INDIA WATER SYSTEMS ATLAS

ODISHA

— GROUNDWATER + SURFACE WATER —

ABRIDGED VOLUME

"Rivers, reservoirs and coastal delta — a connected system."

Water outcome = Geomorphology × Soil × Lithology

- GROUNDWATER SYSTEMS
- RAINFALL & RECHARGE
- GEOLOGY & AQUIFERS
- RIVERS & IRRIGATION & AGRICULTURE
- URBAN & RURAL WATER SYSTEMS
- ECOLOGY & LANDSCAPES
- DATA, INTELLIGENCE & DECISION SUPPORT



Evidence, intelligence and insights for water-secure, resilient and sustainable development of Odisha.

OPXL Consulting • Akhsheya Group • Chennai

G.L.Sudhakar
WATER INTELLIGENCE
WATER SYSTEMS

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Author's Note

This volume is the abridged Odisha reading of the India Water Systems Atlas. It follows the same rule as the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes: a state can be known without pretending that every unobserved part is known. There is no statewide water-security number. A cluster is not a rank. A node is not a district meter.

Odisha is read here through its floods, because that is the water event the state is known by, and because the flood figures now exist as their own objects. The satellite hectares, the September 2024 relief figures, the river-stage table, and the floodplain polygon are four different things. They are kept apart. Groundwater, rainfall, crops, quality and reservoirs are in the book because a flood is not intelligible on its own. They do not replace the flood.

Where a source prints a spelling that is not the Survey of India name, the figure is placed on the register district and the printed spelling stays in the note. Where a source does not print a district, the cell stays empty. Empty is not zero.

The Proposition

Odisha's water crisis is not one scarcity number, and it is not one flood number. It is a disconnection between the water that arrives, the water that spreads, the water that is stored, and the water that is

pumped.

The flood is the visible part. Between 1998 and 2022 the satellite record prints 1,424,313 hectares of flood-affected area in Odisha, across 23 districts. Baleshwar holds 229,691 of those hectares. Bhadrak holds 203,525. Kendrapara holds 189,195. Puri, Jajapur, Cuttack and Jagatsinghapur follow. The coast is where the cumulative map is heaviest. That is a fact about a 25-year stack of inundation. It is not a forecast, and it is not the flood of a single year.

The same state, in September 2024, printed a different flood. The flash flood of 8 to 10 September was in Malkangiri and Koraput, in the Eastern Ghats, not in the delta that dominates the long map. The river flood of 14 to 17 September was in Balasore, on the north coast, with Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga and Jalaka named. A state that is known for floods is not known for one kind of flood.

Around those floods sit the other waters. Groundwater stage of extraction, 2025, is printed for all thirty districts, in percent, on a hectare-metre account. Annual rainfall for 2024 is printed for all thirty, in millimetres. Rice is printed for all thirty. None of those cells is a flood depth. None of them says whether a village was under water. They say what the district was doing with water in the years the sources chose.

The Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani carry the great share of the state's surface water, and the Subarnarekha, the Rushikulya and the Vansadhara carry their own coasts and valleys. This volume does not redraw those rivers as a new basin score. It uses them as the names the flood pages already print, and it refuses to give a district a river it does not have on the page in front of it.

Glacier and snowmelt do not apply. The applicability cell is N. No snowmelt volume is written, because none is observed here. The flood Odisha lives with is monsoon water, cyclone-season water, and river water that has already left the hills.

How a Figure Is Read

A district figure is a printed cell that joined the register. A state total stays statewide. It is not divided across the thirty polygons. A station is a point. A reservoir outline is a polygon with a larger share in one district. A floodplain is one dissolved geometry. These are not interchangeable, and this book does not paint one of them across a district to fill a hole in another.

Time has slots. T-20 is 2004-2006. T-10 is 2014-2016. T-5 is 2019-2021. T0 is 2024-2026. T+5 is a scenario, and it is empty. A 25-year flood stack is not placed in one of those slots. A 2024 rainfall is T0. A groundwater TDS mean from 2019 or 2021 is T-5. The current TDS slot is empty because the chemical file has no positive district sample for 2022-2025.

The four clusters are a reading of how water is lived: plateau, Mahanadi valley, Eastern Ghats, coastal delta. Membership is the district list. Colour on a map of these clusters is membership, not a severity rank. Deogarh stays with the northern plateau even though its edge is the valley. Gajapati stays with the Ghats even though its edge is the coast. The coast is not pulled inland to make the flood look tidier.

Four Ways the Water Is Lived

C1 Northern plateau

Hill rain, forest, and mining withdrawal on the Brahmani and the Baitarani.

Water is lived as hill rain, forest, and mining withdrawal on the Brahmani and the Baitarani before those rivers reach the delta. Deogarh stays in C1. The Brahmani continues into the central valley; the district is not split.

Groundwater stage is now printed for all 4 districts in C1. The median is 46.06 percent. The high is Deogarh at 58.27 percent. The low is Mayurbhanj at 45.62 percent. The median is a description of the printed stages. It is not a cluster score, and it is not a flood score.

Districts in C1 with a printed 1998-2022 flood-affected area: Deogarh, Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh. Districts in C1 absent from that table: none. Absence from the table is not a zero hectare.

Deogarh stays in C1. The Brahmani continues into the central valley; the district is not split.

C2 Mahanadi valley

A regulated river: Hirakud storage, canal delivery, and the Ib coalfield.

Water is lived as a regulated river: Hirakud storage, canal delivery, and the Ib coalfield on the same valley. Balangir stays in C2. Part of the district is Hirakud command and part is the Tel. The Tel is not drawn as the Hirakud canal. Anugul stays in C2. Talcher industrial withdrawal sits on the Brahmani inside this district.

Groundwater stage is now printed for all 8 districts in C2. The median is 52.37 percent. The high is Bargarh at 56.15 percent. The low is Sambalpur at 35.33 percent. The median is a description of the printed stages. It is not a cluster score, and it is not a flood score.

Districts in C2 with a printed 1998-2022 flood-affected area: Anugul, Bargarh, Boudh, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Sonepur. Districts in C2 absent from that table: Balangir. Absence from the table is not a zero hectare.

Balangir stays in C2. Part of the district is Hirakud command and part is the Tel. The Tel is not drawn as the Hirakud canal. Anugul stays in C2. Talcher industrial withdrawal sits on the Brahmani inside this district.

C3 Eastern Ghats

Orographic rain, tanks, and the southern rivers.

Water is lived as orographic rain, tanks, and the southern rivers: Indravati, Kolab and Vamsadhara. Gajapati stays in C3. The Vamsadhara leaves toward the coast; the district is not split.

Groundwater stage is now printed for all 8 districts in C3. The median is 37.2 percent. The high is Nuapada at 64.6 percent. The low is Malkangiri at 21.09 percent. The median is a description of the

printed stages. It is not a cluster score, and it is not a flood score.

Districts in C3 with a printed 1998-2022 flood-affected area: Koraput, Nabarangpur. Districts in C3 absent from that table: Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Rayagada. Absence from the table is not a zero hectare.

Gajapati stays in C3. The Vamsadhara leaves toward the coast; the district is not split.

C4 Coastal delta

Flood, cyclone, tide and salinity, and city withdrawal on the coast.

Water is lived as flood, cyclone, tide and salinity, and as city withdrawal on the Mahanadi mouth and the Rushikulya coast. Ganjam stays in C4 as the Rushikulya coast. Its western blocks are Eastern Ghats country; the district is not split. Nayagarh stays in C4 as the inland edge of the coastal plain.

Groundwater stage is now printed for all 10 districts in C4. The median is 59.23 percent. The high is Jajapur at 65.57 percent. The low is Ganjam at 44.65 percent. The median is a description of the printed stages. It is not a cluster score, and it is not a flood score.

Districts in C4 with a printed 1998-2022 flood-affected area: Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghapur, Jajapur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh, Puri. Districts in C4 absent from that table: none. Absence from the table is not a zero hectare.

Ganjam stays in C4 as the Rushikulya coast. Its western blocks are Eastern Ghats country; the district is not split. Nayagarh stays in C4 as the inland edge of the coastal plain.

The Flood

Four records are in this chapter. They answer four questions. The flood-affected table answers where satellite inundation accumulated from 1998 to 2022. The polygon answers where that inundation, as a geometry, meets the Survey of India districts. The 2024 chapter answers what the special-relief report printed for two September events. The stage table answers what nine river sites printed. Each site has two threshold columns without a heading, and eight readings without a date.

