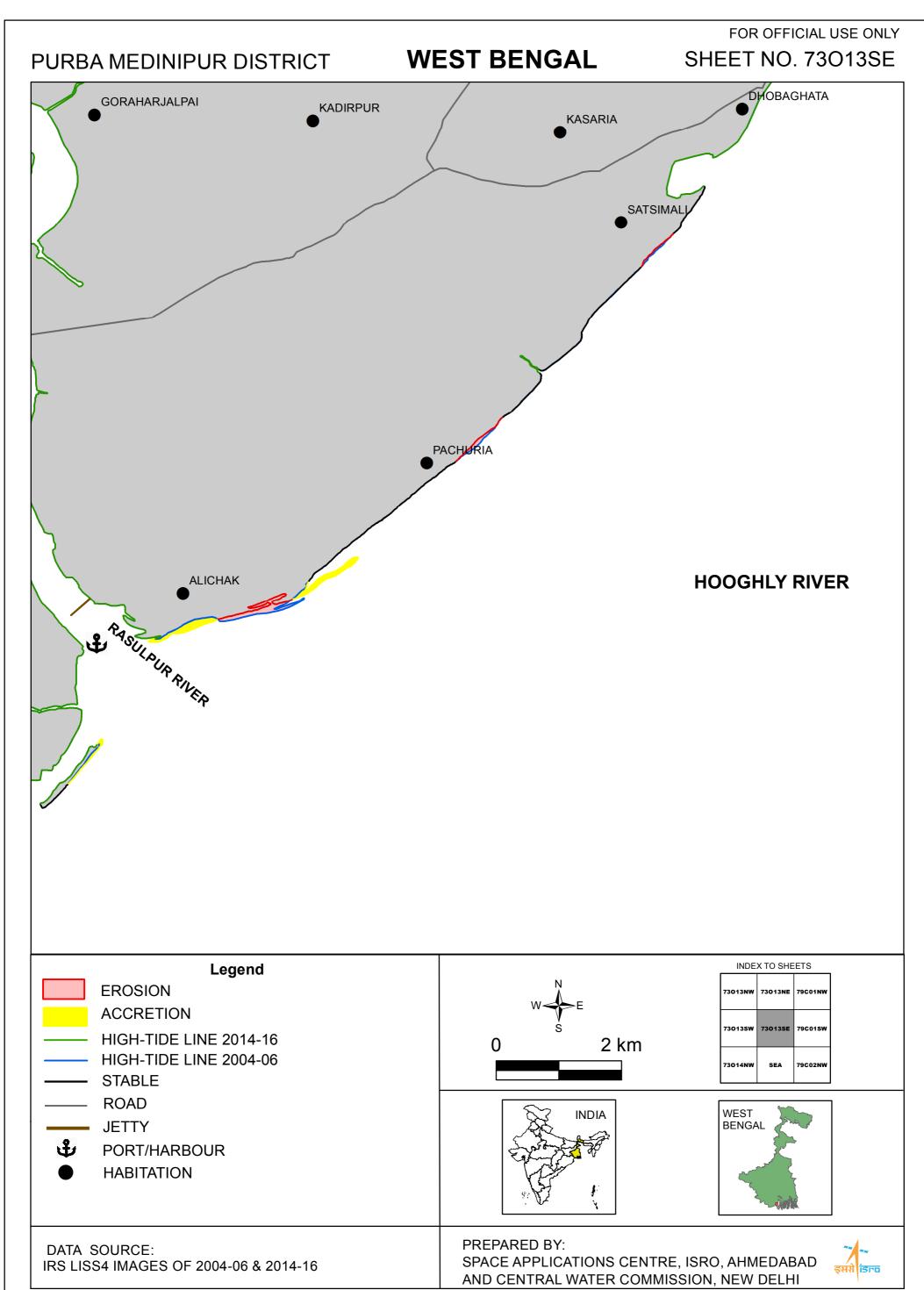
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY **WEST BENGAL** PURBA MEDINIPUR DISTRICT SHEET NO. 73010SW DIGHA **BAY** OF **BENGAL** INDEX TO SHEETS Legend HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 73006SE 73010SW **STABLE** 2 km 0 **SEA WALL HABITATION** WEST BENGAL INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

