

Interactive Atlas of
| Rivers & Streams of India

Project 3 Presentation

| OBJECTIVES

- Introduction
 - ◆ Project scope
 - ◆ Limitations
 - ◆ Scope of maps & why river maps
- Secondary Research
 - ◆ Existing resources
 - ◆ Issues with the resources
 - ◆ Historical maps and what they get right
- Understanding Visualization Intent
- Exploring Datasets
 - ◆ Dataset format & challenges
 - ◆ Choosing dataset format
- Collecting Data
- Sketching Ideas
- Final Concept
- Future Work
- Discussion
- Reflection
- References

| CORE AIM

To explore how we can create an exhaustive web database of rivers in India that utilize information visualization techniques for better understanding

| INTRODUCTION

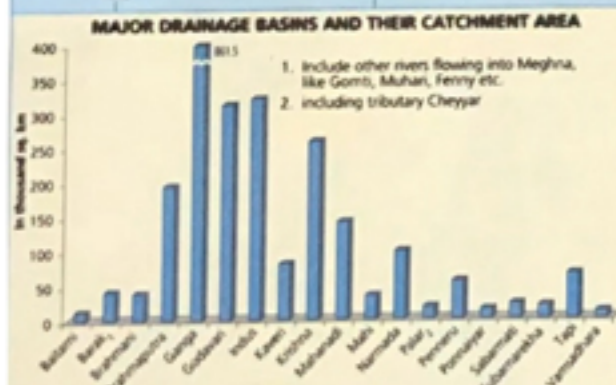
Why maps

- Tool for spatial communication in a comprehensible scale
- Tool for understanding the world
- Tools for information visualization
Ex- Distribution maps

| EXPLAINING SCOPE

Why river atlas?

- No singular resource to search for rivers of India
- Data is spread all over the web in form of lists
- Most GIS/ GPS products focus on terrain. River data is still present in raw format



MAJOR RIVER BASINS OF THE COUNTRY (Figures within brackets indicate total length of rivers and basin area)

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Origin	Length (km)	Catchment Area (sq. km)
East flowing rivers				
1	Brahmani	Keonjhar (Odisha)	365	12,789
2	Brahmani	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	799	39,033
3	Brahmaputra	Kalash Range (Tibet)	916 (2,900)	194,413 (580,000)
4	Ganga	Gangotri (Uttarakhand)	2,525	861,452 (1,186,000)
5	Godavari	Nashik (Maharashtra)	1,465	312,812
6	Kaveri	Coorg (Karnataka)	800	81,155
7	Krishna	Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)	1,401	258,948
8	Mahanadi	Naxi Town (Madhya Pradesh)	851	141,589
9	Palak (including tributary Chayyar)	Kolar (Karnataka)	348	17,871
West flowing rivers				
10	Pennaru	Kolar (Karnataka)	597	55,213
11	Ponnaiyar	Kolar (Karnataka)	396	14,130
12	Subarnarekha	Nagpur/Ranchi (Jharkhand)	395	19,296
13	Vemadhora	Kalahandi (Odisha)	221	10,830
West flowing rivers				
14	Indus	Manasarovar (Tibet)	1,114 (2,880)	321,289 (1,145,000)
15	Mah	Dhar (Madhya Pradesh)	583	34,842
16	Narmada	Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)	1,312	98,796
17	Sabarnati	Aravalli Hills (Rajasthan)	371	21,674
18	Tapi	Betul (Madhya Pradesh)	724	65,145
Total				2,401,000

Oxford Students Atlas (3rd Edition 2020) dedicates a single page to hydrology. Being a paper-based medium, Atlas is constrained in the amount of information it can offer, ending up catering to general information rather than specific insights in a single book

| INTRODUCTION

Why Interactive?

- Data is spread all over the web
- Most GIS/ GPS products focus on terrain. River data is still present in raw format
- Digital medium allows for comprehensive collection



Search result of keyword 'Ganga' from Google Earth includes a stroke indicating river flow with zoomable map and information cards on right

| INTRODUCTION

What does the project NOT DO?

→ DOES NOT present data stories on rivers.

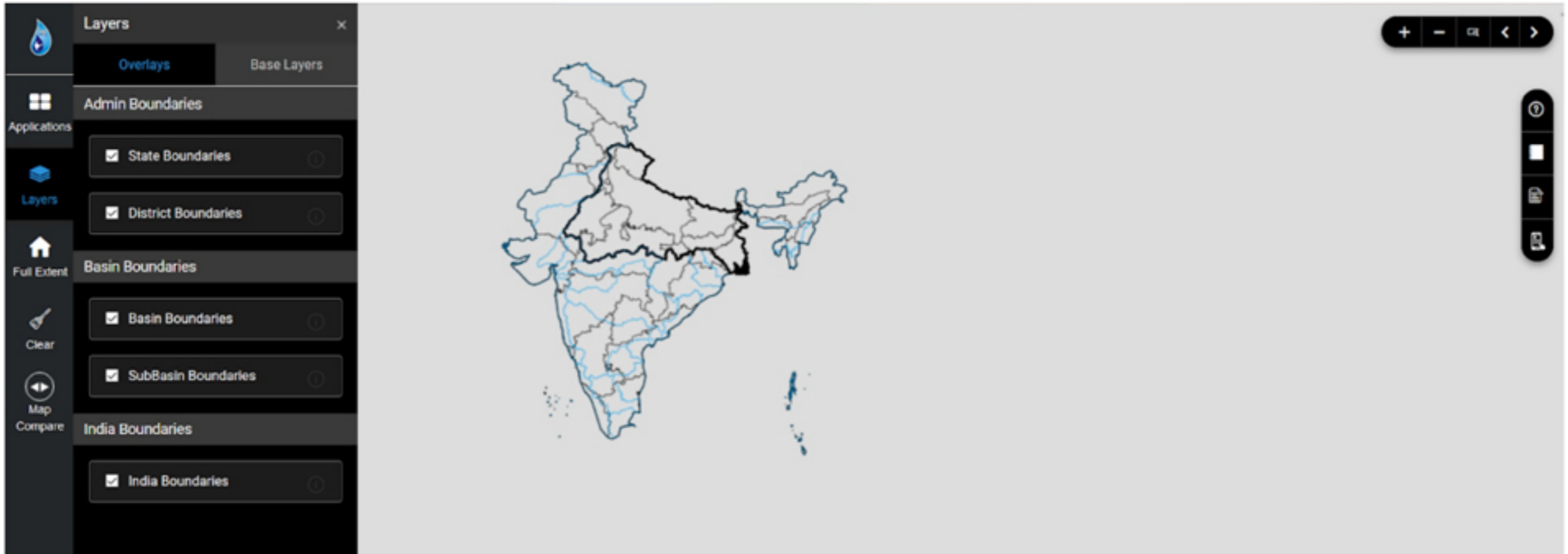


| SECONDARY RESEARCH

| EXISTING PROJECTS

India WRIS Project

Aims to provide up-to-date information on water resources and be a 'Single Window' solution for all water resources & related data



| EXISTING PROJECTS

Google Earth Indian Rivers

An initiative by India Literacy Project, the dashboard allows interactive navigation of geographical path 4 major rivers of India cover.



| EXISTING PROJECTS: ISSUES

Little care for information visualization



Focus on station monitoring than rivers

3,578
NUMBER OF STATIONS MONITORED

Search...

RIVER	Total Stations	Number of Manual Stations	Number of Telemetry Stations
Achan Nala	1	1	0
Achankovil Ar	1	1	0
Adhol Nadi	1	1	0
Agasti Nala	1	1	0
Agrani	1	1	0
Agula	1	1	0
Ahar nadi	2	2	0
Aharan	1	1	0
Ale	2	1	1
Ayir	1	1	0

