

Satellite Images Show Gandak River Flooding Nepal and India

Late monsoon rains sent a South Asian river to record levels, flooding farms and settlements along its banks.



A swollen river seen from above spreads into farm fields and around small buildings after heavy rain.

Days of **torrential** rain, meaning extremely heavy rain, pushed the Gandak River to record levels in parts of Nepal and India, according to NASA's Earth Observatory. The storms hit Nepal's mountainous Lumbini and Gandaki provinces between September 24 and 27. Water rushed downhill into the Gandak, also called the Narayani, and **flooding** spread along the river for hundreds of kilometers. News reports cited by NASA said hundreds of villages were affected and thousands of people were displaced, meaning they had to leave home.

The timing matters. The rain came late in the **monsoon** season, the part of the year when seasonal winds often bring heavy rain to South Asia. Rivers in mountain regions can rise fast because steep slopes send **runoff**, or rainwater flowing over land, into channels below. When too much water arrived, it overtopped and broke through embankments, which are raised walls or banks built to hold a river in place. That let water pour into farmland and settlements near the river.

Some flooding happened in places where flooding is expected. NASA said water covered sea-

sonal fields on low, sandy and silty deposits inside the river channel called diara. Silt is fine soil carried by water. People farm these areas because river soil can be rich, but the land is risky when water rises. The flood also reached settled areas, including parts of Bagaha, Areraj, and Fuli Khand. That is the difference between a river filling its usual flood space and a disaster reaching homes and towns.

NASA showed before-and-after **satellite** images from September 20 and September 29. The images came from MODIS, the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer, an instrument on NASA's Terra and Aqua satellites that measures different kinds of light from Earth. The pictures use false color, meaning the colors are chosen to reveal details rather than to match what human eyes would see. NASA combined **infrared** light, which humans cannot see, with visible light to make floodwater appear blue, **vegetation** bright green, and clouds light blue.

The measurements on the ground were striking, too. NASA said data from Nepal's Department of Hydrology and Meteorology showed a river

gauge at Devghāt reached 11.94 meters on September 27. A gauge is a measuring station that records water height. That was the highest level there since measurements began in the 1960s. News reports also said gauges in India along the Gandak set new high-water marks at Bagaha, Dumariaghat, Rewaghat, and Lalganj.

This story matters beyond one river valley because it shows how geography turns weather into risk. Mountains, river channels, farms, towns, and human-made embankments all shape what happens after rain falls. It also shows why data matters. Satellite images can cover huge areas, even when roads are blocked or fields are un-

derwater. River gauges give exact local measurements. Together, they help officials see where flooding is happening and how unusual it is.

A class studying Earth science might know the water cycle as evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. This flood shows the next steps: runoff, **erosion**, and rivers carrying water and **sediment**, or pieces of rock and soil. A geography class might ask why people live and farm near rivers if floods can happen. The answer is complicated. Rivers can provide water and fertile soil, but record floods can turn those benefits into danger very quickly.

Written from reporting by NASA.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. When a river floods, what are the advantages and limits of using satellite images instead of reports from people on the ground?

A strong answer: A strong answer should compare wide-area evidence from satellites with local detail, timing, access problems, and human experience.

2. If fertile river land is useful but risky, how should communities decide where farming and housing should be allowed?

A strong answer: A strong answer should weigh food, jobs, history, safety, costs, and whether different groups face different levels of risk.

