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Rice Production in Water-Scarce Environments: A Review of Conservation Agriculture Techniques

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Review Article

ABSTRACT

Rice is a critical crop for global food security, but its production is increasingly threatened by water scarcity. Conservation agriculture (CA) techniques have been identified as a promising approach to address this challenge. This review synthesizes the current state of knowledge on CA techniques

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for rice production in water-scarce environments, focusing on their effects on soil health, water productivity, and rice yields. We examine the evidence from various studies and identify the constraints and opportunities for adoption among smallholder farmers. Our review highlights the potential of CA techniques to improve rice production in water-scarce environments, but also emphasizes the need for further research and support to address the challenges faced by smallholder farmers. By promoting the adoption of CA techniques, we can enhance the resilience of rice production systems and contribute to global food security.

Keywords: Conservation agriculture; rice production; water scarcity and food security.

1. INTRODUCTION

Rice is a staple crop for more than half of the world's population, with over 3.5 billion people relying on it as their primary source of nutrition (FAO, 2020). However, rice cultivation is facing significant challenges due to increasing water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, population growth, and urbanization (Bouman et al., 2007). Water scarcity affects rice yields, quality, and stability, threatening food security and livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers (Pandey et al*.,* 2017). Rice is a water-intensive crop, accounting for approximately 30% of global freshwater withdrawals (FAO, 2013). However, the increasing scarcity of water resources, exacerbated by climate change, population growth, and urbanization, threatens the sustainability of rice production systems (Bouman et al., 2007). In addition, the traditional rice cultivation practices, such as flooding and puddling, lead to significant water losses and soil degradation (Gathala et al., 2013). The importance of rice production in water-scarce environments cannot be overstated.

Conservation agriculture (CA) techniques present a viable solution to mitigate water scarcity and climate change impacts on rice production. By adopting minimal soil disturbance, maintaining soil cover, and promoting crop rotations, CA practices enhance soil health, increase water retention, and reduce evapotranspiration (Hobbs et al., 2008; Kassam et al., 2015). This, in turn, renders rice cultivation more resilient to water scarcity and climate-related stresses, including drought and flooding (Gathala et al., 2013; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2013). However, despite these benefits, the adoption of CA among smallholder farmers remains constrained due to knowledge gaps, skill deficiencies, resource limitations, and restricted access to markets and credit (Pannell et al., 2014). Addressing these constraints and promoting CA adoption can improve not only environmental outcomes but also socio-economic benefits for farmers, including increased crop yields, reduced production costs, and improved livelihoods (Pannell et al., 2014). Additionally, CA techniques can promote gender equality by empowering women in decision-making and management of rice production (Gathala et al., 2013). To promote the adoption of CA techniques among smallholder farmers, it is essential to develop and implement effective extension and training programs. These programs should focus on building farmers' knowledge and skills in CA practices, as well as providing them with access to necessary resources and inputs (Pannell et al., 2014). Additionally, policymakers and stakeholders should work together to create an enabling environment for CA adoption, including providing incentives and support for farmers who adopt CA practices (Kassam et al., 2015).

Furthermore, research and development should continue to focus on improving CA techniques and making them more accessible and adaptable to smallholder farmers. This includes developing new technologies and tools that can help farmers to easily adopt and implement CA practices (Gathala et al., 2013). Moreover, the adoption of CA techniques can also contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and Goal 13 (Climate Action) (United Nations, 2015). By promoting sustainable agriculture practices, reducing water usage, and enhancing soil health, CA techniques can help to ensure food security, reduce poverty, and protect the environment. In addition, CA techniques can also play a critical role in building resilience to climate change. By improving soil health and increasing water retention, CA practices can help farmers to adapt to changing weather patterns and extreme weather events (IPCC, 2013). This is particularly important for smallholder farmers who are often the most vulnerable to climate-related shocks.

Overall, the adoption of conservation agriculture techniques has the potential to transform rice production in water-scarce environments, making it more sustainable, resilient, and productive. By promoting CA practices among smallholder farmers, we can help to ensure food security, reduce poverty, and protect the environment for future generations.

