

Sustainable Irrigation and Drainage Management

Junzeng Xu*

State Key Laboratory of Hydrology-Water Resources and Hydraulic Engineering, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China

Irrigation and drainage is an ancient topic, which has made a major contribution to facilitate increasing food production in order to meet the needs of an ever-growing world population [1-4]. It has been endowed with new meanings and missions recently, because irrigation and drainage was linked with many hot research topics in the world, such as globe change, hydrological process, balance and environment fates of nutrients (carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus) in agricultural ecosystem, and environment pollution control [2-9]. Thus, sustainable irrigation and drainage management will be a frontier field in the future. This raises a number of questions; how can we increase the efficiency and productivity of water use under the circumstance of increasing uncertainties of flooding and drought [2,9]? How can we reduce the nutrients output from agro-field by using irrigation and drainage technique, to reduce the pollution to groundwater and surface water [1,2,10-12]? How can we alleviate the land degradation, increase the soil carbon pool and soil fertility when applying the irrigation and drainage technique, to realize sustainable use of the soil [2,13,14]? How can we reduce the greenhouse gas (methane, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide) emission from soil and increase the carbon stock in soil-plant system by reasonable irrigation drainage management [2,6,15,16]? To resolve these issues, the irrigation and drainage technique should be coupled with many agricultural sustainable techniques. Resolving these issues may enable irrigation and drainage to increase its contribution to food security, reduce its environmental input and the socio-economic consequences.

References

1. Khan S, Tariq R, Cui YL, Blackwell J (2006) Can Irrigation Be Sustainable? *Agr Water Manag* 80: 87-99.
2. Tilman D, Cassman KG, Matson PA, Naylor R, Polasky S (2002) Agricultural sustainability and intensive production practices. *Nature* 418: 671-677.
3. Billib M, Holzapfel EA, Fernández-Cirelli A (2009) Sustainable water resources management for irrigated agriculture in Latin America. *Chil J Agr Res* 69: 3-5
4. Biswas A (1994) Considerations for sustainable irrigation development in Asia. *Water Resour Devel* 10: 445-455.
5. Wang WG, Shao QX, Peng SZ, Xing WQ, Yang T et al (2012) Reference evapotranspiration change and the causes across the Yellow River Basin during 1957-2008 and their spatial and seasonal differences. *Water Resou Res*.
6. Cai X, McKinney DC, Rosegrant MW (2001) Sustainability analysis for irrigation water management: concept, methodology and application to the Aral Sea region. *International Food Policy Research Institute*, Washington DC, USA.
7. Peng SZ, Yang SH, Xu JZ (2011) Field experiments on greenhouse gas emissions and nitrogen and phosphorus losses from rice paddy with different irrigation and drainage management. *Sci China Ser E: Tech Sci* 54: 1581-1587.
8. Destouni G, Jaramillo F, Prieto C (2012) Hydroclimatic shifts driven by human water use for food and energy production. *Nat Clim chang* 3: 213-217.
9. Adams RM, Rosenzweig C, Peart RM, Ritchie JT, Mccarl BA, et al (1990) Global climate change and US agriculture. *Nature* 345: 219 - 224
10. Helmers M, Christianson R, Brenneman G, Lockett D, Pederson C (2012) Water table, drainage, and yield response to drainage water management in southeast Iowa. *J Soil Water Conserv* 67: 495-501.
11. Kröge R, Pierce SC, Littlejohn KA, Moore MT, Farris JL (2012) Decreasing nitrate-N loads to coastal ecosystems with innovative drainage management strategies in agricultural landscapes: An experimental approach. *Agr Water Manage* 103: 162-166.
12. Scanlon BR, Faunt CC, Longuevergne L, Reedy RC, Alley WM, et al (2012) Groundwater depletion and sustainability of irrigation in the US High Plains and Central Valley. *PNAS*, USA.
13. White PJ, Crawford JW, Alvarez MCD, Moreno RG (2012) Soil management for sustainable agriculture. *App Environ Soil Sci*.
14. Calder IR (2005) Blue revolution: integrated land and water resources management. *Earthscan Publications*, London, UK.
15. Kulshreshtha S, Jenkins B (2001) Effect of Irrigation Development on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Alberta and Saskatchewan. *Can Water Resour J* 26: 107-127.
16. Sainju UM, Stevens WB, Caesar T, Liebig MA (2012) Soil greenhouse gas emissions affected by irrigation, tillage, crop rotation, and nitrogen fertilization. *J Environ Qual* 41:1774-1786.

*Corresponding author: Junzeng Xu, State Key Laboratory of Hydrology-Water Resources and Hydraulic Engineering, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China, E-mail: junzengx@iastate.edu

Received May 24, 2013; Accepted May 25, 2013; Published June 10, 2013

Citation: Xu J (2013) Sustainable Irrigation and Drainage Management. *Irrigat Drainage Sys Eng* 2: e115. doi:[10.4172/2168-9768.1000e115](https://doi.org/10.4172/2168-9768.1000e115)

Copyright: © 2013 Xu J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.