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Growth and yield response of some rice genotype under different duration of complete submergence

ABSTRACT

Aims: An experiment was conducted to observe the effect of complete submergence at vegetative stage of plants at different duration on the growth and yield of some rice varieties.

Study design: The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design having split plot arrangement with three replications.

Place and Duration of Study: Department of Agricultural Botany, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207, between June 2016 and July 2017.

Methodology: Four submergence duration, viz., D_0 = No submergence; D_1 = Six days submergence; D_2 = Ten days submergence; D_3 = Fourteen days submergence and six rice varieties, viz., V_1 = BRRi dhan51; V_2 = BRRi dhan46; V_3 = BRRi dhan34; V_4 = BRRi hybrid dhan1; V_5 = BRRi hybrid dhan4; V_6 = ACI hybrid1 were used for this experiment. The plant was submerged completely in unit plot to a depth of 40 cm above the soil level. The water level was higher than the plant height. This was done to ensure that the conditions were made as similar as possible to the conditions which occur during actual flooding in nature.

Results: All parameters were significantly affected by the submergence duration. The cultivars also significantly varied for the studied traits. The highest number of leaves was achieved in BRRi dhan51. The highest grain yield m^{-2} was found from D_0 (0.62 kg) whereas the lowest yield was recorded from D_3 (0.38 kg) treatment. The V_4 (BRRi hybrid dhan1) produced the highest (0.78 kg) grain yield m^{-2} and the lowest grain weight m^{-2} (0.23 kg) was found from V_3 (BRRi dhan34). The highest (0.85 kg) grain yield m^{-2} was found from the combination of D_0V_4 and the lowest (0.12 kg) from D_3V_3 treatment. The test genotypes showed wide variation in percent of yield reduction at different submergence duration. The highest percent reduction of yield (65.71) was found from the combination of D_3V_3 and the lowest (2.22) from D_1V_1 treatment.

Conclusion: BRRi dhan51 followed by BRRi hybrid dhan1 showed lower grain yield reduction % in submerged conditions compare to control by attaining good yield contributing characters and thus proved as tolerant varieties. On the other hand, BRRi dhan34 and ACI hybrid1 were susceptible to submergence.

Keywords: Submergence, Transplanting, Aman Rice, Seedling stage, Yield

(Note: 1. Case Reports should follow the structure of Abstract, Introduction, Presentation of Case, Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgements, Competing Interests, Authors' Contributions, Consent (where applicable), Ethical approval (where applicable), and References plus figures and/or tables. Abstract (not more than 250 words) of the Case reports should have the following sections: Aims, Presentation of Case, Discussion and Conclusion. Only Case Reports have word limits: Papers should not exceed 2000 words, 20 references or 5 figures. Other Type of papers have no word limits.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), unlike other cereals, can grow well in paddy fields and is highly tolerant of excess water stress, from submergence (in which part or all of the plant is under water). Rice handles

submergence stress by internal aeration and growth controls. Plants require water for growth but excess water that occurs during submergence is harmful or even lethal. A submerged plant is defined as "a plant standing in water with at least part of the terminal above the water or completely covered with water" (Cating 1992). Submergence subjects plants to the stresses of low light, limited gas diffusion, effusion of soil nutrients, mechanical damage, and increased susceptibility to pests and diseases (Greenway and Setter 1996; Ram et al. 1999). Basically, flooding (i.e., submergence) can be classified into "flash flooding" and "deepwater flooding" in accordance with the duration of flooding and the water depth (Bailey-Serres et al. 2010; Cating 1992; Jackson and Ram 2003). Flash flooding, which generally lasts less than a few weeks, is caused by heavy rain but the depth is not very deep. On the other hand, deepwater flooding, which lasts for several months, occurs during the rainy season, and the water depth reaches several meters (Cating 1992; Hattori et al. 2011).

