

Eastern Coastal Plains

The **Eastern Coastal Plains** refers to a wide stretch of landmass of India, lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It is wider and leveled than the western coastal plains and stretches from Tamil Nadu in the south to West Bengal in the north through Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Chilka Lake is a brackish water lake along the eastern coastal plain. It lies in the state of Odisha and stretches to the south of the Mahanadi Delta.^[1]

Deltas of many of India's rivers form a major portion of these plains. The Mahanadi, Godavari, Kaveri and Krishna rivers drain these plains. The region receives both the Northeast & Southwest monsoon rains with its annual rainfall averaging between 1,000 and 3,000 mm (39 and 118 in). The width of the plains varies between 100 and 130 km (62 to 80 miles).

It is locally known as **Utkal Plains** in the Northern part between Cossye and Rushikulya Rivers, **Northern Circars** in the Central part between Rushikulya and Krishna Rivers and, as **Coromandel Coast** in the Southern part from the south of river Krishna till the Southern tip of Mainland India at Cape Comorin where it merges with the Western Coastal Plains



View of Fields at Biccavolu, Eastern coastal plains, Andhra Pradesh

See also

- Western Coastal Plains

References

- Sr.Bimcy; Sr.Sisily; Charlotte. *Bibliographic information*(<https://books.google.co.in/books?id=b8SXUQlgi2wC&pg=PR20&dq=Eastern+Coastal+Plains&hl=en&sa=X&ei=p4pMVcWILoiwuPMmoBI&ved=0CBwQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Eastern%20Coastal%20Plains&f=false>) Scholar Publishing House. pp. 20–21.ISBN 8171725163.

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