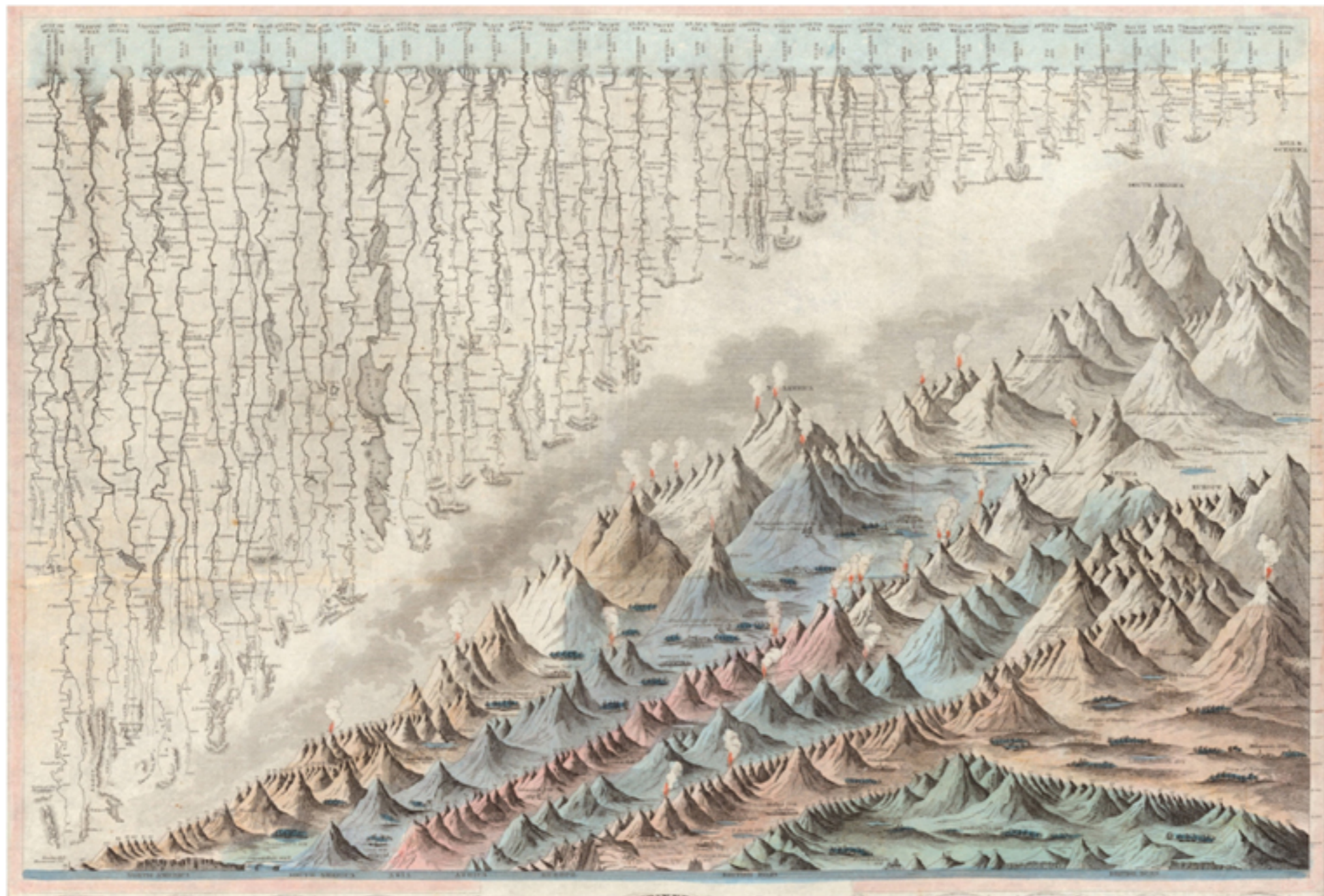
Difficult to navigate data



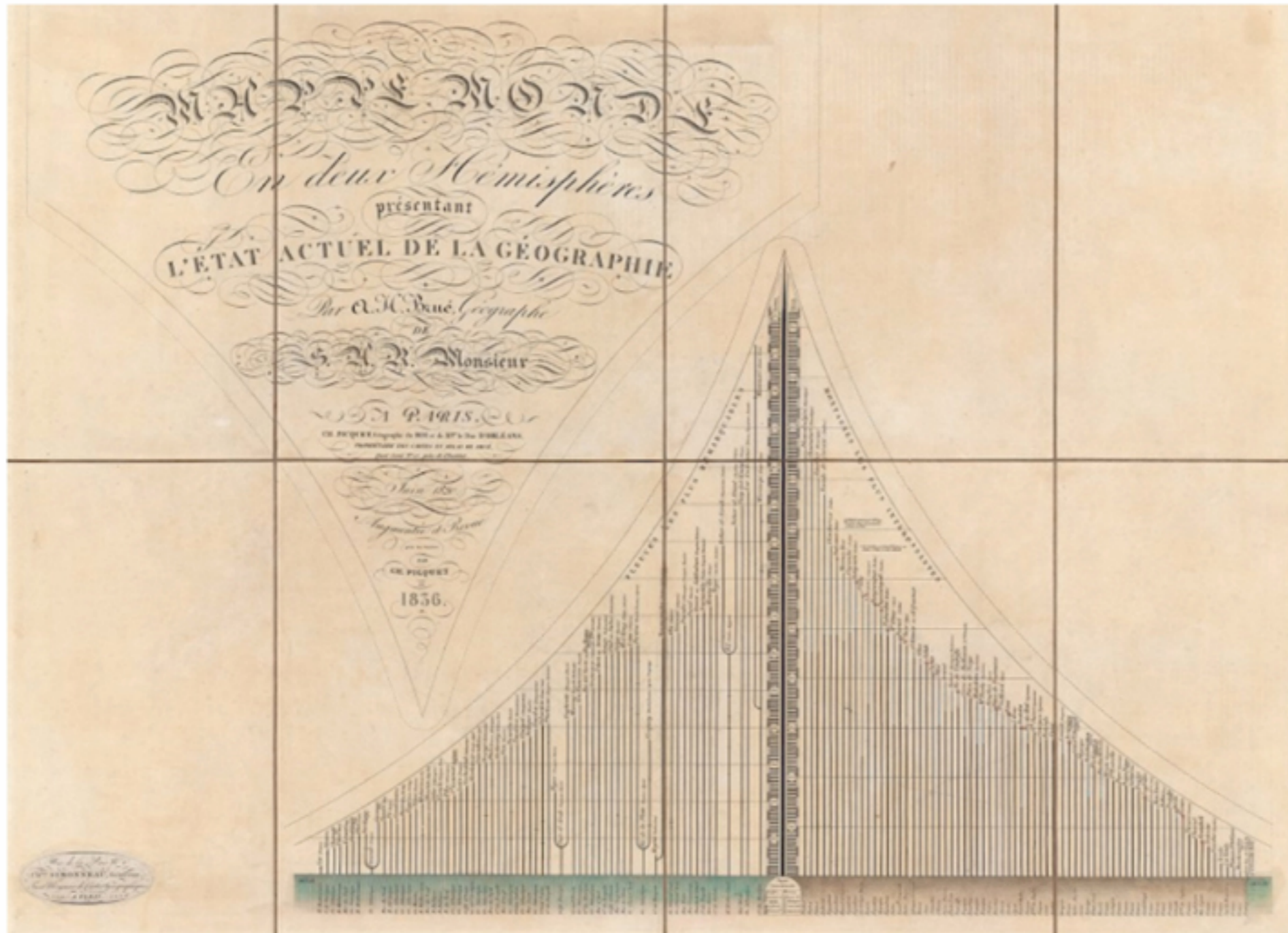
Clunky experience



| LESSONS FROM PAST: HISTORICAL MAPS

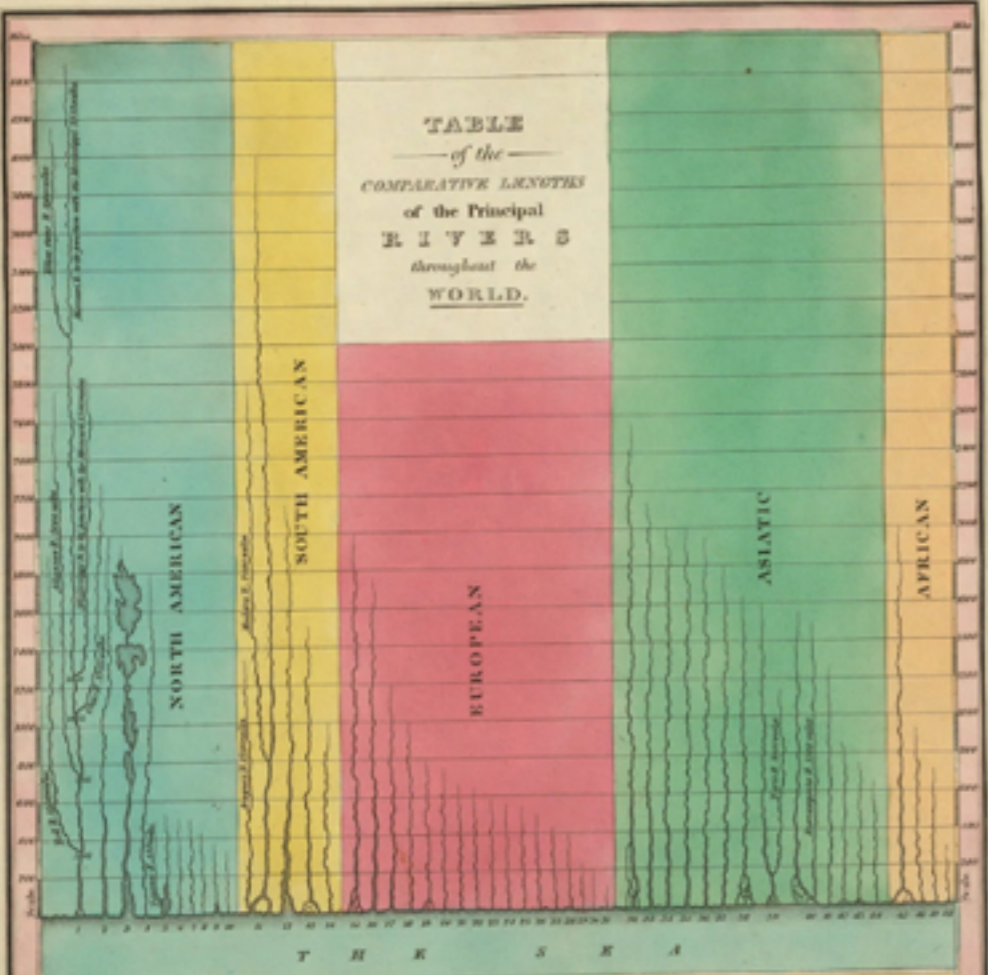


Mountains & Rivers
of the World
1849
Map by G. Woolworth Colton



Mappe Monde en deux
Hemispheres (with)
Fleuves les Plus
Remarquables;
Montagnes les Plus
Intéressante
1836
Brue, Adrien Hubert

TABLE
of the
COMPARATIVE LENGTHS
of the Principal
RIVERS
throughout the
WORLD.



T H E R E A

NORTH AMERICAN.		REFERENCE.		ASIATIC.	
	Length Miles		Length Miles		Length Miles
1 Mississippi & Missouri	4470	17 Rhine	750	27 Nile	2850
2 Colorado	2200	18 Danube	1750	28 Congo	2800
3 St. Lawrence & St. John	2000	19 Amazon	2900	29 Lena	2600
4 Rio Grande del Norte	1800	20 Dan	800	30 Yang-tze-Kiang	3400
5 Congo & Zaire	4700	21 Rhone	800	31 Amur	3000
6 Sacramento & Sierra including Thompson Bay	1300	22 St. Lawrence	1500	32 Obi	2600
7 Colorado	2200	23 St. Peter	400	33 Indus	2600
8 Colorado	2200	24 St. Lawrence	1500	34 Ganges	2500
9 Colorado	2200	25 St. Lawrence	1500	35 Brahmaputra	2800
10 Colorado	2200	26 St. Lawrence	1500	36 Irrawaddy	2200
11 Colorado	2200	27 St. Lawrence	1500	37 Mekong	2200
12 Colorado	2200	28 St. Lawrence	1500	38 Niger	2200
13 Colorado	2200	29 St. Lawrence	1500	39 Senegal	2200
14 Colorado	2200	30 St. Lawrence	1500	40 Senegal	2200
15 Colorado	2200	31 St. Lawrence	1500	41 Senegal	2200
16 Colorado	2200	32 St. Lawrence	1500	42 Senegal	2200
17 Colorado	2200	33 St. Lawrence	1500	43 Senegal	2200
18 Colorado	2200	34 St. Lawrence	1500	44 Senegal	2200
19 Colorado	2200	35 St. Lawrence	1500	45 Senegal	2200
20 Colorado	2200	36 St. Lawrence	1500	46 Senegal	2200
21 Colorado	2200	37 St. Lawrence	1500	47 Senegal	2200
22 Colorado	2200	38 St. Lawrence	1500	48 Senegal	2200
23 Colorado	2200	39 St. Lawrence	1500	49 Senegal	2200
24 Colorado	2200	40 St. Lawrence	1500	50 Senegal	2200
25 Colorado	2200	41 St. Lawrence	1500	51 Senegal	2200
26 Colorado	2200	42 St. Lawrence	1500	52 Senegal	2200
27 Colorado	2200	43 St. Lawrence	1500	53 Senegal	2200
28 Colorado	2200	44 St. Lawrence	1500	54 Senegal	2200
29 Colorado	2200	45 St. Lawrence	1500	55 Senegal	2200
30 Colorado	2200	46 St. Lawrence	1500	56 Senegal	2200
31 Colorado	2200	47 St. Lawrence	1500	57 Senegal	2200
32 Colorado	2200	48 St. Lawrence	1500	58 Senegal	2200
33 Colorado	2200	49 St. Lawrence	1500	59 Senegal	2200
34 Colorado	2200	50 St. Lawrence	1500	60 Senegal	2200

Published by A. Finley Philad

Table of the Comparative Lengths of Principal Rivers Throughout the World 1831 Published by A Finley Philad



Ribbon Map Of The Father Of Waters
1866
By Coloney, Fairchild & Co.

| SECONDARY RESEARCH

What historical maps get right

- Present novel methods to represent river maps
- Expand and present meaningful association
- Provide context for understanding and comparison

| VISUALIZATION INTENT

| VISUALIZATION INTENT

What can we do with this data?

→ Narrative VS Simulation VS Exploratory VS Instruction

→ Visualization as a resource

Knowledge level of audience

Non specialized, preferably anyone above grade 9 with basic understanding of English

| VISUALIZATION INTENT

How can we visualize this well?

- Tackling comprehension challenges
- Identifying structures and patterns
- Allow users to build relationships and association

Knowledge level of audience

Non specialized, preferably anyone above grade 9 with basic understanding of English

| EXPLORING DATASETS

1. OSM

Openstreetmap



Collaborative open source project that utilizes resources like GPS, aerial photography to crowdsource data.

2. HydroSHEDS

Rivers Basins



Esri is an international supplier of geographic information system software, web GIS and geodatabase. The river layer is based from HydroSHEDS data.

3. ESRI

River & Streams



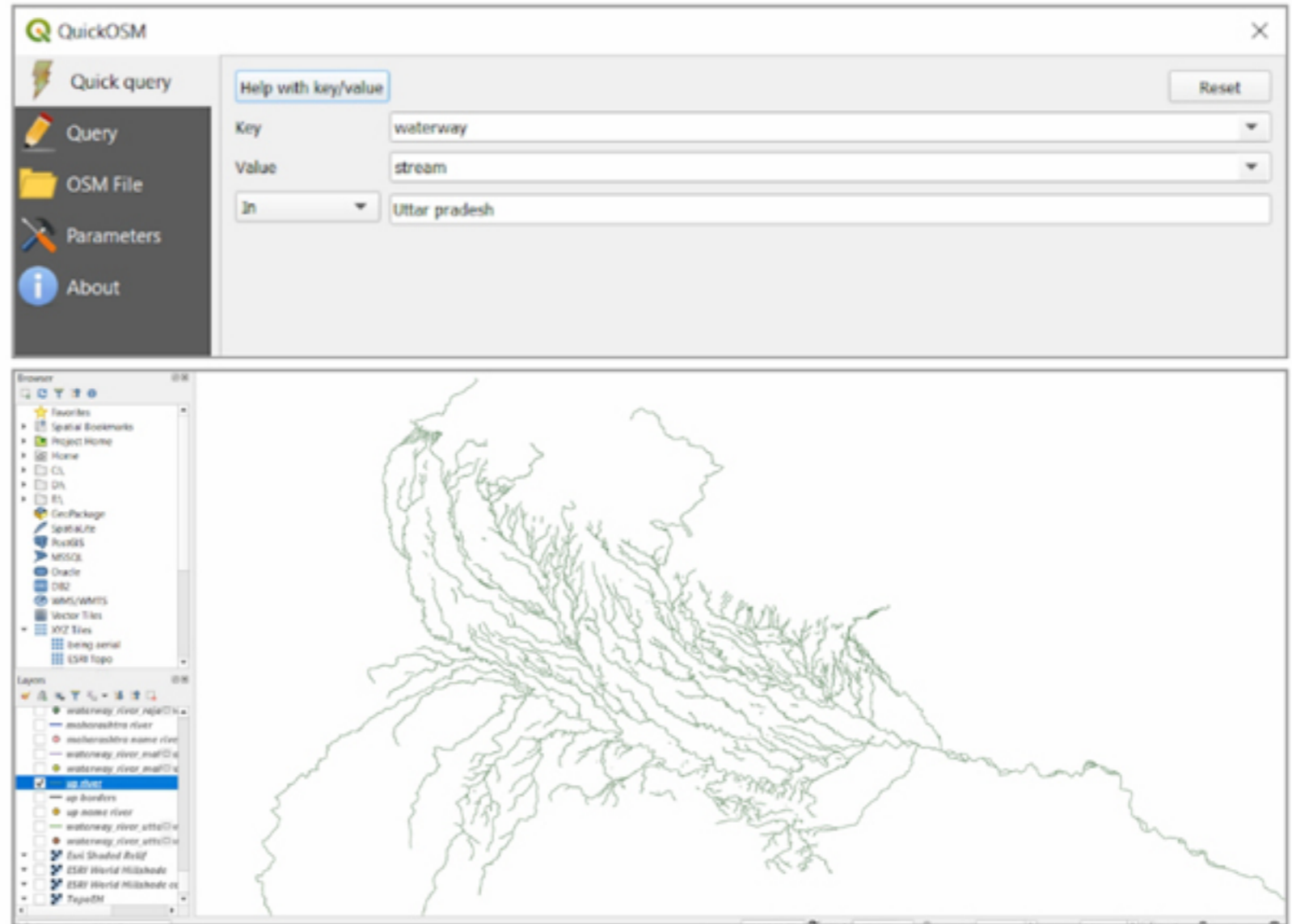
Geo-referenced data sets (vector & raster) of river networks, watershed boundaries, drainage directions, and flow accumulations.

Openstreetmap in QGIS

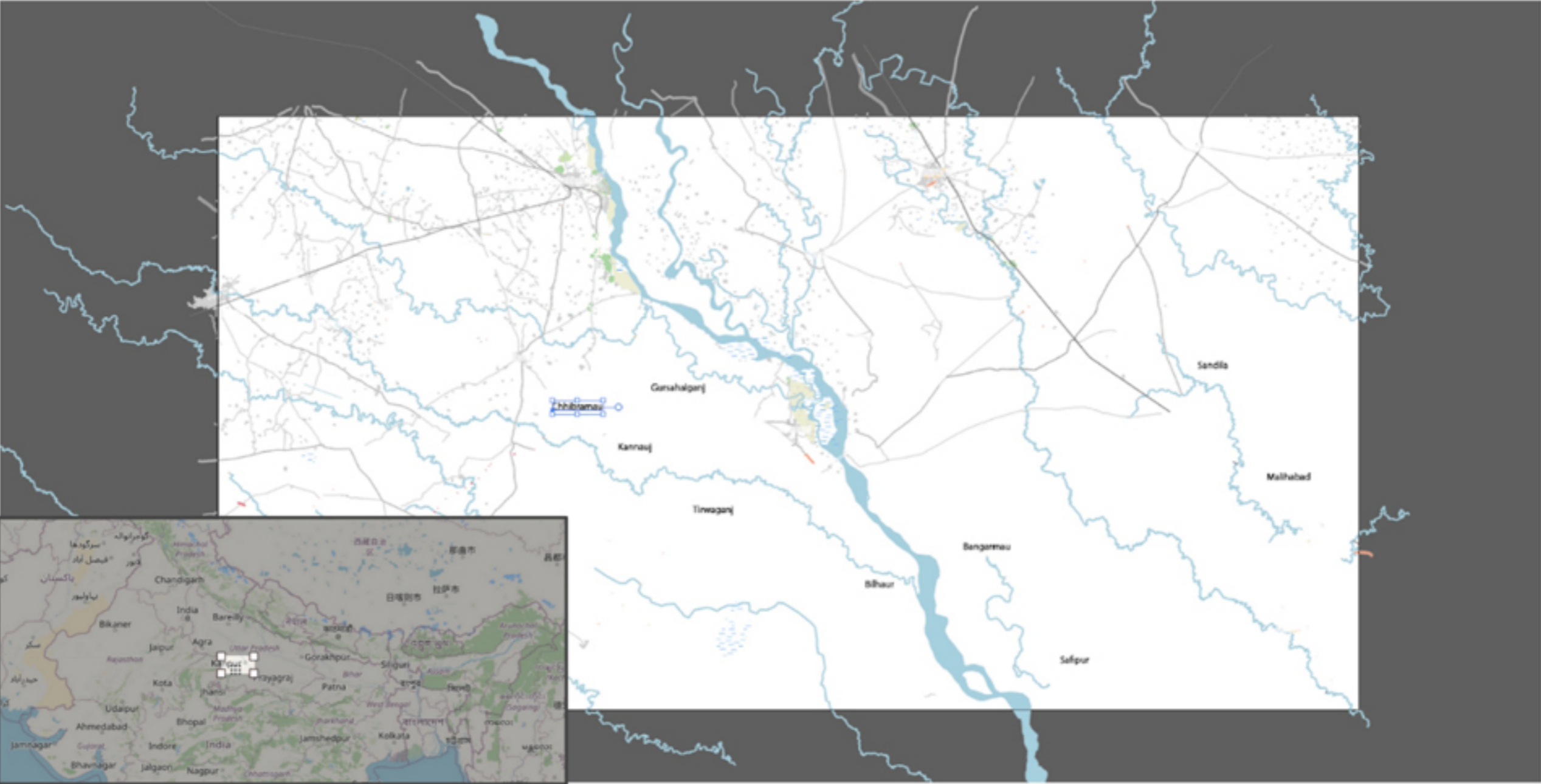
User can query on values like

- City
- Administrative level
- Crop
- Cuisine
- Cycleway
- Historic
- Land Use
- Railway
- Trees
- Waterway