In Bangladesh rainfed lowland rice covers an area of 4.5 million hectares (Islam et al., 1997) and is grown by transplanting Aman rice from June-September at the peak period of monsoon rainfall. As a result following seedling transplantation as well as at early vegetative stage of the crop is often completely submerged by flash flood due to continuous rainfall as well as due to onrush of flood water from adjoining rivers. Such flood may continue for a week or more inflicting heavy damage to standing crop. As a result growth and yield of rice plant is severely decreased (Zeigler and Puckridge, 1995). Complete submergence at the vegetative stage of rice causes deterioration in the plant quality resulting in a poor stand and causes substantial yield loss. Dey and Upadhyaya (1996) reported that abiotic stress like complete submergence at vegetative stage caused 140 kg/ha yields loss in Bangladesh. Sometimes it causes total crop failure. So, Submergence caused by flooding is a major constraint in case of T. Aman rice establishment (Haque, 1980). The successful development of high yielding rice cultivars with submergence tolerance may be an effective alternative for saving huge losses of rice production. Varietal differences in terms of submergence tolerance have been shown to exist by several workers (Mackill, 1986). For the development of modern high yielding variety with submergence tolerance traits, identification of submergence tolerant varieties are very important. Based on these facts, the specific objectives of the present study were to observe the effect of submergence on the morphological attributes and yield of rice at vegetative stage and to find out the highest submergence period for different varieties in which rice plant can survive that might be suitable for flood prone area.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted during the period from July to December, 2017 in T. Aman season. The experiment was conducted in the Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University farm, Dhaka, Bangladesh to observe the effect of submergence at early vegetative stage on growth and yield of some T. Aman rice varieties. Four submergence duration, viz., control (no submergence), six days submergence, ten days submergence and fourteen days submergence and six varieties, viz., BRRI dhan51, BRRI dhan46, BRRI dhan34, BRRI hybrid dhan1, BRRI hybrid dhan2, ACI hybrid1 were used for this experiment. At the time of first ploughing cowdung at the rate of 3 t/ha was applied. The experimental plots were fertilized with at the rate of 109, 134, 59, 8 kg ha⁻¹ in the form of Urea, Triple Superphosphate (TSP), Muriate of Potash (MoP), Gypsum and Zinc Sulphate respectively one day before transplanting. Urea was top dressed at the rate of 85 kg N ha⁻¹ in three equal splits at 10, 30 and 50 DAT (Days After Transplanting). The entire amounts of Triple Superphosphate (TSP), Muriate of Potash (MoP), Gypsum and Zinc Sulphate were applied at final land preparation as basal dose. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design having split plot arrangement with three replications. The whole field was divided into three equal blocks each containing 24 plots. Each block was subdivided into four sub blocks. As such there were 12 sub blocks. Each sub block was encircled by the 50 cm high soil wall ridge, which was hundred percent water leakages proof. In total, there were 72 plots. The treatment was randomly assigned to each unit plot. The size of each unit plot was 3m x 2m. The distance between two blocks and two plots were kept 1m and 0.80 m respectively. Dated on 11 August 2017 the rice seedlings were transplanted in lines each having a line to line distance of 25 cm and plant to plant distance 15 cm in the well prepared plots.

The plant was submerged completely at early vegetative stage (30 Days After Transplanting) in unit plot to a depth of 50 cm above the soil level. The water level was higher than the plant height. This was done to ensure that the conditions were made as similar as possible to the conditions which occur during actual flooding in nature. The D₀ or controlled sub-blocks were irrigated as prescribed for the high yielding varieties of rice. The other sub-blocks D₁ (6 days submergence), D₂ (10 days submergence) and D₃ (14 days submergence) were irrigated through drain 30 days after transplanting, where the water level was raised up to 50 cm height to submerge the rice plants. The

water in submersed sub-blocks containing different varieties of rice was made turbid time to time by stirring the mud inside the sub-blocks. The water in the sub-block was drained out as per treatment after 6 days (D_1), 10 days (D_2) and 14 day (D_3). The data were recorded at different stage on Leaves plant⁻¹, days to 50% and 100% booting, days to 50% and 100% panicle emergence and days to maturity of rice, yield and yield reduction percent. The recorded data on various parameters were statistically analyzed by using MSTAT statistical package programme. Difference between treatment means were determined by Duncan's new Multiple Range Test (DMRT) according to Gomez and Gomez, 1984.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Leaves plant⁻¹

Number of leaves was significantly influenced by submergence. The number was counted at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 days after transplanting and at harvest. The highest number of leaves (3.49, 5.07, 15.39, 29.10, 52.33 and 52.0 at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 DAT, respectively) was recorded from D_0 (no submergence) treatment, while the lowest number of leaves (3.04, 3.24, 11.33, 25.51, 49.22 and 48.25 cm at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 DAT, respectively) was observed from D_3 (Fourteen days submergence) (Figure 1).