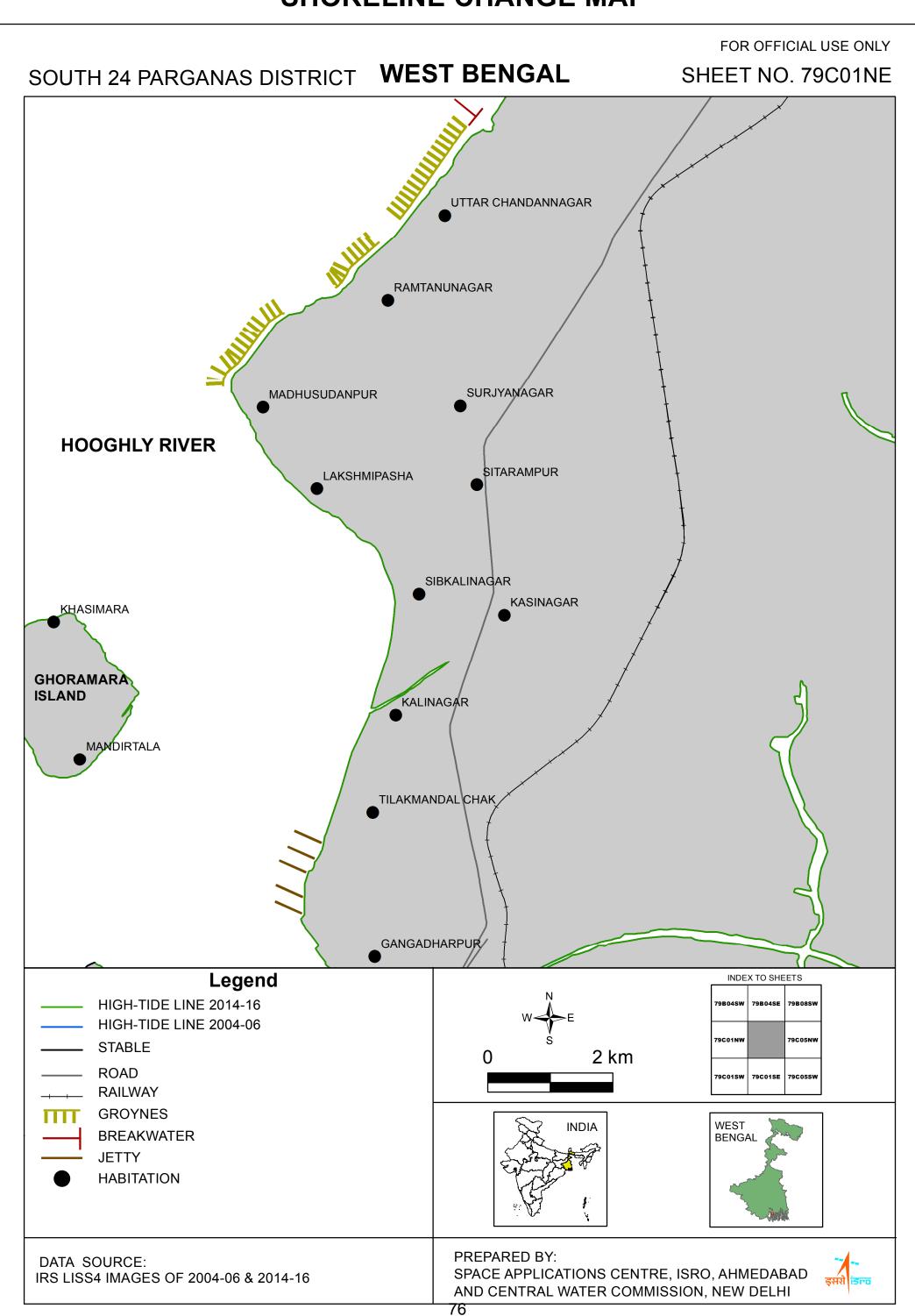


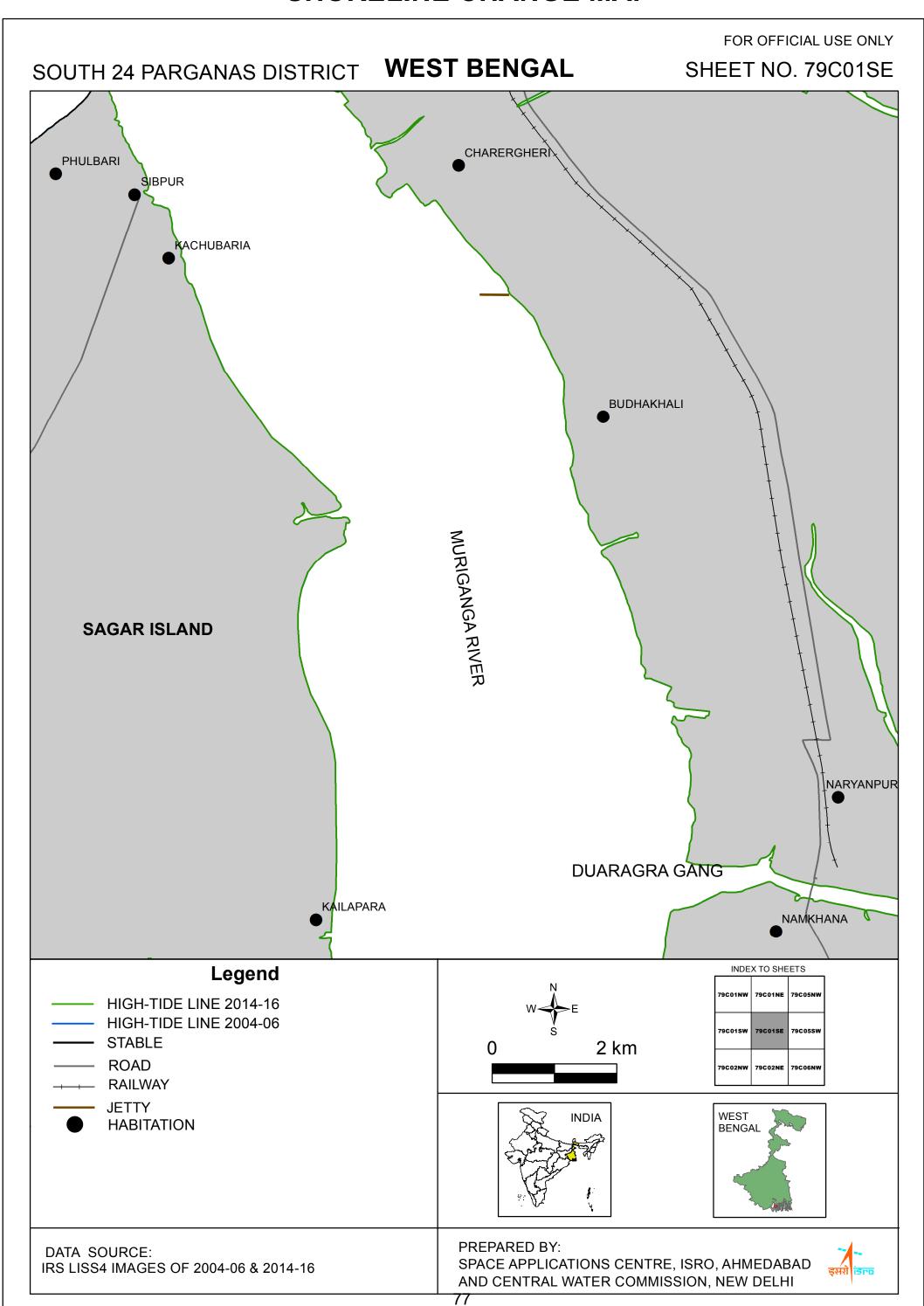


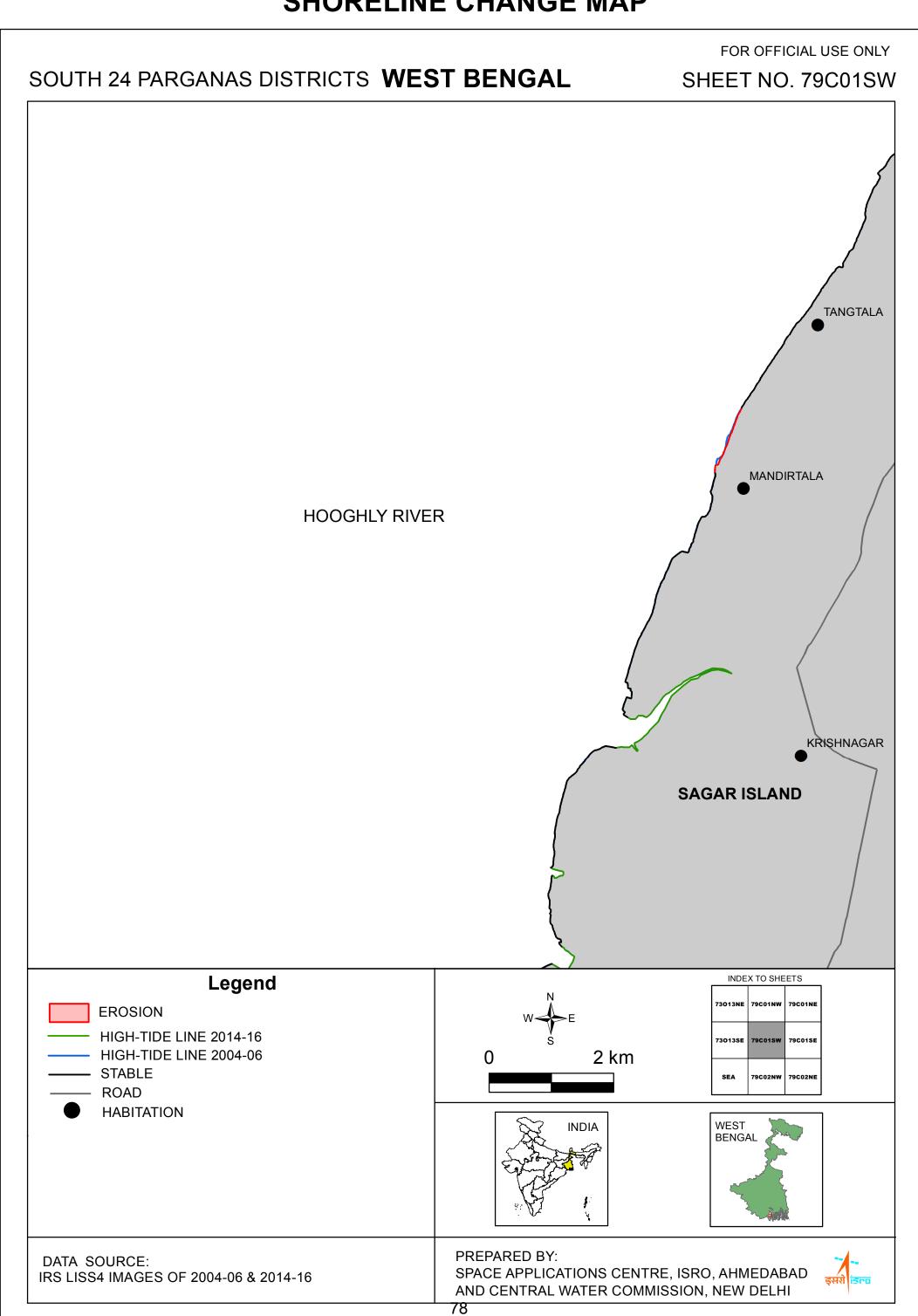




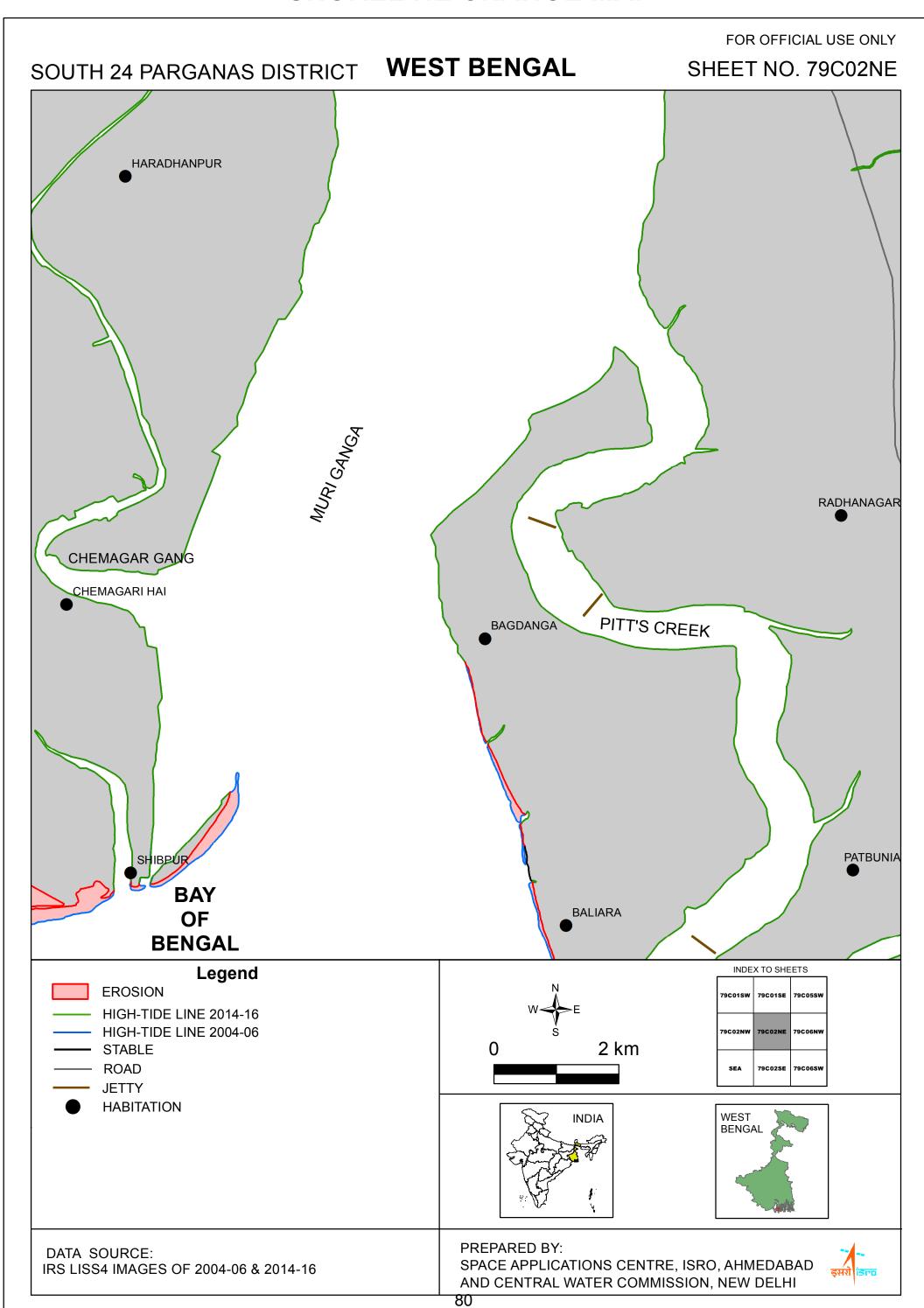








FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT WEST BENGAL SHEET NO. 79C02NW NARHARIPUR **RUDRANAGAR** RADHAKRISHNAPUR **HOOGHLY RIVER SAGAR ISLAND** MANASADWIP **BEGUAKHALI RASRUR BAY OF BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS **EROSION ACCRETION** SEA 2 km HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 79C02SE STABLE **ROAD** WEST INDIA **HABITATION** BENGAL PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI 79



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT WEST BENGAL SHEET NO. 79C02SE PITT'S CREEK MAHISANI **PATIBUNIA ISLAND BAY OF BENGAL** Legend INDEX TO SHEETS **EROSION ACCRETION** HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06 2 km STABLE **HABITATION** WEST BENGAL INDIA PREPARED BY: DATA SOURCE: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16 AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
SHEET NO. 79C06SW

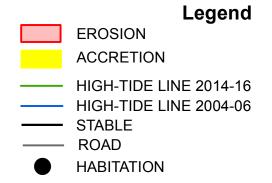
SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT WEST BENGAL