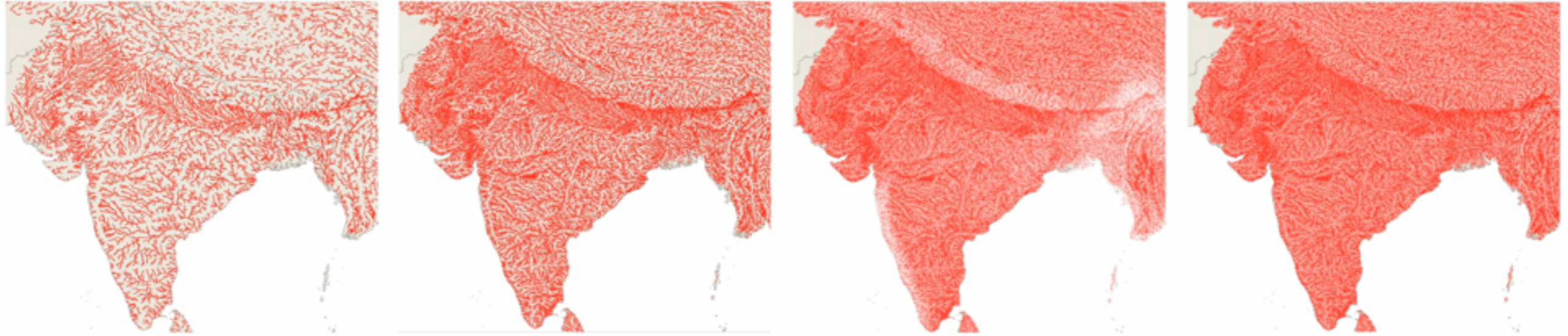
OSM maps are integrated into QGIS and allow for searching data through the QuickOSM vector plugin. One can simply query for river streams by specifying query key, value, and area of search



Openstreetmap in QGIS



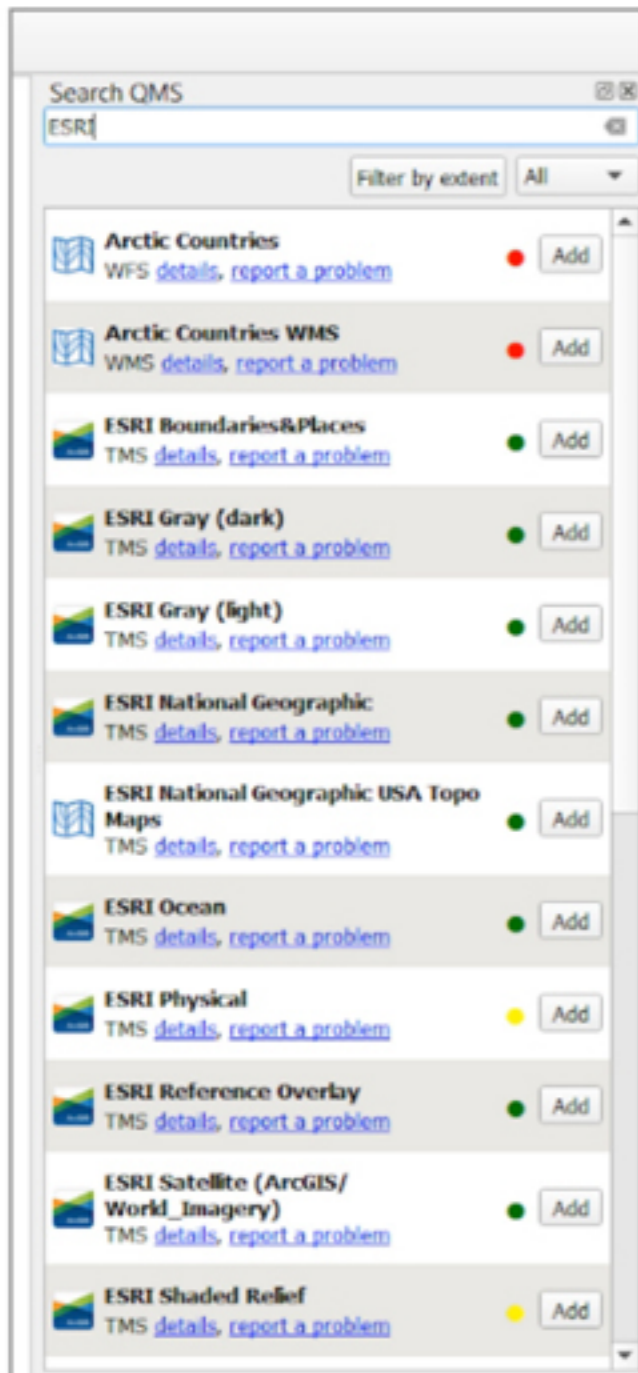
HydroSHEDS



River and streams categorized by river length (upstream)

ESRI Rivers & Streams





ESRI maps available as separate base layers on QMS (Quick map services)

| CHOOSING DATASET

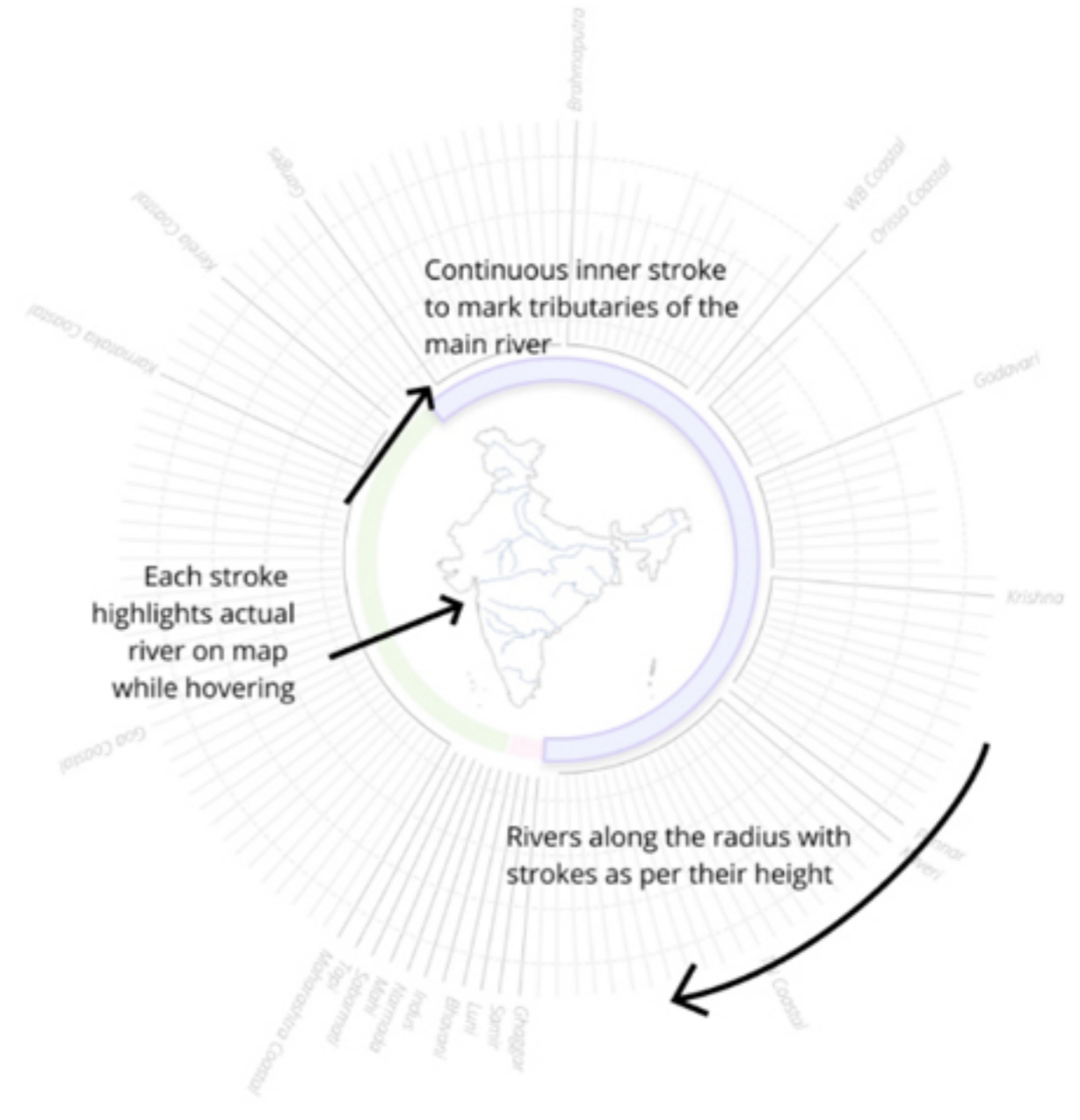
- QuickOSM & QMS integration for OSM & ESRI
- Manual challenges with sorting Hydrosheds data

| COLLECTING DATA

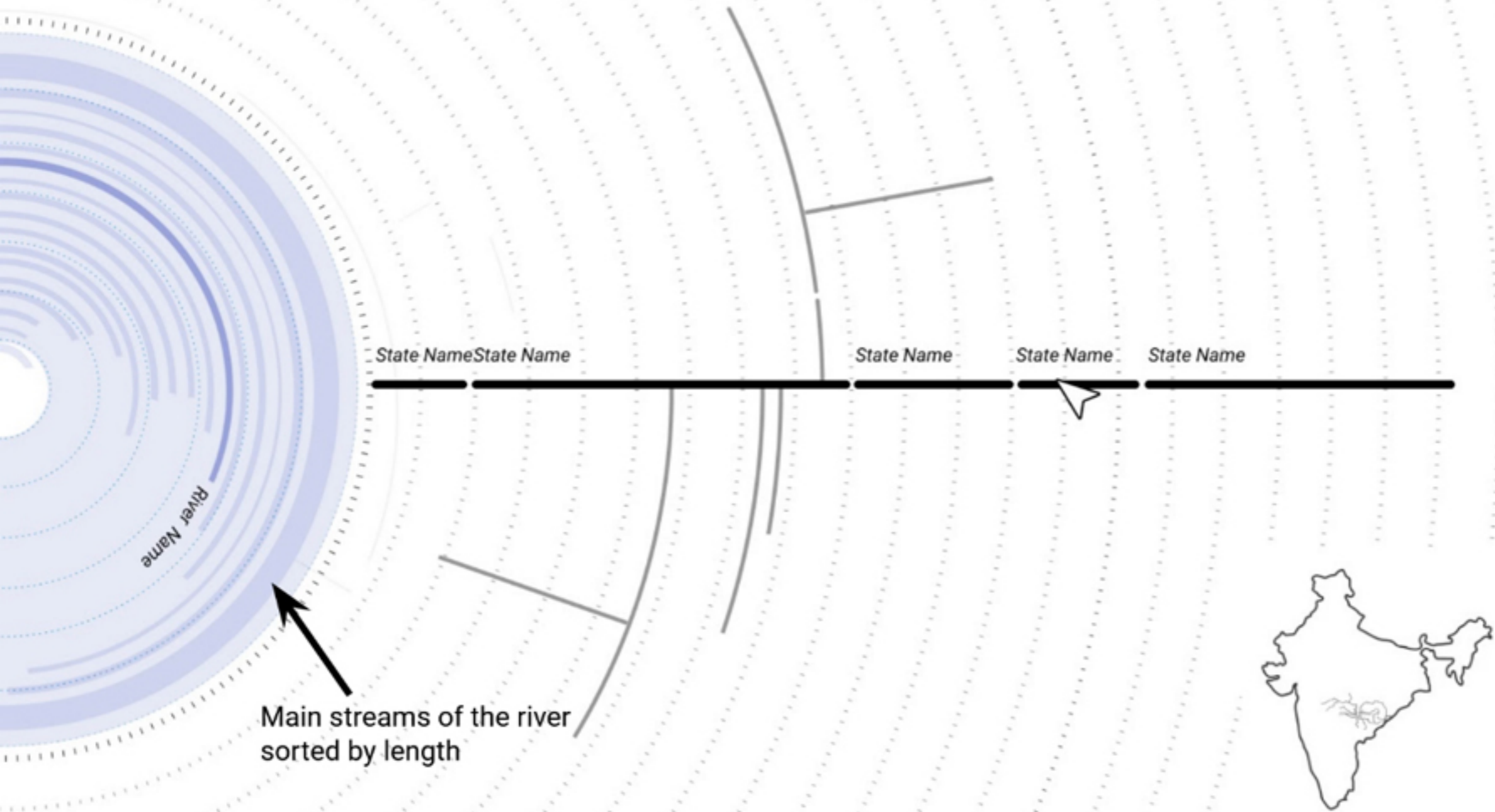
					STATES	Type	Length in km	Basin Size km sq	Source	Mouth	Tributaries(all/ left)	Tributaries (right)
Ganges River Basin					Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal	Rivermain	2704	1,320,000	Confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi river	Bay of Bengal	Ramganga, Gomti, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Bheri Gandak, Koshi, Mahananda, Brahmaputra	Yamuna, Tamsa (also called Tons), Karamnasa, Sone, Punpun, Falga, Khul, Chandan, Ajoy, Damodar, Rupnarayan
	Hooghly River				West Bengal	tributary	260		Gola, Murshidabad	Rah, Bay of Bengal		
		Damodar River			Jharkhand, West Bengal	tributary	582		Chota Nagpur Plateau	Howrah, Hooghly River	Barakar, Konar, Jamania, Nania	Sai
			Barak River		Jharkhand, West Bengal	tributary (damodar)	225		Padma, Hazaribagh	Dishergarh, Asansol, Bardhaman	Ueri	Barsoi
		Jehoni River			Uttarakhand	tributary	48					
		Jalangi River			West Bengal	tributary	233	2815.33	Padma River, Nadia District, Gopalpur Ghat	Bhagirathi, Swanagarj	Bharab Khal	(1) Sultani (2) Bharab River (3) Chhoto Bharab (4)Gobra-Suli Nala (5) Kalma Khal
		River Churni			West Bengal	tributary (padma)	56		Padma River, Nadia District, Majdia	Shapur		
		Ichamati River			Transboundary (Bangladesh)	tributary	19.5+ 35.5		Matbhanga ()	-		
		Rupnarayan River			west Bengal	tributary	80		Purulia	Hooghly		
		Ajai River			Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	tributary	200		Jamui, Bihar	Kulua, Bhagirathi		Pathra and Jayanti in Jharkhand, Tumuni and Kurur in Bardhaman district of West Bengal
		Mayurakshi River			Jharkhand, West Bengal	tributary	250		Trikut Hill	Hooghly	Kopai, Brahmani, Dwaraka, Sakreshwar	
		Dwarakawati River			west Bengal	tributary	32		Tiloni Hill	Rupnarayan River, Bardhaman	Gandheswari River, Kukhra River, Einal River	rightShilabati River
		Mundakwari River			west Bengal	tributary	42		Damodar River	Rupnarayan River		
	Mesha River				Bangladesh, Assam							
	Purnabhada River				Bangladesh, West Bengal		160		Dhepa River, Dinajpur, Ranpur, Bangladesh	Mahananda, Nawabganj District Bangladesh		
	Atrai River/ Atreyon				Bangladesh, West Bengal	tributary	300		Jorapani river, siliguri	Chalan Beel		
GANGES	Mahananda River				Bihar, West Bengal, Bangladesh	tributary	300	16,000	Patilpani Falls, Patilpani	Chalan Beel		Makhi, Kandi, Barua, Kandi