3. What information is missing from this report that would help judge how well people can recover from the flooding?

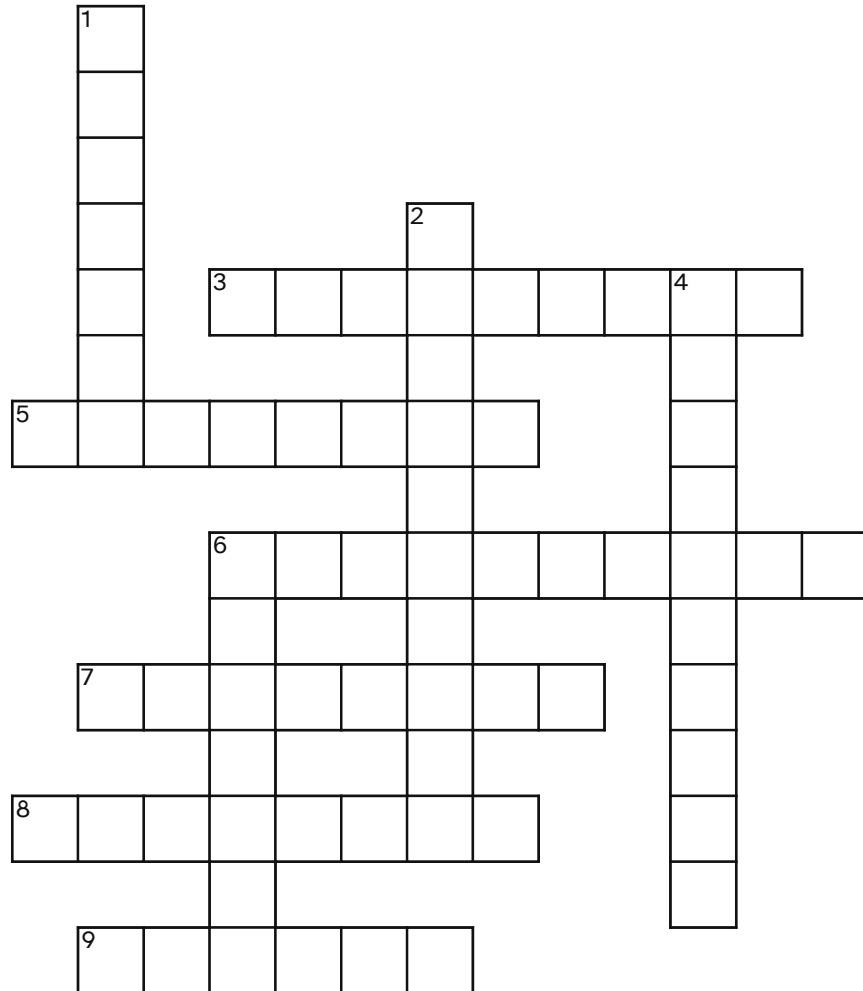
A strong answer: A strong answer should identify missing evidence such as damage totals, shelter, schools, health needs, local planning, and long-term support.

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EMBANKMENT EROSION FLOODING INFRARED MONSOON
RUNOFF SATELLITE SEDIMENT TORRENTIAL VEGETATION

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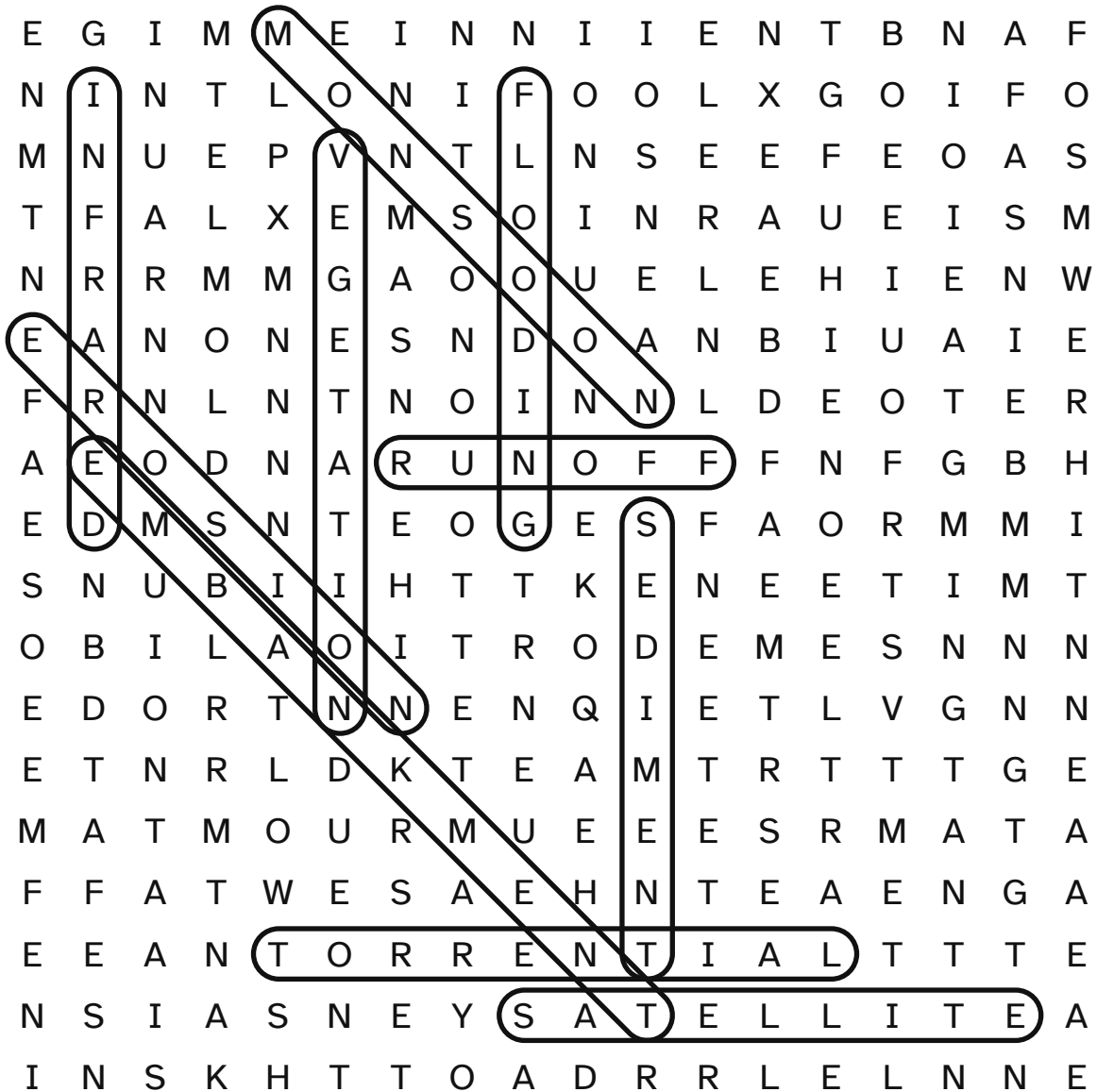
ACROSS