Number of leaves was significantly influenced by variety at all the sampling dates (figure 2). The V_1 (BRRi dhan51) variety produced the highest number of leaves (3.31, 4.42, 14.60, 30.46, 53.00 and 54.46 cm at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 DAT, respectively) and V_3 (BRRi dhan34) produced shortest (3.15, 3.58, 12.27, 22.23, 44.71 and 44.42 cm at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 DAT, respectively) number of leaves.

Interaction between submergence and variety was significantly affected on number of leaves per plant at different days after transplanting (Table 1). The maximum number of leaves per plant (3.83, 5.67, 19.08, 35.50, 59.58 and 64.25 at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 DAT, respectively) was found from D_0V_1 (no submergence with BRRi dhan51) and lowest number of leaves per plant (3.00, 2.50, 9.17, 16.50, 38.75 and 39.17 at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 DAT, respectively) from D_3V_3 (Fourteen day submergence with BRRi dhan34).

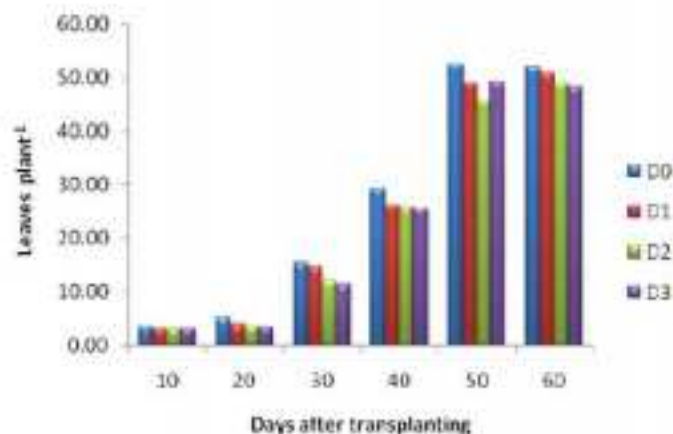


Fig 1. Effect of submergence on number of leaves per plant of rice at different days after transplanting

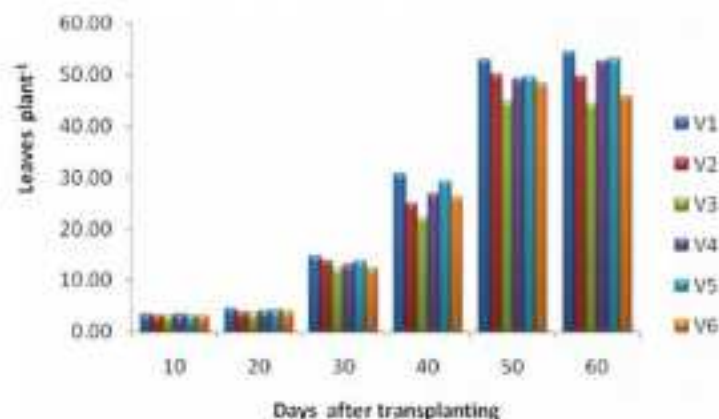


Fig 2. Effect of variety on number of leaves per plant of rice at different days after transplanting

3.2 Survival percent after submergence

Survival percent after submergence was statistically influenced by duration of submergence. The maximum survival percent after submergence (84.56) was obtained from D_0 treatment. The minimum survival percent after submergence (23.56) was recorded from D_3 treatment (Table 2). The survival percent after submergence was significantly influenced by variety (Table 3). The maximum survival percent after submergence (66.17) was found in V_4 treatment. The V_3 (BRRI dhan34) achieved the minimum survival percent (55.17).

The effect of submergence and variety were statistically significant on survival percent (Table 4). The highest survival percent after submergence (92.67) was found from D_0V_4 (No submergence with BRRI dhan51) and the lowest survival percent after submergence (9.33) from D_3V_3 (fourteen days submergence with BRRI dhan34).

The survival percent after submergence was significantly influenced by variety (Table 4). The maximum survival percent after submergence (66.17) was found in V_4 . The V_3 (BRRI dhan34) was showed the minimum survival percent after submergence (55.17).

3.3 Days to 50% booting

A significant variation was observed in days to 50% booting due to different duration of submergence (Table 2). The D_1 treatment required the earliest of days to 50% booting initiation (60.78 days). D_0 treatment was the longest time of 50% booting initiation (63.83 days).

A significant difference was observed among the varieties in the days to 50% booting (Table 3). Delayed 50% booting initiation (72.75 days) was found in V_4 treatment and 50% booting initiation was earliest (48.5 days) in V_6 , which was statistically similar to V_3 treatment.

