



Maximizing Growth and Yield Components: Comparative Analysis of Surface and Subsurface Drip Irrigation in Intensively Farmed Rice Systems

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Water scarcity is a critical issue in arid and semi-arid regions worldwide, necessitating efficient irrigation methods in agriculture. This study evaluated the effectiveness of surface and subsurface drip irrigation systems in direct-seeded rice (DSR) followed by zero-till wheat or maize, compared to conventional puddled transplanted rice (PTR) systems. The two-year experiment, conducted at the International Rice Research Institute's South Asia Regional Centre in Varanasi, India, employed a randomized complete block design with eight treatments. Results showed that DSR followed by zero-till wheat with subsurface drip irrigation at 60-cm spacing significantly outperformed other treatments. This system increased rice grain yield by 6.52% and 18.82%, straw yield by 7.68% and 13.45%, and total biomass by 8.30% and 9.73% in 2020 and 2021, respectively, compared to PTR followed by zero-till wheat. Subsurface drip irrigation also led to improved plant growth parameters, including plant height and number of tillers, and enhanced yield attributes such as number of panicles and filled grains per panicle. The study concludes that subsurface drip irrigation in DSR systems offers a promising solution for sustainable intensification and efficient use of water and energy in rice-based cropping systems. However, long-term, multi-location trials are recommended to establish precise water and energy savings under various conditions.

Keywords: Direct seeded rice; sub surface drip irrigation; puddled transplanted rice; zero-til wheat.

1. INTRODUCTION

Rice is a vital staple crop, underpinning the food security of over half the global population. Fluctuations in rice production can have profound effects on food security and contribute to significant price volatility in the international market. These production variations not only affect local economies and food availability but also influence global economic stability and commodity price inflation. Therefore, enhancing the stability and efficiency of rice production systems is essential for ensuring both food security and market stability across the world. To address the needs of a growing global population, it is crucial to sustainably increase rice yields and productivity while minimizing the use of inputs and reducing the strain on natural resources. This challenge is significant for rice growing countries around the world.

Rice, Wheat and Maize are the three important cereal crop of India. Optimum water and nutrient supply are pre-requisite for improving crop productivity especially in water scarce regions affected by nutrient deficiencies. In India, unpredictable monsoon coupled with increasing demand for food production induces an imperative need for irrigation options with higher use efficiency. The rice-wheat (RW) and rice-Maize (RM) cropping system relies heavily on traditional practices such as puddling and manual transplanting of rice seedlings. This method involves extensive dry and wet tillage operations and consumes a substantial amount of water. Puddled transplanted rice (PTR)

requires between 900 and 2,500 mm of water from land preparation through to harvest [1], which contributes to excessive groundwater extraction and a rapid decline in the water table [2]. Furthermore, the intensive tillage associated with this practice leads to significant soil degradation [3,4], making the RW cropping system increasingly unsustainable. Traditional irrigation techniques for rice cultivation involve flooding paddy fields with standing water ranging from 2 to 5 cm depth throughout various stages of crop growth [5].

To promote sustainable food security and protect groundwater resources, it is crucial to develop and implement alternative rice production systems that are both high-yielding and resource-efficient [6]. The prevalence of water-intensive cropping systems in tandem with the use of traditional irrigation methods such as flood irrigation have resulted in alarming water scarcity levels in many countries like India. Enhancing irrigation and nutrient use efficiency in agriculture using drip irrigation systems is accentuated to address the rising water scarcity and fertilizer crisis. Practices such as direct-seeded rice, drip irrigation, and irrigation scheduling based on soil matric potential are identified as sustainable and climate-smart approaches for enhancing agricultural productivity and resource management [7]. Drip irrigation, which provides water slowly and frequently to maintain near-optimal soil moisture [8,9], has been shown to enhance plant growth and productivity [10]. Adopting drip irrigation proved to be an effective solution for addressing water scarcity and

enhancing water use efficiency [11]. However, surface drip irrigation systems, with their laterals on the soil surface, hindered in-season field operations and constrained their adoption in conventional tillage-based rice production. Subsurface drip irrigation (SSD), in combination with conservation agriculture (CA), offered a promising solution to these issues [12,13].