Putting them in one chapter is the point of the book. Adding them into one number would undo it. A hectare from the long atlas, a person from the 2024 report, a metre at a gauge, and a polygon on the map are not units of the same thing.

Where the Water Stood, 1998-2022

The National Remote Sensing Centre flood-affected atlas prints Odisha's cumulative satellite flood area as 1,424,313 hectares. Twenty-three districts are in the table. Seven are not: Balangir, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Rayagada. They are left off. They are not filled with zero.

The order is coastal, then inland. After Baleshwar, Bhadrak and Kendrapara come Puri (168,662 hectares), Jajapur (143,973), Cuttack (120,270) and Jagatsinghapur (118,994). Khordha is 73,503. Ganjam is 56,136. By Mayurbhanj the printed area has fallen to 30,976, and by Bargarh it is 152. Sambalpur is 138. The valley is not free of the map. It is thin on this particular stack.

Malkangiri is one of the seven absent from this table, and it is the district the 2024 flash flood names first. The long map and the recent event are allowed to disagree. That disagreement is the finding.

District	Hectares, 1998-2022	Join
Baleshwar	229,691	Register spelling
Bhadrak	203,525	Register spelling
Kendrapara	189,195	Placed spelling
Puri	168,662	Register spelling
Jajapur	143,973	Register spelling
Cuttack	120,270	Register spelling
Jagatsinghapur	118,994	Register spelling
Khordha	73,503	Register spelling
Ganjam	56,136	Register spelling
Mayurbhanj	30,976	Register spelling
Kendujhar	29,508	Register spelling
Dhenkanal	24,483	Register spelling
Nayagarh	20,766	Register spelling
Anugul	6,587	Register spelling
Boudh	4,171	Placed spelling
Koraput	1,901	Register spelling
Sundargarh	453	Register spelling
Jharsuguda	448	Register spelling
Deogarh	354	Register spelling
Sonepur	294	Placed spelling
Bargarh	152	Placed spelling
Sambalpur	138	Register spelling
Nabarangpur	133	Placed spelling

Kendrapara is printed Kendraparha, Boudh as Bauda, Sonepur as Sonapur, Bargarh as Baragarh, and Nabarangpur as Nabarangapur. The hectares above are on the register names. The state total is the sum of the printed district rows. It is not allocated back to the seven districts the table omits.

The stack, district by district

What follows puts each printed hectare back beside that district's 2024 rainfall and its 2025 groundwater stage. The three numbers are not a formula. They are the three published facts a reader needs if the flood is not to be mistaken for the whole of the district's water.

Baleshwar

Baleshwar sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 229,691 hectares, 16.1 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

Baleshwar is the largest printed stack. The next district is Bhadrak, at 203,525 hectares, 26,166 hectares smaller. Leading the table is not a forecast that the next flood begins here.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,366.9 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 59.63 percent, on recharge of 143,080.02 hectare-metre. Rice area is 236.63 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Baleshwar. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 also names this district in the relief account. That month is not added into the stack.

Bhadrak

Bhadrak sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 203,525 hectares, 14.3 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Baleshwar stands above Bhadrak, with 229,691 hectares, and Kendrapara stands below, with 189,195. The gap upward is 26,166 hectares. The gap downward is 14,330 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,254.2 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 60.92 percent, on recharge of 59,752.96 hectare-metre. Rice area is 138.81 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Bhadrak. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Kendrapara

Kendrapara sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 189,195 hectares, 13.3 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Bhadrak stands above Kendrapara, with 203,525 hectares, and Puri stands below, with 168,662. The gap upward is 14,330 hectares. The gap downward is 20,533 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,435.4 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 64.65 percent, on recharge of 17,890.33 hectare-metre. Rice area is 127.04 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling was placed onto the register name. The printed spelling stays in the source note and does not replace the Survey of India name. The dissolved floodplain meets Kendrapara. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Puri

Puri sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 168,662 hectares, 11.8 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Kendrapara stands above Puri, with 189,195 hectares, and Jajapur stands below, with 143,973. The gap upward is 20,533 hectares. The gap downward is 24,689 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,155.3 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 54.85 percent, on recharge of 66,045.72 hectare-metre. Rice area is 122.71 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Puri. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Jajapur

Jajapur sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 143,973 hectares, 10.1 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Puri stands above Jajapur, with 168,662 hectares, and Cuttack stands below, with 120,270. The gap upward is 24,689 hectares. The gap downward is 23,703 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,388.8 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 65.57 percent, on recharge of 56,798.18 hectare-metre. Rice area is 129.15 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Jajapur. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Cuttack

Cuttack sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 120,270 hectares, 8.4 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Jajapur stands above Cuttack, with 143,973 hectares, and Jagatsinghapur stands below, with 118,994. The gap upward is 23,703 hectares. The gap downward is 1,276 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,598.4 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 47.35 percent, on recharge of 77,198.67 hectare-metre. Rice area is 116.47 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Cuttack. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Jagatsinghapur

Jagatsinghapur sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 118,994 hectares, 8.4 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Cuttack stands above Jagatsinghapur, with 120,270 hectares, and Khordha stands below, with 73,503. The gap upward is 1,276 hectares. The gap downward is 45,491 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,503.8 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 58.82 percent, on recharge of 50,914.69 hectare-metre. Rice area is 81.25 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Jagatsinghapur. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Khordha

Khordha sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 73,503 hectares, 5.2 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Jagatsinghapur stands above Khordha, with 118,994 hectares, and Ganjam stands below, with 56,136. The gap upward is 45,491 hectares. The gap downward is 17,367 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,403.4 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 64.13 percent, on recharge of 47,389.07 hectare-metre. Rice area is 88.92 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Khordha. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Ganjam

Ganjam sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 56,136 hectares, 3.9 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Khordha stands above Ganjam, with 73,503 hectares, and Mayurbhanj stands below, with 30,976. The gap upward is 17,367 hectares. The gap downward is 25,160 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,151.9 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 44.65 percent, on recharge of 104,193.39 hectare-metre. Rice area is 264.44 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Ganjam. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Mayurbhanj

Mayurbhanj sits in Northern plateau. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 30,976 hectares, 2.2 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Ganjam stands above Mayurbhanj, with 56,136 hectares, and Kendujhar stands below, with 29,508. The gap upward is 25,160 hectares. The gap downward is 1,468 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,495.9 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 45.62 percent, on recharge of 146,831.34 hectare-metre. Rice area is 360.37 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Mayurbhanj. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Kendujhar

Kendujhar sits in Northern plateau. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 29,508 hectares, 2.1 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Mayurbhanj stands above Kendujhar, with 30,976 hectares, and Dhenkanal stands below, with 24,483. The gap upward is 1,468 hectares. The gap downward is 5,025 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,174.8 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 46.01 percent, on recharge of 92,226.42 hectare-metre. Rice area is 176.68 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Kendujhar. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Dhenkanal

Dhenkanal sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 24,483 hectares, 1.7 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Kendujhar stands above Dhenkanal, with 29,508 hectares, and Nayagarh stands below, with 20,766. The gap upward is 5,025 hectares. The gap downward is 3,717 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,496.2 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 38.59 percent, on recharge of 48,093.4 hectare-metre. Rice area is 92.93 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Dhenkanal. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Nayagarh

Nayagarh sits in Coastal delta. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 20,766 hectares, 1.5 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Dhenkanal stands above Nayagarh, with 24,483 hectares, and Anugul stands below, with 6,587. The gap upward is 3,717 hectares. The gap downward is 14,179 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,508.9 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 48.25 percent, on recharge of 38,223.34 hectare-metre. Rice area is 87.28 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Nayagarh. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Anugul

Anugul sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 6,587 hectares, 0.5 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Nayagarh stands above Anugul, with 20,766 hectares, and Boudh stands below, with 4,171. The gap upward is 14,179 hectares. The gap downward is 2,416 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,324.3 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 54.4 percent, on recharge of 58,358.37 hectare-metre. Rice area is 94.33 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Anugul. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Boudh

Boudh sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 4,171 hectares, 0.3 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Anugul stands above Boudh, with 6,587 hectares, and Koraput stands below, with 1,901. The gap upward is 2,416 hectares. The gap downward is 2,270 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,409.3 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 46.4 percent, on recharge of 25,627.25 hectare-metre. Rice area is 69.67 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling was placed onto the register name. The printed spelling stays in the source note and does not replace the Survey of India name. The dissolved floodplain meets Boudh. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Koraput

Koraput sits in Eastern Ghats. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 1,901 hectares, 0.1 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Boudh stands above Koraput, with 4,171 hectares, and Sundargarh stands below, with 453. The gap upward is 2,270 hectares. The gap downward is 1,448 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,733.1 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 26.82 percent, on recharge of 56,138.31 hectare-metre. Rice area is 123.78 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Koraput. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 also names this district in the relief account. That month is not added into the stack.