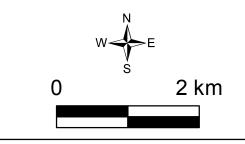
FRASERGANJ

BAY

OF

BENGAL





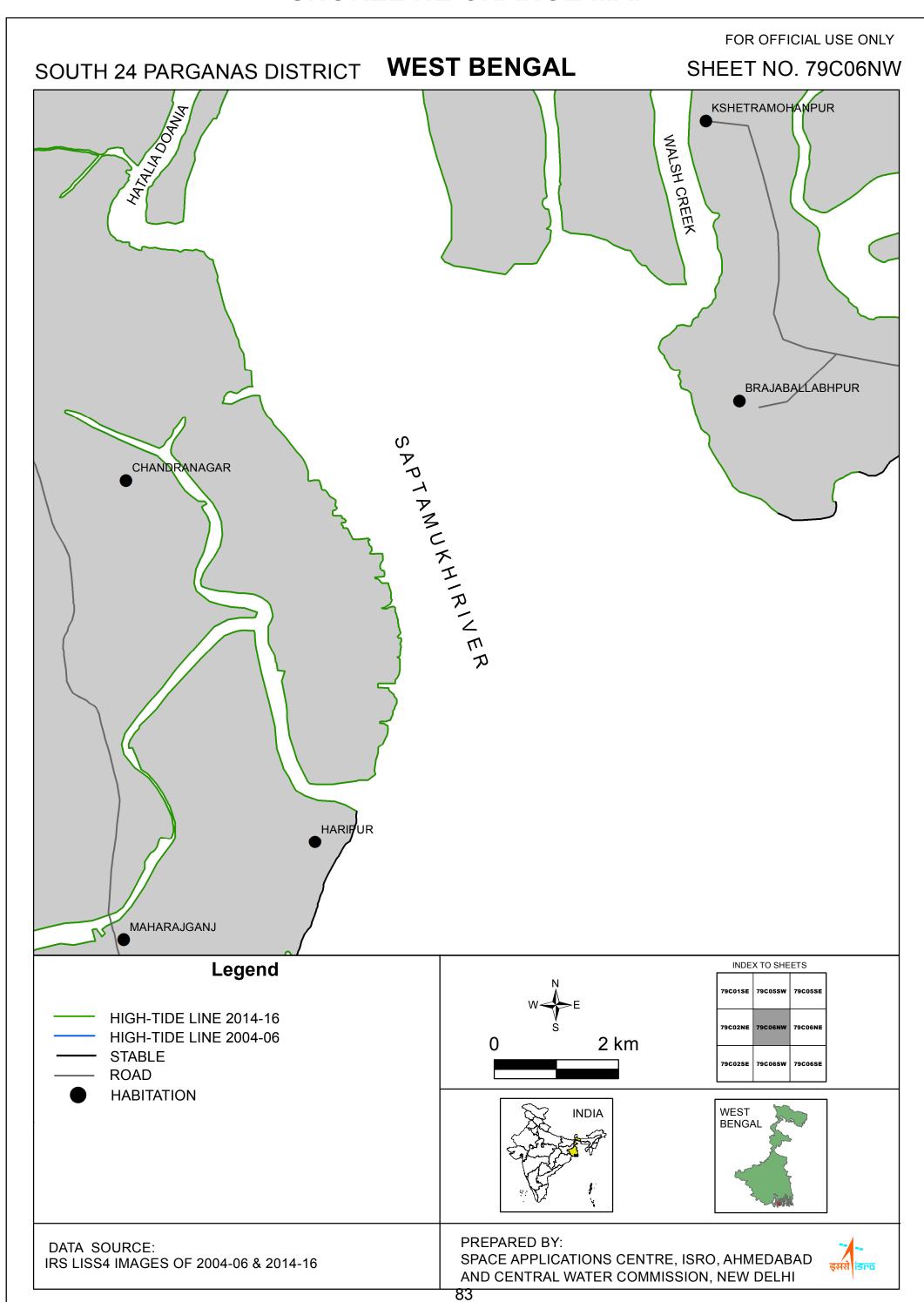




DATA SOURCE: IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16

PREPARED BY: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

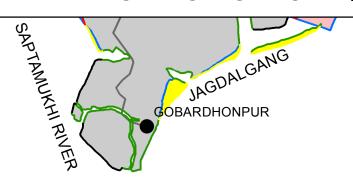




FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SHEET NO. 79C06SE

SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT WEST BENGAL



BAY

OF

BENGAL





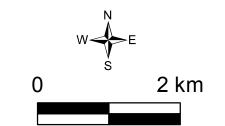
EROSION
ACCRETION



HIGH-TIDE LINE 2014-16 HIGH-TIDE LINE 2004-06



HABITATION



79C06NW 79C06NE 79C10NW

79C06SW 79C06SE 79C10SW

SEA SEA SEA SEA

INDEX TO SHEETS

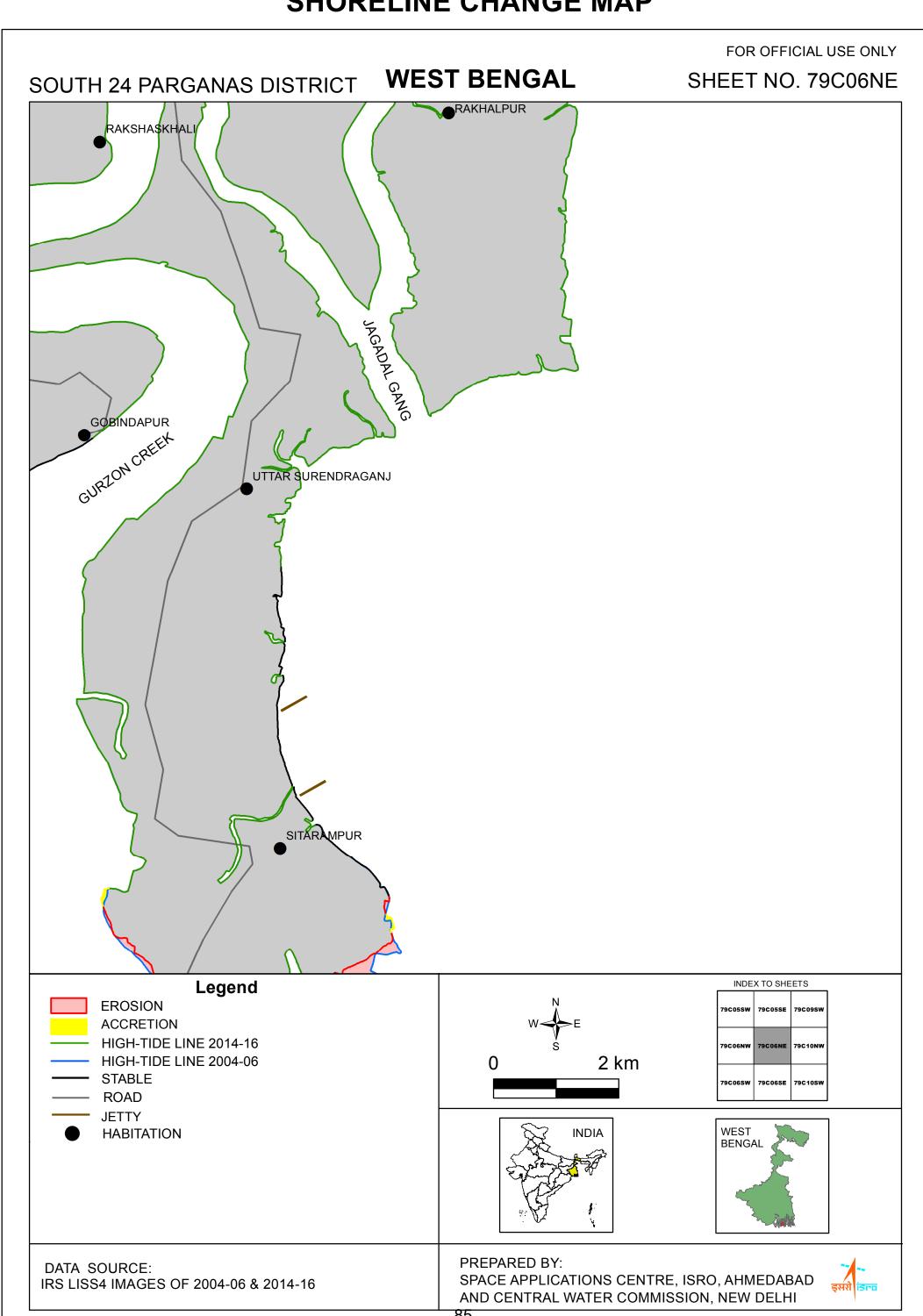


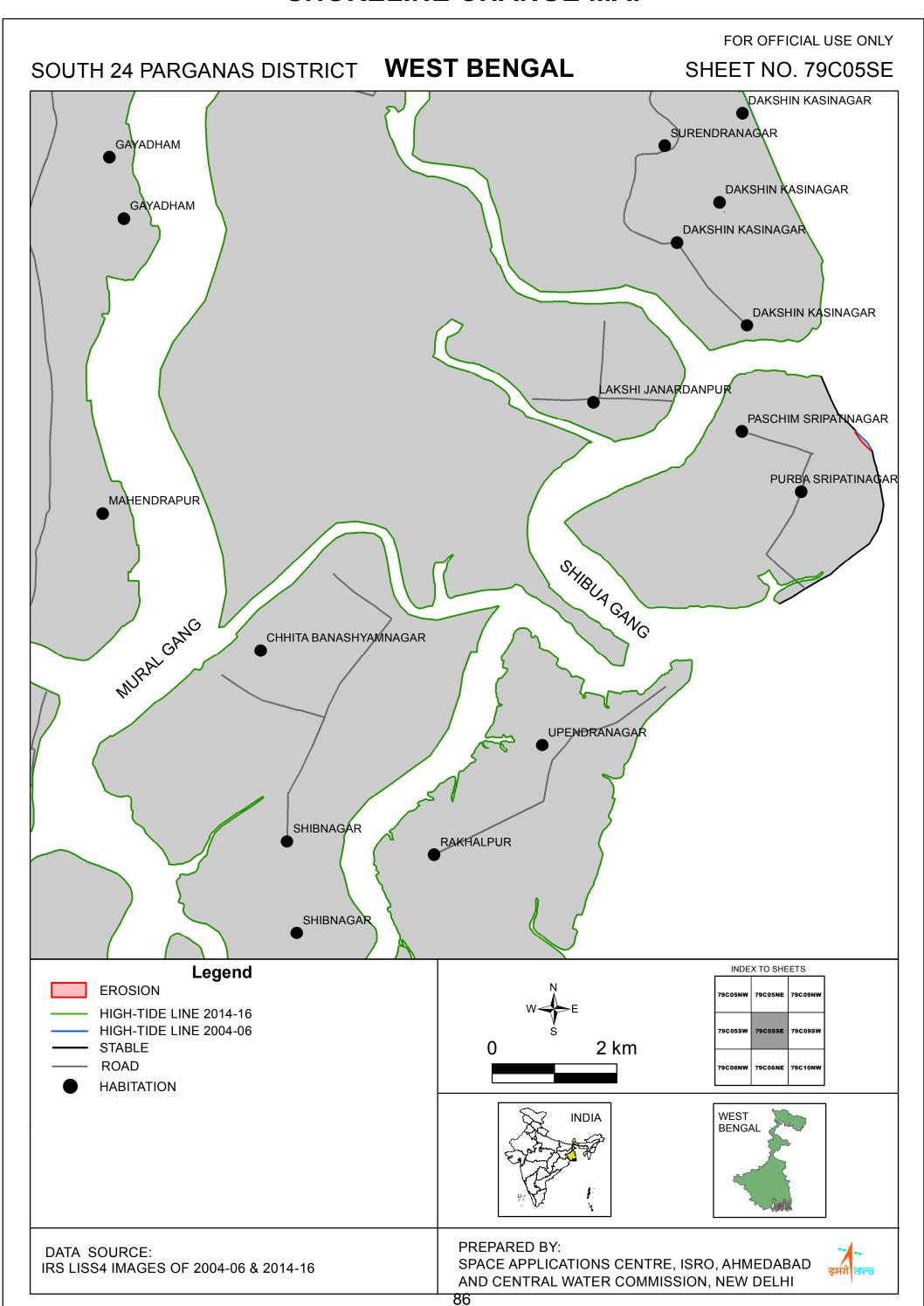


DATA SOURCE: IRS LISS4 IMAGES OF 2004-06 & 2014-16