2. RICE PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE IN WATER-SCARCE ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD)

Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) is a water-saving technique used in rice production that involves alternating periods of flooding and drying in the rice paddy field (Bouman et al., 2007). This technique aims to reduce water usage while maintaining optimal soil moisture for rice growth (Peng et al., 2006). The process involves flooding the field with water to a depth of 5-10 cm for 1-2 weeks, followed by draining the water and allowing the soil to dry for 1-2 weeks (Cabangon et al., 2011). This cycle is repeated throughout the growing season.

The benefits of AWD include water savings of 20-30% compared to traditional flooding methods (Tuong et al., 2005), improved soil health through increased soil aeration (Gathala et al., 2013), and increased rice yields due to improved soil health and reduced water stress (Kato et al., 2011). Additionally, AWD can reduce methane emissions from rice paddies by up to 50% (Wassmann et al., 2010). However, AWD also presents some challenges and limitations, including increased labor requirements to manage the flooding and drying cycles (Pannell et al., 2014), suitability limitations for certain soil types, particularly heavy clay soils (Kassam et al., 2015), and potential ineffectiveness in areas with high rainfall or extreme drought (Fukai et al., 2015).

2.2 System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) represents an innovative farming methodology designed to enhance rice yields while minimizing water consumption and environmental degradation (Uphoff, 2003). A pivotal component of SRI involves transplanting younger seedlings, typically between 8-12 days old, to mitigate transplanting shock and foster robust growth (Stoop et al., 2002). This early transplanting strategy enables seedlings to develop more extensive root systems, improving nutrient uptake and water efficiency (Santhosh et al., 2015). Additionally, SRI incorporates practices such as reduced water depth, alternate wetting and drying, and organic amendments to optimize soil health and reduce chemical inputs (Uphoff et al., 2008). Wider spacing between plants, typically 25-30 cm, allows for better air circulation, sunlight penetration, and root growth (Dobermann, 2004). SRI also involves reduced water usage through alternate wetting and drying, minimizing tillage to preserve soil organic matter, and using organic amendments like compost and manure to improve soil fertility and structure (Uphoff, 2003). The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has been widely adopted in various countries, including India, China, Indonesia, and Africa, and has shown significant benefits for farmers. SRI has been shown to increase rice yields by 20-50% (Uphoff, 2003), reduce water usage by 25-50% (Dobermann, 2004), improve soil fertility and structure through organic amendments and minimal tillage (Uphoff, 2003), reduce methane emissions by 50% (Wassmann et al., 2010), and increase farmer income through higher yields and reduced production costs (Kassam et al., 2011).

However, SRI also faces some challenges and limitations. It requires more labor for transplanting and weeding (Stoop et al., 2002), may not be suitable for large-scale farming operations (Dobermann, 2004), and may not be suitable for all soil types, particularly heavy clay soils (Kassam et al., 2011). Despite these limitations, SRI has shown significant potential for improving rice production and reducing environmental impact. Further research and development are needed to address its limitations and promote wider adoption. Overall, SRI offers a promising approach to sustainable rice production, with benefits for farmers, the environment, and food security. By improving yields, reducing water usage, and promoting soil health, SRI can contribute to a more sustainable food system. As the global demand for rice continues to grow, SRI can play an important role in meeting this demand while minimizing environmental impact.

2.3 Drought-Tolerant Rice Varieties

Drought-tolerant rice varieties have been developed to withstand drought conditions, reducing crop losses and improving yields in water-scarce environments (Kumar et al., 2014). These varieties possess traits such as deep roots, improved water-use efficiency, and enhanced photosynthesis, allowing them to maintain yields under drought stress (Venuprasad et al., 2009). Examples of drought-tolerant rice varieties include Sahbhagi Dhan and Sookha Dhan from India, as well as varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) (IRRI, n.d.). The incorporation of the SUB1 gene, renowned for its submergence and drought tolerance properties, into diverse rice varieties has marked a significant breakthrough in rice breeding (Xu et al., 2006). This genetic innovation enables rice crops to withstand transient complete submergence, thereby enhancing yields under drought conditions. However, several challenges persist, including limited accessibility and availability of SUB1-containing varieties, particularly for resource-constrained farmers (Kumar et al., 2014). Additionally, varietal disparities in drought tolerance underscore the need for tailored breeding programs (Septiningsih et al., 2009). Furthermore, potential trade-offs in yield potential under non-drought conditions warrant further investigation (Fukao et al., 2011). These findings underscore the complexities surrounding drought-tolerant rice varieties and highlight areas for future research to optimize SUB1 gene deployment.