Sundargarh

Sundargarh sits in Northern plateau. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 453 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Koraput stands above Sundargarh, with 1,901 hectares, and Jharsuguda stands below, with 448. The gap upward is 1,448 hectares. The gap downward is 5 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,147.1 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 46.12 percent, on recharge of 88,166.29 hectare-metre. Rice area is 191.22 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Sundargarh. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Jharsuguda

Jharsuguda sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 448 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Sundargarh stands above Jharsuguda, with 453 hectares, and Deogarh stands below, with 354. The gap upward is 5 hectares. The gap downward is 94 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,059.3 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 52.52 percent, on recharge of 20,634.61 hectare-metre. Rice area is 37.13 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Jharsuguda. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Deogarh

Deogarh sits in Northern plateau. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 354 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Jharsuguda stands above Deogarh, with 448 hectares, and Sonepur stands below, with 294. The gap upward is 94 hectares. The gap downward is 60 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,214.1 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 58.27 percent, on recharge of 33,191.96 hectare-metre. Rice area is 40.1 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Deogarh. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Sonepur

Sonepur sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 294 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Deogarh stands above Sonepur, with 354 hectares, and Bargarh stands below, with 152. The gap upward is 60 hectares. The gap downward is 142 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,459.6 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 52.91 percent, on recharge of 28,067.67 hectare-metre. Rice area is 140.18 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling was placed onto the register name. The printed spelling stays in the source note and does not replace the Survey of India name. The dissolved floodplain meets Sonepur. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Bargarh

Bargarh sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 152 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Sonepur stands above Bargarh, with 294 hectares, and Sambalpur stands below, with 138. The gap upward is 142 hectares. The gap downward is 14 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,237 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 56.15 percent, on recharge of 66,696.93 hectare-metre. Rice area is 356.04 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling was placed onto the register name. The printed spelling stays in the source note and does not replace the Survey of India name. The dissolved floodplain meets Bargarh. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Sambalpur

Sambalpur sits in Mahanadi valley. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 138 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

In the order of printed hectares, Bargarh stands above Sambalpur, with 152 hectares, and Nabarangpur stands below, with 133. The gap upward is 14 hectares. The gap downward is 5 hectares. Those gaps are arithmetic on the table. They are not a measure of how much worse one district's flood is to live through.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,319.1 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 35.33 percent, on recharge of 65,770.35 hectare-metre. Rice area is 143.98 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling and the register name are the same letters, so nothing had to be placed. The dissolved floodplain meets Sambalpur. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

Nabarangpur

Nabarangpur sits in Eastern Ghats. The 1998-2022 stack gives it 133 hectares, 0.0 percent of the printed state total of 1,424,313. The percentage is a share of the table. It is not a share of the district's land, and it is not the fraction of years in which the district flooded. A place counted in more than one monsoon sits in the stack more than once. The hectare cannot be opened back into a list of years.

Nabarangpur is the smallest stack the table still bothers to print, 133 hectares, under Sambalpur. A small printed hectare is still a printed hectare. It is not rounded away, and it is not treated as zero.

Set beside the flood, the district's other published water is ordinary and necessary. Rainfall in 2024 is 1,439.8 mm, one annual actual. Groundwater stage in 2025 is 38.76 percent, on recharge of 59,725.41 hectare-metre. Rice area is 125.31 thousand hectares. The rice is an area sown. It is not a crop loss. The stage is not a flood class. The rainfall is not a depth of water standing in a village.

The atlas spelling was placed onto the register name. The printed spelling stays in the source note and does not replace the Survey of India name. The dissolved floodplain meets Nabarangpur. Intersection is not a second hectare. September 2024 does not give this district a people-affected figure. The absence is not filled from the stack.

The seven names the table does not carry

Balangir

Balangir, in Mahanadi valley, has rainfall 1,092.3 mm and groundwater stage 52.22 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

The district remains in its cluster. It is not moved onto the coast to explain an absence, and it is not given a zero to make the column complete. The floodplain polygon does meet Balangir. A geometry can touch a district the hectare table skips. The touch is not converted into the missing hectare.

Rice in Balangir is 200.63 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 61,160.77 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

Gajapati

Gajapati, in Eastern Ghats, has rainfall 1,232.4 mm and groundwater stage 36.5 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

The district remains in its cluster. It is not moved onto the coast to explain an absence, and it is not given a zero to make the column complete. The floodplain polygon does meet Gajapati. A geometry can touch a district the hectare table skips. The touch is not converted into the missing hectare.

Rice in Gajapati is 34.82 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 22,241.32 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

Kalahandi

Kalahandi, in Eastern Ghats, has rainfall 1,370.6 mm and groundwater stage 45.15 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

The district remains in its cluster. It is not moved onto the coast to explain an absence, and it is not given a zero to make the column complete. The floodplain polygon does not meet Kalahandi.

Rice in Kalahandi is 263.87 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 67,179.76 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

Kandhamal

Kandhamal, in Eastern Ghats, has rainfall 1,208.8 mm and groundwater stage 32.64 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

The district remains in its cluster. It is not moved onto the coast to explain an absence, and it is not given a zero to make the column complete. The floodplain polygon does not meet Kandhamal.

Rice in Kandhamal is 43.2 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 36,840.09 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

Malkangiri

Malkangiri, in Eastern Ghats, has rainfall 2,287 mm and groundwater stage 21.09 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

Malkangiri is the sharp case. The 2024 relief chapter counts 6.13 lakh people affected there, and this table counts no hectares. Koraput, beside it, has both a people count and a small printed hectare. The two neighbours are not averaged into one Ghats flood. The floodplain polygon does meet Malkangiri. A geometry can touch a district the hectare table skips. The touch is not converted into the missing hectare.

Rice in Malkangiri is 126.87 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 36,841.79 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

Nuapada

Nuapada, in Eastern Ghats, has rainfall 1,394 mm and groundwater stage 64.6 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

The district remains in its cluster. It is not moved onto the coast to explain an absence, and it is not given a zero to make the column complete. The floodplain polygon does meet Nuapada. A geometry can touch a district the hectare table skips. The touch is not converted into the missing hectare.

Rice in Nuapada is 101.16 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 33,500.67 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

Rayagada

Rayagada, in Eastern Ghats, has rainfall 1,018.1 mm and groundwater stage 37.9 percent, and no flood-affected hectare in the 1998-2022 table. The rainfall proves the monsoon arrived. It does not prove a flood the atlas did not print. Leaving the cell empty is the whole discipline. A zero would claim a measurement the satellite table did not make.

The district remains in its cluster. It is not moved onto the coast to explain an absence, and it is not given a zero to make the column complete. The floodplain polygon does not meet Rayagada.

Rice in Rayagada is 53.9 thousand hectares. Groundwater recharge is 35,090 hectare-metre. Both are known without a flood hectare, which is the point of keeping the objects apart. A reader who wants a single flood rank for this district will not find one here.

The Floodplain Polygon

The floodplain geometry is the national inundation extent for 1998-2022, clipped to the thirty Survey of India districts and dissolved to one polygon. Of 122,388 source pieces read, 5,429 fall inside Odisha. The projected area of that clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That area is not a replacement for the atlas total of 1,424,313 hectares. One is a dissolved geometry. The other is a printed table.

The polygon meets 27 districts. It does not meet Kalahandi, Kandhamal or Rayagada. Meeting a district means the geometry intersects that polygon. It does not mean the district's flood-affected hectares have been recomputed from the file. The map is the map. The table stays the table.

Balangir, Gajapati, Nuapada and Malkangiri are absent from the hectare table and present in the polygon intersection. Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada are absent from both. A district can be touched by the geometry and still have no printed hectare. Both facts are kept.

QA FLAG. Reconciliation note. The printed table is 1,424,313 hectares. The dissolved polygon is 1,359,433.9 hectares. The difference is 64,879.1 hectares. These are different products: a sum of 23 printed district rows, and one clipped geometry that meets 27 districts. The difference is not a missing flood, not an overlap to be subtracted, and not a remainder to be split onto districts. Neither figure is an input to a derived rate, a per-person index, or a district allocation.

