International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 07 Issue: 09 | September - 2023 SJIF Rating: 8.176 ISSN: 2582-3930

Analysis of Extreme Rainfall and its Impacts of Rice Production in Krishnagiri District

Geethapriyan. G[1], Sathyamoorthy. G. L[2]

[1]*PG student, Dept of civil Engineering, Kumaraguru college of technology, Coimbatore-641049, India*

[2]*professor, Dept of civil Engineering, Kumaraguru college of technology, Coimbatore-641049, India*

Abstract

Extreme rainfall in Krishnagiri district can have significant implications for agriculture and the overall socio-economic landscape of the region. Krishnagiri district, located in Tamil Nadu, India, experiences a monsoon-driven climate, making it susceptible to both deficient and excessive rainfall. Extreme rainfall events have significant impacts on rice production, affecting planting, growth, yield, and grain quality. Excessive rainfall delays planting, causes waterlogging, and reduces crop establishment. Water stress, hindered root growth, and nutrient leaching impact growth and development, lowering plant height, tiller production, and leaf area. Lodging, disease susceptibility, and nutrient loss reduce yield. Fungal diseases, grain sprouting, and post-harvest losses affect grain quality. To mitigate these impacts, strategies like improved drainage, crop diversification, suitable variety selection, and water management should be employed. Early warning systems and supportive policies are crucial for adaptation and resilience in rice production. During the growth and development stages, excessive rainfall can hinder the progress of rice crops. Waterlogged soils deprive plants of oxygen, leading to water stress and hampering root growth, nutrient uptake, and photosynthesis. This, in turn, results in stunted plant height, reduced tiller production, and decreased leaf area, ultimately affecting the overall growth and health of the crop.The impact of extreme rainfall on rice yield is significant. Heavy downpours can cause lodging, where plants bend or collapse due to weak root systems unable to support the weight of the crop. Lodging reduces the crop's ability to photosynthesize effectively and makes it more susceptible to diseases and pests. Additionally, excessive rainfall can leach essential nutrients from the soil, diminishing their availability for the rice plants and ultimately leading to lower grain yield..

Key words: extreme rainfall, Rice production,Krishnagiri District

1.INTRODUCTION

Extreme rainfall events in Krishnagiri district have both positive and negative impacts on rice production. While heavy rainfall can replenish water sources and reduce irrigation costs, it can also lead to flooding, soil erosion, delayed planting and harvesting, and increased risks of disease and pest outbreaks. These challenges affect farmers' income and food security, potentially driving migration. To address these issues, strategies such as improved drainage systems, crop insurance, weather forecasting, crop diversification, soil conservation, community resilience building, and support for research and extension services are essential. Tailored, localized approaches that consider the unique needs of the region's farmers are crucial for building resilience to extreme rainfall events and sustaining rice production

1.2 NEED FOR STUDY

Agricultural Resilience: Krishnagiri district is known for its agricultural activities, and extreme rainfall events can significantly affect crop production and farmers' livelihoods. Understanding the impacts of extreme rainfall can help develop strategies to enhance agricultural resilience, reduce crop losses, and ensure food security.

Disaster Preparedness: Extreme rainfall can lead to floods, landslides, and other natural disasters. Studying the historical patterns and potential impacts of extreme rainfall can aid in disaster preparedness and response planning. This includes early warning systems, evacuation plans, and implementing measures to minimize the impact on infrastructure and human lives.Water Management: Extreme rainfall can result in waterlogging and soil erosion, affecting water availability and quality. Analyzing the impact of extreme rainfall on water resources can guide better water management practices, such as rainwater harvesting and improved drainage systems.

Climate Change Adaptation: With climate change leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events, studying the impacts of extreme rainfall in Krishnagiri district can help in developing climate change adaptation strategies. These strategies can include choosing suitable crop varieties, adjusting planting calendars, and implementing sustainable land use practices.