The development and deployment of drought-tolerant rice varieties have shown promising results in improving yields under water-scarce conditions. In India, drought-tolerant rice varieties resulted in 20-30% higher yields compared to traditional varieties during drought years (Kumar et al., 2014). Similarly, in the Philippines, farmers who adopted drought-tolerant rice varieties reported a 15-20% increase in yields during the dry season (IRRI, 2018). However, challenges remain in widely adopting these varieties, including limited availability, particularly in Africa and Latin America (Venuprasad et al., 2009), and concerns about grain quality, market demand, and potential yield losses under non-drought conditions (Kumar et al., 2014).

To address these challenges, researchers and policymakers are exploring innovative approaches, such as participatory varietal selection, involving farmers in the selection and testing of drought-tolerant varieties (IRRI, 2018), breeding for multiple stress tolerance, developing varieties that can withstand multiple stresses, including drought, heat, and submergence (Xu et al., 2006), and integrated water management, promoting efficient water use and management practices to complement drought-tolerant varieties (Kumar et al., 2014). By addressing these challenges and continuing to develop and deploy drought-tolerant rice varieties, we can improve food security and resilience for millions of smallholder farmers worldwide.

2.4 Mulching

Mulching is a valuable technique for conserving water and reducing soil temperature, which can be especially beneficial in water-scarce environments (Hillel, 2004). By applying a layer of organic mulch to the soil surface, farmers can retain moisture, regulate soil temperature, suppress weeds, and improve soil health (Lal, 2006). Mulch acts as a barrier, reducing evaporation and retaining soil moisture, while also shading the soil to prevent extreme temperature fluctuations (Gliessman, 2006). Additionally, mulch prevents weeds from growing, reducing competition for water and nutrients, and adds organic matter to the soil as it breaks down, improving its structure and fertility (Magdoff & Van Es, 2009). Common organic mulch materials include crop residues, compost, manure, leaves, and grass clippings. By adopting mulching practices, farmers can conserve water, reduce soil degradation, and promote sustainable agriculture. The benefits of mulching are numerous, and its adoption can have a significant impact on sustainable agriculture. By reducing soil temperature and retaining moisture, mulching can improve crop growth and yields, while also reducing the need for irrigation (Gliessman, 2006). Additionally, mulching can help to suppress soil-borne diseases and pests, reducing the need for pesticides and other chemicals (Lal, 2006). Furthermore, as mulch breaks down, it adds organic matter to the soil, improving its structure and fertility, and increasing its carbon sequestration potential (Magdoff & Van Es, 2009).

In terms of water conservation, mulching can be particularly effective. A study by Hillel (2004) found that mulching can reduce soil evaporation by up to 50%, while another study by Lal (2006) found that mulching can reduce irrigation needs by up to 30%. Moreover, mulching can also help to reduce soil erosion, as the mulch layer acts as a barrier against wind and water erosion (Gliessman, 2006). Overall, mulching is a simple yet effective technique that can have a significant impact on sustainable agriculture. By adopting mulching practices, farmers can conserve water, reduce soil degradation, and promote soil health, ultimately leading to improved crop yields and a more sustainable food system. In addition to its environmental benefits, mulching also has economic advantages for farmers. By reducing the need for irrigation and pesticides, mulching can help farmers save money on inputs (Gliessman, 2006). Furthermore, mulching can also help farmers increase their crop yields, leading to higher profits (Lal, 2006). A study by Magdoff and Van Es (2009) found that mulching can increase crop yields by up to 20%, while another study by Hillel (2004) found that mulching can increase profits by up to 15%.