25
160 **Table 1.** Interaction effect of submergence and varieties on leaves Plant⁻¹ of rice

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Treatment	Leaves plant ⁻¹											
	10 DAT		20 DAT		30 DAT		40 DAT		50 DAT		60 DAT	
D ₀ V ₁	3.83	a	5.67	a	19.08	a	35.50	a	59.58	a	64.25	a
D ₀ V ₂	3.17	abc	5.33	abc	16.42	ab	31.08	ab	48.75	a-d	54.42	a-d
D ₀ V ₃	3.17	abc	4.00	a-f	14.42	a-d	27.75	abc	46.33	bcd	53.08	a-d
D ₀ V ₄	3.25	abc	5.08	a-d	14.67	a-d	30.17	ab	52.42	abc	54.50	a-d
D ₀ V ₅	3.17	abc	4.67	a-e	15.92	abc	31.50	ab	51.67	abc	58.83	ab
D ₀ V ₆	3.17	abc	4.25	a-f	14.92	a-d	31.17	ab	51.08	abc	55.42	a-d
D ₁ V ₁	3.75	ab	3.33	c-f	12.83	a-d	28.58	abc	52.33	abc	49.92	a-d
D ₁ V ₂	3.25	abc	5.08	a-d	15.42	abcd	22.75	bed	51.58	abc	54.25	a-d
D ₁ V ₃	3.33	abc	4.08	a-f	10.17	bed	22.42	bed	53.83	abc	50.58	a-d
D ₁ V ₄	3.08	bc	3.42	b-f	14.00	a-d	28.33	abc	52.08	abc	52.67	a-d
D ₁ V ₅	3.25	abc	5.08	a-d	13.58	a-d	28.67	abc	49.67	a-d	44.25	bed
D ₁ V ₆	3.50	abc	3.67	a-f	11.50	bed	23.33	bed	47.25	bed	46.00	bed
D ₂ V ₁	3.17	abc	3.67	a-f	11.75	bed	30.33	ab	42.58	Cd	57.58	abc
D ₂ V ₂	3.25	abc	3.00	def	11.17	bed	25.58	a-d	51.33	abc	48.25	a-d
D ₂ V ₃	3.08	bc	2.67	ef	10.17	bed	23.75	bed	55.42	Ab	41.83	cd
D ₂ V ₄	3.17	abc	3.58	a-f	12.75	a-d	27.83	abc	48.67	a-d	50.58	a-d
D ₂ V ₅	3.17	abc	3.67	a-f	12.50	bed	29.92	ab	46.58	bed	53.25	a-d
D ₂ V ₆	3.08	bc	2.83	ef	13.33	a-d	24.50	bed	49.67	a-d	51.50	a-d
D ₃ V ₁	3.17	abc	3.83	a-f	16.00	abc	26.08	a-d	49.83	a-d	49.17	Abcd
D ₃ V ₂	3.08	bc	3.00	def	15.50	a-d	24.92	bed	46.33	bed	39.50	D
D ₃ V ₃	3.00	C	2.50	f	9.17	d	16.50	d	38.75	D	39.17	D
D ₃ V ₄	3.00	C	3.00	def	10.50	bed	19.33	cd	43.50	bed	44.00	Bed
D ₃ V ₅	3.17	Abc	3.58	a-f	9.67	cd	25.83	a-d	45.58	bed	46.33	Bed
D ₃ V ₆	3.00	C	2.92	ef	13.00	a-d	23.42	bed	43.83	bed	40.67	D
CV (%)	11.48		7.33		8.56		8.92		12.46		9.82	

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163 The combined effect of duration of submergence and variety on days of 50% booting initiation was
164 found to be significant. Data in table 4 Shows that, the days of 50% booting initiation was minimum
165 (45.33 days) in D₀V₆, while it was maximum (77.00 days) in D₃V₁ treatment.

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167 3.4 Days to 100% booting

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The submergence shows significant variation in the days to 100% booting initiation. The D₃ treatment required the maximum time of days to 100% booting (68.33 days). D₀ treatment was the earliest in 100% booting (65.22 days) (Table 2). There was a marked difference among the varieties in the days to 100% booting. 100% booting (79.33 days) was delayed in V₁ treatment and 100% booting initiation was earliest (51.50 days) in V₃ treatment (Table 3). The combined effect of different submergence duration and variety on days to 100% booting was found to be significant. Data in table 4 Shows that, the days to 100% booting was minimum (49.33 days) in D₀V₃, while it was maximum (81.00 days) in D₃V₁ treatment.