Infrastructure Planning: Extreme rainfall can damage infrastructure, disrupt transportation, and affect communication networks. Studying the impacts of extreme rainfall can inform infrastructure planning, such as building more robust structures and developing resilient road networks.

Environmental Conservation: Extreme rainfall events can lead to soil erosion, sedimentation in water bodies, and habitat destruction. Analyzing the impacts can help design conservation plans to protect the district's natural resources and biodiversity.

Economic Implications: Extreme rainfall can have significant economic repercussions, affecting agriculture, trade, and overall economic growth. Understanding these implications can aid policymakers in devising measures to mitigate economic losses and promote sustainable development.

Public Health: Flooding and waterborne diseases are common consequences of extreme rainfall. Studying the impacts can help identify public health risks and guide measures to protect the health and well-being of the local population.

2.MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tools used

PSPP(For statistical analysis)

PSPP is a free and open-source statistical software package designed to perform data analysis. It is a powerful alternative to commercial statistical software like IBM SPSS. PSPP is part of the GNU Project and is based on the General Public License (GPL), which means it is distributed freely, and its source code is available for modification and redistribution.Key features of PSPP include:

Data Entry and Manipulation: PSPP allows users to input and manage data, including creating, importing, and editing datasets.

Descriptive Statistics: Users can generate descriptive statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation, and frequencies for variables in the dataset.

Inferential Statistics: PSPP supports a range of statistical tests, including t-tests, ANOVA, regression analysis, chi-square tests, and non-parametric tests.

Data Visualization: PSPP provides various data visualization options, including histograms, bar charts, scatterplots, and boxplots.

Syntax Support: Like many statistical software packages, PSPP offers a syntax-based interface, allowing users to perform complex analyses using command lines or scripts.

Export and Reporting: Results generated in PSPP can be exported to various formats like CSV, Excel, and PDF for further analysis or reporting.

Platform Support: PSPP is designed to run on multiple platforms, including Windows, macOS, and Linux.

PSPP aims to provide users with the tools needed for basic to moderately complex statistical analyses, making it a suitable choice for researchers, students, and anyone needing statistical capabilities without the cost associated with proprietary software. As an open-source project, PSPP benefits from community contributions and improvements, ensuring continuous development and maintenance.

QGIS(For study area representation)

QGIS, or Quantum GIS, is a free and open-source Geographic Information System (GIS) software widely used for representing study areas and analyzing geospatial data. It allows users to create detailed maps by importing various geographic data types, such as shapefiles and raster images. With a plethora of visualization options, users can depict study area features through thematic maps, heatmaps, and point symbols, making it easier to understand spatial patterns. Moreover, QGIS offers an array of spatial analysis tools, including spatial queries and overlay analysis, helping users gain valuable insights into the study area's characteristics and relationships. Additionally, data editing and georeferencing features enable users to refine study area boundaries and align data accurately. Furthermore, QGIS supports different map projections and coordinate systems, facilitating the integration of diverse datasets on a single map. With the ability to design professional map layouts and print high-quality maps, QGIS aids researchers, students, and professionals in effectively communicating their findings. Overall, its user-friendly interface and active community support make QGIS a popular choice for those working with geospatial data and study area representations.

Excel(For graphical representation)

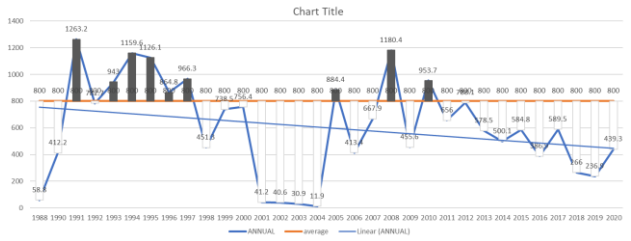
Excel is a widely used spreadsheet software that offers powerful tools for graphical representation and data visualization. With its user-friendly interface, users can easily create various types of charts and graphs to effectively communicate and analyze data.Excel provides a range of chart types, including column charts, line charts, pie charts, bar charts, scatter plots, and more. These charts help represent data in different ways, making it easier to identify trends, patterns, and relationships.Users can customize chart elements such as titles, axes, legends, colors, and data labels to enhance the visual appeal and clarity of the graphical representation. Excel also allows users to switch rows and columns in the data to quickly change the orientation of the chart.Furthermore, Excel's charting features enable users to add multiple data series to a single chart, making it ideal for comparing multiple datasets. Additionally, users can create combination charts, which merge different chart types in a single graph for comprehensive data representation.Excel's built-in charting tools support 3D visualizations, trendlines, error bars, and data table overlays. Users can also add interactive features to the charts, allowing them to explore data dynamically.Overall, Excel's graphical representation capabilities make it a valuable tool for data visualization and analysis, aiding users in presenting complex information in a visually appealing and comprehensible manner.