September 2024

The September 2024 flash flood is printed for Malkangiri and Koraput, 8 to 10 September. People affected: Malkangiri 6.13 lakh, Koraput 1.56 lakh. These are the special-relief figures. They are not a flood-affected area in hectares, and they are not added into the 1998-2022 map.

Malkangiri: houses damaged 864. Crop area affected 989.8 hectares. Crop loss above 33 percent 836.11 hectares. The crop-loss hectares are not a rupee loss, and they are not written into an agricultural master cell.

Koraput: houses damaged 606. Crop area affected 11.72 hectares. Crop loss above 33 percent 11.72 hectares. The crop-loss hectares are not a rupee loss, and they are not written into an agricultural master cell.

Sand-cast area for the flash flood is 158.87 hectares. The page does not split it between Malkangiri and Koraput, so this volume does not split it either.

The Balasore river flood is printed for 14 to 17 September 2024. People affected: 94,856. Evacuation, food, and relief-centre counts on the same page are event-level. They are not a second district figure. Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga and Jalaka were above warning. Subarnarekha and Jalaka were above danger. Those sentences are the page's. They are not a relabelling of the unheaded stage columns.

Balasore: houses damaged 483. Agriculture crop loss above 33 percent 4,930 hectares. Input subsidy is a relief payment. It is not crop-loss in rupees, and it is not placed on a master row.

Malkangiri's 2024 rainfall cell is 2,287 mm. The note on that row prints a normal of 1,571 mm, and that normal is not the cell. The annual millimetre is not the flood. It is the year the flash flood sat inside. Koraput's people-affected figure is 1.56 lakh. Its flood-affected hectares for 1998-2022 are 1,901. The two numbers describe different spans and different units. They are not converted into each other.

River Stages

Nine sites are printed. The count is the number of rows, and the rows are Baitarani at Anandpur and Akhuapada, Budhabalanga at N.H 5, Subarnarekha at Jamsholaghat and Rajghat, Vansadhara at Gunupur and Kashinagar, Rushikulya at Purushottampur, and Jalaka at Mathani. Each row has two threshold columns and eight readings. The page does not head the threshold columns and does not date the readings. This volume does not name one column Danger and the other Warning. A rising or falling letter printed beside a reading stays beside that reading. The page spells the river Subarnrekha and the site Purushotampur. The spellings below are the ones stored with the figures. The figures are unchanged. A stage is not a district flood area, and a site is not given a district the page does not print.

River	Site	Threshold column 1	Threshold column 2	Highest numbered reading
Baitarani	Anandpur	38.36	37.45	36.83 F
Baitarani	Akhuapada	18.33	17.83	18.26 R
Budhabalanga	N.H 5	08.13	07.21	07.60 S
Subarnarekha	Jamsholaghat	49.16	48.32	51.48 R
Subarnarekha	Rajghat	10.36	09.45	11.46 R
Vansadhara	Gunupur	84.00	83.00	80.55 S
Vansadhara	Kashinagar	54.60	54.10	52.56 S
Rushikulya	Purushottampur	16.84	15.84	11.58 S
Jalaka	Mathani	06.50	06.00	6.83 R

Baitarani is at Anandpur and Akhuapada. Budhabalanga is at the N.H. 5 site. Subarnarekha is at Jamsholaghat and Rajghat. Vansadhara is at Gunupur and Kashinagar. Rushikulya is at Purushottampur. Jalaka is at Mathani. NR is printed in seven reading cells: three at Kashinagar and four at Purushottampur. It is not a zero, not a tenth site, and not a dropped row. The last column is the highest numbered reading, the NR cells aside. Where that reading sits above both threshold numbers, the table shows that. It does not invent the hour. A sentence elsewhere in the same chapter says Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga and Jalaka were above warning, and Subarnarekha and

Jalaka were above danger. That sentence is not a heading for these two columns.

The Printed Record

The same atlas that prints the hectare table prints a national event catalogue. The lines below keep the printed year and the printed description. They are not corrected into a tidy series, and they are not used as a count of events per decade. A line without a QA flag is still only the printed wording. It has not been re-dated against a second source.

1998. Super cyclone.

The catalogue's district count for 1998 is 10. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2003. Printed description refers to 31 Aug-20 Sep 2005, Mahanadi and Kathajodi above danger, Hirakud and Rengali releases. The year cell is printed 2003.

QA FLAG. The year cell is printed 2003. The description refers to 31 Aug-20 Sep 2005, including Mahanadi and Kathajodi above danger and releases from Hirakud and Rengali. Both are kept. This is not a verified chronology. The year is not corrected to 2005, and the description is not moved onto the 2005 line.

The catalogue's district count for 2003 is 12. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2004. 26-30 August 2004. Baitarani, Subarnarekha and Budhabalanga.

The catalogue's district count for 2004 is 4. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2005. Three spells: 6 July, 7 August, 17-24 September 2005. Baitarani, Kharasrota and Brahmani.

The catalogue's district count for 2005 is 3. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2006. First week of September 2006. Baitarani and Brahmani.

The catalogue's district count for 2006 is 14. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2007. 4-13 and 21-23 August, 23-24 September 2007. Subarnarekha, Baitarani, Vamsadhara, Nagavali and Hati.

The catalogue's district count for 2007 is 12. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2008. 19-30 June, 7-24 July, 18-30 September 2008. Baitarani and Brahmani.

The catalogue's district count for 2008 is 14. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2009. 14-29 July and 8-12 September 2009.

The catalogue's district count for 2009 is 14. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2011. 18-22 June 2011, and early September with Hirakud releases. The printed date line also says 5 Sep-1 Sep 2011.

QA FLAG. The printed date line includes 5 Sep-1 Sep 2011. The end date falls before the start date. The line is not repaired. This is not a verified chronology.

The catalogue's district count for 2011 is 10. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2013. Second week of August and 25-29 October 2013. Brahmani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga and Jalaka.

The catalogue's district count for 2013 is 12. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2014. Mahanadi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha and Budhabalanga.

The catalogue's district count for 2014 is 11. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2016. 9 September 2016. The district is not named.

The catalogue's district count for 2016 is 1. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2017. Baitarani, Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha.

The catalogue's district count for 2017 is 5. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2018. 23 July-25 August, 20 August-25 September, 12-16 October 2018. Baitarani.

The catalogue's district count for 2018 is 13. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2019. Cyclone Fani landfall near Puri, 3 May 2019, 08:00 IST.

The catalogue's district count for 2019 is 11. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade.

Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2020. Fourth week of August 2020. Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani and Subarnarekha in extreme flood.

The catalogue's district count for 2020 is 16. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

2022. August 2022, Mahanadi basin, 13 districts. Named in the sentence: Cuttack, Khordha, Puri, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Boudh, Sambalpur and Anugul. The other five are not named.

The catalogue's district count for 2022 is 13. That count is the printed count. It is not opened into a list of districts the sentence does not name, and it is not added up across years into events per decade. Where the sentence names a river, the river is evidence for that line only. Where it names a district, the district is evidence for that line only. A release from Hirakud or Rengali, when the line prints one, is not a storage volume and not a district flood hectare.

The 2022 line names eight of thirteen districts. The other five are not guessed. A death count, a house count, or a crop loss in one of these lines is not copied onto a district master row.

Groundwater Beside the Flood

The 2025 assessment prints Odisha's recharge as 1,743,869.08 hectare-metre and the state stage as 48.75 percent. The state total is not split. Every district now has its own four cells: recharge, extractable, extraction, and stage. The coastal delta is where several stages sit in the sixties. The Eastern Ghats still hold the low end. Neither fact is a flood class.

Jajapur's stage is 65.57 percent. Kendrapara's is 64.65. Khordha's is 64.13. These are the districts, with Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Puri and Cuttack, that also carry the heavy flood hectares. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition. It is not a claim that pumping caused the flood, or that the flood recharged the aquifer by the printed stage. Causation is open. The cells are not.

Malkangiri's stage is 21.09 percent, the low end of the Ghats, and Malkangiri is where the 2024 flash flood was largest in people affected. A low extraction stage did not prevent that flood. The stage describes annual groundwater use against the assessed resource. The flood describes a September river.