3.5 Days to 50% panicle emergence

A significant variation was observed in days to 50% panicle emergence due to duration of submergence (Table 2). The D₃ treatment required the earliest to 50% panicle initiation (65.44 days). D₀ treatment showed the longest period to 50% panicle emergence (72.11 days). A significant difference was observed among the varieties in the days to 50% panicle emergence (Table 3). 50% panicle emergence (82.08 days) was delayed in V₂ treatment and 50% panicle emergence was earliest (54.67 days) in V₃, which was statistically similar to V₀ treatment. The combined effect of different duration of submergence and variety on days to 50% panicle emergence was found to be significant. Data in table 4 Shows that, the days of 50% panicle emergence was minimum (52.33 days) in D₀V₃, while it was maximum (84.67 days) in D₃V₂ treatment.

3.6 Days to 100% panicle emergence

The submergence shows significant variation in the days to 100% panicle emergence. The D₃ treatment required the maximum days to 100% panicle emergence (73.83 days). D₀ treatment was the earliest in 100% panicle emergence (67.22 days) (Table 2). There was a marked difference among the varieties in the days to 100% panicle emergence. Delayed 100% panicle emergence (83.33 days) was found in V₂ treatment and 100% panicle emergence was earliest (54.67 days) in V₀ treatment (Table 3). The combined effect of duration of submergence and variety on days of 100% panicle emergence was found to be significant. Data in table 4 Shows that, the days to 100% panicle emergence was minimum (54.33 days) in D₀V₃, while it was maximum (86.00 days) in D₃V₂ treatment.

3.7 Days to maturity

The submergence shows significant variation in the days to maturity. The D₃ treatment required the maximum time of days of maturity (126.30 days). D₀ treatment was the earliest in maturity (121.3 days) (Table 2). There was a marked difference among the varieties in the days to maturity. Delayed maturity (134.00 days) was found in V₃ treatment and maturity was earliest (120.00 days) in V₁ and V₂ treatment (Table 3). The combined effect of duration of submergence and variety on days of maturity was found to be significant. Data in table 4 Shows that, the days of maturity was minimum (120.00 days) in D₀V₁, while it was maximum 134.00 days) in D₃V₃ treatment.

Table 2. Effect of submergence on survival percentage after submergence, days to 50% and 100% booting, days to 50% and 100% panicle emergence and days to maturity of rice

Treatment	survival percent after submergence	Day to 50% booting	Days to 100% booting	Days to 50% panicle emergence	Days to 100% panicle emergence	Days to maturity
D ₀	84.56 a	63.83 a	65.22 c	65.44 b	67.22 b	121.30 D
D ₁	67.78 a	60.78 c	65.83 c	68.39 ab	70.17 ab	124.30 C
D ₂	64.56 a	61.67 ab	66.67 b	69.50 ab	71.17 ab	125.30 B
D ₃	23.56 b	61.89 ab	68.33 a	72.11 a	73.83 a	126.30 A
CV (%)	13.22	10.19	5.31	5.47	6.49	8.23

Table 3. Effect of varieties on survival percentage after submergence, days to 50% and 100% booting initiation, days to 50% and 100% panicle initiation and days to maturity of rice

Treatment	survival percent after submergence	Day to 50% booting	Days to 100% booting	Days to 50% panicle emergence	Days to 100% panicle emergence	Days to maturity
V ₁	66.17 a	72.75 a	79.33 a	81.67 a	82.83 a	120.00 d
V ₂	56.17 c	72.42 a	78.83 a	82.08 a	83.33 a	120.00 d
V ₃	55.17 c	66.92 ab	71.00 b	72.67 b	74.67 b	134.00 a
V ₄	60.33 bc	61.42 b	65.75 b	67.33 c	69.33 c	124.00 c
V ₅	62.83 ab	50.25 c	51.50 c	54.67 d	56.67 d	124.00 c
V ₆	60.00 bc	48.50 c	52.67 c	54.75 d	56.75 d	130.00 b
CV (%)	13.22	10.19	5.31	5.47	6.49	8.23

3.8 Yield m⁻²

Grain yield m⁻² of rice varied significantly for different submergence duration. The highest grain yield m⁻² was found from D₀ (0.62 kg) whereas the lowest yield was recorded from D₃ (0.38 kg) treatment (Table 5).