Rice is conventionally grown under flooded conditions, but it can also be cultivated in unsaturated soils to reduce freshwater consumption. Studies have demonstrated that drip irrigation, which utilizes 50% less water, results in a 29% increase in rice yield compared to traditional dryland farming practices [14]. Zero-till direct-seeded rice conserves more soil moisture compared to traditional puddled transplanting. This enhanced moisture retention supports better growth for subsequent crops and improves overall productivity [15]. Drip irrigation has shown numerous benefits globally, primarily in the cultivation of vegetables, horticultural crops, and single field crops [16,17]. However, its potential for addressing future water scarcity in rice-based multiple cropping systems has not been fully explored. This study aims to optimize irrigation practices to enhance crop yields, water productivity, and water savings in rice-wheat and rice-maize cropping systems. The research also seeks to compare the performance of drip irrigation with the conventional surface irrigation methods typically employed in these systems.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study forms part of an ongoing experiment evaluating the effectiveness of drip irrigation systems on the growth and productivity of direct-seeded rice within various cropping systems. The experiment takes place at the research farm of International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), South Asia Regional Centre, Varanasi during 2020-2021 and 2021- 2022. The site, located at 25°18'N and 88°03'E and its elevation of 128.93 metres meters above sea level and features a sub-humid climate with silty loam soil. In this study, direct-seeded rice was compared with puddled transplanted rice from July to November 2020, followed by wheat and maize were sown directly into the residue of the previous crops using a zero-till method.

Direct-seeded rice (DSR), seeds were drilled in rows spaced 30 cm apart at a seeding rate of 20 kg/ha. In contrast, for puddled transplanted rice (PTR), seedlings were transplanted at a spacing

of 20 cm x 15 cm (row to row x plant to plant), using a seed rate of 100 kg/ha for nursery preparation. The higher seed rate for PTR accounts for losses during nursery management and transplanting. Fertilizers were applied according to the recommended doses viz., 130 kg/ha of Di-ammonium phosphate, 210 kg/ha of urea, and 67 kg/ha of muriate of potash for rice and wheat while 130 kg/ha of Di-ammonium phosphate, 275 kg/ha of urea, and 67 kg/ha of muriate of potash for maize.

Weeds were manually uprooted as they appeared in the experimental field. The crops were harvested from the base of the stems, with the net plot harvest kept separate from the border areas. The harvested material was sun-dried for 4–5 days, then weighed and threshed to estimate the grain and straw yields.

The experiment was laid out in Randomized Complete Block Design with eight distinct treatments. The treatments included: T₁- Rice (Direct Seeded Rice, DSR) followed by Zero-Till (ZT) wheat with surface drip irrigation, with laterals placed 60 cm apart; T₂ - Rice (DSR) followed by ZT wheat with sub-surface drip irrigation, with laterals placed 60 cm apart; T₃ - Rice (DSR) followed by ZT maize with surface drip irrigation, with laterals placed 60 cm apart; T₄ - Rice (DSR) followed by ZT maize with sub-surface drip irrigation, with laterals placed 60 cm apart; T₅ - Rice (DSR) followed by ZT wheat with flood irrigation applied at 10 kPa for rice and at critical growth stages for wheat; T₆ - Rice (DSR) followed by ZT maize with flood irrigation applied at 10 kPa for rice and at 35 kPa for maize; T₇ - Puddled transplanted rice followed by ZT wheat; and T₈ - Puddled transplanted rice followed by ZT maize.

Five plants were randomly selected from each plot to record various growth and yield parameters, including plant population, plant height, number of tillers, number of panicles per square meter, panicle length, and panicle weight, number of grains per panicle, 1000-grain weight, grain yield, and straw yield. Growth and yield attributes are crucial indicators of crop performance and productivity. They provide valuable insights into how different agricultural practices affect plant development, resource utilization, and ultimately, crop yield. Understanding these attributes helps in optimizing cultivation techniques and irrigation methods to maximize productivity while conserving resources. The collected data were analysed using Fisher's analysis of variance

technique, and differences among treatment means were assessed using a Randomized Block Design (RBD) test with a confidence level of 5%.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Plant Growth Parameters

