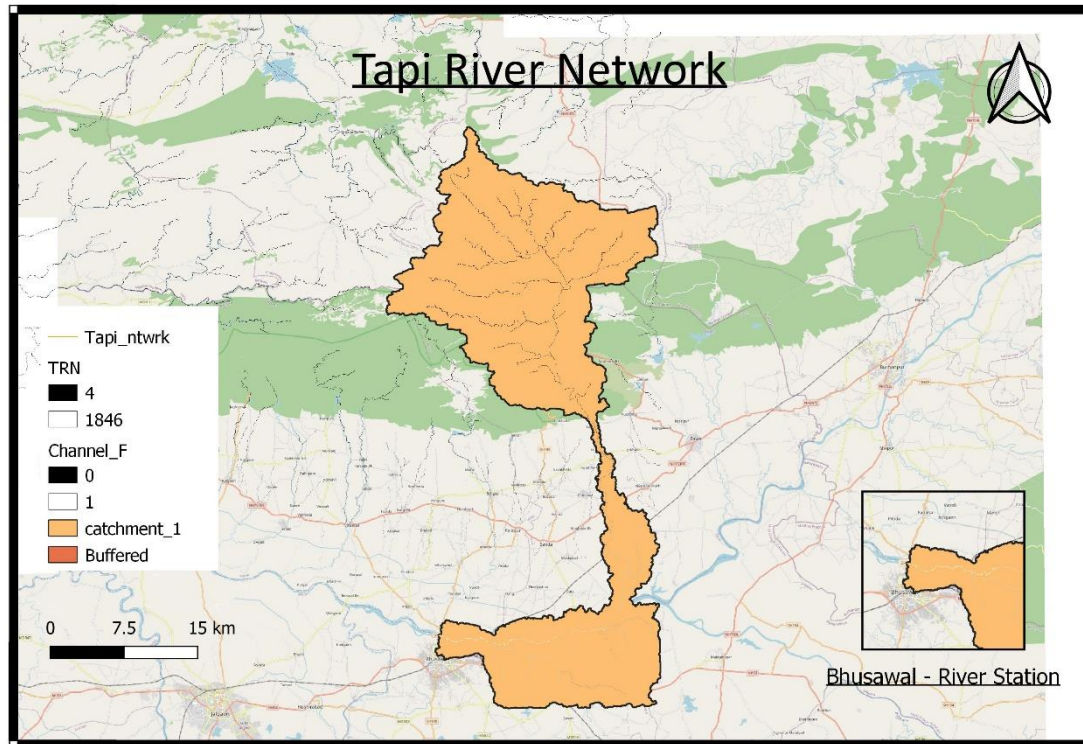


Map of Tapi River network in Khandesh region:



Tapi River network in Khandesh Region Map description:

Introduction –

The Tapi River, also known as the Tapti, rises in central India and forms a middle passage between the Godavari and Narmada rivers. The Tapi River, which originates in Multai in Madhya Pradesh, is 724 km long and irrigates an area of 65145 square kilometres, nearly 80 per cent of which is in Maharashtra.

Tapi river basin -

The basin is divided into two distinct physical regions: hilly and flat; the mountainous part includes the densely forested Satpura, Satmalas, Mahadeo, Ajanta and Gawilgarh mountains. The plains mostly cover the Khandesh region (Khandesh is a region of central India that makes up the north-western part of the state of Maharashtra), which is vast and fertile. Bhusawal is one of the river station in the khandesh region.

Tributaries of the Tapi-

Various tributaries flow along both banks of the Tapti. The Tapti has 14 major tributaries, totalling more than 50 kilometres in length. The left bank drainage system of the Tapti is more extensive than

the right bank drainage system. The Suki, the Gomai, the Arunavati and the Aner are all on the right bank. The Vaghur, Amravati, Buray, Panjhra, Bori, Girna, Purna, Mona and Sipna are all on the left bank.

Climatic Condition –

The climate of the Tapi basin is characterised by hot summers and general dryness throughout the year, except during the southwest monsoon season in the upper and middle parts of the basin, but the lower part of the Tapi River basin is characterised by variations in temperature, precipitation, humidity and other climatic parameters.

Dams on river-

In Maharashtra, 3 projects are underway on the Tapi River. One is the Dahigam Dam of the Tapti Girna project (Nashik region) and the other two are the Hathnur Dam and the Dahigaon Dam of the Upper Tapi project (Khandesh region).