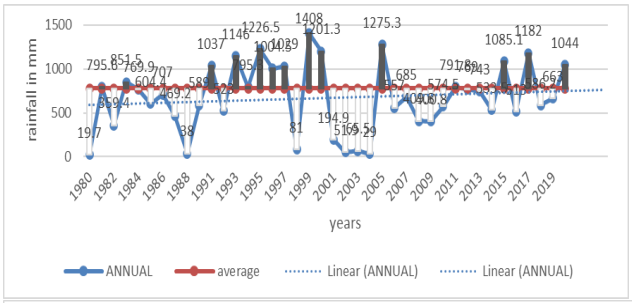
CROPWAT(For model stimulation)

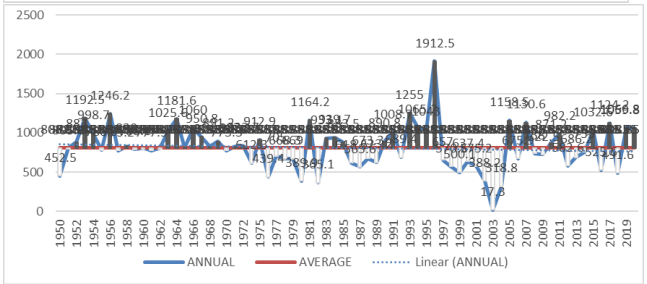
CROPWAT is a software tool developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. It stands for "Crop Water Requirements and Irrigation Scheduling" and is designed to assist agricultural professionals in estimating crop water requirements and developing irrigation schedules.The software uses climate and crop data, such as temperature, rainfall, and crop type, to calculate the water needs of different crops throughout their growing seasons. CROPWAT uses well-established methods, including the Penman-Monteith equation, to estimate evapotranspiration rates, which represent the combined loss of water from the soil through evaporation and from the plants through transpiration.By considering crop-specific factors and the local climate, CROPWAT provides valuable information on irrigation scheduling, helping farmers and water managers optimize water usage and plan irrigation activities. It supports efficient water management practices, particularly in areas where water resources are limited or irregular. CROPWAT is widely used by agricultural experts, irrigation planners, and policymakers to make informed decisions about water allocation, irrigation system design, and crop planning, contributing to sustainable agricultural practices and water resource management. Its user-friendly interface and reliance on scientifically validated methods have

made it a valuable tool in supporting food security and water efficiency efforts around the world.

3. DATA ANALYSIS







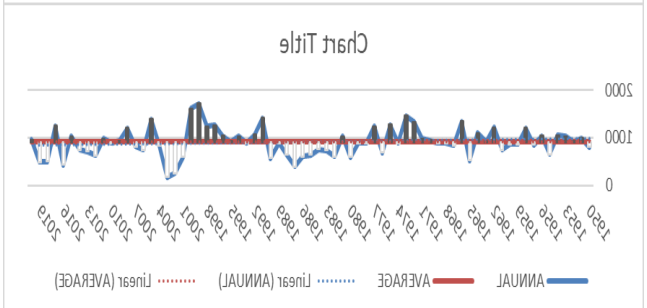
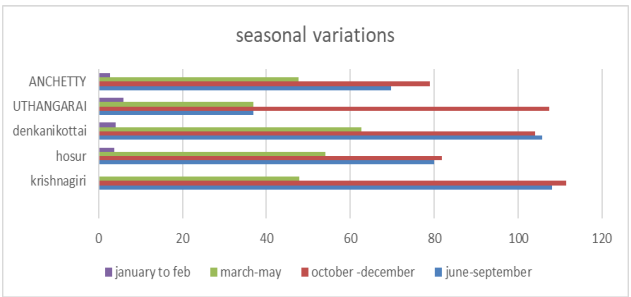