The effects of the various treatments on rice crop population and growth parameters recorded on the 20th and 60th days after sowing (DAS) was illustrated in Table 1. Drip and sub-surface irrigation practices, combined with the corresponding crop management strategies in various rice-based cropping systems, had a significant impact on growth parameters. The treatment T₁, which featured drip emitters, recorded the highest average plant population (37.78/ 1 m length of drip line) during 2020 and T₃ (40.67/1 m length of drip line), probably due to the more uniform water distribution provided to the seeds. The highest average plant height of 78.06 cm and 110.51 cm was recorded with the sub-surface drip irrigation practice as T₂ (Rice as direct seeding followed by zero till Wheat with SSDI at 60-cm spacing, and T₄ which achieved a height of 77.98 cm and 109.96 cm, during 2020 and 2021, respectively. Similarly, the highest number of tillers per square meter was recorded under rice as direct seeding followed by ZT Wheat with SSDI at 60-cm spacing (491.98 and 566.66) and rice (DSR) followed by ZT Maize with SSDI at 60-cm spacing (485.4 and 557). The lowest plant heights and number of tillers m⁻² were observed in the flooded irrigation methods for the rice-wheat cropping system (T₅ and T₆) and in the puddled transplanted rice treatments (T₇ and T₈) during both the years.

Among various advanced agronomical technologies aimed at conserving water and energy, direct seeding rice (DSR), mechanical transplanters for rice, no-till wheat cultivation, and happy seeder for wheat planting stand out. These innovative techniques are expected to significantly reduce unwanted irrigation water losses, particularly in areas facing water scarcity [18]. Drip irrigation technology, by continuously providing soil moisture near the root zone throughout the growing period, promotes favourable crop growth and minimizes stress in the root zone, resulting in reduced irrigation requirements and improved the growth parameters. Subsurface drip irrigation minimized evaporation by keeping the soil surface dry and enhanced water use efficiency by delivering moisture directly to the root zone. This method

promoted healthier crop growth, reduced weed growth, and lowered the risk of soil erosion. It also allowed for precise fertilizer application, making it an efficient and environmentally friendly irrigation method.

This finding aligns with Sidhu et al. [19] who reported that the sub-surface drip fertigation system (SSDF), with laterals spaced at 67.5 cm and installed at a depth of 15 cm, offers significant benefits in terms of water and energy savings. The SSDF system enhances nutrient use efficiency and increases net income within conservation agriculture (CA) based rice-wheat cropping systems in South Asia. Specifically, irrigation water savings ranged from 48-53% for rice and 42 -53% for wheat when using SSDF in combination with CA, compared to traditional flood irrigation. A similar improvement in water productivity was observed for both crops. This was further supported by Rana et al. [20] who recommended conservation agriculture-based sub-surface drip irrigation for its effectiveness in precise water utilization and in reducing unproductive water loss components such as evaporation and deep drainage.

3.2 Yield Parameters

Table 2 illustrated the significant impact of direct-seeded rice using drip irrigation practices on various yield attributes. The results showed that emitters spaced 60 cm apart resulted in the highest number of panicles at maturity (586.0 and 595 per m²), the greatest number of filled grains per panicle (183.67 and 155.20), unfilled grains per panicle (39.13 and 33.14) and the longest panicle length (28.67 and 28.83 cm). Additionally, this setup recorded the lowest number of unfilled grains per panicle (39.13 and 33.136). These outcomes were observed for direct-seeded rice, followed by zero-till wheat with subsurface drip irrigation at 60-cm spacing (T₂), during both 2020 and 2021. This was followed by direct seeded rice *fb* zero till maize with sub surface drip irrigation at 60-cm spacing (T₄) which was about 579.0, 182.6, 38.96 and 28.60 during 2020 whereas 594.0, 154.93, 31.97 and 28.76 during 2021 in terms of highest number of panicles, greatest number of filled grains per panicle, number of unfilled grains per panicle and panicle length, respectively. As like growth parameters the lowest yield attributes were recorded in conventional flooded irrigation methods for the rice-wheat cropping system (T₅ and T₆) and in the puddled transplanted rice treatments (T₇ and T₈) during both the years.