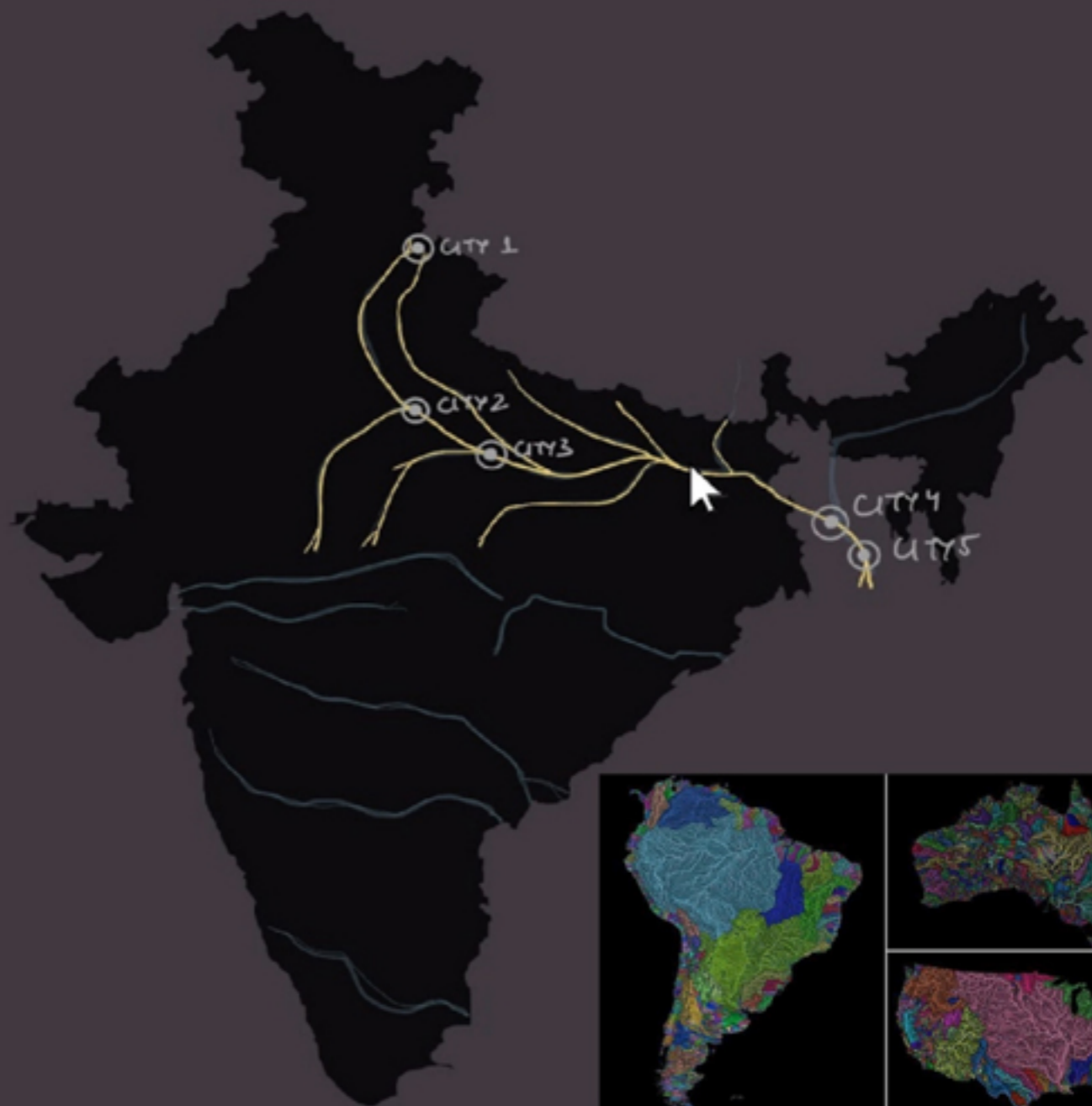
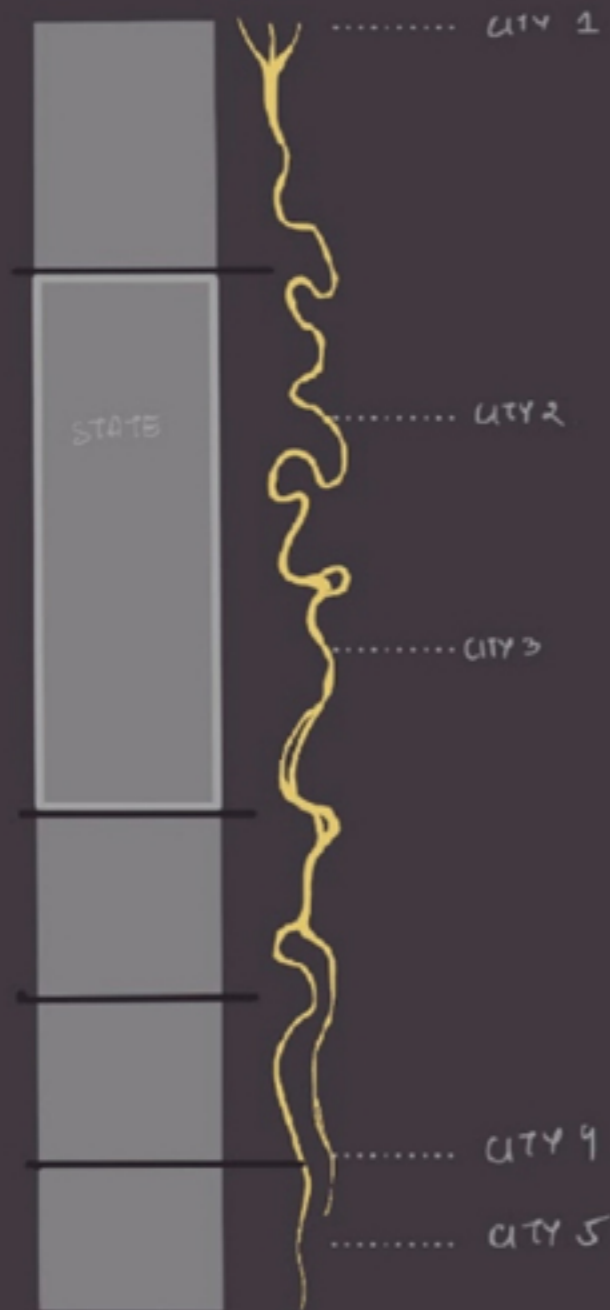
| VISUALIZING CONCEPTS

| VISUALIZING CONCEPTS



| VISUALIZING CONCEPTS





Name

Name

Name

Name

Name

STATE

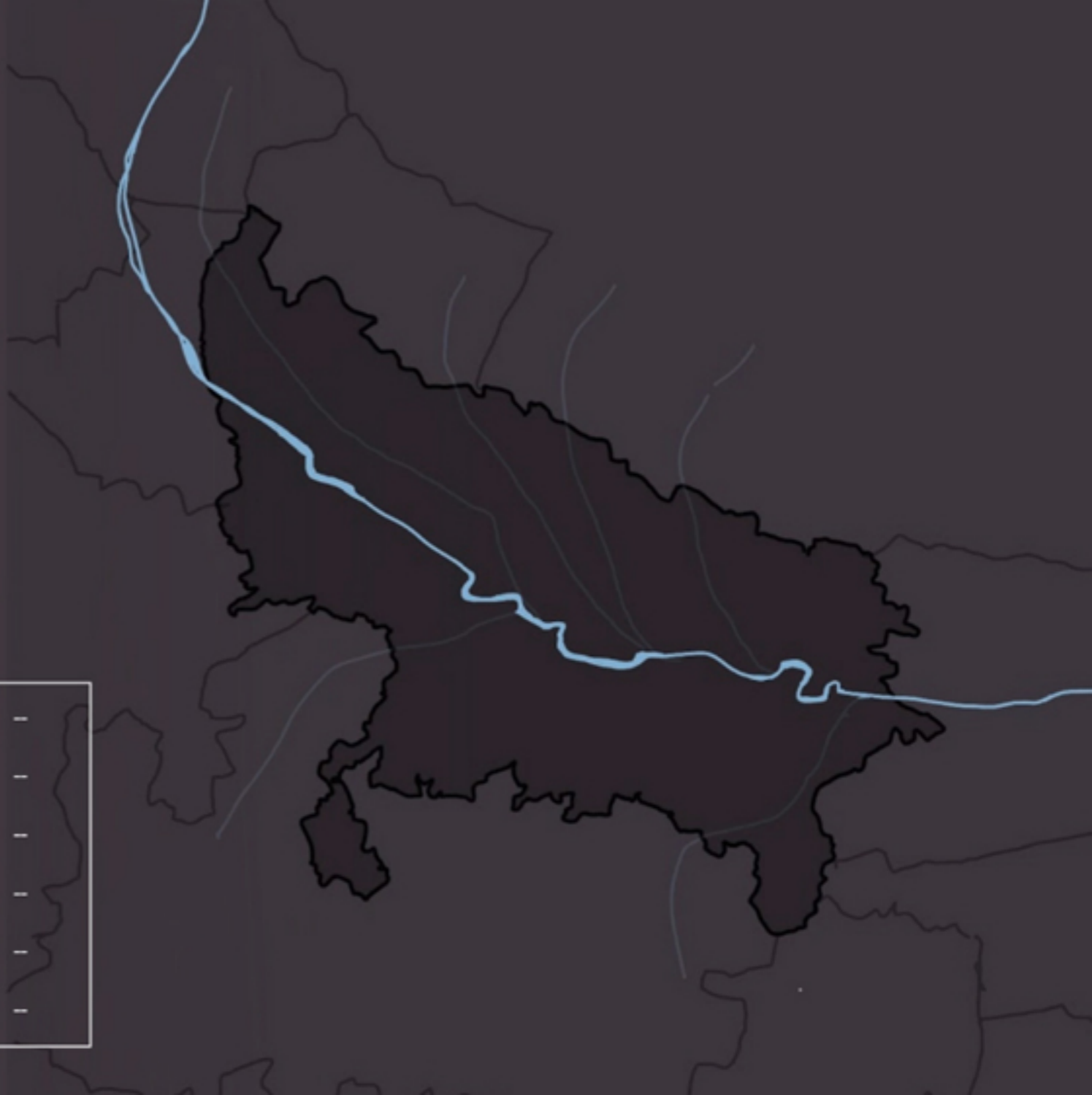
STATE

STATE

STATE

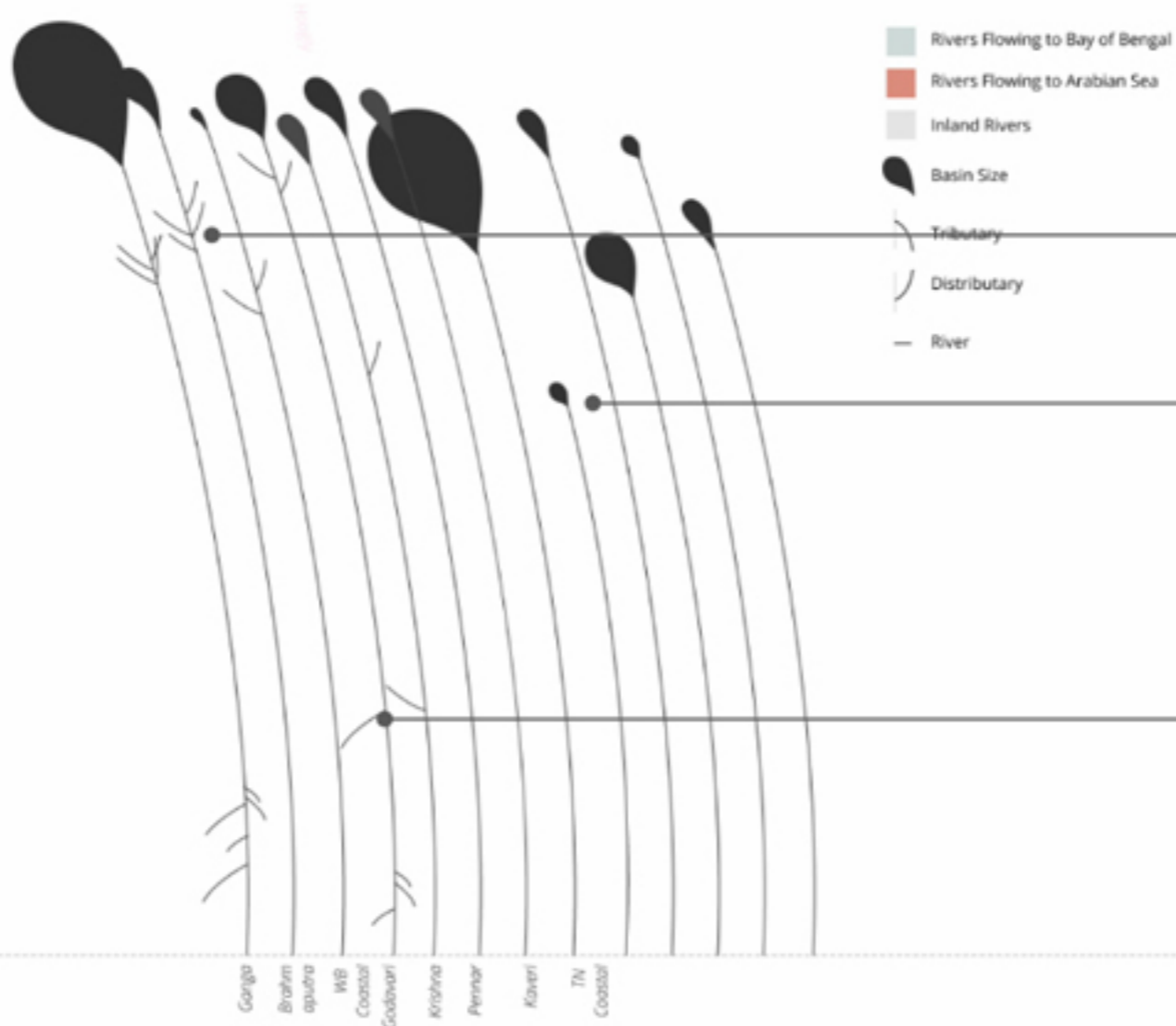
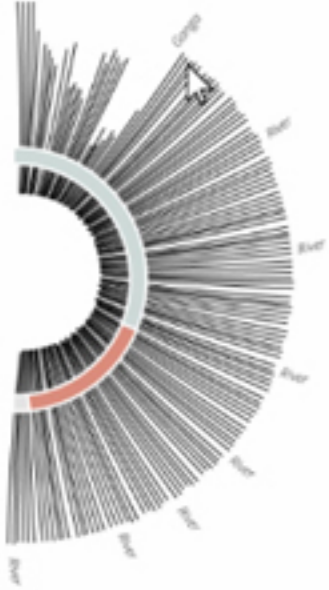
STATE

River Name	-
Length	-
Origin	-
Mouth	-
Basin size	-
Tributaries	-



| VISUALIZING CONCEPTS

Indian Rivers > Rivers Flowing to Bay of Bengal



- Rivers Flowing to Bay of Bengal
- Rivers Flowing to Arabian Sea
- Inland Rivers
- Basin Size
- Tributary
- Distributary
- River