Table: Descriptive Statistics						
Mean	Std Dev	Variance	Kurtosis	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum
670.24	382.98	146674.6	-0.73	-0.09	19.7	1408

mean	max	min	sd	skew	kurt
867.8081	1713.5	142.1	297.3596	0.272744	0.777127

STDEV	mean	MAX	MIN	SKEW	KURT
280.545	808.8529	1912.5	17.3	0.527516	2.76836

max	min	avg	sd	skew	kurt
1718.3	171.3	909.4394	302.0981	0.181237	0.275794



	june-september	october -december	march-may	january to feb
krishnagiri	108.0708	111.5243	47.89003	0
hosur	80.07266	81.84775	54.10308	3.664103
denkanikottai	105.7823	104.1161	62.68001	4.084643
UTHANGARAI	36.9718	107.3862	36.9718	5.967445
ANCHETTY	69.73531	78.94912	47.749	2.638615

4.Rice data analysis

Ponni: Ponni rice is a well-known variety in Tamil Nadu, and it is also extensively grown in Krishnagiri district. It is a medium-grain rice with excellent cooking qualities and is favored for its taste and texture.
BPT 5204: BPT 5204 is a long-grain rice variety that is commonly grown in Krishnagiri and other parts of Tamil Nadu. It is known for its high yield potential and good cooking properties.
IR 64: IR 64 is a high-yielding, long-grain rice variety that is widely grown in various regions of India, including Krishnagiri. It is popular among farmers for its resistance to pests and diseases.
ADT (Annapoorna) 45: ADT 45 is a popular rice variety in Tamil Nadu, including Krishnagiri. It is a short-duration variety known for its good yield and adaptability to different agro-climatic conditions.
MTU 1001: MTU 1001 is a medium-duration, fine-grain rice variety grown in Krishnagiri district. It is favored for its cooking quality and taste.
TKM (Tambaram Kottur Mani) 13: TKM 13 is a high-yielding, long-grain rice variety grown in Krishnagiri and other parts of Tamil Nadu. It is known for its good resistance to pests and diseases.
CO (Cumbu Odai) 43: CO 43 is a short-duration, medium-grain rice variety commonly cultivated in Krishnagiri and nearby regions. It is preferred for its good yield and cooking properties.

5.MODEL STIMULATION

CROPWAT
The CROPWAT model is a computer-based simulation tool developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. It is used to estimate water requirements and crop water consumption for different crops under varying environmental and climatic conditions. The model takes into account several factors, including rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind speed, crop characteristics, and soil properties.

To simulate the CROPWAT model with rainfall and rice yield as inputs, you would follow these steps:

Data Collection: Gather data on rainfall, temperature, humidity, and wind speed for the specific area and time period you want to analyze. You will also need data on rice yield from the same area for the corresponding time period.

Input Data: Enter the collected data into the CROPWAT model. Provide the monthly or daily values of rainfall, temperature, humidity, and wind speed as inputs. Also, enter the rice yield data.

Crop Parameters: Provide the necessary parameters specific to rice cultivation, such as planting date, harvest date, crop variety, crop cycle duration, and other crop-related information.

Soil Information: Input soil properties like soil type, depth, and soil water holding capacity, which affect the water availability to the crop.

Run the Model: Run the CROPWAT model simulation. The model will use the input data and crop parameters to calculate the water requirements of the rice crop, crop water consumption, and potential yield.