District	Cluster	Recharge, hectare-metre	Stage, percent
Anugul	C2	58,358.37	54.4
Balangir	C2	61,160.77	52.22
Baleshwar	C4	143,080.02	59.63

District	Cluster	Recharge, hectare-metre	Stage, percent
Bargarh	C2	66,696.93	56.15
Bhadrak	C4	59,752.96	60.92
Boudh	C2	25,627.25	46.4
Cuttack	C4	77,198.67	47.35
Deogarh	C1	33,191.96	58.27
Dhenkanal	C2	48,093.4	38.59
Gajapati	C3	22,241.32	36.5
Ganjam	C4	104,193.39	44.65
Jagatsinghapur	C4	50,914.69	58.82
Jajapur	C4	56,798.18	65.57
Jharsuguda	C2	20,634.61	52.52
Kalahandi	C3	67,179.76	45.15
Kandhamal	C3	36,840.09	32.64
Kendrapara	C4	17,890.33	64.65
Kendujhar	C1	92,226.42	46.01
Khordha	C4	47,389.07	64.13
Koraput	C3	56,138.31	26.82
Malkangiri	C3	36,841.79	21.09
Mayurbhanj	C1	146,831.34	45.62
Nabarangpur	C3	59,725.41	38.76
Nayagarh	C4	38,223.34	48.25
Nuapada	C3	33,500.67	64.6
Puri	C4	66,045.72	54.85
Rayagada	C3	35,090	37.9
Sambalpur	C2	65,770.35	35.33
Sonepur	C2	28,067.67	52.91
Sundargarh	C1	88,166.29	46.12

Rainfall Beside the Flood

The 2024 annual actual rainfall is on all thirty districts. Bargarh is 1,237 mm. Malkangiri is 2,287 mm. Baleshwar is 1,366.9 mm. No state average is written on a district row. The district that flooded in people, in September, is not the same sentence as the district with the long satellite hectares.

Block rainfall inside the September narrative stays in the source report. It is not summed into the district annual, and the district annual is not called a monsoon. A normal is printed beside several districts in the source and is not the master cell.

District	2024 annual actual, mm
Anugul	1,324.3
Balangir	1,092.3
Baleshwar	1,366.9
Bargarh	1,237
Bhadrak	1,254.2
Boudh	1,409.3
Cuttack	1,598.4
Deogarh	1,214.1
Dhenkanal	1,496.2

District	2024 annual actual, mm
Gajapati	1,232.4
Ganjam	1,151.9
Jagatsinghapur	1,503.8
Jajapur	1,388.8
Jharsuguda	1,059.3
Kalahandi	1,370.6
Kandhamal	1,208.8
Kendrapara	1,435.4
Kendujhar	1,174.8
Khordha	1,403.4
Koraput	1,733.1
Malkangiri	2,287
Mayurbhanj	1,495.9
Nabarangpur	1,439.8
Nayagarh	1,508.9
Nuapada	1,394
Puri	1,155.3
Rayagada	1,018.1
Sambalpur	1,319.1
Sonepur	1,459.6
Sundargarh	1,147.1

Crops Beside the Flood

Rice is the crop that meets the flood. It is printed for every district in thousand hectares, crop year 2024-2025. Wheat is printed where the district has a cell. Sugarcane is printed where the district has a cell. A state crop total is not split onto these rows. A crop hectare lost in the September relief table is a damage figure. A crop hectare here is an area sown. They are not subtracted.

District	Rice, 000 ha	Wheat, 000 ha	Sugarcane, 000 ha
Anugul	94.33	-	0.02
Balangir	200.63	0	0.03
Baleshwar	236.63	0.01	0.41
Bargarh	356.04	0.04	0.16
Bhadrak	138.81	0	0.06
Boudh	69.67	-	-
Cuttack	116.47	0	0.23
Deogarh	40.1	0	-
Dhenkanal	92.93	0.03	0.57
Gajapati	34.82	-	0
Ganjam	264.44	-	0.28
Jagatsinghapur	81.25	-	0.38
Jajapur	129.15	0	1.87
Jharsuguda	37.13	0.01	0.07
Kalahandi	263.87	-	1.03
Kandhamal	43.2	0	-
Kendrapara	127.04	-	0.23
Kendujhar	176.68	0.01	0.17

District	Rice, 000 ha	Wheat, 000 ha	Sugarcane, 000 ha
Khordha	88.92	-	0.09
Koraput	123.78	-	0.37
Malkangiri	126.87	-	-
Mayurbhanj	360.37	0.07	-
Nabarangpur	125.31	-	7
Nayagarh	87.28	0	0.21
Nuapada	101.16	-	0.02
Puri	122.71	-	0.03
Rayagada	53.9	-	-
Sambalpur	143.98	0.03	-
Sonepur	140.18	-	-
Sundargarh	191.22	0.09	0.03

No table in this volume crosses crop area with groundwater extraction. That crossing was not published as a district matrix, and it is not built here to fill a page.

Quality, Storage, Stations

Groundwater TDS is a station mean in the T-5 slot for every district: 2021 where that year has a positive sample, otherwise 2019. Anugul's 2021 mean is 914.55 mg/L. The current slot is empty. Dissolved oxygen on a river sample is not this parameter, and a surface TDS is not this parameter.

CWC reservoir outlines with the Odisha prefix meet 25 districts as the larger share: Anugul, Balangir, Baleshwar, Bargarh, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajapur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Khordha, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh. Bhadrak, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Puri and Sonepur are not that larger share. Hirakud's larger share is Jharsuguda. Rengali's larger share is Deogarh. A famous reservoir is not reassigned by reputation. Live storage in BCM is not on the spine. An outline is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily storage in million cubic metres is a station series, and it is not a district capacity.

CPCB biological stations for 2021 are placed in 20 districts, 151 stations. The ten without a placed station are Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Nuapada. Those names were looked for in the 2021 river publications and were not there. Groundwater network names are not promoted into river stations.

The Nodes

Five nodes name the cities where an urban reading would sit. Each node is on a district. None of them holds a recharge, a rainfall, a flood hectare, or a stage. The city's water is not yet a separate meter. The host district's figures stay the district's.

N1 Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar is on Khordha, in C4. The host district's 2024 rainfall is 1,403.4 mm and its groundwater stage is 64.13 percent. The host district's 1998-2022 flood-affected area is 73,503 hectares. The node

does not take those figures. A point placed for the map is not a surveyed city coordinate.

N2 Cuttack

Cuttack is on Cuttack, in C4. The host district's 2024 rainfall is 1,598.4 mm and its groundwater stage is 47.35 percent. The host district's 1998-2022 flood-affected area is 120,270 hectares. The node does not take those figures. A point placed for the map is not a surveyed city coordinate.

N3 Rourkela

Rourkela is on Sundargarh, in C1. The host district's 2024 rainfall is 1,147.1 mm and its groundwater stage is 46.12 percent. The host district's 1998-2022 flood-affected area is 453 hectares. The node does not take those figures. A point placed for the map is not a surveyed city coordinate.

N4 Sambalpur

Sambalpur is on Sambalpur, in C2. The host district's 2024 rainfall is 1,319.1 mm and its groundwater stage is 35.33 percent. The host district's 1998-2022 flood-affected area is 138 hectares. The node does not take those figures. A point placed for the map is not a surveyed city coordinate.

N5 Berhampur

Berhampur is on Ganjam, in C4. The host district's 2024 rainfall is 1,151.9 mm and its groundwater stage is 44.65 percent. The host district's 1998-2022 flood-affected area is 56,136 hectares. The node does not take those figures. A point placed for the map is not a surveyed city coordinate.

The Thirty Districts

Each district is read in the same order: where it sits, what rain and groundwater and crops it prints, what the long flood table does or does not give it, whether a reservoir outline and a biological station meet it. The flood line is the line that changes. The other lines are there so the flood is not asked to stand for the whole district.

Deogarh

Deogarh is read as OD-351, LGD 351, inside C1 Northern plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,214.1 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Deogarh is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 354 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 33,191.96 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 29,872.78 hectare-metre. Extraction is 17,407.68 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 58.27 percent. The median stage in C1 is 46.06 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 40.1 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 1,958.33 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 6 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Deogarh is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Deogarh. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C1, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,194.45 mm. Deogarh prints 1,214.1 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 61,291.

Deogarh accounts for 354 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Deogarh. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Deogarh is 19 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Deogarh has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Deogarh is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Deogarh still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Kendujhar

Kendujhar is read as OD-361, LGD 361, inside C1 Northern plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,174.8 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Kendujhar is on the flood map, but no longer in the band that carries most of the printed hectares. The printed flood-affected area is 29,508 hectares, 2.1 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 92,226.42 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 84,166.31 hectare-metre. Extraction is 38,723.56 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 46.01 percent. The median stage in C1 is 46.06 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 176.68 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.01 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.17 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 215.6 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 50 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Kendujhar is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Kendujhar: 5. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C1, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,194.45 mm. Kendujhar prints 1,174.8 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 61,291.