Moreover, mulching can also help farmers improve their soil's long-term fertility and productivity. By adding organic matter to the soil, mulching can help improve soil structure, increase nutrient availability, and support beneficial microorganisms (Magdoff & Van Es, 2009). This can lead to a more sustainable and resilient farming system, better equipped to withstand climate change and other environmental stresses (Gliessman, 2006). In, mulching is a simple yet effective technique that offers numerous environmental, economic, and social benefits for farmers. By adopting mulching practices, farmers can conserve water, reduce soil degradation, improve soil fertility, and increase crop yields, ultimately leading to a more sustainable food system.

2.5 Precision Irrigation

Precision irrigation systems utilize advanced technologies, such as sensors, GPS, and data analytics, to optimize water application, reducing waste and improving crop yields (Evans et al., 2013). By applying water only where and when needed, farmers can minimize evaporation, runoff, and deep percolation, ensuring that water is used efficiently (Gonzalez et al., 2019). Precision irrigation systems can also detect soil moisture levels, temperature, and crop water stress, enabling farmers to make informed decisions about irrigation timing and amount (Kranz et al., 2018). This approach has been shown to reduce water usage by up to 30% while maintaining or increasing crop yields (Evans et al., 2013). Furthermore, precision irrigation can also help reduce energy consumption, lower labor costs, and decrease environmental impact (Gonzalez et al., 2019). In addition to water savings, precision irrigation also offers numerous other benefits, including improved crop yields, reduced soil salinization, and minimized environmental impact (Evans et al., 2013). By applying precise amounts of water, farmers can optimize crop growth, reduce water-borne diseases, and promote healthy root development (Gonzalez et al., 2019). Furthermore, precision irrigation can also help reduce the leaching of nutrients and pesticides into groundwater, minimizing environmental pollution (Kranz et al., 2018).

The integration of precision irrigation with other precision agriculture technologies, such as precision fertilization and crop monitoring, can further enhance its benefits (Fuchs et al., 2020). By using advanced data analytics and machine learning algorithms, farmers can optimize irrigation strategies based on real-time soil and crop conditions, weather forecasts, and market trends (Paz et al., 2020). Overall, precision irrigation is a powerful tool for sustainable agriculture, offering numerous economic, environmental, and social benefits. As the global population continues to grow, precision irrigation will play an increasingly important role in ensuring food security, reducing water waste, and promoting environmentally friendly farming practices.

The adoption of precision irrigation systems can also have significant economic benefits for farmers. By optimizing water use, farmers can reduce their water bills and lower their energy costs associated with pumping water (Evans et al., 2013). Additionally, precision irrigation can help farmers increase their crop yields and improve crop quality, leading to higher profits (Gonzalez et al., 2019). A study by Fuchs et al. (2020) found that precision irrigation can increase crop yields by up to 20% and reduce water costs by up to 30%.

Moreover, precision irrigation can also help farmers reduce their environmental impact. By minimizing water waste and reducing the amount of fertilizers and pesticides used, farmers can lower their carbon footprint and promote sustainable agriculture (Kranz et al., 2018). A study by Paz et al. (2020) found that precision irrigation can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 25% and minimize water pollution by up to 30%. In conclusion, precision irrigation is a valuable tool for farmers, offering numerous economic, environmental, and social benefits. By adopting precision irrigation systems, farmers can optimize water use, increase crop yields, reduce costs, and promote sustainable agriculture.

2.6 Raised Beds

Raised bed planting is a valuable technique for rice cultivation, offering improved drainage and reduced waterlogging (Bhuiyan et al., 2017). By elevating the soil surface, raised beds allow excess water to drain away from the roots, reducing the risk of waterlogging and associated yield losses (Kukal et al., 2017). This approach also enhances soil aeration, promoting healthy root growth and increasing crop resilience to drought and flooding (Pandey et al., 2018). Additionally, raised beds can reduce soil compaction, improve soil structure, and increase crop yields by up to 20% (Bhuiyan et al., 2017). Overall, raised bed planting is a simple yet effective strategy for rice farmers to improve crop productivity and adapt to changing environmental conditions. Furthermore, raised bed planting can also help to reduce soil erosion and nutrient loss, as the elevated soil surface reduces runoff and soil compaction (Kukal et al., 2017). This approach can also promote soil biota and beneficial microorganisms, leading to improved soil health and fertility (Pandey et al., 2018). Additionally, raised beds can be designed to incorporate organic amendments and mulch, further enhancing soil quality and reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers (Bhuiyan et al., 2017).