Month	Min Temp (°C)	Max Temp (°C)	Humidity (%)	Wind (km/day)	Sun (hours)	Rad (MJ/m²/day)	ETo (mm/day)
January	15	29	72	11	11	22.7	3.7
February	16	32	60	11	11.7	25.4	4.23
March	20	36	49	10	12	27.4	4.91
April	23	37	59	9	12.4	28.7	5.73
May	23	35	62	10	12.7	28.7	5.77
June	21	32	71	16	12.8	28.4	5.55
July	21	31	75	17	12.8	28.5	5.51
August	21	31	77	15	5.5	17.8	3.7
September	20	30	78	12	12	27.5	5.21
October	20	29	80	10	11.9	26	4.8
November	18	28	82	11	11.2	23.2	4.08
December	16	28	79	12	11.4	22.6	3.75
Average	19.5	31.5	70	12	11.4	25.6	4.75

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February	16	32	60	11	11.7	25.4	4.23
March	20	36	49	10	12	27.4	4.91
April	23	37	59	9	12.4	28.7	5.73
May	23	35	62	10	12.7	28.7	5.77
June	21	32	71	16	12.8	28.4	5.55
July	21	31	75	17	12.8	28.5	5.51
August	21	31	77	15	5.5	17.8	3.7
September	20	30	78	12	12	27.5	5.21
October	20	29	80	10	11.9	26	4.8
November	18	28	82	11	11.2	23.2	4.08
December	16	28	79	12	11.4	22.6	3.75
Average	19.5	31.5	70	12	11.4	25.6	4.75

6.MITIGATON MEASURES

Mitigation measures for the analysis of extreme rainfall and its impacts on rice production in Krishnagiri district can help reduce the negative effects of extreme weather events and ensure sustainable rice cultivation. Here are some potential mitigation measures:

Improved Drainage Systems: Implementing better drainage systems can help manage excess water during heavy rainfall and prevent waterlogging in rice fields. Proper drainage can also reduce the risk of crop damage and increase rice yield.

Promotion of Climate-Resilient Rice Varieties: Research and promote the use of rice varieties that are more resilient to extreme weather conditions, such as drought-tolerant or flood-resistant varieties.

Rainwater Harvesting and Storage: Encourage rainwater harvesting techniques to capture excess rainfall during monsoons. This harvested water can be used for irrigation during dry periods, reducing the dependence on erratic rainfall patterns.

Improved Weather Forecasting and Early Warning Systems: Strengthen weather forecasting capabilities and establish early warning systems to alert farmers about potential extreme weather events. This can help farmers take precautionary measures to protect their crops.

Terracing and Contour Farming: Implement terracing and contour farming techniques to prevent soil erosion during heavy rainfall. These measures can help retain moisture in the soil and prevent nutrient loss.

Promotion of Agroforestry: Encourage agroforestry practices that involve planting trees alongside rice fields. Trees can act as windbreaks and reduce the impact of strong winds during storms.

Crop Insurance: Introduce and promote crop insurance schemes to provide financial support to farmers in case of crop failure due to extreme weather events.

Training and Capacity Building: Conduct training programs to educate farmers about climate-smart agricultural practices, including water-saving techniques and sustainable rice cultivation methods.

Diversification of Crops: Encourage farmers to diversify their crops to reduce reliance on rice alone. Diversification can help spread risks and minimize the impact of extreme weather on overall agricultural production.

Soil Conservation Practices: Promote soil conservation techniques such as mulching, cover cropping, and reduced tillage to enhance soil health and resilience to extreme rainfall.

Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure: Invest in the development of agricultural infrastructure, including improved irrigation systems, to ensure consistent water supply to rice fields, especially during dry spells.

Community-Based Disaster Preparedness: Foster community-based disaster preparedness and response plans to deal with extreme weather events collectively and efficiently.

It's essential to consider the local context, the specific challenges faced by farmers in Krishnagiri district, and the involvement of relevant stakeholders while implementing these mitigation measures.

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