Table 1. Influence of growth parameters by surface and sub surface irrigation

Treatments		Initial Plant population (1 m row length)		Plant Height (cm)		No. of tillers (/m ²)	
		20 DAS		60 DAS		60 DAS	
		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
T ₁	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with SDI at 60-cm spacing	37.78	38.67	74.5 ^{ab}	100.00 ^b	462.45 ^b	489.33 ^b
T ₂	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with SSDI at 60-cm spacing	34.78	34.67	78.06 ^a	110.51 ^a	491.98 ^a	566.66 ^a
T ₃	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with SDI at 60-cm spacing	35.56	40.67	74.23 ^b	97.78 ^b	460.71 ^b	483 ^b
T ₄	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with SSDI at 60-cm spacing	30.89	32.33	77.98 ^a	109.96 ^a	485.4 ^a	557 ^a
T ₅	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with Flood irrigation at 10 Kpa and critical growth stages for wheat	36.89	36.33	69.9 ^c	86.94 ^c	434.43 ^c	403.33 ^c
T ₆	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with Flood irrigation at 10 Kpa and 35 Kpa for Maize	30.00	33.33	68.93 ^c	83.8 ^c	427.9 ^c	370 ^c
T ₇	PTR rice <i>fb</i> ZT wheat	0.00	0.00	70.65 ^c	88.71 ^c	437.43 ^c	423 ^c
T ₈	PTR rice <i>fb</i> ZT Maize	0.00	0.00	69.16 ^c	83.92 ^c	429.71 ^c	389 ^c
SEm±		-	-	1.14	1.99	7.42	18.07
CD (P = 0.05)		-	-	3.46	6.04	22.52	54.81

Table 2. Effect of Drip irrigation system on yield attributes of DSR rice during 2020 and 2021

Treatments		Yield attributes							
		No. of panicles/m ²		Length of Panicle (cm)		No. of filled grains/Panicle		No. of unfilled grains/Panicle	
		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
T ₁	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with SDI at 60-cm spacing	535.33 ^b	550.33 ^b	28.20 ^{ab}	28.20 ^{ab}	172.83 ^b	148.06 ^b	35.50 ^b	28.73 ^b
T ₂	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with SSDI at 60-cm spacing	586.0 ^a	595.0 ^a	28.67 ^{ab}	28.83 ^{ab}	183.67 ^a	155.20 ^a	39.13 ^a	33.136 ^a
T ₃	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with SDI at 60-cm spacing	534.63 ^b	545.63 ^b	28.17 ^{ab}	28.13 ^{abc}	171.59 ^b	146.4 ^b	34.73 ^b	27.89 ^b
T ₄	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with SSDI at 60-cm spacing	579.0 ^a	594.0 ^a	28.60 ^{ab}	28.76 ^a	182.6 ^a	154.93 ^a	38.96 ^a	31.97 ^a
T ₅	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with Flood irrigation at 10 Kpa and critical growth stages for wheat	487.0 ^c	500.0 ^c	27.75 ^b	27.33 ^{bcd}	160.8 ^c	136.73 ^c	30.50 ^c	24.2 ^c
T ₆	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with Flood irrigation at 10 Kpa and 35 Kpa for Maize	476.0 ^c	489.0 ^c	27.6 ^b	26.86 ^d	154.86 ^c	134.0 ^c	29.36 ^c	23.36 ^c
T ₇	PTR rice <i>fb</i> ZT wheat	491.0 ^{bc}	502.0 ^c	27.76 ^b	27.63 ^{bcd}	161.4 ^c	139.33 ^c	31.30 ^c	24.63 ^c
T ₈	PTR rice <i>fb</i> ZT Maize	483.00 ^c	495.0 ^c	27.7333 ^b	27.13 ^{cd}	159.53 ^c	135.6 ^c	30.19 ^c	23.5 ^c
SEm±		14.33	12.99	0.25	0.31	3.03	2.23	1.05	1.05
CD (P = 0.05)		43.47	39.41	0.76	0.94	9.21	6.78	3.19	3.19

Table 3. Effect of Drip irrigation system on yield attributes of DSR rice during 2020 and 2021

