



Water saving in agriculture

A large part of the water drawn for irrigation does not often reach the crops, due to leaks in the pipes carrying it from the source to the fields.

Of the water that reaches the fields, it is only used for the growth of crops, the remainder is lost by evapotranspiration and infiltration into the soil.

To save water in agriculture, there are several strategies which, integrated with each other, can increase water saving.

An illustration of a hand in an orange sleeve holding a glowing yellow lightbulb. The hand is positioned above a white rectangular box containing text.

Here are some tips:



I)



Irrigate crops according to the real needs of the plant and at the right time. A precise assessment of water volumes and irrigation times make water use more efficient.

For this reason, software has been created that reports daily to farmers when and how much to irrigate the different crops.



2) wastewater

The reuse of wastewater for irrigation is a possibility that offers great benefits.

Urban wastewater, properly treated, can be conveyed to agricultural areas for irrigation.



Furthermore, wastewater also forms nitrogen, part of the phosphorus and potassium, necessary for agricultural production.



The reuse of wastewater limits the use of surface and underground waters, reduces the impact of discharges on rivers and favours water saving.



3) DRIP IRRIGATION

Drip irrigation is one of the most efficient and sustainable methods because it allows you to direct the water only where it is needed, that is, at the base of the plant, near the roots.

Where this technique was introduced, a reduction in water consumption of between 30% and 60% has been recorded.



**THANKS FOR
WATCHING**

