

What it does

Flooded fields lead to abnormal plant growth. It limits oxygen and sunlight, thus limiting the plant's food.

Why and where it occurs

Flooding can occur anywhere where water can be backed up.

Rice stems have nodes, which break when there is tremendous pressure due to strong wind/rainfall occur.

Cloudiness lessens the process of food-producing photosynthesis. Less food makes rice plant to weaken and lodge.

Some pests also attack rice crops grown in flooded fields, such as the yellow stem borer and the Ufra nematode.

At the field, different varieties have different reactions to flooding.

How to identify

- Plants damaged by flooding are usually elongated and weak. Plants lose color turning gradually white, and leaves have a mud film.
- The symptoms of flooding are similar to lodging due to strong wind, strong rainfall, and long period (eg. a week) of cloudiness, which happens during monsoon periods.
- To confirm the cause of damage, check the field and/or ask the farmer about recent flooding and the water levels of the field.

How to manage

- Ensure the waterways are clear to make sure drainage is quick
- Adjust planting time to fit water fluctuations in the area

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Flooded rice fields



Submergence-tolerant varieties study plots in IRRI