Grain yield per plot is a function of interplay of various yield components such as number of productive tillers, grains panicle⁻¹ and 1000-grain weight (Hassan et al., 2003). In present experiment variety had significant effect on grain yield (Table 6). The V₄ (BRRI hybrid dhan1) produced the highest (0.78 kg) grain yield m⁻² and the lowest grain weight m⁻² (0.23 kg) was found from V₂ (BRRI dhan34). Grain yield differences due to varieties were reported by Suprihatno and Sutaryo (1992). Variable grain yield among tested varieties of rice was reported by Alam (1988) and IRRI (1978).

Table 04. Combined effect of submergence and varieties on days to 50% and 100% booting initiation, days to 50% and 100% panicle initiation and days to maturity of rice

Treatment	Survival percent after submergence	Day to 50% booting initiation	Days to 100% booting initiation	Days to 50% panicle initiation	Days to 100% panicle initiation	Days to maturity
D ₀ V ₁	92.67 a	74.33 ab	77.67 abc	78.67 cd	80.00 def	120.00 d
D ₀ V ₂	74.67 a-e	73.33 ab	77.33 abc	79.33 c	80.67 cde	120.00 d
D ₀ V ₃	61.33 abc	65.67 a-f	68.67 d-g	65.33 gh	67.33 ij	134.00 a
D ₀ V ₄	67.33 ab	60.33 c-g	63.33 gh	64.33 h	66.33 j	124.00 c

D ₀ V ₅	87.33	ab	45.67	h	49.33	j	52.33	j	54.33	i	124.00	c
D ₅ V ₆	84.00	abc	45.33	h	58.33	hi	52.67	j	54.67	i	130.00	b
D ₁ V ₁	79.33	a-d	73.67	ab	78.67	ab	80.67	bc	82.00	bcd	120.00	d
D ₁ V ₂	65.33	cde	72.33	abc	77.67	abc	81.00	bc	82.33	bcd	120.00	d
D ₁ V ₃	56.00	ef	65.67	a-f	70.33	def	74.00	e	76.00	g	134.00	a
D ₁ V ₄	76.67	a-d	59.67	d-g	64.33	fgh	68.00	fg	70.00	hi	124.00	c
D ₁ V ₅	78.67	a-d	56.00	e-h	50.67	j	53.33	j	55.33	i	124.00	c
D ₁ V ₆	67.33	b-e	55.67	fgh	49.67	j	53.33	j	55.33	i	130.00	b
D ₂ V ₁	72.67	a-e	66.00	a-f	80.00	a	82.67	ab	83.67	abc	120.00	d
D ₂ V ₂	80.00	def	73.67	ab	80.00	a	83.33	ab	84.33	ab	120.00	d
D ₂ V ₃	43.33	f	68.33	a-d	71.67	cde	75.00	e	77.00	fg	134.00	a
D ₂ V ₄	68.67	b-e	63.67	b-g	66.67	efg	67.67	fg	69.67	hi	124.00	c
D ₂ V ₅	66.00	cde	52.33	gh	52.00	j	54.00	j	56.00	i	124.00	c
D ₂ V ₆	60.00	def	46.00	h	49.67	j	54.33	j	56.33	i	130.00	b
D ₃ V ₁	43.33	f	77.00	a	81.00	a	84.17	a	85.67	a	120.00	d
D ₃ V ₂	21.33	g	70.33	a-d	80.33	a	84.67	a	86.00	a	120.00	d
D ₃ V ₃	9.33	g	68.00	a-e	73.33	bcd	76.33	de	78.33	efg	134.00	a
D ₃ V ₄	23.33	g	62.00	b-g	68.67	d-g	69.33	f	71.33	h	124.00	c
D ₃ V ₅	24.67	g	47.00	h	53.67	ij	59.00	i	61.00	k	124.00	c
D ₃ V ₆	19.33	g	47.00	h	53.00	ij	58.67	i	60.67	k	130.00	b
CV (%)	13.22		10.19		5.31		5.47		6.49		8.23	

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254 Interaction of submergence and variety significantly affected the grain yield m⁻² (Table 7). The highest
 255 (0.85 kg) grain yield was found from the combination of D₀V₄ and the lowest (0.12 kg) from D₃V₃
 256 treatment.

