Water logging
Waterlogging is a condition of land in which the soil profile is saturated with water either temporarily or permanently. The water table rises to an extent that the soil pores in the crop root zone are saturated resulting in restriction of the normal circulation of air.

Irrigation
Over irrigation
Inadequate drainage
Poor irrigation management
Obstruction of natural drainage
Land locked parches having no outlets

Effects on crops
Delayed cultivation operations - tillage and ploughing are adversely by excess water in the soil
Aquatic weeds – Water loving wild plants grow profusely and compete with the crops
Diseased crops - cause physiological disease to crops - Decay of roots,
Loss of cash crops - Cash crops desired to be grown cannot be cultivated and restricted to few crops
Low yields - Maturity period of crops is reduced resulting in low yields.
Categories of waterlogging

**Causes**
- Natural, e.g. natural swamps and valley bottoms
- Human induced waterlogging - through agricultural and other activities

**Permanence**
- Temporary - whereby waterlogging lasts a few days to several months
- Permanent waterlogging - which occurs throughout the year.

**Source of water**
- Rainfed - mostly source of excess water is direct rainfall
- Irrigated agriculture - waterlogging caused by water supplied for irrigation

**Located on**
- Agricultural lands - including cultivated lands
- Other utility lands - built up areas, urban areas
Multiple Stresses
Flash Floods + Drought
Soil/Water salinity + drought
Salinity + drought + Zn
Flash Floods + Stagnant Flood
Thank you