PREPARED BY: SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE, ISRO, AHMEDABAD AND CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION, NEW DELHI







| HOT | SPOTS | OF | SHORE | INF | CHAN | GF |
|-----|-------|------------|-------|-----|------|------------|
| | | O I | SHOIL | | | G L |

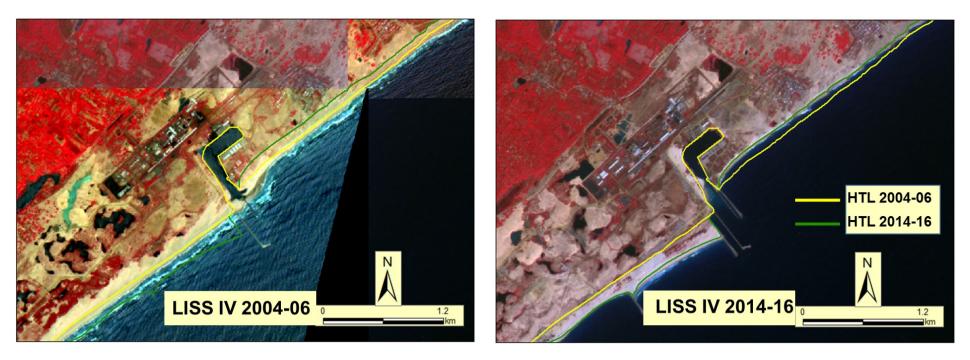


Plate 1: Shoreline change to the west and east coast of Gopalpur port (74A15SE) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

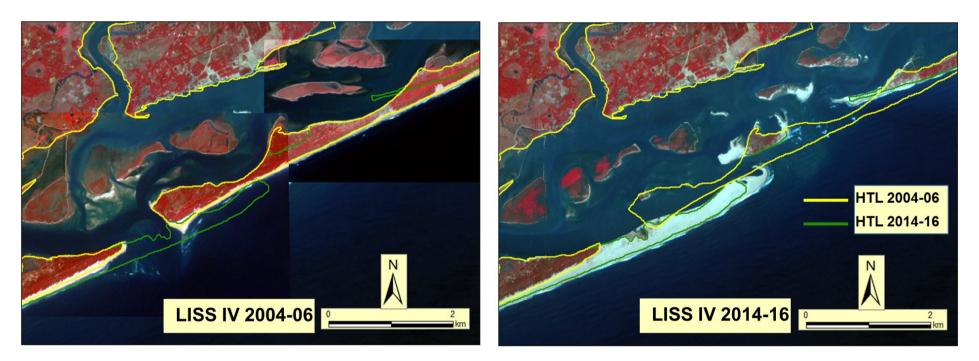


Plate 2: Shoreline changes along the Chilika spit (74E10NW) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

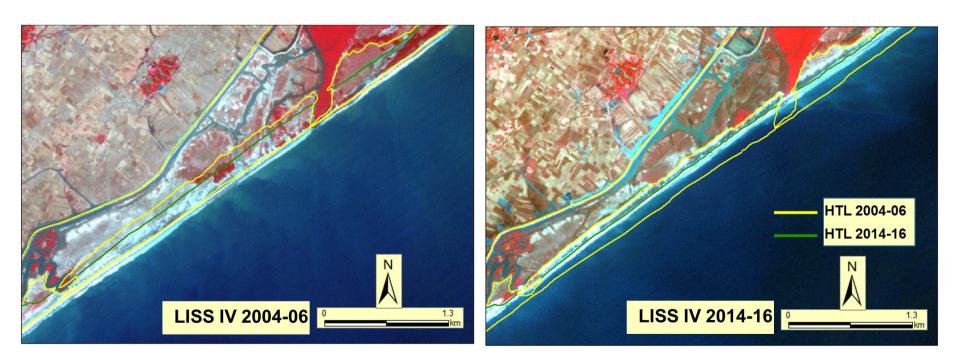


Plate 3: Coastal erosion along the coast at Uttampur (73L14SW) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