Distributaries

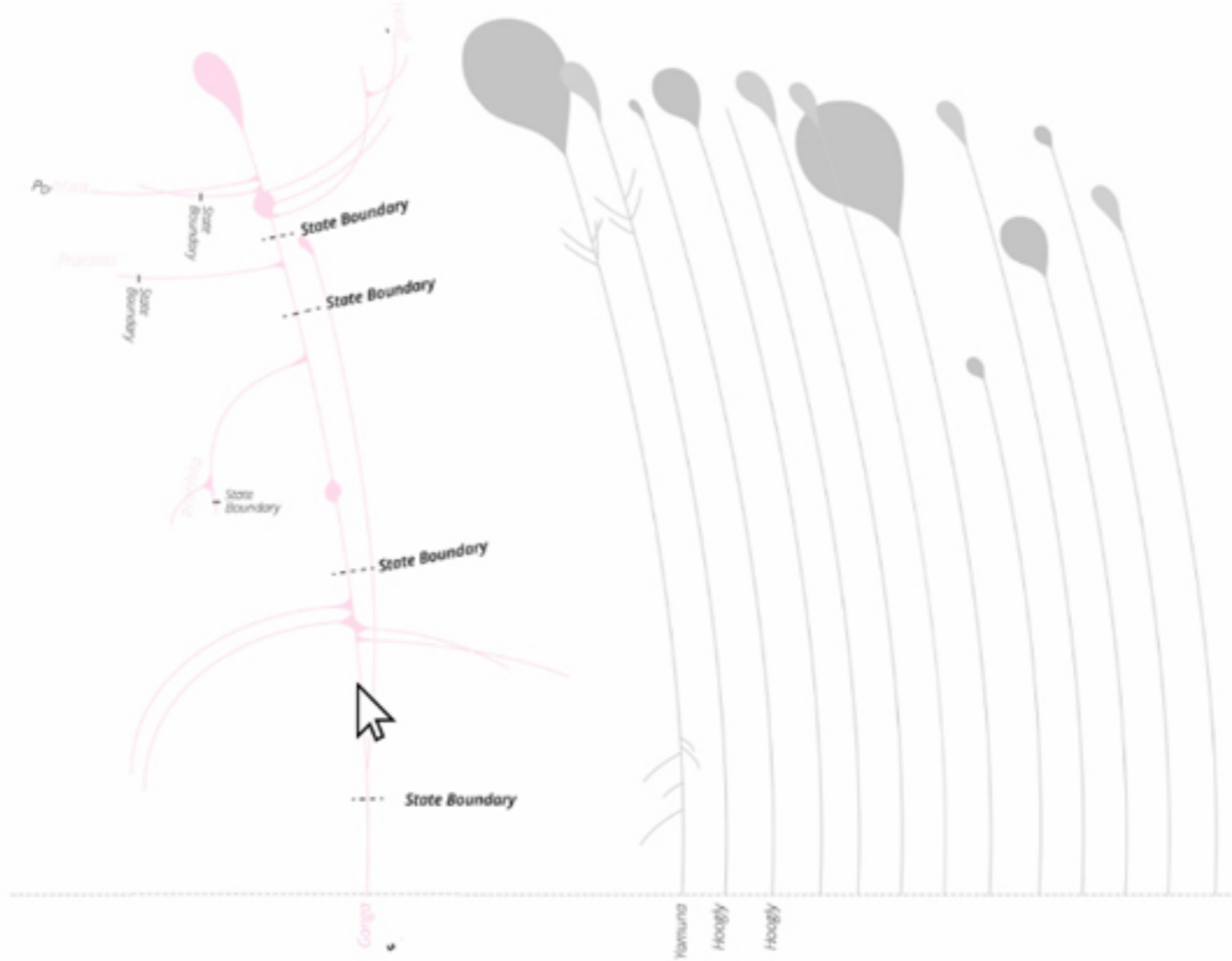
Basin Size

Tributaries

Q Search by Name, State, Region

| VISUALIZING CONCEPTS

Indian Rivers > Rivers Flowing to Bay of Bengal > Ganga River System



River Name	--
Length	--
Origin	--
Mouth	--
Basin size	--
Tributaries	--

Q Search by Name, State, Region

| FEEDBACK ON THE CONCEPTS

- Reducing the friction of search
- Allowing sorting and filters
- Thinking about the visualization as a Google for rivers
- Adding more datasets to stream visualization
- Little motivation to explore dashboard

| RETHINKING SCOPE

How can I make this data interesting?

FINAL WIREFRAME

Interactive Atlas of Rivers of India

Search...

Ganga River

The Ganges or Ganga is a trans-boundary river of Asia which flows through India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India and Bangladesh, where it empties into the Bay of Bengal.

Length	_____	--
Dams	_____	--
Reservoirs	_____	--
Lakes	_____	--
Bridge	_____	--
Wetlands	_____	--

Disputes

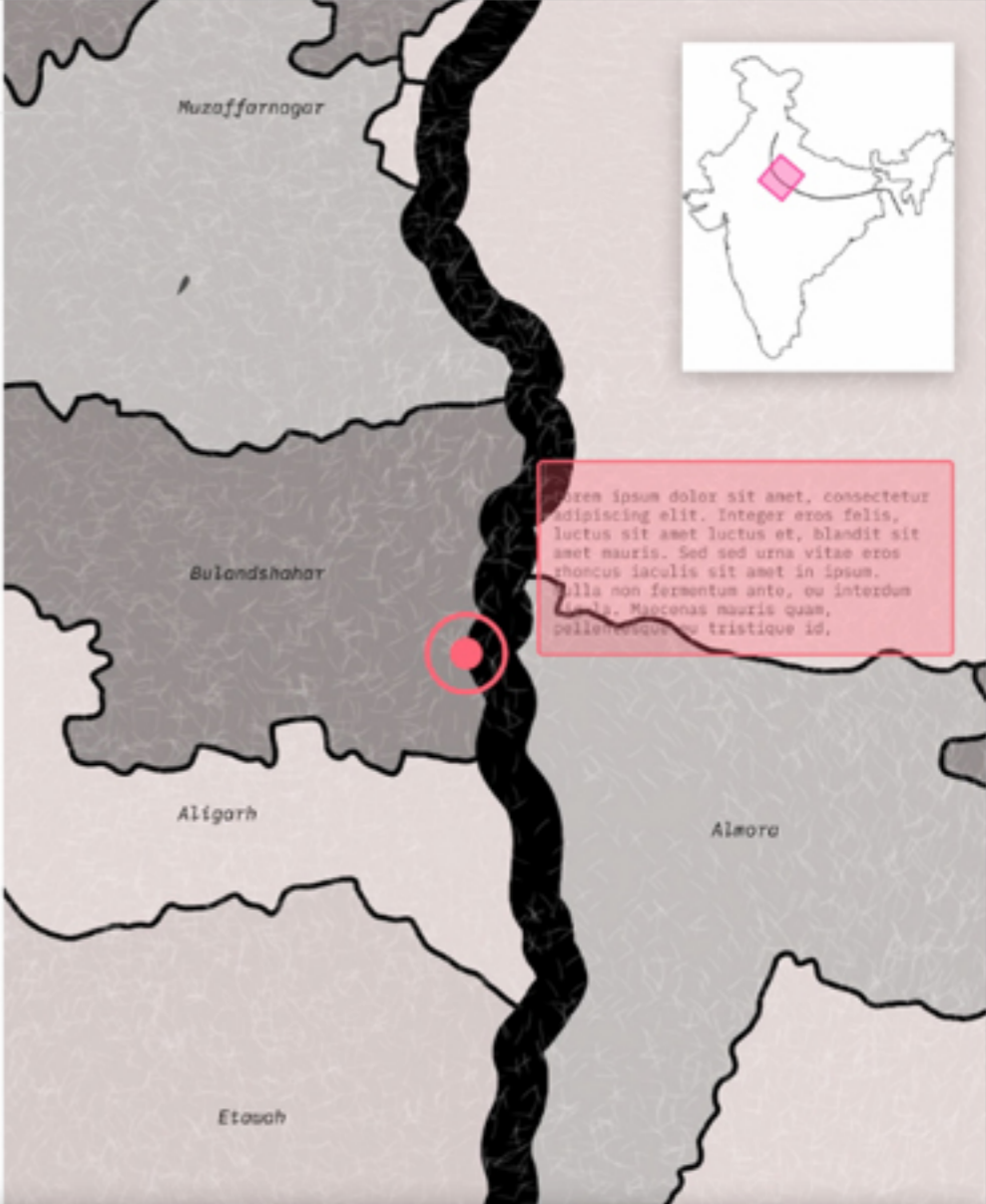

lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer eros felis, luctus sit amet luctus et, blandit sit amet mauris. Sed sed urna vitae eros rhoncus iaculis sit amet in ipsum. Nulla non fermentum ante, eu interdum ligula. Maecenas mauris quam, pellentesque eu tristique id.

[More Mythologi Rivers](#)

Mythology

The Ganga River, considered as the most sacred river of India in Puranas is considered as a synonym of pure and holy water. According to a mythological legend, Lord Brahma collected the sweat of Lord Vishnu's feet and created Ganga. Being touched by two members of the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh), Ganga gained its relevance.

[More River Distputes ->](#)

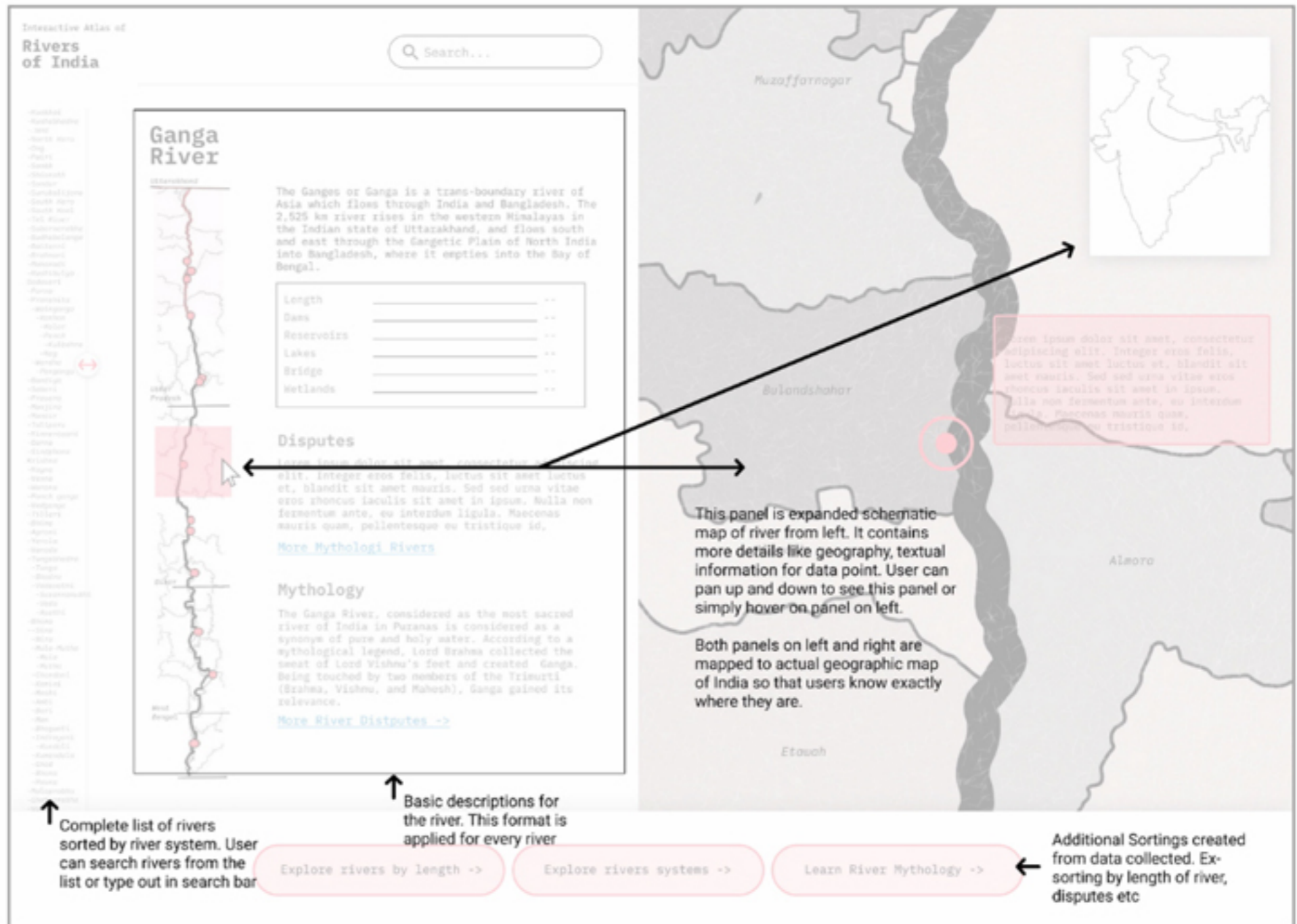


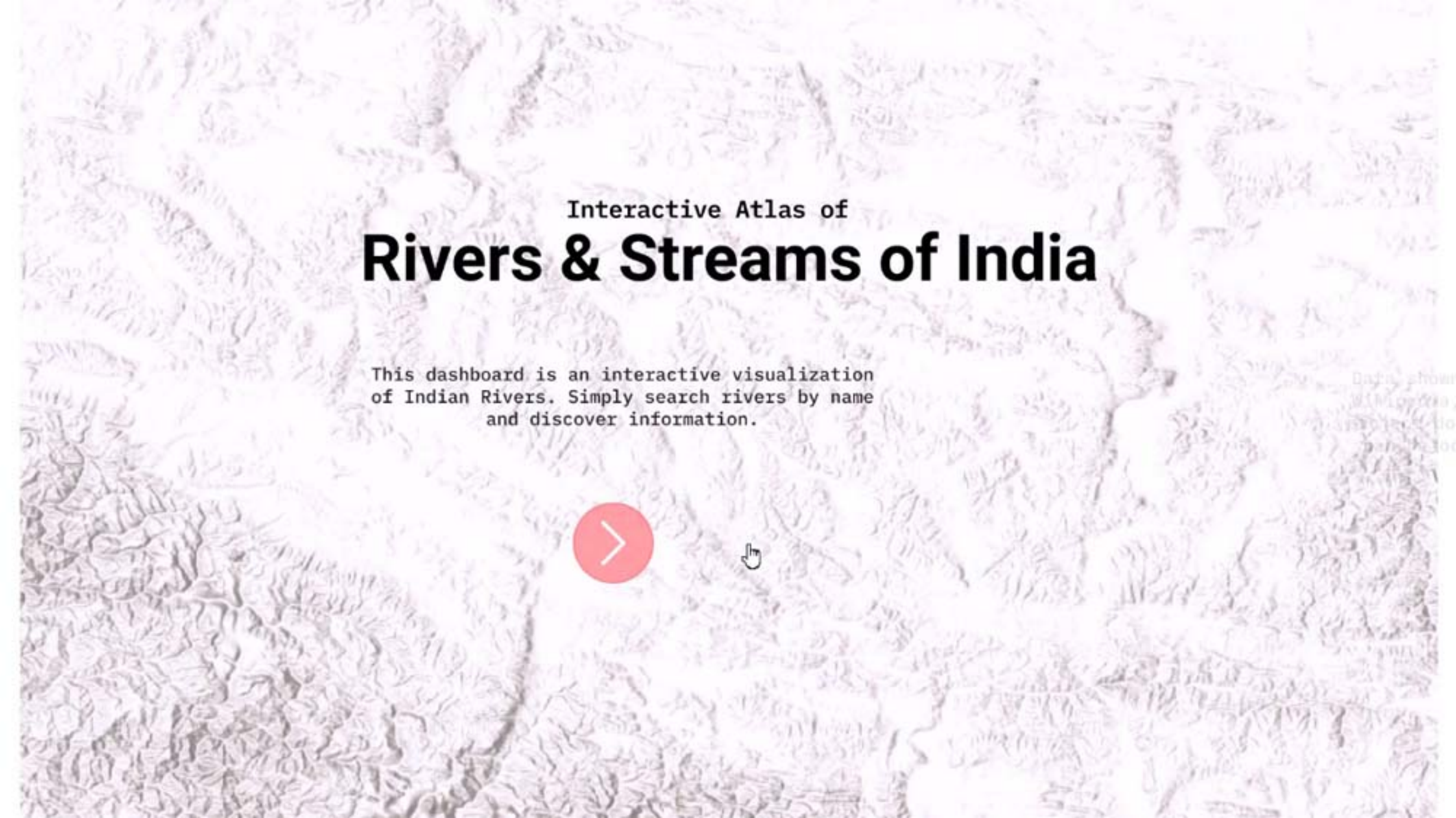
lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer eros felis, luctus sit amet luctus et, blandit sit amet mauris. Sed sed urna vitae eros rhoncus iaculis sit amet in ipsum. Nulla non fermentum ante, eu interdum ligula. Maecenas mauris quam, pellentesque eu tristique id.