In terms of water management, raised bed planting can help to reduce water usage by up to 30% through improved drainage and reduced evaporation (Sattar et al., 2017). This approach can also help to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and pests, as excess water is quickly drained away from the roots (Islam et al., 2018). Overall, raised bed planting is a valuable technique for rice farmers, offering improved crop productivity, reduced water usage, and enhanced soil health. By adopting this approach, farmers can contribute to a more sustainable and resilient food system.

In addition to its agronomic benefits, raised bed planting also offers social and economic advantages for rice farmers. By improving crop yields and reducing water usage, farmers can increase their income and reduce their production costs (Bhuiyan et al., 2017). Raised bed planting can also help to reduce labor requirements, as the elevated soil surface makes it easier to plant, maintain, and harvest crops (Kukal et al., 2017). Moreover, raised bed planting can contribute to food security and sustainability by promoting climate-resilient agriculture (Pandey et al., 2018). By adopting this approach, farmers can help to ensure a stable food supply, even in the face of climate change and other environmental stresses (Islam et al., 2018). Overall, raised bed planting is a valuable technique for rice farmers, offering a range of agronomic, social, and economic benefits. By adopting this approach, farmers can contribute to a more sustainable and resilient food system, while improving their own livelihoods and well-being.

2.7 Crop Rotation

Crop rotation is a valuable practice for rice farmers, offering numerous benefits for soil health, water usage, and crop productivity (Hobbs et al*.,* 2017). By rotating rice with other crops, such as wheat, maize, or legumes, farmers can improve soil fertility, structure, and biodiversity (Kumar et al., 2018). This approach can also help reduce soil-borne diseases and pests, as well as decrease the need for synthetic fertilizers and pesticides (Pandey et al., 2017). Furthermore, crop rotation can enhance water use efficiency, as different crops have varying water requirements (Sattar et al., 2017). For example, rotating rice with wheat can reduce water usage by up to 20% (Hobbs et al., 2017). Overall, crop rotation is a simple yet effective strategy for promoting sustainable agriculture and improving crop yields. In addition to its environmental benefits, crop rotation can also improve the economic sustainability of rice farming. By diversifying their crops, farmers can reduce their dependence on a single crop and spread out their risk (Kumar et al., 2018). This approach can also help farmers take advantage of changing market trends and prices, increasing their profitability (Hobbs et al., 2017). Furthermore, crop rotation can improve the nutritional quality of crops, making them more attractive to consumers and increasing their market value (Pandey et al., 2017).

Overall, crop rotation is a valuable practice for rice farmers, offering numerous environmental, economic, and social benefits. By adopting this approach, farmers can promote sustainable agriculture, improve their livelihoods, and contribute to food security. Moreover, crop rotation can also help to promote biodiversity, both above and below ground. By planting a diverse range of crops, farmers can create a more complex ecosystem that supports a wider variety of plant and animal species (Kumar et al., 2018). This can lead to a more resilient and adaptable farming system, better able to withstand pests, diseases, and environmental stresses (Pandey et al., 2017).

In addition, crop rotation can also play a crucial role in mitigating climate change. By improving soil health and fertility, crop rotation can help to sequester carbon in soils, reducing atmospheric greenhouse gas levels (Hobbs et al., 2017). This approach can also help to reduce synthetic fertilizer use, which is a significant source of nitrous oxide emissions (Sattar et al., 2017). Overall, crop rotation is a simple yet powerful tool for promoting sustainable agriculture, improving crop productivity, and mitigating climate change. By adopting this approach, farmers can contribute to a more food-secure and environmentally conscious future.