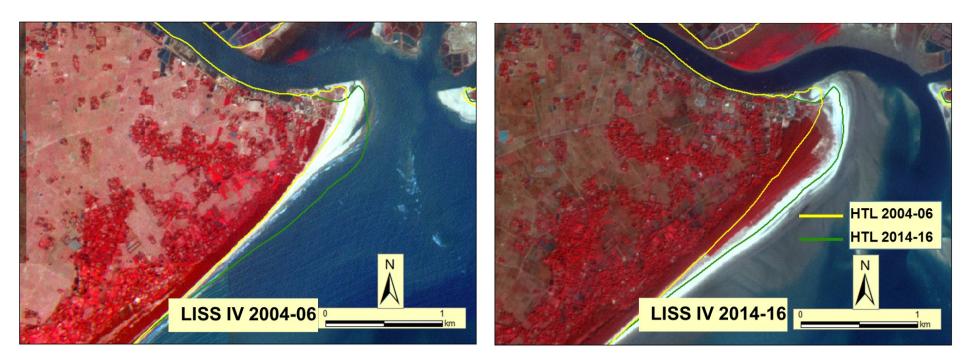


Plate 4: Accretion along the southern bank of Panchpara River (73O02SW) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

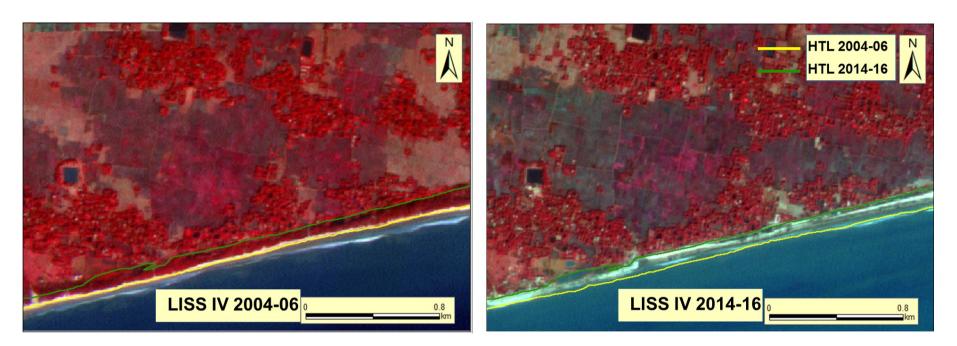


Plate 5: Coastal erosion at Jaldha (73O10NW) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

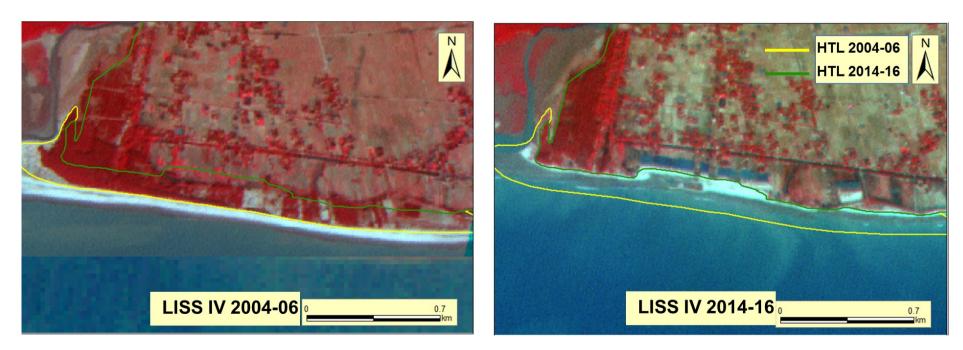


Plate 6: Coastal erosion at Rasrur (79C02NW) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

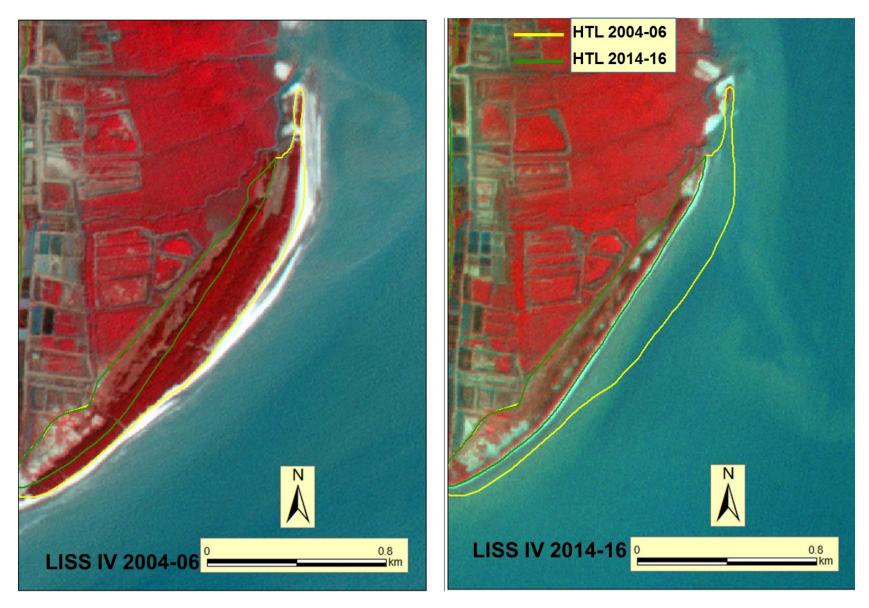


Plate 7: Erosion of spit to the southern bank of the river Muri Ganga (79C02NE) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

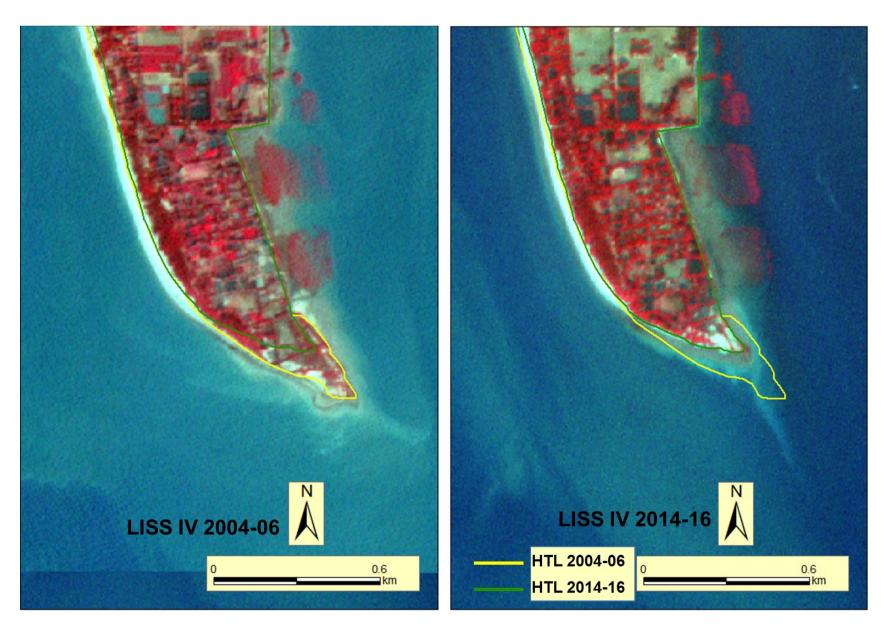


Plate 8: Erosion at Mahisani (79C02SE) marked on LISS IV images of IRS P6 and Resourcesat-2

