

Kaveri

Kaveri (anglicized as Cauvery), also referred as Ponni, is an Indian river flowing through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is the third largest after Godavari and Krishna in south india and the lagest in Tamil Nadu which on its course, bisects the state into North and South. Originating in the foothills of Western Ghats at Talakaveri, Kodagu in Karnataka it flows generally south and east through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and across the southern Deccan plateau through the southeastern lowlands, emptying into the Bay of Bengal through two principal mouths in Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu. Amongst the river valleys, the Kaveri delta forms one of the most fertile regions in the country

The Kaveri basin is estimated to be 81,155 square kilometres (31,334 sq mi) with many tributaries including Harangi, Hemavati, Kabini, Bhavani, Arkavathy, Lakshmana Tirtha, Noyyal and Arkavati. The river's basin covers three states and a Union Territory as follows: Tamil Nadu, 43,856 square kilometres (16,933 sq mi); Karnataka, 34,273 square kilometres (13,233 sq mi); Kerala, 2,866 square kilometres (1,107 sq mi), and Puducherry, 160 square kilometres (62 sq mi).^[4] Rising in southwestern Karnataka, it flows southeast some 800 kilometres (500 mi) to enter the Bay of Bengal. In Mandya district it forms the island of Shivanasamudra, on either side of which are the scenic Shivanasamudra Falls that descend about 100 metres (330 ft).^[5] The river is the source for an extensive irrigation system and for hydroelectric power.^[6] The river has supported irrigated agriculture for centuries and served as the lifeblood of the ancient kingdoms and modern cities of South India. Access to the river's waters has pitted Indian states against each other for decades.

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Kaveri	
River	
 The Cauvery river seen near Srirangapatna,Mandya, Karnataka	
Country	India
Tributaries	
- left - right	Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavathy Lakshmana Tirtha, Kabini, Bhavani, Noyyal, Amaravati
Cities	Kushalanagar, Srirangapatnam, Mettur, Erode, Tiruchirapalli, Thiruvaiyaru-Thanjavur District, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai, Poompuhar
Source	Talakaveri, Kodagu, Western Ghats, Karnataka
- location - elevation - coordinates	Karnataka (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ), India 1,276 m (4,186 ft) 12°23′N 75°29′E
Mouth	Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu (தமிழ்நாடு)
- location - elevation - coordinates	Bay of Bengal, India 0 m (0 ft) 11°21′40″N 79°49′46″E
Length	765 km (475 mi) ^[1]
Basin	81,155 km ² (31,334 sq mi)
Discharge	- average 677 m³/s (23,908 cu ft/s) ^[2]
Discharge elsewhere (average)	- Grand Anicut (South) 235.7 m³/s (8,324 cu ft/s) ^[3]

References

External links

River course

After the river leaves the Kodagu hills and flows onto the Deccan plateau, it forms two islands in mandya district's Srirangapatna and Shivanasamudra. First, comes the Srirangapatna which forms the sangam and then comes Shivanasamudra. At Shivanasamudra the river drops 98 metres (320 ft), forming the famous Shivanasamudra Falls known separately as *Gagana Chukki* and *Bhara Chukki*.^[7]

Asia's first hydroelectric plant (built in 1902) was on the left falls and supplied power to the city of Bangalore.

In its course through Karnataka, the channel is interrupted by 12 "anekattu" (dams) for the purpose of irrigation. From the Anekattu : Madadkatte, an artificial channel is diverted at a distance of 116 kilometres (72 mi), irrigating an area of 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres), and ultimately bringing its water supply to the town of Mandya.

Three kilometres away from Srirangapatna, the Kaveri is the basis for the Ranganthittu Bird Sanctuary. Near Srirangapatna is also an aqueduct, the Bangara Doddi Nala, which was constructed in the 17th century by the Wodeyar maharaja of Mysore, Ranadhira Kantirava, in memory of his favourite consort. It is said to be the only aqueduct where the water from a river, dammed upstream, is carried by the aqueduct over the very same river few miles downstream. This aqueduct also served as a motorable bridge until 1964. The kabini river tributary of Kaveri joins Kaveri at Tirumakudal Narasipura where triveni sangama takes place along with mythological river Spatika. The Moyar River is an east flowing river originates in the Mudumalai, Bandipur, and Wayanad National Parks draining the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and is one of the tributaries to the Kaveri River.

