



Climate and Soil of Telangana

Foundation Course on Telangana Geography

FOUNDATION COURSE

ON

**TELANGANA
GEOGRAPHY**

SPB10

Balasubrahmanyam P

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

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Physiographically, Telangana lies in a plateau region of peninsular India. It is known as Telangana plateau, is a part of Deccan plateau. General height decreases towards the east having less altitude.

Based on altitude this state is divided into **three** regions.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

1. The region having altitude of **above 600** mts above mean sea level
2. The region having altitude of **300 mts to 600 mts** above mean sea level.
3. The region having an altitude of **below 300 mts** above mean sea level.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Region having altitude of 600mts above mean sea level

It is mainly located in **western part of state** comprising of **Hyderabad,**
Rangareddy,
south western and south eastern part of Medak and
northern part of Mahabubnagar.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

This region consists of *peneplains* developed on the Achaean Gneisses, studded with flat hillocks scattered all over the surface.

The general slope is towards east drained by eastward flowing tributaries, major rivers of Krishna and Godavari.

The highest point of **898** in elevation is located in **Amarabad** Mandal of Mahabubnagar district.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Region having altitude of 300 mtr to 600 mtr above mean sea level

1. It covers an area surrounded by high altitude area to the west and low lying area to the east.
2. This region consists of Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, and Warangal, located in western part of Telangana state.
3. In the north faulting has preserved a belt of Gondwanas along the lower Godavari.
4. On the south, Krishna and Tungabhadra valleys lie at an altitude of 300 to 450 metres.
5. Gneisses are the underlying rocks of this area, this region is mainly enriched with water resources in terms of number of lakes which play significant role in Agriculture.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Region having altitude below 300 mtr above mean sea level

This region covers a large area and is predominantly found on both the sides of the River Godavari covering districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and is favourable for agriculture.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Telangana region can be divided into **three regions based on its structure and morphology**

- 1. Telangana Plateau**
- 2. Godavari basin**
- 3. Krishna piedmont**

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Telangana plateau: Total area of about 59,903 Sq. Km

This plateau spreads in

- ❖ Adilabad- ***Bhainsa–Nirmal plateau***),
- ❖ Nizamabad, Nalgonda:
 - ***Bhongir-Ramannapet Plateau,***
 - ***Devarakonda Plateau***
 - ***Nalgonda-Miryalaguda Plateau***
 - ***Suryapet–Huzurnagar plateau,***
- ❖ Medak and Hyderabad regions.
- ❖ Largest Region of Telangana State.
- ❖ Average height of this region lies between 500 to 600mts above mean sea level.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

This region is characterized by ***small hills and hillocks*** and ***undulating*** topography. These are named as differently in different districts.

In Adilabad these hillocks are named as **Nirmal hillocks** and **satmala hill** tract having **length of 150kms** and breadth of **55-65 kms** extending over the parts of **Boath, Nirmal, Utnoor and Khanapur** areas.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Further these hillocks are named as **Rocky hills in Karimnagar,**
Kangal hillocks in Warangal;

Raju hillocks (The famous Hasanparthy, Chandragiri and **Iron hills** in the north-west of Warangal district) and **Yallandlapad hillocks in Khammam** district

In Nizamabad district these are named as **Sirnapalli series** and in Mahaboobnagar **Shabaan hillocks** and in Hyderabad district named as **Raachakonda** hillocks. Around **SW Hyderabad** these hillocks depict weathered forms of *inselbergs and tors.*

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Hyderabad is situated at an average elevation between **500-600 meters above the mean sea level** and general slope is towards east.

Geologically the district comprises of **Archaean** rocks specified as **gneiss, hornblende-biotite** and unclassified crystallines.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Godavari basin :

1. This basin is characteristic of Peninsular India and is drained by the largest **river Godavari**.
2. In south India this basin mainly occupies **Gondwana trough**, known for its **mineral wealth**.
3. This basin lies in **Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam** districts with an area of about **37,934 sq. km**.
4. This basin is geologically characterized by **Carboniferous rocks and Archaean gneisses**.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

1. This basin covers *Etunagaram* of **Warangal** district;
2. *Jagityal, Mahadevpur, Mettapalli Sultanabad, Peddapalle* areas of **Karimnagar**;
3. *Bodhan, Armur and Bheemgal* areas of **Nizamabad** district;
4. *Mudhole, Nirmal, Khanapur, Luxettipet and chinnur* areas of **Adilabad** district;
5. *Bhadrachalam, Bhoorgampadu and Mangoor* areas of **Khammam** district.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

The river Godavari is the main river flowing in the **South-east direction** joined by **South west flowing tributaries** in Warangal district. The other small rivers of this region are **Sabari, Muneru, Palair, Akheru and Wyra**.

This region is affected by floods during rainy season. There are few isolated hills in the **central and eastern parts** of the region. As regards the hill ranges which **run in the North-east and South-west directions in Karimnagar district** are conspicuous.

The famous hills of **Hasanparthi** and **Chandragiri** lie in the **North-west of Warangal** district in this region. The steep slopes face erosion during rainy season and the topography is dissected.

PHYSIO GRAPHY OF TELANGANA

Krishna piedmont:

1. The Krishna Piedmont is an exclusive characteristic feature of **Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar** districts with an area of about **14,240 Sq. Km** is the **smallest region** of the state of Telangana.
2. The river Krishna flows along the southern border of the district.
3. The river **Dindi** joins the river Krishna on the **southern margin**.
4. The region covers the areas of **Devarakonda, Miryalaguda, Huzurnagar and kodad** areas of **Nalgonda** and **Alampur and Gadwal** of **Mahabubnagar**.
5. This area has an undulating terrain.
6. Geologically this area is characterized by **Archean rocks** and **Precambrian rocks** and **soils of this region are suitable for cultivation**.
7. This region is basically an exposed rock cut surface.