Kendujhar accounts for 29,508 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Kendujhar. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Kendujhar is 11 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Kendujhar has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Kendujhar is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Kendujhar still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Mayurbhanj

Mayurbhanj is read as OD-365, LGD 365, inside C1 Northern plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,495.9 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Mayurbhanj is on the flood map, but no longer in the band that carries most of the printed hectares. The printed flood-affected area is 30,976 hectares, 2.2 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 146,831.34 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 135,783.67 hectare-metre. Extraction is 61,947.87 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 45.62 percent. The median stage in C1 is 46.06 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 360.37 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.07 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 421.66 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 23 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Mayurbhanj is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Mayurbhanj: 2. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C1, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,194.45 mm. Mayurbhanj prints 1,495.9 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are

61,291. Mayurbhanj accounts for 30,976 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Mayurbhanj. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Mayurbhanj is 10 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Mayurbhanj has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Mayurbhanj is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Mayurbhanj still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Sundargarh

Sundargarh is read as OD-373, LGD 373, inside C1 Northern plateau. The node on this district is N3 Rourkela. The node names the city. It does not receive the rainfall, the stage, the rice area, or the flood hectares. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,147.1 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Sundargarh is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 453 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 88,166.29 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 81,752.38 hectare-metre. Extraction is 37,705.38 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 46.12 percent. The median stage in C1 is 46.06 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 191.22 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.09 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.03 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 423.45 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 60 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Sundargarh is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Sundargarh: 8. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C1, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,194.45 mm. Sundargarh prints 1,147.1 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 61,291. Sundargarh accounts for 453 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's

stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Sundargarh. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Sundargarh is 17 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Sundargarh has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Sundargarh is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Sundargarh still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Anugul

Anugul is read as OD-344, LGD 344, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,324.3 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Anugul is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 6,587 hectares, 0.5 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 58,358.37 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 54,664.46 hectare-metre. Extraction is 29,736.25 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 54.4 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 94.33 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.02 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 914.55 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 12 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Anugul is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Anugul: 11. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Anugul prints 1,324.3 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273. Anugul accounts for 6,587 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not

a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Anugul. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Anugul is 14 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Anugul has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Anugul is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Anugul still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Balangir

Balangir is read as OD-345, LGD 345, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,092.3 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Balangir. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 61,160.77 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 56,413.43 hectare-metre. Extraction is 29,461.8 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 52.22 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 200.63 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.03 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 1,291.54 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 4 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Balangir is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Balangir. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Balangir prints 1,092.3 mm, below that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Balangir. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Balangir has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Balangir is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Balangir still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Bargarh

Bargarh is read as OD-347, LGD 347, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,237 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Bargarh is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 152 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September. The atlas spells the district differently. The hectares are placed on this register name, and the printed spelling stays in the note.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 66,696.93 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 62,297.82 hectare-metre. Extraction is 34,982.65 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 56.15 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 356.04 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.04 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.16 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 982.12 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 27 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Bargarh is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Bargarh. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Bargarh prints 1,237 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273. Bargarh accounts for 152 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Bargarh. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Bargarh is 21 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Bargarh has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Bargarh is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Bargarh still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Boudh

Boudh is read as OD-349, LGD 349, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,409.3 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Boudh is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 4,171 hectares, 0.3 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September. The atlas spells the district differently. The hectares are placed on this register name, and the printed spelling stays in the note.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 25,627.25 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 23,513.27 hectare-metre. Extraction is 10,910.73 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 46.4 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 69.67 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 487.5 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 30 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Boudh is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Boudh. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Boudh prints 1,409.3 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273. Boudh accounts for 4,171 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Boudh. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Boudh is 15 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Boudh has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Boudh is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Boudh still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Dhenkanal

Dhenkanal is read as OD-352, LGD 352, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,496.2 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Dhenkanal is on the flood map, but no longer in the band that carries most of the printed hectares. The printed flood-affected area is 24,483 hectares, 1.7 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 48,093.4 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 44,585.69 hectare-metre. Extraction is 17,206.53 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 38.59 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 92.93 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.03 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.57 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 691.85 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 3 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Dhenkanal is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Dhenkanal: 14. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Dhenkanal prints 1,496.2 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273.

Dhenkanal accounts for 24,483 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Dhenkanal. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Dhenkanal is 12 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Dhenkanal has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Dhenkanal is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Dhenkanal still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Jharsuguda

Jharsuguda is read as OD-357, LGD 357, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,059.3 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Jharsuguda is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 448 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 20,634.61 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 19,094.1 hectare-metre. Extraction is 10,028.58 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 52.52 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 37.13 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.01 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.07 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 307.38 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 2 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Jharsuguda is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Jharsuguda: 4. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Jharsuguda prints 1,059.3 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273. Jharsuguda accounts for 448 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's

stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Jharsuguda. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Jharsuguda is 18 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Jharsuguda has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Jharsuguda is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Jharsuguda still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Sambalpur

Sambalpur is read as OD-371, LGD 371, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. The node on this district is N4 Sambalpur. The node names the city. It does not receive the rainfall, the stage, the rice area, or the flood hectares. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,319.1 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Sambalpur is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 138 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 65,770.35 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 60,178.39 hectare-metre. Extraction is 21,259.33 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 35.33 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 143.98 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.03 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 1,472.39 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 45 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Sambalpur is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Sambalpur: 7. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Sambalpur prints 1,319.1 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273.

Sambalpur accounts for 138 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Sambalpur. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Sambalpur is 22 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Sambalpur has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Sambalpur is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Sambalpur still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Sonepur

Sonepur is read as OD-372, LGD 372, inside C2 Mahanadi valley. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,459.6 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Sonepur is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 294 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September. The atlas spells the district differently. The hectares are placed on this register name, and the printed spelling stays in the note.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 28,067.67 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 25,818.64 hectare-metre. Extraction is 13,660.32 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 52.91 percent. The median stage in C2 is 52.37 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 140.18 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 2,132.35 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 12 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

No CWC reservoir outline has its larger share in Sonepur. Bhadrak, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Puri and Sonepur are the districts in that position, and this page does not repair the list by fame or by a flood-level site. A river above danger is not a reservoir. A tank the district may have is not promoted from a count this spine does not hold.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Sonepur: 4. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C2, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,321.7 mm. Sonepur prints 1,459.6 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 36,273. Sonepur accounts for 294 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Sonepur. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Sonepur is 20 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Sonepur has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Sonepur is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Sonepur still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Gajapati

Gajapati is read as OD-353, LGD 353, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,232.4 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Gajapati. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 22,241.32 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 20,130.53 hectare-metre. Extraction is 7,348.41 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 36.5 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 34.82 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 329.7 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 26 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Gajapati is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Gajapati. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Gajapati prints 1,232.4 mm, below that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Gajapati. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Gajapati has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Gajapati is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Gajapati still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Kalahandi

Kalahandi is read as OD-358, LGD 358, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,370.6 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Kalahandi. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 67,179.76 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 61,810.65 hectare-metre. Extraction is 27,910.16 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 45.15 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 263.87 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 1.03 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 458.09 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 33 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Kalahandi is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Kalahandi. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Kalahandi prints 1,370.6 mm, below that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon does not meet Kalahandi. Three districts are outside that geometry: Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada. Being outside the polygon is not the same sentence as being absent from the hectare table. Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada are outside both. Other districts can miss the table and still meet the polygon. Both results are kept, and neither is rewritten as a zero.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Kalahandi has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Kalahandi is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Kalahandi still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Kandhamal

Kandhamal is read as OD-359, LGD 359, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,208.8 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Kandhamal. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 36,840.09 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 33,918.03 hectare-metre. Extraction is 11,071.62 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 32.64 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 43.2 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 249.56 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 16 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Kandhamal is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Kandhamal. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Kandhamal prints 1,208.8 mm, below that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon does not meet Kandhamal. Three districts are outside that geometry: Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada. Being outside the polygon is not the same sentence as being absent from the hectare table. Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada are outside both. Other districts can miss the table and still meet the polygon. Both results are kept, and neither is rewritten as a zero.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Kandhamal has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Kandhamal is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Kandhamal still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Koraput

Koraput is read as OD-363, LGD 363, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,733.1 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Koraput is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 1,901 hectares, 0.1 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 56,138.31 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 51,538.16 hectare-metre. Extraction is 13,823.65 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 26.82 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 123.78 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.37 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 200.46 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 52 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Koraput is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Koraput: 2. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