257

258 3.9 Percent reduction of yield

259 Percent reduction of yield of rice varied significantly for submergence. The highest percent reduction
 260 over control (31.00) was found from D₃ whereas the lowest percent reduction over control (5.23) was
 261 recorded from D₁ (six days submergence) treatment (Table 5).

262 Percent reduction of yield over control was evident from Table 6 that V₃ showed the highest (30.43 %)
 263 yield reduction. The lowest percent reduction of yield (3.86%) was found in V₁.

264 From the table 7 it was evident that the highest percent reduction of yield (65.71) was found from the
 265 combination of D₃V₃ and the lowest (2.22) from D₁V₁ treatment.

266 The response of 8 rice genotypes under different duration of submergence levels have been
 267 presented in different tables and discussed in this manuscript. Susceptible genotypes could be
 268 distinguished from submergence tolerant genotypes in respect of yield reduction. Difference among
 269 tolerant and moderate tolerant genotypes was clear even at 10 days and 14 days submergence.
 270 These results indicate that rice is moderately sensitive to submergence. The discriminating level for
 271 selection was observed at 10-14 days submergence as distinct differentiation of genotypes into
 272 tolerant, moderately tolerant and susceptible was observed at this level.

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277 **Table 05.** Effect of submergence on thousand grain weight and yield of rice
278

Treatment	Yield/m ²	Percent reduction of yield
D ₀	0.62 a	0.00 d
D ₁	0.60 a	5.23 c
D ₂	0.50 b	19.02 b
D ₃	0.38 c	31.03 a
CV (%)	6.88	7.89

279 **Table 06.** Effect of varieties on thousand grain weight and yield of rice
280
281

Treatment	Yield/m ²	Percent reduction of yield
V ₁	0.36 d	3.86 e
V ₂	0.44 c	6.91 d
V ₃	0.23 e	30.43 a
V ₄	0.78 a	6.63 d
V ₅	0.73 a	9.00 c
V ₆	0.61 b	26.10 b
CV (%)	6.88	7.89

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284
285 **Table 07.** Combined effect of submergence and varieties on yield and % reduction of yield of
286 rice
287

Treatment	Yield/m ²	% reduction of yield
D ₀ V ₁	0.45 cd	0.00 n
D ₀ V ₂	0.47 bcd	0.00 n
D ₀ V ₃	0.35 de	0.00 n
D ₀ V ₄	0.85 a	0.00 n
D ₀ V ₅	0.80 a	0.00 n
D ₀ V ₆	0.82 a	0.00 n
D ₁ V ₁	0.44 cd	2.22 m
D ₁ V ₂	0.45 cd	4.25 kl
D ₁ V ₃	0.30 def	14.0 g
D ₁ V ₄	0.82 a	3.52 l
D ₁ V ₅	0.76 a	5.00 k
D ₁ V ₆	0.80 a	2.40 m
D ₂ V ₁	0.42 cd	6.60 j
D ₂ V ₂	0.43 cd	8.50 i

D ₂ V ₃	0.15	ef	42.00	c
D ₂ V ₄	0.78	a	8.00	i
D ₂ V ₅	0.72	a	10.00	h
D ₂ V ₆	0.50	bcd	39.00	d
D ₂ V ₇	0.42	cd	6.60	j
D ₂ V ₂	0.40	d	14.89	f
D ₂ V ₃	0.12	f	65.71	a
D ₂ V ₄	0.68	ab	15	f
D ₂ V ₅	0.65	abc	21	e
D ₂ V ₆	0.30	def	63	b
CV (%)	6.88		7.89	

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the present study, the conclusion may be drawn as both variety and submergence duration has significant influence on morphological characters of rice at early vegetative stage. The tested genotypes showed wide variation in yield reduction percent in different submergence duration. BRRi dhan51 followed by BRRi hybrid dhan1 showed lower grain yield reduction % in submerged conditions compare to control by attaining good yield contributing characters and thus proved as tolerant varieties. On the other hand, BRRi dhan34 and ACI hybrid1 were susceptible to submergence. Thus proved as tolerant varieties. On the other hand, BRRi dhan34 and ACI hybrid1 were susceptible to submergence. However, to reach a specific conclusion and to provide reasonable recommendation, more research works on inbreds and hybrid rice regarding the influence of submergence levels in Aus and Boro season are needed.

5. CONSENT (WHERE EVER APPLICABLE)

All authors declare that written informed consent was obtained from the patient (or other approved parties) for publication of this case report and accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editorial office/Chief Editor/Editorial Board members of this journal.

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