Explore rivers by length -> Explore rivers systems -> Learn River Mythology ->

Fixed layout & contents

FINAL WIREFRAME



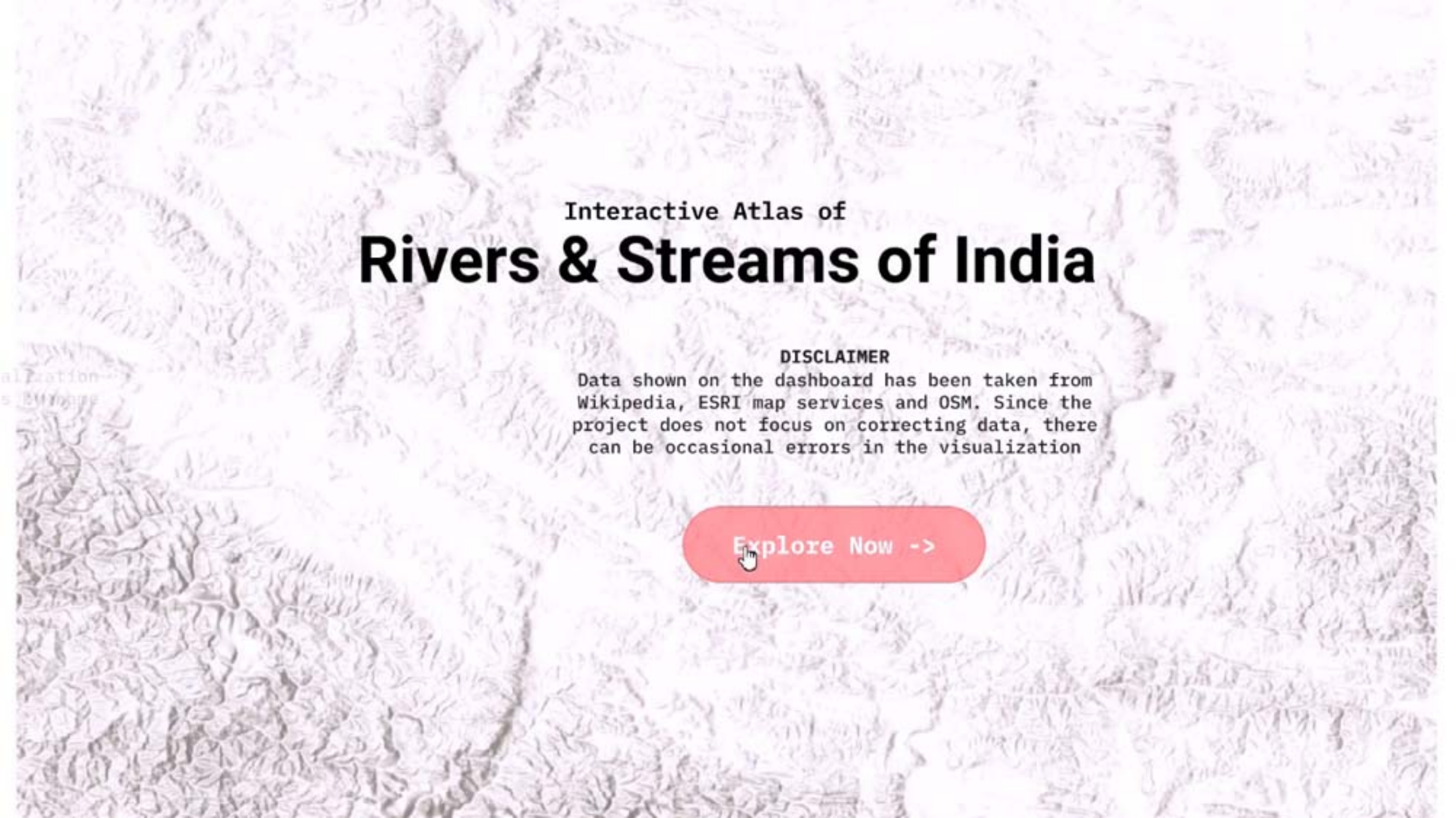


Interactive Atlas of **Rivers & Streams of India**

This dashboard is an interactive visualization of Indian Rivers. Simply search rivers by name and discover information.



Data shown
10/10/2023
10/10/2023
10/10/2023

A topographic map of India, rendered in shades of brown and tan, showing the intricate network of rivers and streams across the country. The map is the background for the entire page.

Interactive Atlas of **Rivers & Streams of India**

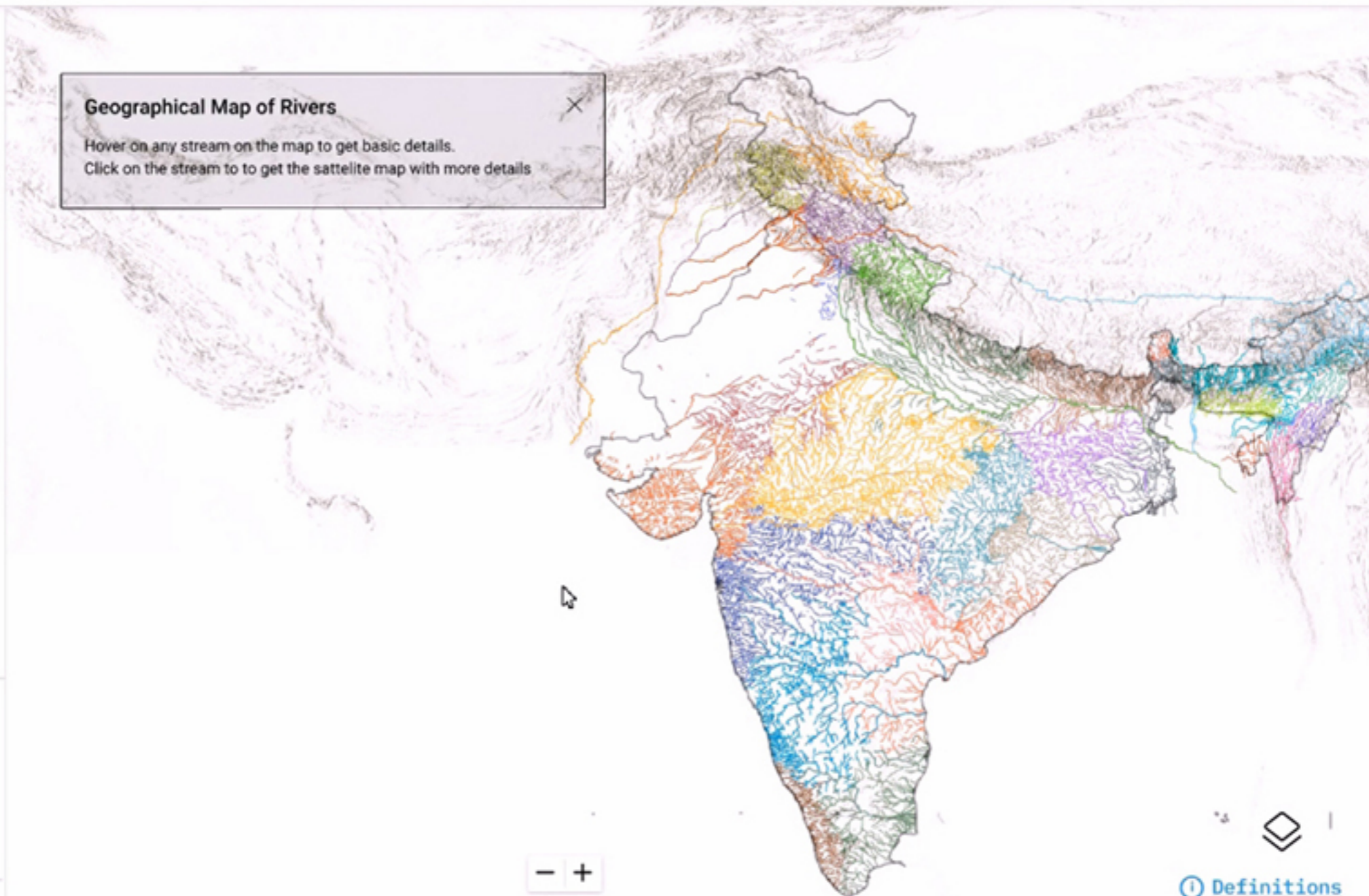
DISCLAIMER

Data shown on the dashboard has been taken from Wikipedia, ESRI map services and OSM. Since the project does not focus on correcting data, there can be occasional errors in the visualization

[Explore Now ->](#)

- Andhra & Telangana
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chattisgarh
- Gujrat
- Jharkhand
- Kerala
- Karnataka
- Ladakh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttarakhand
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Andaman & Nzzz
- Chandigarh
- Daman Diu
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry
- Ladakh

[View Complete River list](#)



- Andhra & Telangana
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Assam
 - Bihar
 - Chattisgarh
 - Gujrat
 - Jharkhand
 - Kerala
 - Karnataka
 - Ladakh
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Maharashtra
 - Manipur
 - Meghalaya
 - Mizoram
 - Nagaland
 - Odisha
 - Rajasthan
 - Sikkim
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Uttarakhand
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - West Bengal
-
- Andaman & Nzzz
 - Chandigarh
 - Daman Diu
 - Delhi
 - Lakshadweep
 - Puducherry
 - Ladakh

[View Complete River list](#)

Uttarakhand

Uttar Pradesh

Bihar

Jharkhand

West Bengal

Ganga River

2510 km

Type: Main river system

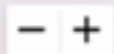
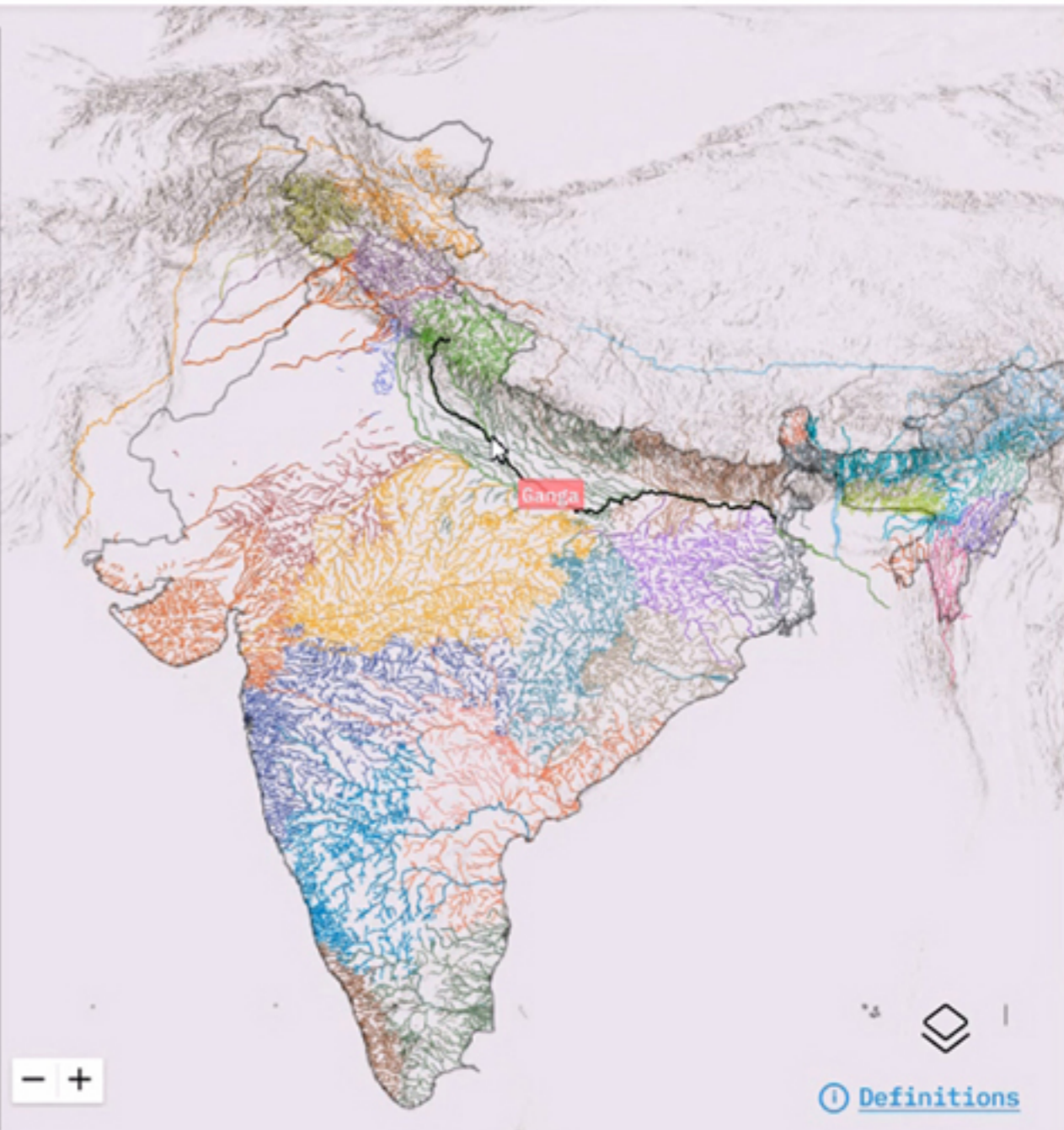
Originates: Devprayag

Flows to: Bay of Bengal

The Ganges or Ganga is a trans-boundary river of Asia which flows through India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India into Bangladesh, where it empties into the Bay of Bengal.