September 2024 names Koraput in the special-relief account. People affected: 1.56 lakh people. That count is not converted into the 1998-2022 hectares, and the hectares are not converted into people. One is a month. The other is a quarter-century of satellite inundation. The same district can be heavy on the

long map and also named in a single September. The two facts are not averaged.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Koraput prints 1,733.1 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 2,034. Koraput accounts for 1,901 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Koraput. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Koraput is 16 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Koraput has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Koraput is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Koraput still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Malkangiri

Malkangiri is read as OD-364, LGD 364, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 2,287 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Malkangiri. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 36,841.79 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 33,788.51 hectare-metre. Extraction is 7,125.68 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 21.09 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 126.87 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 345.88 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 17 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Malkangiri is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Malkangiri. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

September 2024 names Malkangiri in the special-relief account. People affected: 6.13 lakh people. That count is not converted into the 1998-2022 hectares, and the hectares are not converted into people. One is a month. The other is a quarter-century of satellite inundation. Malkangiri's presence in the 2024 account, and its absence from the long hectare table, is left as a disagreement between records.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Malkangiri prints 2,287 mm, above that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Malkangiri. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Malkangiri has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Malkangiri is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Malkangiri still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Nabarangpur

Nabarangpur is read as OD-366, LGD 366, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,439.8 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Nabarangpur is a thin entry on a 25-year stack that is otherwise coastal. The printed flood-affected area is 133 hectares, 0.0 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September. The atlas spells the district differently. The hectares are placed on this register name, and the printed spelling stays in the note.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 59,725.41 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 54,268.87 hectare-metre. Extraction is 21,035.29 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 38.76 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 125.31 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 7 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 299.52 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 23 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Nabarangpur is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Nabarangpur: 1. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Nabarangpur prints 1,439.8 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 2,034. Nabarangpur accounts for 133 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Nabarangpur. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Nabarangpur is 23 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Nabarangpur has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Nabarangpur is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Nabarangpur still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Nuapada

Nuapada is read as OD-368, LGD 368, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,394 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Nuapada. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 33,500.67 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 30,772.51 hectare-metre. Extraction is 19,878.14 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 64.6 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 101.16 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.02 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 319.97 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 19 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Nuapada is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Nuapada. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Nuapada prints 1,394 mm, above that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Nuapada. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Nuapada has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Nuapada is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Nuapada still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Rayagada

Rayagada is read as OD-370, LGD 370, inside C3 Eastern Ghats. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,018.1 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

The 1998-2022 flood-affected table does not print Rayagada. Seven districts are in that position, and this is one of them. The row is not filled with zero. A zero would say the satellite record measured no inundation. The table says something narrower: this district was not given a hectare. The floodplain polygon is a separate object. Intersecting that polygon, or missing it, does not rewrite the table.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 35,090 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 32,194.4 hectare-metre. Extraction is 12,200.58 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 37.9 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.2 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 53.9 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is not printed for this district. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 256.69 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 16 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Rayagada is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Rayagada: 6. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C3, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,382.3 mm. Rayagada prints 1,018.1 mm, below that median. This district adds nothing to that sum, because the table does not include it. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon does not meet Rayagada. Three districts are outside that geometry: Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada. Being outside the polygon is not the same sentence as being absent from the hectare table. Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada are outside both. Other districts can miss the table and still meet the polygon. Both results are kept, and neither is rewritten as a zero.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Rayagada has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Rayagada is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Rayagada still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Baleshwar

Baleshwar is read as OD-346, LGD 346, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,366.9 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Baleshwar is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 229,691 hectares, 16.1 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 143,080.02 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 132,164.16 hectare-metre. Extraction is 78,812.27 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 59.63 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 236.63 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0.01 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.41 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 991.75 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 25 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Baleshwar is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Baleshwar: 4. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

September 2024 names Balasore in the special-relief account. People affected: 94,856 people. That count is not converted into the 1998-2022 hectares, and the hectares are not converted into people. One is a month. The other is a quarter-century of satellite inundation. The same district can be heavy on the

long map and also named in a single September. The two facts are not averaged.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Baleshwar prints 1,366.9 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715. Baleshwar accounts for 229,691 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Baleshwar. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Baleshwar is 1 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Baleshwar has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Baleshwar is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Baleshwar still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Bhadrak

Bhadrak is read as OD-348, LGD 348, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,254.2 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Bhadrak is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 203,525 hectares, 14.3 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 59,752.96 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 54,399.13 hectare-metre. Extraction is 33,141.95 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 60.92 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 138.81 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.06 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 1,155.47 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 9 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

No CWC reservoir outline has its larger share in Bhadrak. Bhadrak, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Puri and Sonepur are the districts in that position, and this page does not repair the list by fame or by a flood-level site. A river above danger is not a reservoir. A tank the district may have is not promoted from a count this spine does not hold.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Bhadrak: 5. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Bhadrak prints 1,254.2 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715.

Bhadrak accounts for 203,525 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Bhadrak. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Bhadrak is 2 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Bhadrak has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Bhadrak is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Bhadrak still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Cuttack

Cuttack is read as OD-350, LGD 350, inside C4 Coastal delta. The node on this district is N2 Cuttack. The node names the city. It does not receive the rainfall, the stage, the rice area, or the flood hectares. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,598.4 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Cuttack is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 120,270 hectares, 8.4 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 77,198.67 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 69,962.19 hectare-metre. Extraction is 33,128.98 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 47.35 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 116.47 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.23 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 405.71 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 51 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Cuttack is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Cuttack: 18. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Cuttack prints 1,598.4 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715. Cuttack accounts for 120,270 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is

not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Cuttack. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Cuttack is 6 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Cuttack has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Cuttack is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Cuttack still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Ganjam

Ganjam is read as OD-354, LGD 354, inside C4 Coastal delta. The node on this district is N5 Berhampur. The node names the city. It does not receive the rainfall, the stage, the rice area, or the flood hectares. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,151.9 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Ganjam is on the flood map, but no longer in the band that carries most of the printed hectares. The printed flood-affected area is 56,136 hectares, 3.9 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 104,193.39 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 94,984.41 hectare-metre. Extraction is 42,413.69 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 44.65 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 264.44 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.28 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 575.82 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 67 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Ganjam is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Ganjam: 12. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Ganjam prints 1,151.9 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715.

Ganjam accounts for 56,136 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Ganjam. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Ganjam is 9 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Ganjam has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Ganjam is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Ganjam still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Jagatsinghapur

Jagatsinghapur is read as OD-355, LGD 355, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,503.8 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Jagatsinghapur is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 118,994 hectares, 8.4 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 50,914.69 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 46,098.11 hectare-metre. Extraction is 27,116.68 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 58.82 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 81.25 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.38 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 240.71 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 7 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

No CWC reservoir outline has its larger share in Jagatsinghapur. Bhadrak, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Puri and Sonepur are the districts in that position, and this page does not repair the list by fame or by a flood-level site. A river above danger is not a reservoir. A tank the district may have is not promoted from a count this spine does not hold.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Jagatsinghapur: 7. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Jagatsinghapur prints 1,503.8 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are

1,324,715. Jagatsinghapur accounts for 118,994 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Jagatsinghapur. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Jagatsinghapur is 7 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Jagatsinghapur has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Jagatsinghapur is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Jagatsinghapur still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Jajapur

Jajapur is read as OD-356, LGD 356, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,388.8 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Jajapur is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 143,973 hectares, 10.1 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 56,798.18 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 52,553.38 hectare-metre. Extraction is 34,456.84 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 65.57 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 129.15 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 1.87 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 1,434.6 mg/L. The note records a 2021 mean of 4 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Jajapur is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Jajapur: 6. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Jajapur prints 1,388.8 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715. Jajapur accounts for 143,973 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is

not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Jajapur. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Jajapur is 5 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Jajapur has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Jajapur is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Jajapur still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Kendrapara

Kendrapara is read as OD-360, LGD 360, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,435.4 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Kendrapara is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 189,195 hectares, 13.3 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September. The atlas spells the district differently. The hectares are placed on this register name, and the printed spelling stays in the note.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 17,890.33 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 16,442.29 hectare-metre. Extraction is 10,629.68 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 64.65 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 127.04 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.23 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 451.89 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 17 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

No CWC reservoir outline has its larger share in Kendrapara. Bhadrak, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Puri and Sonepur are the districts in that position, and this page does not repair the list by fame or by a flood-level site. A river above danger is not a reservoir. A tank the district may have is not promoted from a count this spine does not hold.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Kendrapara: 5. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Kendrapara prints 1,435.4 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715. Kendrapara accounts for 189,195 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Kendrapara. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Kendrapara is 3 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Kendrapara has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Kendrapara is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Kendrapara still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Khordha

Khordha is read as OD-362, LGD 362, inside C4 Coastal delta. The node on this district is N1 Bhubaneswar. The node names the city. It does not receive the rainfall, the stage, the rice area, or the flood hectares. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,403.4 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Khordha is on the flood map, but no longer in the band that carries most of the printed hectares. The printed flood-affected area is 73,503 hectares, 5.2 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 47,389.07 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 43,154.49 hectare-metre. Extraction is 27,673.38 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 64.13 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits above that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 88.92 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.09 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 244.04 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 48 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Khordha is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Khordha: 13. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Khordha prints 1,403.4 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715.

