Glimpses



Check Dam, Satkosia Mayurbhanj



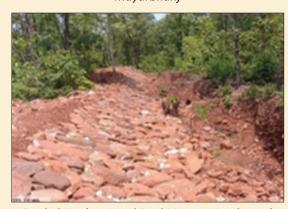
Loose Boulder Check Dam Banki Range, Sundargarh



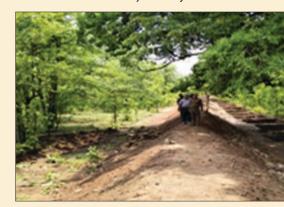
Percolation Pit Biramitrapur, Sundargarh Mayurbhanj



Loose Boulder Check Dam Hemgir, Sundargarh Mayurbhanj



Graded Earthen Bund Banki Range, Sundargarh



Graded Bund Gopalpur, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj

Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC)

1st Floor, Aranya Bhawan, GD-2/12, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751023

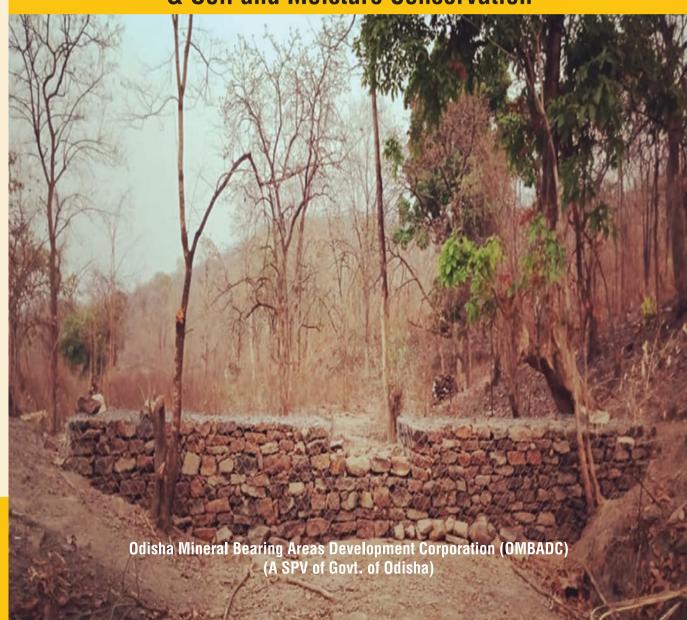
Email: ombadc@gmail.com, Tel: 0674-2300488

www.ombadc.odisha.gov.in

Jyoti Graphics, 0674-2544209, 2953209

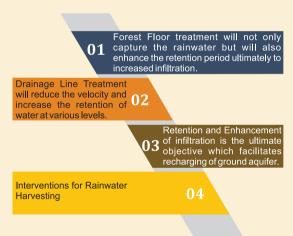


Water Conservation, Ground Water Recharge & Soil and Moisture Conservation



The diversion of forest land for industrial development and other development purposes has adversely affected the quality of soil, quality of air, and water in the mining affected districts of Odisha. To recharge ground water and improving agricultural productivity and soil restoration in the mining affected districts, OMBADC is supporting Department of Forest Environment and Climate Change in the implementation of Soil and Moisture conservation measures. The project was approved in the 14th Board of Director meeting held on 05th April 2019 with an approved budget of Rs. 348.89 Crores.

Key objectives of the project are:

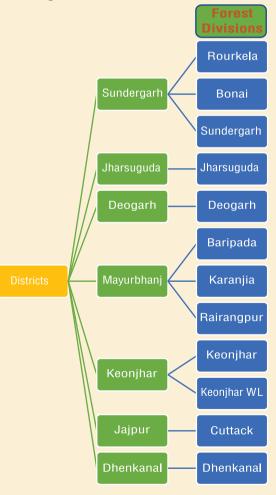


The major items of work carried out in Soil and Moisture activities are:





The project is being implemented in the following 12 forest divisions in Odisha:



A brief description of the benefits of the activities undertaken are as follows:

Wire Mesh Loose Boulder Check Dams:

This structure is to be created across the

drainage line [for retention of runoff and reduction of velocity of water. These structures will



be bounded

by Wire Mesh to resist the flow of water and to increase the longevity of the structure, so that these structures can function for a long period.

Loose Boulder Check Dam: These are

structures used mainly to contro channe erosion and to stabilize gully heads and it



helps in checking the velocity of water and silt retention.

Graded Bund: These are made to increase the time of concentration of run-off.

Earthen graded bunds can be erected on the low slope forest pediments of



hills which will guide the runoff along a longer path to increase time of concentration and promote infiltration.

Sub Surface Dyke: These are underground

cement concrete walls that prevent

escape of ground water through seepage and also help in ponding the surface flow



on the nallahs. They will conserve the water below surface level artificially and recharge the ground water.

Water Harvesting Structure (WHS): This is for storing of surplus water of a catchment

area and bringing the same to other areas, where it is utilised for different uses like crop



production, domestic, cultivation, pisciculture etc.

Staggered Trench: To slow down surface

water run-off and soi erosion.



Percolation Pit: It helps draw water downward through the soil, recharging groundwater.