→ Tributaries	14
← Distributaries	1

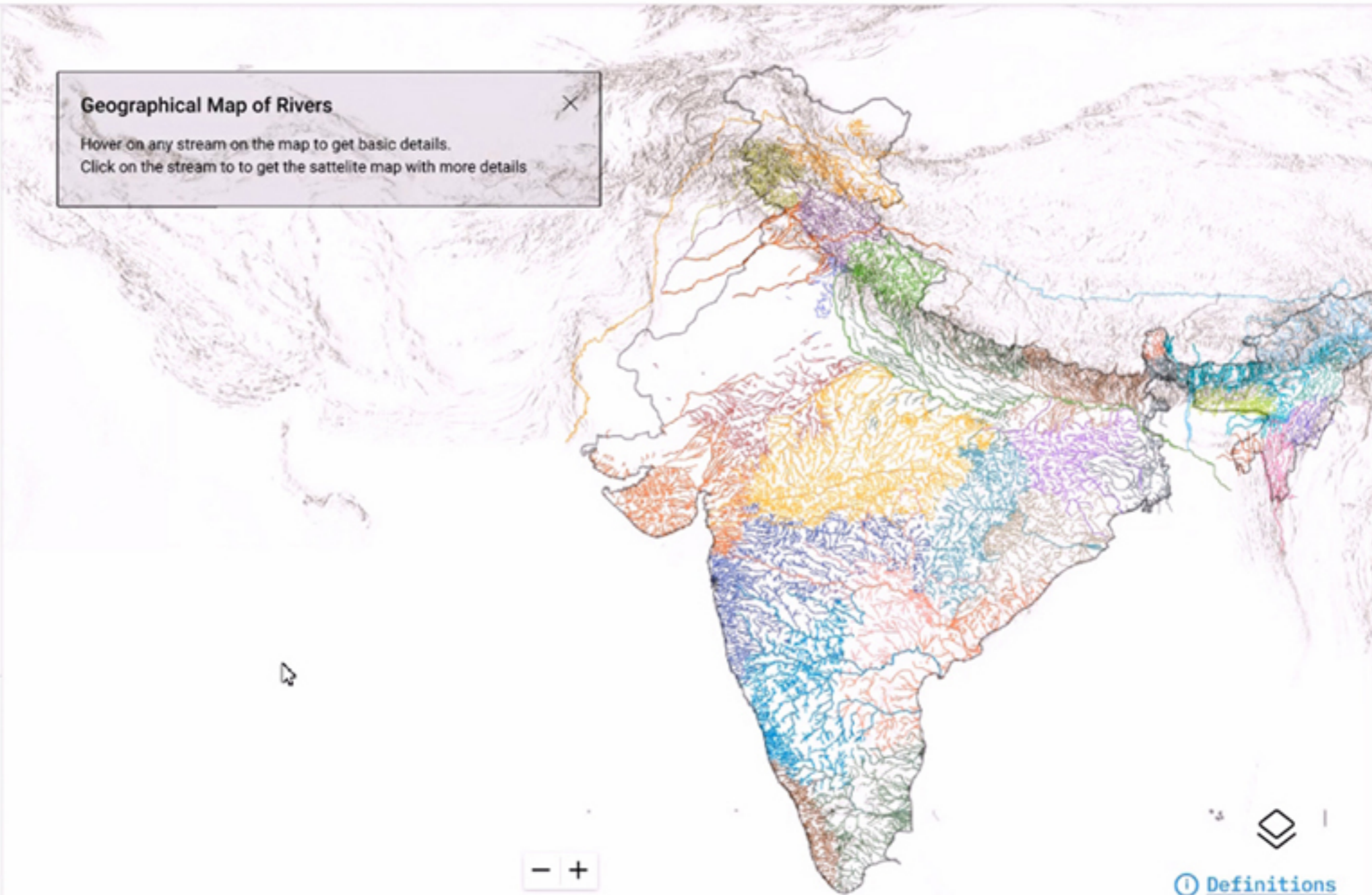
- Dams & Reservoirs
- Wetlands
- Waterfall



- Andhra & Telangana
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chattisgarh
- Gujrat
- Jharkhand
- Kerala
- Karnataka
- Ladakh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttarakhand
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal
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- Chandigarh
- Daman Diu
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Puducherry
- Ladakh

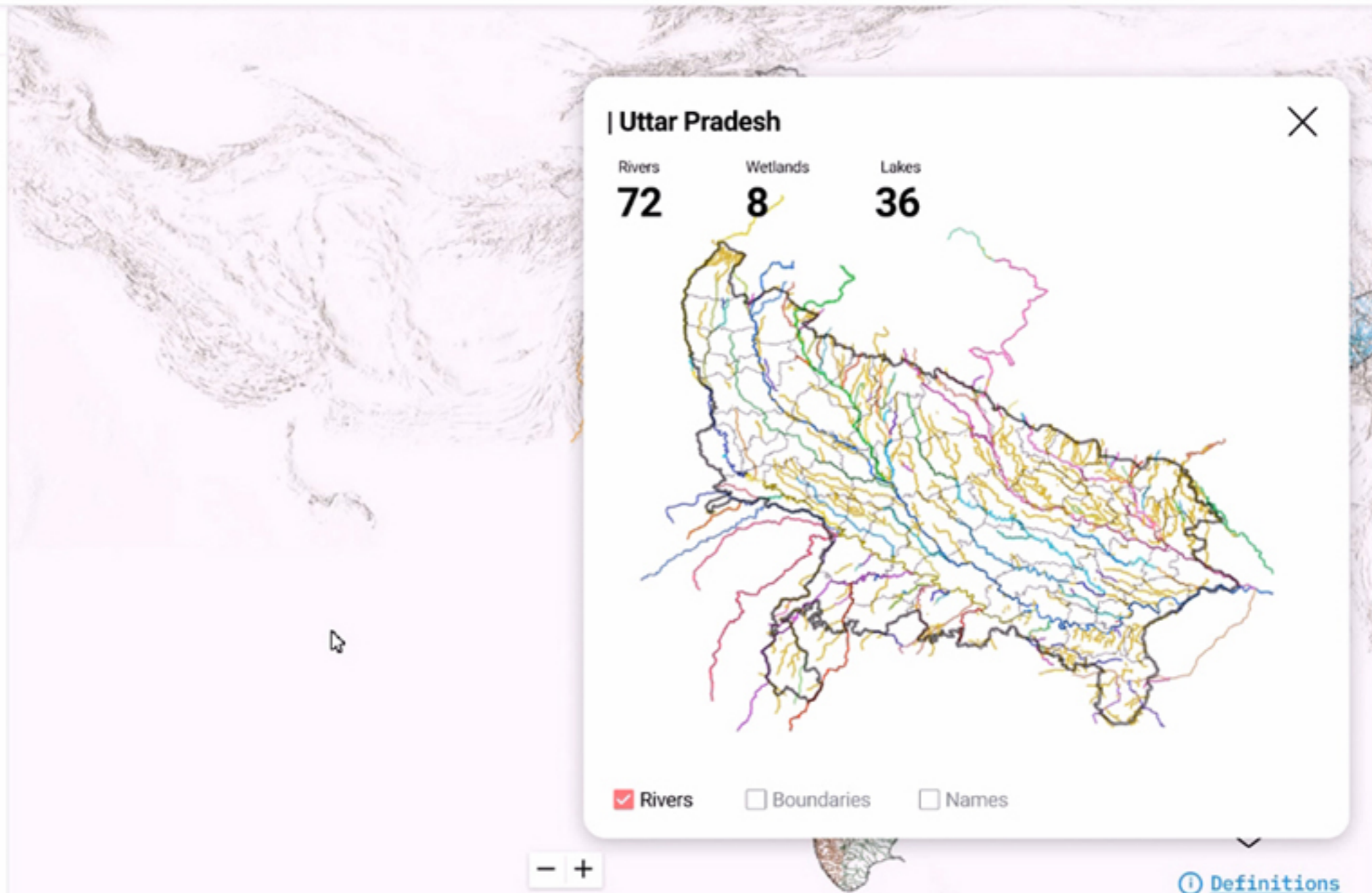
Geographical Map of Rivers ✕

Hover on any stream on the map to get basic details.
Click on the stream to to get the satellite map with more details



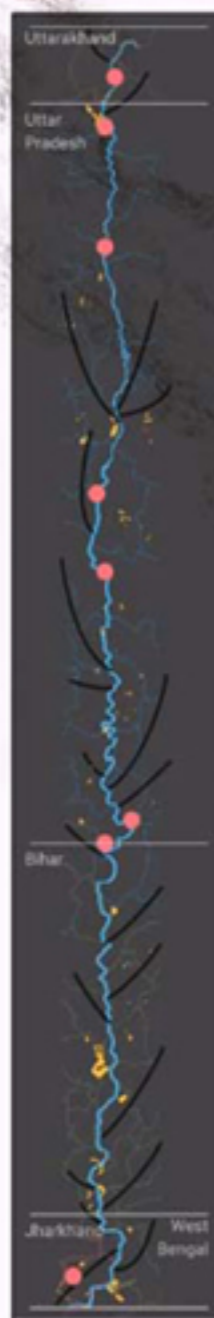
Uttar Pradesh ▾

- Ahar
- Ajay River
- Alaknanda River
- amanat
- Atrai River/ Atrayee
- Bagmati River
- Ban Ganga
- Banas River
- Banas River
- Bandi
- Barakar
- Berach
- Betwa
- Bhagirathi River
- Bhilangna River
- Bhurhi Gandak River
- chambal
- Damodar River
- Darma River
- Dhasan River
- Dhauliganga River
- Dwarakeswar River
- Gambhir
- Gandaki River
- Ganga
- Ghaghara River/ Gogra
- Goini
- Gomati River
- Gopad River
- Gori Ganga River/ Goriganga
- Halali River
- Hindon
- Hooghly River
- Ichamati River
- Jahnvi River
- Jalakar
- Jalangi River
- Johilla River



Uttar Pradesh

- Ahar
- Ajay River
- Alaknanda River
- amanat
- Atrai River/ Atrayee
- Bagmati River
- Ban Ganga
- Banas River
- Banas River
- Bandi
- Barakar
- Berach
- Betwa
- Bhagirathi River
- Bhilangna River
- Bhurhi Gandak River
- chambal
- Damodar River
- Darma River
- Dhasan River
- Dhauliganga River
- Dwarakeswar River
- Gambhir
- Gandaki River
- Ganga
- Ghaghara River/ Gogra
- Goini
- Gomati River
- Gopad River
- Gori Ganga River/ Goriganga
- Halali River
- Hindon
- Hooghly River
- Ichamati River
- Jahnvi River
- Jalakar
- Jalangi River
- Johilla River



Ganga River

2510 km

Type: Main river system

Originates: Devprayag Flows to: Bay of Bengal

The Ganges or Ganga is a trans-boundary river of Asia which flows through India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India into Bangladesh, where it empties into the Bay of Bengal.

→ Tributaries **14**

← Distributaries

- Dams & Reservoirs
- Wetlands
- Waterfall

| Uttar Pradesh

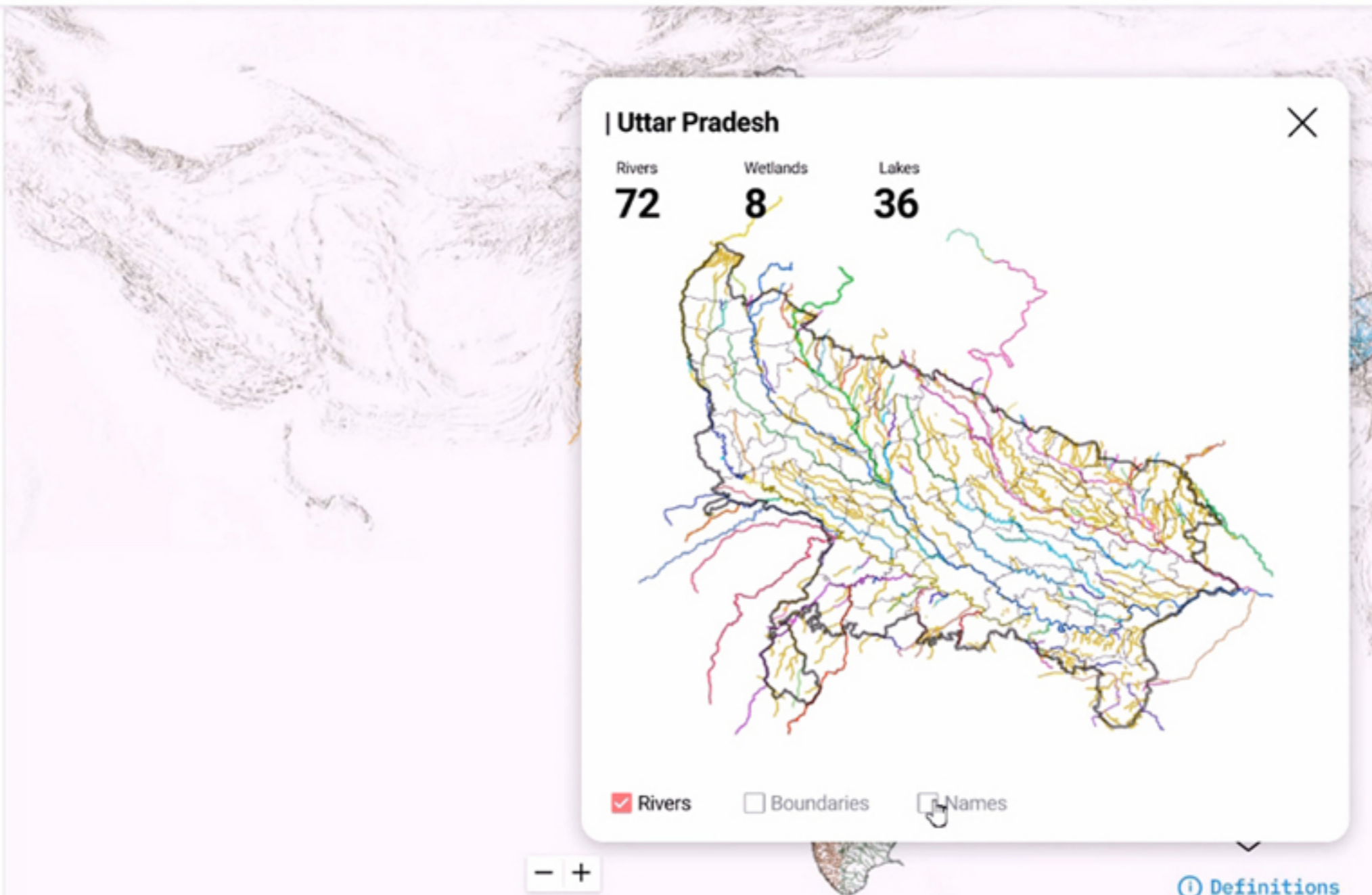
Rivers	Wetlands	Lakes
72	8	36



Rivers Boundaries Names

Uttar Pradesh ▾

- Ahar
- Ajay River
- Alaknanda River
- amanat
- Atrai River/ Atreyee
- Bagmati River
- Ban Ganga
- Banas River
- Banas River
- Bandi
- Barakar
- Berach
- Betwa
- Bhagirathi River
- Bhilangna River
- Bhurhi Gandak River
- chambal
- Damodar River
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- Hooghly River
- Ichamati River
- Jahnvi River
- Jalakar
- Jalongi River
- Johilla River



| **Uttar Pradesh** ✕

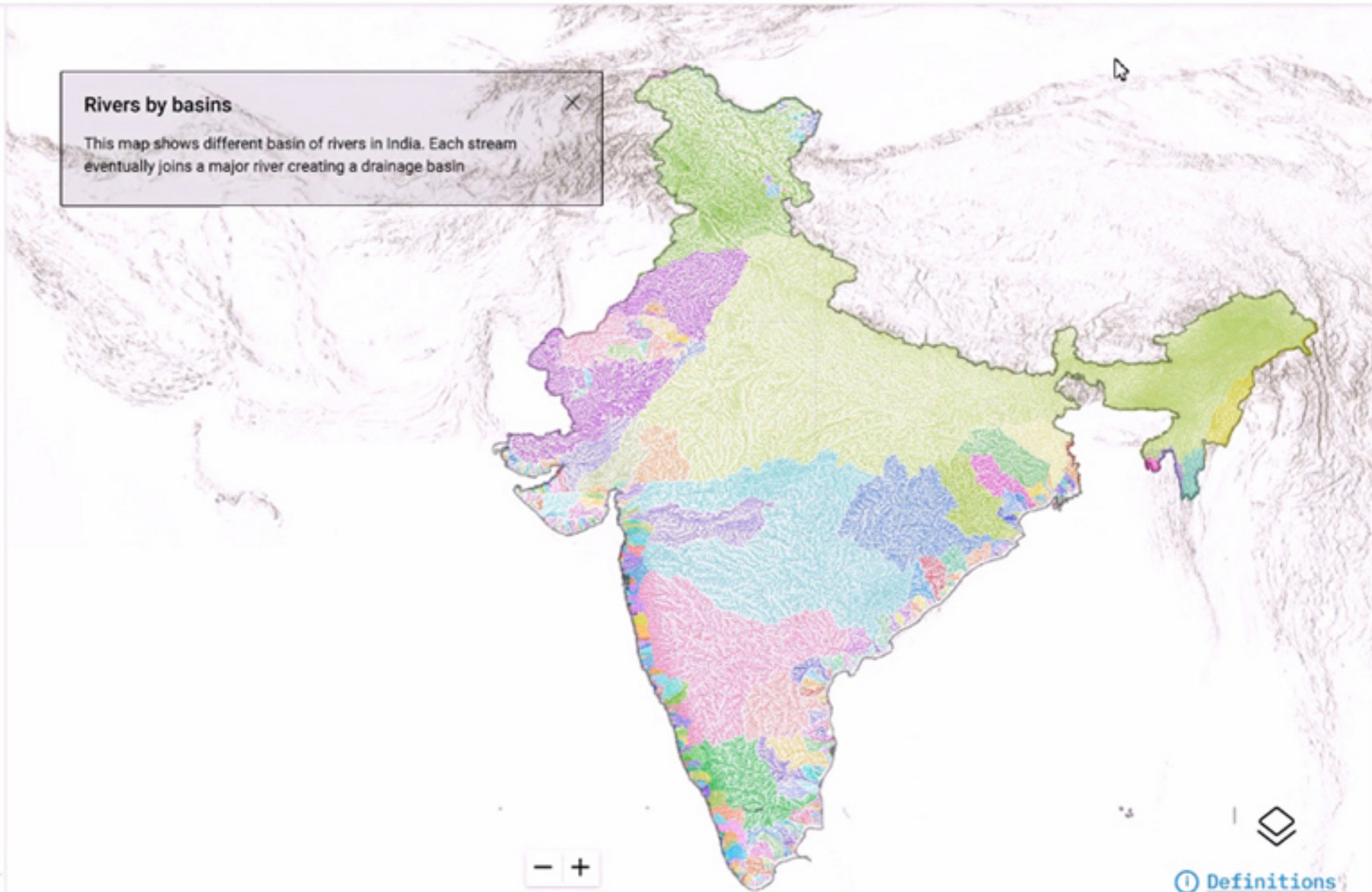
Rivers **72** Wetlands **8** Lakes **36**