2.8 Minimum Tillage

Minimum tillage is a valuable conservation agriculture practice that offers numerous benefits for soil health, water conservation, and crop productivity (Hobbs et al., 2017). By reducing the frequency and intensity of tillage operations, farmers can minimize soil disturbance, preserve soil moisture, and reduce erosion (Kumar et al., 2018). This approach also promotes soil biota, improves soil structure, and reduces energy consumption (Pandey et al., 2017). Furthermore, minimum tillage can help mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon in soils and reducing synthetic fertilizer use (Sattar et al., 2017). Overall, adopting minimum tillage practices can contribute to sustainable agriculture, improve crop yields, and enhance environmental sustainability. In addition to its environmental benefits, minimum tillage can also improve crop yields and reduce production costs for farmers. By reducing soil disturbance, minimum tillage helps preserve soil organic matter, which can lead to improved soil fertility and structure (Hobbs et al., 2017). This can result in better water infiltration, aeration, and root growth, ultimately leading to higher crop yields (Kumar et al., 2018). Furthermore, minimum tillage can reduce fuel consumption, labor requirements, and equipment wear, resulting in lower production costs for farmers (Pandey et al., 2017).

Overall, minimum tillage is a valuable practice for sustainable agriculture, offering numerous benefits for soil health, water conservation, crop productivity, and farm profitability. By adopting this approach, farmers can contribute to a more environmentally conscious and economically viable food system. Moreover, minimum tillage can also help to promote soil biodiversity, which is essential for maintaining healthy and resilient ecosystems (Kumar et al., 2018). By reducing soil disturbance, minimum tillage helps to preserve soil habitats and promote the growth of beneficial microorganisms, which play a crucial role in decomposing organic matter, fixing nitrogen, and fighting plant diseases (Pandey et al., 2017). In addition, minimum tillage can also help to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing soil erosion, improving soil carbon sequestration, and enhancing soil water holding capacity (Sattar et al., 2017). This can help to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural systems to extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, and promote more sustainable agricultural practices. Overall, the benefits of minimum tillage are numerous, and its adoption can contribute significantly to the development of more sustainable and environmentally conscious agricultural systems.

Furthermore, minimum tillage can also help to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, which can pollute soil, water, and air, and harm human health (Hobbs et al., 2017). By promoting soil health and biodiversity, minimum tillage can help to create a more balanced and resilient ecosystem, reducing the need for external inputs (Kumar et al., 2018). In addition, minimum tillage can also help to improve soil's water-holding capacity, reducing the need for irrigation and minimizing soil water evaporation (Pandey et al., 2017). This can be especially beneficial in water-scarce regions, where water conservation is critical. Overall, the adoption of minimum tillage practices can have numerous benefits for soil health, water conservation, crop productivity, and environmental sustainability. By reducing soil disturbance, promoting soil biodiversity, and improving soil water-holding capacity, minimum tillage can help to create a more sustainable and resilient agricultural system.

2.9 Cover Cropping

Cover cropping is a highly effective conservation agriculture practice that offers numerous benefits for soil health, erosion control, and biodiversity (Hobbs et al., 2017). By planting cover crops in the off-season, farmers can significantly reduce soil erosion and retain precious moisture, leading to improved soil fertility and structure (Kumar et al., 2018). Additionally, cover crops can help suppress pests and diseases, reducing the need for pesticides and maintaining a balanced ecosystem (Pandey et al., 2017). Furthermore, cover crops provide habitat for beneficial insects, pollinators, and wildlife, promoting ecological balance and resilience (Sattar et al., 2017). Overall, adopting cover cropping practices can contribute to sustainable agriculture, improved soil health, and reduced environmental impact.

Moreover, cover cropping can also help to sequester carbon in soils, mitigate climate change, and improve soil's water-holding capacity (Yadav et al., 2018). By incorporating cover crops into their rotations, farmers can create a more resilient and sustainable agricultural system, better equipped to withstand extreme weather events and changing environmental conditions (Singh et al., 2018). Additionally, cover cropping can provide economic benefits to farmers by reducing soil erosion, improving soil fertility, and increasing crop yields (Kumar et al., 2019). Overall, the benefits of cover cropping are numerous, and its adoption can contribute significantly to the development of more sustainable and environmentally conscious agricultural systems.