List of Satellite Data Used

Table No. 3: Satellite data used for Odisha Coast (2004-06 time-frame)

| Sr. No | Mapsheet No. | Satellite | Sensor | Orbit | Scene No | Date |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 73K14SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 65 | 06-03-2005 |
| 2 | 73K15NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7801 | 65 | 18-04-2005 |
| 3 | 73K15SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 66 | 06-03-2005 |
| 4 | 73K15SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 66 | 06-03-2005 |
| 5 | 73K16NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872, 7190 | 68, 67 | 23-04-05, 06-03- 2005 |
| 6 | 73K16SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 67 | 06-03-2005 |
| 7 | 73K16SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 68 | 23-04-2005 |
| 8 | 73L04SE & 73L04NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11680 | 76 | 16-01-2006 |
| 9 | 73L07SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7801 | 70 | 18-04-2005 |
| 10 | 73L08NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 72 | 06-03-2005 |
| 11 | 73L08SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 72 | 06-03-2005 |
| 12 | 73L08SW & 73L08NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11680 | 76 | 16-01-2006 |
| 13 | 73L09NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872, 7801 | 69, 67 | 23-04-05, 18-04- 2005 |
| 14 | 73L09NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11680 | 72 | 16-01-2006 |
| 15 | 73L09SE & 73L09SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7801 | 68 | 18-04-2005 |
| 16 | 73L10NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 70 | 23-04-2005 |
| 17 | 73L10NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 69 | 06-03-2005 |
| 18 | 73L10SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 70 | 06-03-2005 |
| 19 | 73L10SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 8142 | 69 | 12-05-2005 |
| 20 | 73L11NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 71 | 23-04-2005 |
| 21 | 73L11NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 71 | 06-03-2005 |
| 22 | 73L11SE & 73L11SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 71 | 06-03-2005 |
| 23 | 73L12NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7190 | 72 | 06-03-2005 |
| 24 | 73L12NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 72 | 23-04-2005 |
| 25 | 73L13NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7801, 7872 | 67, 69 | 18-04-05, 23-04- 2005 |
| 26 | 73L13NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7801 | 67 | 18-04-2005 |
| 27 | 73L13SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7730, 7872 | 65, 69 | 13-04-05, 23-04- 2005 |
| 28 | 73L13SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 69 | 23-04-2005 |
| 29 | 73L14NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12916 | 94 | 13-04-2006 |
| 30 | 73L14NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 70 | 23-04-2005 |
| 31 | 73L14SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7730 | 68 | 13-04-2005 |
| 32 | 73L14SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872, 7190 | 70, 70 | 23-04-05, 06-03- 2005 |
| 33 | 73L15NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7872 | 71 | 23-04-2005 |
| 34 | 73O02NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7730 | 61 | 13-04-2005 |

| | 73002SE | | | | 1 | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|------------|
| 35 | & | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7730 | 063, 062 | 13-04-2005 |
| | 73002SW | | | | | |
| 36 | 73003NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7730 | 63 | 13-04-2005 |
| 37 | 73006NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6778 | 87 | 05-02-2005 |
| 38 | 73006NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6778 | 87 | 05-02-2005 |
| 39 | 73006SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6778 | 88 | 05-02-2005 |
| 40 | 73006SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12916 | 90 | 13-04-2006 |
| 41 | 74A15SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 28 | 15-03-2005 |
| 42 | 74A16NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 28 | 15-03-2005 |
| 43 | 74A16NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6977 | 80 | 19-02-2005 |
| 44 | 74A16SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6977 | 80 | 19-02-2005 |
| 45 | 74E02NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6366 | 71 | 07-01-2005 |
| 46 | 74E02SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11410 | 103-104 | 28-12-2005 |
| 47 | 74E02SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 26 | 15-03-2005 |
| 48 | 74E03NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 27 | 15-03-2005 |
| 49 | 74E03NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 27 | 15-03-2005 |
| 50 | 74E03SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 27 | 15-03-2005 |
| 51 | 74E05NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6366 | 71 | 07-01-2005 |
| | 74E05SE | | | | | |
| 52 | & | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12987 | 97 | 18.04.06 |
| | 74E05SW | 100.00 | | 2222 | | 07.04.0007 |
| 53 | 74E06NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6366 | 71 | 07-01-2005 |
| 54 | 74E06NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7318 | 25 | 15-03-2005 |
| 55 | 74E06SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7119 | 74 | 01-03-2005 |
| 56 | 74E06SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7119 | 74 | 01-03-2005 |
| 57 | 74E09NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12987 | | 18-04-2006 |
| 58 | 74E10NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12987 | 97 | 18-04-2006 |
| 59 | 74E10NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12987 | 98 | 18-04-2006 |
| 60 | 74E13NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11680 | 77 | 16-01-2005 |
| 0.4 | 74E13SW | IDO DO | 1.100.111 | 400 | | 04.04.0000 |
| 61 | & 74E42CE | IRS P6 | LISS III | 106 | | 21-01-2006 |
| | 74E13SE 74I01NE | | | | | |
| 62 | 410 TNE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11680 | 77 | 16-01-2005 |
| | 74I01SE | 11 (0 1 0 | 210011 | 11000 | , , | 10 01 2000 |
| | 74I05NE | | | | | |
| 63 | & | IRS P6 | LISS III | 107 | 58 | 26-01-2006 |
| | 74105NW | | | | | |

Table No. 4: Satellite data used for Odisha Coast (2014-16 time-frame)

| S. NO. | MAPSHEET NO. | SATELLITE | SENSOR | PATH | ROW | SUBSCENE | DATE |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------|------|-----|----------|------------|
| 1 | 73K15NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 2 | 73K15SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 3 | 73K15SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 4 | 73K16NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 5 | 73K16SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 6 | 73L08NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 7 | 73L08SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 8 | 73L11NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | Α | 28-11-2014 |