- 3 Machine orbiting Earth that collects pictures and information
- 5 Invisible kind of light measured by special instruments
- 6 Raised riverbank or wall that helps hold water in its course
- 7 Water covering land that is usually dry
- 8 Small bits of rock and soil carried by moving water
- 9 Rainwater flowing over land into streams and rivers

DOWN

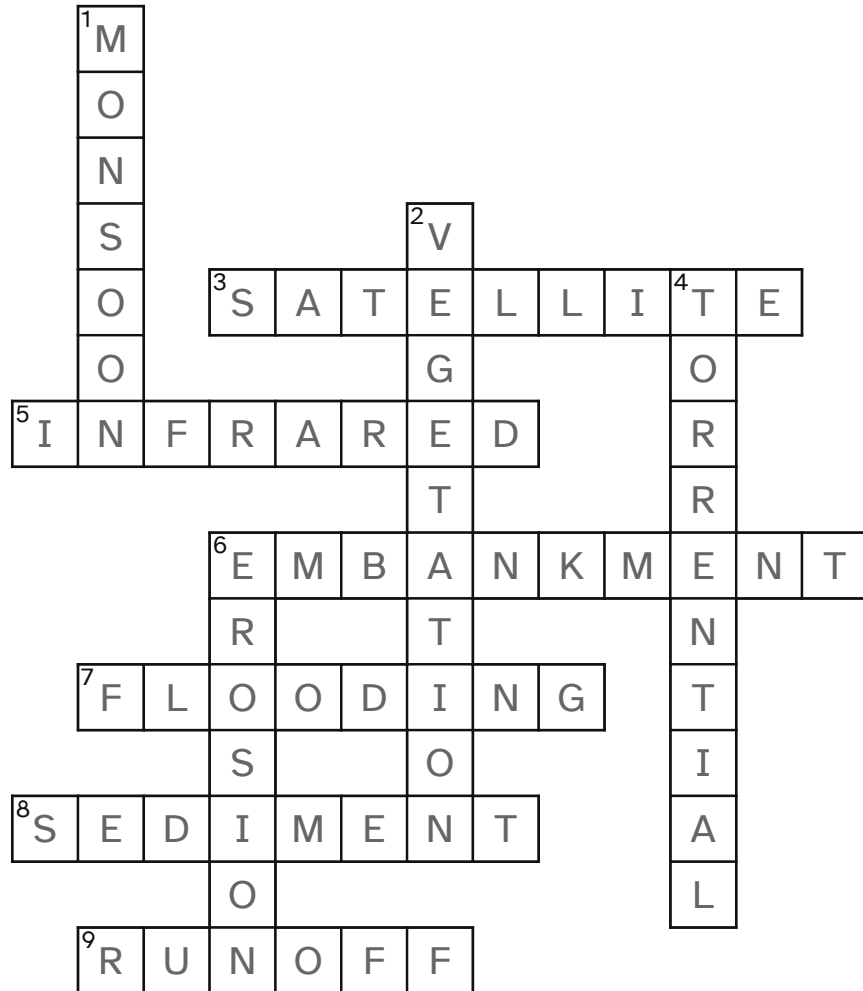
- 1 Seasonal weather pattern that often brings very heavy rain
- 2 Plants growing in a particular area
- 4 Extremely heavy and powerful rain
- 6 Wearing away of soil or rock by water, wind, or ice

Satellite Images Show Gandak River Flooding Nepal and India — answer key



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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

NASA

"Rains Swamp the Gandak River"

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<https://science.nasa.gov/earth/earth-observatory/rains-swamp-the-gandak-river/>

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The article with a note on each question, a word search, a crossword, and the answer key to both.

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