Khordha accounts for 73,503 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Khordha. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Khordha is 8 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Khordha has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Khordha is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Khordha still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Nayagarh

Nayagarh is read as OD-367, LGD 367, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,508.9 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Nayagarh is on the flood map, but no longer in the band that carries most of the printed hectares. The printed flood-affected area is 20,766 hectares, 1.5 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 38,223.34 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 35,442.41 hectare-metre. Extraction is 17,102.61 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 48.25 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 87.28 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is 0 thousand hectares. Sugarcane is 0.21 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 424.84 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 33 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

Nayagarh is the larger share of at least one CWC reservoir outline. The outline is a polygon. It is not stored volume, not usable supply, and not flood-control capacity. Rengali's old daily series, where it exists, is a station record in million cubic metres and is not written here as district capacity. A waterspread polygon is not this outline, and a dam point is not automatically this reservoir.

No 2021 CPCB biological station was placed in Nayagarh. The ten districts in that position were looked for in the river publications of that year and were not found there. A groundwater observation well is not substituted. The neighbouring district's station is not borrowed. The flood hectares, if any, do not become a quality reading.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Nayagarh prints 1,508.9 mm, above that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715.

Nayagarh accounts for 20,766 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Nayagarh. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Nayagarh is 13 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Nayagarh has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Nayagarh is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Nayagarh still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

Puri

Puri is read as OD-369, LGD 369, inside C4 Coastal delta. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The 2024 rainfall cell is 1,155.3 mm, the printed annual actual. It is not the 33-year normal, it is not the southwest monsoon taken alone, and it is not a depth of flood water.

On the 1998-2022 satellite stack, Puri is one of the districts on which the long flood map actually rests. The printed flood-affected area is 168,662 hectares, 11.8 percent of the state total of 1,424,313 hectares. That percentage is a share of a printed table. It is not a share of the district's own area, and it is not the chance of a flood in a given year. The hectares are cumulative. A place inundated in more than one year is in the stack more than once. The figure cannot be read as the outline of a single September.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account. Recharge is 66,045.72 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 60,539.94 hectare-metre. Extraction is 33,204.47 hectare-metre. The stage of extraction is 54.85 percent. The median stage in C4 is 59.23 percent. This district sits below that median. The comparison is descriptive. It does not rank the district, and it does not say that extraction and inundation are the same pressure. A high stage beside a large flood area is a juxtaposition the book is willing to leave unresolved.

Rice, the crop that meets both the monsoon and the flood, is 122.71 thousand hectares in 2024-2025. Wheat is not printed for this district. Sugarcane is 0.03 thousand hectares. None of these areas is a crop-loss figure. Where September 2024 prints hectares of crop damage, those hectares stay in the flood chapter. They are not subtracted from the area sown, and they are not divided into the groundwater extraction to invent a crop-by-source matrix.

Groundwater total dissolved solids, in the T-5 slot, is 671.46 mg/L. The note records a 2019 mean of 56 positive samples. Zeros are not in the mean. The current slot is empty: the chemical file has no positive sample for 2022-2025 in this district. A river sample's dissolved oxygen is not this cell. A surface-water TDS is not this cell. The mean is not painted across the district, and it is not a flood-water quality.

No CWC reservoir outline has its larger share in Puri. Bhadrak, Jagatsinghapur, Kendrapara, Puri and Sonepur are the districts in that position, and this page does not repair the list by fame or by a flood-level site. A river above danger is not a reservoir. A tank the district may have is not promoted from a count this spine does not hold.

Biological stations from the 2021 CPCB file fall in Puri: 17. Each reading stays on its station. The district does not acquire a river BOD by hosting the point. Coliform, where the station file has it, is likewise a station fact. Flood water and a BOD sample are different visits to the same river, often years apart.

Inside C4, the median 2024 rainfall is 1,396.1 mm. Puri prints 1,155.3 mm, below that median. The cluster's printed flood hectares, summed only across members the table includes, are 1,324,715. Puri accounts for 168,662 of them. A median rainfall is not a flood threshold. A share of a cluster's stack is not a share of the district's land.

The dissolved floodplain polygon meets Puri. Meeting means the inundation geometry intersects the district polygon. It does not assign a hectare, it does not rank the district, and it does not replace the printed flood-affected area. The projected area of the whole clip is 1,359,433.9 hectares. That state figure is not divided down to this district.

Counted by printed hectares, Puri is 4 of 23. The count is an order, not a score. Place 1 is the largest stack, not the most dangerous district, and not the district a future flood must visit. Baleshwar leads the stack. Malkangiri, which the 2024 relief chapter names first among people affected, is not in the 23. The order and the recent event are allowed to describe different floods.

A sentence this page will stand behind: Puri has a printed rainfall, a printed groundwater stage, a printed rice area, and a printed groundwater TDS mean, and its flood record is exactly the record quoted above. A sentence this page will not stand behind: that Puri is safe, or unsafe, or that its stage explains its flood, or that its flood explains its stage. The atlas can hold the figures in one district without collapsing them into a security number. That refusal is the method, shared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh volumes.

What Puri still does not settle: live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a dated and labelled river stage of its own, a crop crossed with a source of water, and any claim that the flood caused the stage or that the stage caused the flood. Those cells stay open because the sources did not print them. The district is known by the cells that were printed.

What Stays Open

An open row is a named absence. It is not filled from a neighbour, from a state total, or from a flood hectare.

Live storage joined to each reservoir

Dam point is not automatically the reservoir

Groundwater below district

Cascade topology

Village pond / traditional drinking storage as points

Volume delivered, not tap listings

Quality as a stretch

Sub-basin / watershed polygons

District industrial demand in cubic metres

Ecological water requirement

Procurement, movement, consumption, nutrition

Physical export and virtual water

Whether a listed work caused a change

T-20 / T-10 / T-5 maps

District crop area by groundwater source

The 2019 state flood-hazard atlas was not loaded as district hectares. A public extract of that table did not add up to the printed state total, and the PDF itself was not in hand. What can be said without that table is already said from the 1998-2022 atlas and the 2024 relief chapter. The unreconciled hectares stay out.

The Close

Odisha can be read as one floodplain and still be thirty districts. The long inundation is coastal: Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Puri, Jajapur, Cuttack, Jagatsinghapur. The flood that the 2024 report had to answer was also a Ghats flood, in Malkangiri and Koraput, and a north-coast river flood in Balasore. Both are true because they are not the same measurement.

Groundwater is known as hectare-metre and as a stage, for every district, for 2025. Rainfall is known as an annual millimetre for 2024. Rice is known as an area. TDS is known as a station mean from 2019 or 2021, and unknown for the current slot. Storage is known as an outline in twenty-five districts, and unknown as a live volume. River quality is known as stations in twenty districts, and unknown as a district BOD.

What would change the book is a printed figure that matches a register name and a parameter that is still empty: a live storage, a current groundwater TDS, a crop-by-source matrix, a dated and labelled river stage. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty, and the flood stays four records rather than one score.

References

Survey of India, through the NWIC district geometry. Thirty Odisha districts. The register names in this volume.

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Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Land Use Statistics, Odisha, crop year 2024-2025. Rice, wheat and sugarcane area. State totals not split.

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National Remote Sensing Centre. Flood Affected Area Atlas of India. Odisha cumulative satellite inundation, 1998-2022, and the event lines as printed.

National Database for Emergency Management. Aggregate flood inundation, 1998-2022, clipped to the Odisha district union and dissolved. The polygon is not the hectare table.

Central Ground Water Board, NWDP chemical file, Odisha. Station-mean total dissolved solids, 2021 where that year has a positive sample, otherwise 2019.

Central Pollution Control Board. Biological water-quality stations, 2021, placed by location in twenty districts. A station is not a district value.

Central Water Commission. Reservoir polygons with the Odisha prefix. District of the larger share. Not a storage volume.