Rivers Boundaries Names

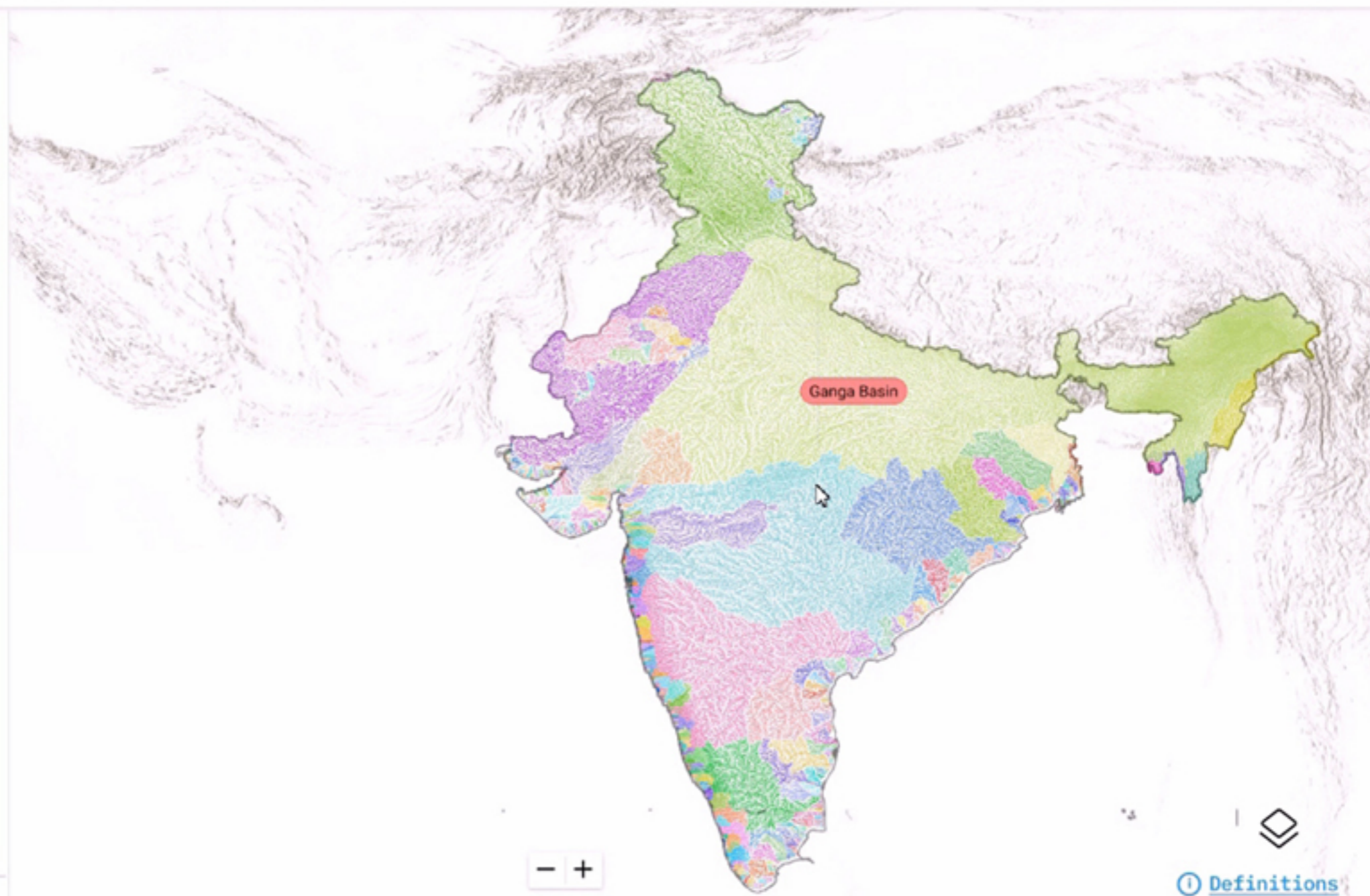
- Cauvery Basin <
- East Coastal <
- Ganga Basin <
- Godavari Basin <
- Indus Basin <
- Krishna Basin <
- Luni Basin <
- Mahanadi Basin <
- Mahi Basin <
- Minor River Northeast <
- Sabarmati Basin <
- Subarnarekha Basin <
- West Coastal <

Rivers by basins ✕

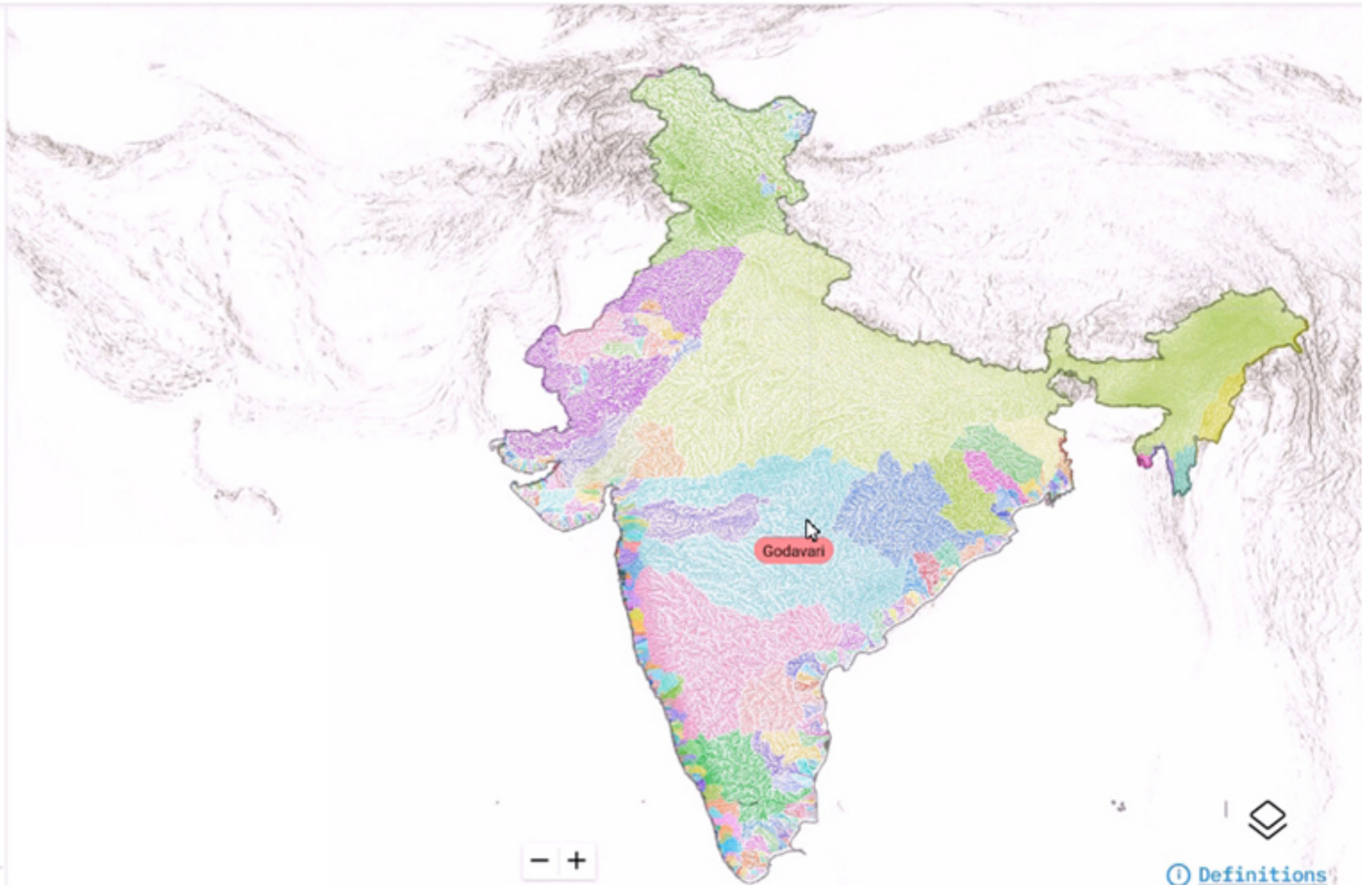
This map shows different basin of rivers in India. Each stream eventually joins a major river creating a drainage basin



- Cauvery Basin
- East Coastal
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- Godavari Basin
- Indus Basin
- Krishna Basin
- Luni Basin
- Mahanadi Basin
- Mahi Basin
- Minor River Northeast
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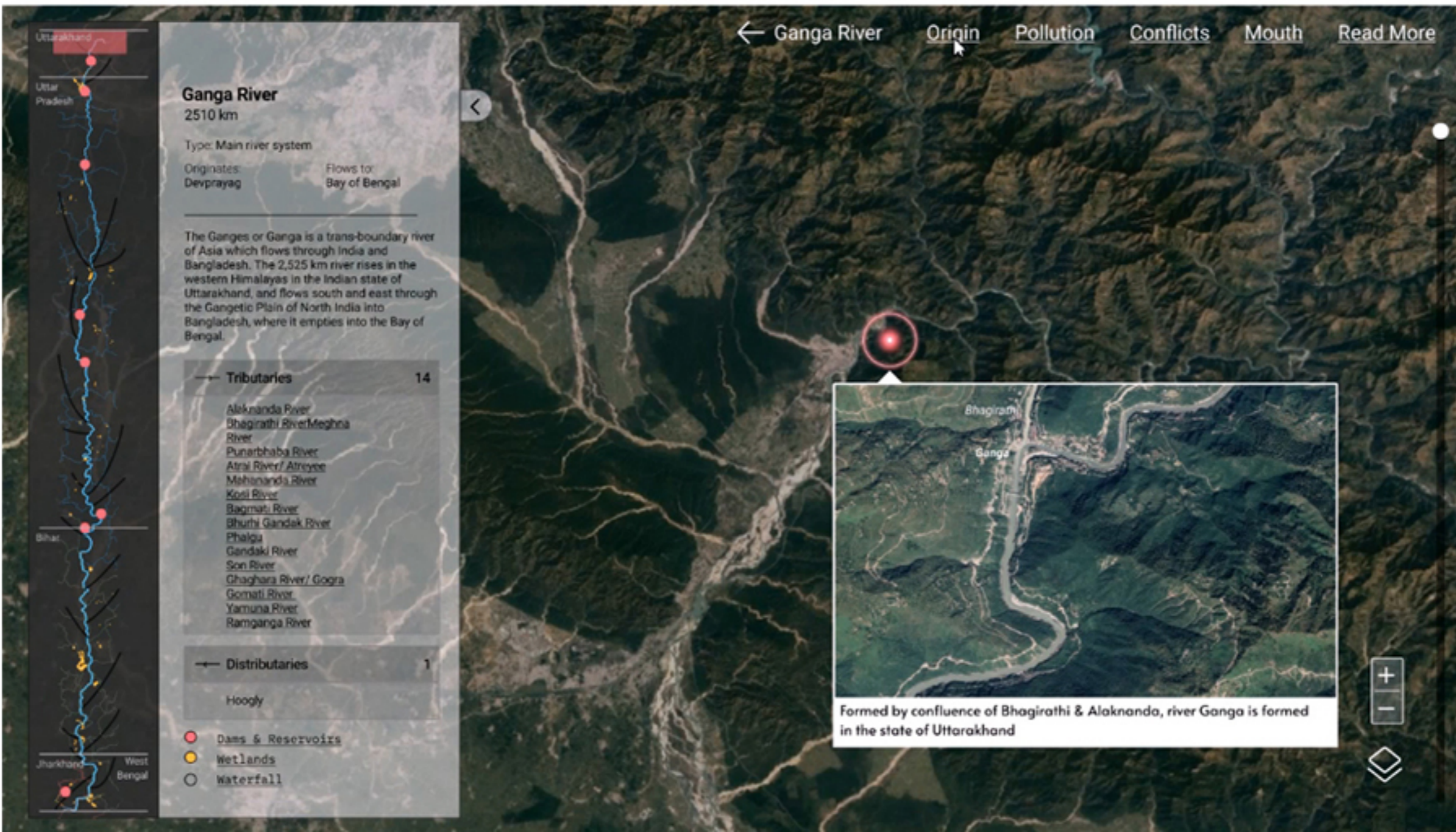
→ **Tributaries** 14

- Alaknanda River
- Bhagirathi River/Meghna River
- Punarbhaba River
- Atrai River/ Atraree
- Mahananda River
- Kosi River
- Bagmati River
- Bhurhi Gandak River
- Phalga
- Gandaki River
- Son River
- Ghaghara River/ Gogra
- Gomati River
- Yamuna River
- Ramganga River

← **Distributaries** 1

- Hoogly

● Dams & Reservoirs
● Wetlands
○ Waterfall



| WHAT GAPS DOES THE PROJECT ADDRESS

- Tackling comprehension challenges due to colossal nature of data
- Identifying structures and patterns
- Presenting unique ways to view geographical information
- Explore on scope for presenting river specific data stories

| EVALUATION

Questions asked?

- Do you use atlas?
- When was the last time you used it? Why?
- Impressions on interactive atlas?
- Things you didn't like?
- Things you liked
- How can we expand this atlas?
- Will you use this? When?

| FUTURE WORK

- Automating ribbon map creation
- Implementing prototype
- Completing data stories
- Usability evaluation

| LIMITATIONS

- Visual nature of data
- Manual process of working with data
- Limited knowledge of GIS software

| FINAL THOUGHTS