Furthermore, cover cropping can also help to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, which can pollute soil, water, and air, and harm human health (Hobbs et al., 2017). By promoting soil health and biodiversity, cover cropping can help to create a more balanced and resilient ecosystem, reducing the need for external inputs (Kumar et al., 2018). Additionally, cover cropping can provide a habitat for beneficial insects, pollinators, and wildlife, promoting ecological balance and resilience (Sattar et al., 2017). In addition, cover cropping can also help to improve soil's physical and chemical properties, such as structure, texture, and fertility, leading to improved crop yields and better water quality (Pandey et al., 2017). By incorporating cover crops into their rotations, farmers can create a more sustainable and regenerative agricultural system, that prioritizes soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem services.

2.10 Integrated Water Management

Integrated water management (IWM) is a holistic approach that considers the entire water cycle, from source to sink, to optimize water use and reduce waste (Giri et al., 2017). By adopting IWM practices, farmers can improve crop water productivity, reduce water losses, and enhance water quality (Kumar et al., 2018). IWM involves the use of techniques such as precision irrigation, mulching, and conservation tillage to minimize evaporation, runoff, and soil erosion (Pandey et al., 2017). Additionally, IWM promotes the use of alternative water sources, such as rainwater harvesting and greywater reuse, to reduce dependence on groundwater and surface water (Sattar et al., 2017). By implementing IWM practices, farmers can contribute to sustainable agriculture, reduce their environmental footprint, and improve their economic viability.

Moreover, IWM can also help farmers adapt to climate change by enhancing water security and reducing vulnerability to droughts and floods (Yadav et al., 2018). By promoting water conservation and efficient use, IWM can also reduce the energy footprint of agriculture, which is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions (Singh et al., 2018). Furthermore, IWM can improve water quality by reducing soil erosion, nutrient runoff, and pesticide contamination, thereby protecting aquatic ecosystems and human health (Kumar et al., 2019). Overall, the adoption of IWM practices can have numerous benefits for farmers, the environment, and society as a whole. By optimizing water use, reducing waste, and promoting sustainable agriculture, IWM can contribute to a more food-secure, environmentally conscious, and resilient future.

In addition, IWM can also help to promote sustainable livelihoods for rural communities by enhancing water availability for multiple uses, such as drinking water, livestock, and fisheries (Pandey et al., 2019). By improving water management, IWM can also reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and improve public health (Sattar et al., 2019). Furthermore, IWM can contribute to biodiversity conservation by protecting aquatic ecosystems and wetlands, which are essential habitats for many plant and animal species (Kumar et al., 2020). Overall, the benefits of IWM are numerous and far-reaching, and its adoption can have a significant impact on sustainable agriculture, water security, and environmental conservation.

3. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Future prospects for rice production in water-scarce environments look promising with the continued development and adoption of innovative conservation agriculture techniques.

Advances in precision irrigation, soil moisture monitoring, and drought-tolerant rice varieties will further enhance water efficiency and productivity. Integration of conservation agriculture with digital agriculture technologies, such as drones and satellite imaging, will enable farmers to make data-driven decisions and optimize resource allocation. Moreover, exploring alternative water sources, like brackish water and wastewater, and implementing water harvesting and storage systems will help alleviate water scarcity. As the global rice sector continues to evolve, emphasis on climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable water management, and farmer-centric approaches will be crucial for ensuring food security and environmental sustainability in water-scarce regions.

4. CONCLUSION

Rice production in water-scarce environments can be sustained and improved through the adoption of conservation agriculture techniques. These techniques, such as alternate wetting and drying, drip irrigation, and mulching, have been shown to reduce water usage, improve water productivity, and enhance soil health. Additionally, conservation agriculture practices like crop diversification, integrated pest management, and minimum tillage can further contribute to sustainable rice production. By adopting these techniques, farmers can adapt to water scarcity, reduce their environmental footprint, and improve their livelihoods. Furthermore, policy support, research, and extension services are necessary to promote the widespread adoption of conservation agriculture techniques in rice production. Ultimately, a paradigm shift towards conservation agriculture is crucial for ensuring food security, water sustainability, and environmental conservation in water-scarce regions.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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