The river enters Tamil Nadu through Dharmapuri district leading to the flat plains where it meanders. It drops into the Hogenakkal Falls just before it arrives in the town of Hogenakkal in Tamil Nadu. The three minor tributaries, Palar, Chinnar and Thoppar enter into the Kaveri on her course, above Stanley Reservoir in Mettur, where the dam has been constructed. It then flows further through the length of Erode district where the river Bhavani, running through the breadth of the district, merges with it. The confluence of the rivers Kaveri, Bhavani and Akash Ganga (mythological) is at the exact place of Bhavani, Tamil Nadu Kooduthurai or Tiriveni Sangamam, Northern part of Erode City

While passing through Erode, two more tributaries merge. Thirumani Mutharu joins it in a village called Kududurai in Namakkal District. Noyyal and Amaravathi join it in Karur district before it reaches Tiruchirapalli district. Here the river becomes wide, with a sandy bed, and flows in an eastern direction until it splits into two at upper Anicut about 14 kilometres (9 mi) west of Tiruchirappalli. The northern branch of the river is called the Kollidam while the southern branch retains the name Kaveri and then goes directly eastwards into Thanjavur District. These two rivers join again and form the Srirangam island that is a part of the city of Tiruchirapalli. The fourth oldest functional dam^[8] Grand Anicut or Kallanai was present at this place. From Thanjavur, the river splits and goes to few places in the Delta Kaveri.

Tributaries

- Harangi River
- Hemavati River
- Lakshmana Tirtha
- Kabini River
- Shimsha River
- Bhavani River
- Sarabanga River
- Noyyal River



- Amaravati River

Irrigation

The primary uses of Kaveri is providing water for irrigation, water for household consumption and the generation of electricity

An estimate at the time of the first Five Year Plan puts the total flow of the Kaveri at 15 cubic kilometres (12,000,000 acre·ft), of which 60 percent was used for irrigation.^[9]

The Torekadanahalli pumpstation sends 540 million litres (19,000,000 cu ft) per day of water from Kaveri 100 kilometres (62 mi) to Bangalore.^{[10][11]}

The water for the Kaveri is primarily supplied by monsoon rains. Dams, such as the Krishna Raja Sagara Dam, Mettur Dam, and those on its tributaries such as Gorur dam, Harangi dam, Kabini dam, Amaravati dam and Banasura Sagar Dam store water from monsoon periods and release the water during the dry months. Even so, during the months of February–May, water levels are often quite low, and some channels and tributaries riverbeds may become dry. Flow generally begins to increase in June or July. However, in some years when rains are light, the low river level can lead to agricultural distress in areas dependent upon the Kaveri for irrigation.

The hydroelectric plant built on the left of Sivanasamudra Falls on the Kaveri in 1902 was the first hydroelectric plant in Asia.^[5]

The Krishna Raja Sagara Dam has a capacity of 49 tmc ft.^[12] and the Mettur Dam which creates Stanley Reservoir has a capacity of 93.4 tmc ft. (thousand million cubic ft)

In August 2003, inflow into reservoirs in Karnataka was at a 29-year low, with a 58% shortfall.^[13] Water stored in Krishna Raja Sagara amounted to only 4.6 tmc ft.^[13]



Stanley Reservoir formed by Mettur Dam, the largest dam in Tamil Nadu

Water sharing

As per Supreme Court order (16 feb 2018) Karnataka will get 284.75 tmc ft, Tamil Nadu 177.25 tmc ft, Kerala 30 tmc ft and Puducherry 7 tmc ft, and 14 tmc ft will be reserved for environmental protection..

Gallery



Talakaveri (in Kodagu),
Karnataka: origin of the
river



Kaveri in Bhagamandala
(in Kodagu)



Kaveri near Kushalnagar
(in Kodagu)



Kaveri in Mysore district,
Karnataka



Kaveri at Srirangapatna,
Karnataka



Kaveri
at Sivanasamudra,
Karnataka



Kaveri near Gosai Ghat,
Mysore



Kaveri near Mekedaatu,
Karnataka



Hogenakkal Waterfalls in
Dharmapuri district,Tamil
Nadu



Kaveri River as seen
from State Highway 20,
near the Mettur Dam,
Tamil Nadu.



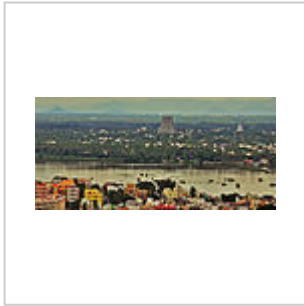
Kaveri River at Erode,
Tamil Nadu



Kaveri near
Pallipalayam, Tamil Nadu



Kaveri river at
Thiruchirapalli, Tamil
Nadu



Kaveri and
Thiruvaramam island,
Tamil Nadu



Kaveri river seen near
Thiruvaiyaru, Tamil Nadu



Mouth of River Cauvery,
Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu

See also

- List of rivers of India
- Kaveri Pushkaram

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- Journey with River Kaveri -<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Evul2SL4XKI&t=172s>

External links

- Cauvery Presentation on the Cavery River
- Kaveri Pushkaralu
- Kaveri Pushkaram 2017
- Journey with River Kaveri : Talakaveri to Poompuhar : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Evul2SL4XKI&t=172s>

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