

possible and make it available to all those who require it. The training of potential users is also contemplated. Ten district level data-base centres have been established in different geo-environmental settings right from Uttar Pradesh in the north to Kerala in the south.

NRDMS methodology is founded on the concepts of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). All data gathered from existing sources are collected after conversion into computer compatible formats. Wherever possible socio and agro-economic data are stored with village as the unit. If need be, limited primary surveys are conducted. Modern data sources like remote sensing (satellite and aerial) are made use of intensively. The result is production of a number of coloured maps on a variety of themes relevant for appropriate planning in the area in question - for example they may be on intensity of erosion (Goa), degree of salinity (Nadiad), reclaimable wasteland (Koraput), agricultural development and potential (Amethi), irrigation water scheduling (Kheda), water harvesting (Pauri), etc. There are plans to focus attention on resource mapping, micro watershed management, land potential evaluation, minor irrigation structures and more importantly, natural disasters mitigation.

In some of the areas projects are already being executed, though on a minor scale using the database collected so far. The efforts that are being put in are not yet publicised enough for people to make use of the data and the expertise generated, and being made available. It is hoped that the planners at the grass root level will start making use of the data. Excellent publications are now available explaining the objectives and modest achievements of NRDMS. Those interested may write to the Director, NRDMS, Dept. of Science and Technology, Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016.

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### SMALL IRON ORE DEPOSIT, IN KADUR TALUK, CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

An unreported iron ore deposit is located within N. Lat.  $13^{\circ}31'50''$  to  $13^{\circ}32'50''$  and E. Long.  $75^{\circ}52'$  to  $75^{\circ}52'26''$ , on Doddabale Siddarugudda at an altitude of 1563 m in Kadur Taluk, Chikmagalur district, Karnataka. The deposit is on the eastern portion of the Bababudan Schist belt in the Dharwar Craton of Karnataka, the structure of which has been studied in detail by Chadwick *et al.* (1985). Detailed mapping indicates that the deposit forms the western link of the regional synclinal structure to the west of Madagakere.

The deposit is an integral part of banded hematite quartzite which has an areal extent of 3.15 Hect. The estimated true thickness of BHQ is 300 m. The average grade of the iron ore is estimated as 60.41%. The reserves, estimated to a depth of 30m, is 3 million tonnes.

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#### Reference

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