| | | | | 107 | | | 15 01 2015 |
|-----|-----------|--------------|-------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 9 | 73L11SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107, 107 | 58, 58 | C, A | 15-01-2015 28-11-2014 |
| 10 | 73L12NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 11 | 73L12NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | C | 15-01-2015 |
| 12 | 73L13NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | C | 15-01-2015 |
| 13 | 73L13NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | C | 15-01-2015 |
| .0 | 702101444 | 11(0 1(2 | LHIX | 107 | 00 | <u> </u> | 28-11-2014 |
| 14 | 73L13SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58, 58, 57 | A, B,C | 04-11-2014 |
| '- | 7021002 | 11.0 1.2 | LHIX | 107 | 00, 00, 01 | 71, 5,0 | 15-01-2015 |
| | | _ | | | | | 28-11-2014 |
| 15 | 73L14NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | A, B | 04-11-2014 |
| 16 | 73L14SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | A | 28-11-2014 |
| 17 | 73L14SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | Α | 28-11-2014 |
| 18 | 73L15NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | A | 28-11-2014 |
| 19 | 73L15SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | A | 28-11-2014 |
| | | _ | | | | | 15-01-2015 |
| 20 | 73002SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | C, B | 08-02-2015 |
| 21 | 73002SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 22 | 73003NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | C | 15-01-2015 |
| 23 | 73006SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | В | 08-02-2015 |
| 24 | 73006SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | В | 08-02-2015 |
| | | | | | | | 28-11-2014 |
| 25 | 73P02NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | A, B | 04-11-2014 |
| 26 | 74A15SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 105 | 59 | В | 22-02-2015 |
| 27 | 74A16NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 105 | 59 | В | 22-02-2015 |
| 28 | 74A16NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 105 | 59 | В | 22-02-2015 |
| 29 | 74A16SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 105 | 59 | В | 22-02-2015 |
| | | | | 105, | | | 22-02-2015 |
| 30 | 74E02SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 59, 58 | B, C | 23-03-2015 |
| 0.4 | 74500N5 | IDO DO | 1.457 | 105, | 50.50 | 0 | 22-02-2015 |
| 31 | 74E03NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 59, 58 | B, C | 23-03-2015 |
| 22 | 74502004 | IDC D2 | LAEV | 105, | 50 50 | РС | 22-02-2015 |
| 32 | 74E03NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 59, 58 | B, C | 23-03-2015 |
| 33 | 74E03SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 105, | 59, 58 | B, C | 22-02-2015 |
| 33 | 7400000 | INO-NZ | L4I A | 106 | 39, 30 | В, С | 23-03-2015 |
| 34 | 74E06NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | С | 23-03-2015 |
| 35 | 74E06SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | С | 23-03-2015 |
| 36 | 74E06SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 105, | 59, 58 | В, С | 22-02-2015 |
| | 742000 | 11.0 1.2 | LHIX | 106 | 33, 30 | В, О | 23-03-2015 |
| 37 | 74E09SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106, | 58, 58 | C, D | 23-03-2015 |
| | | | | 106 | · | | 10-01-2015 |
| 38 | 74E10NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | С | 23-03-2015 |
| 39 | 74E10NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | С | 23-03-2015 |
| 40 | 74E13SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | D | 10-01-2015 |
| 41 | 74E13SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106, | 58, 58 | C, D | 23-03-2015 |
| | | - | | 106 | | - , – | 10-012-015 |
| 42 | 74I01NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106, | 58, 58 | D, C | 10-01-2015 |
| | | | | 107 | | | 15-01-2015 |
| 43 | 74I01SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | D | 10-01-2015 |
| 44 | 74101SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106 | 58 | D | 10-01-2015 |
| 45 | 74I05NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 58 | С | 15-01-2015 |
| 46 | 74105NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 106, | 58, 58 | D, C | 10-01-2015 |
| | | | | 107 | | | 15-01-2015 |

Table No. 5: Satellite data used for West Bengal Coast (2004-06 time-frame)

| S. No. | MAPSHEET NO. | SATELLITE | SENSOR | ORBIT NO. | SCENE NO. | DATE |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 73O10 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6636 | 67 | 26-01-2005 |
| 2 | 73O14 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6849 | 63 | 10-02-2005 |
| 3 | 73013 SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6849 | 63 | 10-02-2005 |
| 4 | 73O13 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6579 | 82 | 10-02-2005 |
| 5 | 73O10 NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6636 | 66 | 26-01-2005 |
| 6 | 79C01SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11765 | 56 | 22-01-2006 |
| 7 | 79C06 NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11822 | 62, 63 | 26-01-2006 |
| 8 | 79C06 NW, SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12092 | 44 & 45 | 14-02-2006 |
| 9 | 79C06 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11822 | 64 | 26-01-2006 |
| 10 | 79C09SW, NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11822 | 62 & 63 | 26-01-2006 |
| 11 | 79C05 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11822 | 62, 63 | 26-01-2006 |
| 12 | 79C05 NW, SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12092 | 43, 44 | 14-02-2006 |
| 13 | 79C01 NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11765 | 57 | 22-01-2006 |
| 14 | 79B04 SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11751, 6579 | 44, 81 | 21-01-2006, 21-01-2006 |
| 15 | 79B04 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11765, 10529, 1663 | 56, 66, 80 | 22-01-06, 27-10-05, 11-02-04 |
| 16 | 79F03 SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 1893, 11964 | 20 & 21, 83 | 31-01-06, 05-02-06 |
| 17 | 79B04 NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11751 | 43 | 21-01-2006 |
| 18 | 79B04 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7048, 6849 | 60, 61 | 24-02-2005, 10-02-2005 |
| 19 | 79C01NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11751 | 44 | 21-01-2006 |
| 20 | 79C02 NE, SE, SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11765 | 57, 58 | 22-01-2006 |
| 21 | 79C02 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11751 | 45 | 21-01-2006 |
| 22 | 79C01 SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11751 | 45 | 21-01-2006 |
| 23 | 79B12 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11495 | 51 | 03-01-2006 |
| 24 | 79B15 SW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 7403, 11495 | 52, 49 | 21-03-2005, 03-01-2006 |
| 25 | 79B16 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11623, 11964 | 61, 84 | 12-01-2006, 05-02-2006 |
| 26 | 79B16 NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11893 | 21 | 31-01-2006 |
| 27 | 79B16 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 6508 | 59 | 17-01-2005 |
| 28 | 79G02 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11623 | 62, 63 | 12-01-2006 |
| 29 | 79B12 NE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11495, 6508 | 50, 59 | 03-01-2006, 17-01-2005 |
| 30 | 79B15 SE | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11893 | 20 | 31-01-2006 |
| 31 | 79B12 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 12092 | 42 | 14-02-2006 |
| 32 | 79F04 NW | IRS P6 | LISS IV | 11623 | 60 | 12-01-2006 |

Table No. 6: Satellite data used for West Bengal Coast (2014-16 time-frame)

| S. No. | MAPSHEET No. | Satellite | Sensor | PATH | ROW | SUBSCENE | DATE |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 73006SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | В | 08-02-2015 |
| 2 | 73O10NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107, 108 | 57 | B, C | 08-02-2015 01-01- 2014 |
| 3 | 73O10NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | В | 08-02-2015 |
| 4 | 73O10SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107 | 57 | В | 08-02-2015 |
| 5 | 73O13SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107, 108 | 57 | B, C | 08-02-2015 01-01- 2014 |
| 6 | 73O13SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107, 108 | 57 | B, C | 08-02-2015 01-01- 2014 |
| 7 | 73O14NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 107, 108 | 57 | B, C | 08-02-2015 01-01- 2014 |
| 8 | 79C01NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | O | 01-01-2014 |
| 9 | 79C01SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | С | 01-01-2014 |
| 10 | 79C01SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | С | 01-01-2014 |
| 11 | 79C02NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | С | 01-01-2014 |
| 12 | 79C02NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | С | 01-01-2014 |
| 13 | 79C02SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | С | 01-01-2014 |
| 14 | 79C05SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | Α | 15-01-2016 |
| 15 | 79C06NE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | Α | 15-01-2016 |
| 16 | 79C06NW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | C, A | 01-01-2014 15-01- 2016 |
| 17 | 79C06SE | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | Α | 15-01-2016 |
| 18 | 79C06SW | IRS-R2 | L4FX | 108 | 57 | C, A | 01-01-2014 15-01- 2016 |