Treatments	Yield attributes								
	Grain Yield (kg/ha)		Straw Yield (kg/ha)		Test Weight (g)		Total biomass yield (kg/ha)		
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	
T ₁	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with SDI at 60-cm spacing	6792.71 ^b	7050.09 ^b	7898.33 ^{ab}	8566.67 ^a	24.50 ^a	26.22 ^a	14720.87 ^b	15795.54 ^b
T ₂	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with SSDI at 60-cm spacing	6997.85 ^a	7592.35 ^a	8193 ^a	9081.66 ^a	24.92 ^a	26.47 ^a	15304.24 ^a	16530.68 ^a
T ₃	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with SDI at 60-cm spacing	6766.56 ^b	6892.95 ^b	7898 ^{ab}	8551.67 ^a	24.40 ^a	25.91 ^{ab}	14696.19 ^b	15701.9 ^b
T ₄	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with SSDI at 60-cm spacing	6990.71 ^a	7580.20 ^a	8187 ^a	9078.33 ^a	24.83 ^a	26.42 ^a	15281.72 ^a	16441.76 ^a
T ₅	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Wheat with Flood irrigation at 10 Kpa and critical growth stages for wheat	6557.05 ^c	6285.93 ^c	7568.66 ^c	7915.33 ^b	24.02 ^a	25.44 ^{bc}	14125.23 ^c	14835.54 ^c
T ₆	Rice (DSR) <i>fb</i> ZT Maize with Flood irrigation at 10 Kpa and 35 Kpa for Maize	6534.15 ^c	6178.87 ^c	7525.66 ^c	7716.67 ^b	23.64 ^a	24.26 ^d	14068.38 ^c	14606.72 ^c
T ₇	PTR rice <i>fb</i> ZT wheat	6569.24 ^c	6390.05 ^c	7608.33 ^{bc}	8005 ^b	24.07 ^a	25.84 ^{ab}	14131.48 ^c	15064.62 ^c
T ₈	PTR rice <i>fb</i> ZT Maize	6548.53 ^c	6210.23 ^c	7539.66 ^c	7881.67 ^b	24.01 ^a	24.95 ^{cd}	14100.38 ^c	14780.93 ^c
SEm±		47.00	75.67	94.91	165.70	0.46	0.24	181.64	198.13
CD (P = 0.05)		142.58	229.52	287.88	502.62	1.40	0.72	550.96	600.91

Subsurface drip irrigation reduced evapotranspiration, enhanced crop water productivity, and improved irrigation water productivity, resulting in significantly higher yield attributes and biomass compared to both surface drip irrigation and flooded irrigation. Literature supported this, showing that under flooded irrigation conditions, direct-seeded rice (DSR) achieved greater production due to higher panicle numbers, increased 1,000-grain weight, and lower sterility percentages [21].

Additionally, zero-tillage direct-seeded rice (ZTDSR) provided the benefit of time savings, as it was harvested 7–10 days earlier and benefited the subsequent crop in the cycle [22]. According to Sidhu et al. [19] who reported similar results in comparable ecological conditions with lateral spacings of 45–60 cm. This aligns with the findings of Umair et al. [23] who observed that sub-surface drip irrigation (SSDI) and flooded irrigation (FI) resulted in higher panicle numbers per lysimeter, more filled kernels, and heavier kernel weights, indicating uniform soil moisture availability throughout the growth period. SSDI produced greater aboveground biomass than FI, primarily due to a larger number of panicles and higher straw weight from the consistently wet subsurface soil during the vegetative growth period. Both FI and SSDI achieved high grain yields due to the highest spike weight and number. However, while SSDI had more spikes compared to FI, the spike weight was heavier in FI than in SSDI for wheat.

3.3 Grain Yield and Straw Yield

The experimental results revealed that T₂ (Rice as direct seeded followed by zero-till wheat with subsurface drip irrigation at 60-cm spacing) achieved the highest rice grain yields of 6,997.85 kg/ha and 7,592.35 kg/ha, straw yields of 8,193 kg/ha and 9,081.66 kg/ha, 1,000-grain weight of 24.92 g and 26.47 g, and biomass yields of 15,304.24 kg/ha and 16,530.68 kg/ha during 2020 and 2021, respectively. This was followed by T₄ (Rice (DSR) fb ZT Maize with SSDI at 60-cm spacing). The lowest value was reported in both conventional rice transplanting cultivation and flooded irrigation method (Table 3). In 2020, Treatment T₂ yielded grain, straw and total biomass amounts that were 6.52%, 7.68%, and 8.30% higher, respectively, compared to PTR rice followed by zero-till wheat (T₇). In 2021, these figures increased further, with T₂ showing 18.82% higher grain yield, 13.45% higher straw

yield, and 9.73% higher total biomass compared to T₇. Similarly, during 2020, Treatment T₂ outperformed PTR rice followed by zero-till maize (T₈), with increases of 6.86% in grain yield, 8.67% in straw yield, and 8.54% in total biomass. By 2021, the differences were even more pronounced, with T₂ achieving 22.26% higher grain yield, 15.23% greater straw yield, and 11.84% more total biomass compared to T₈. In surface drip irrigation (SDI), soil moisture was quickly depleted due to soil evaporation, which restricted water uptake by roots and imposed severe physiological limitations, including damage to the photosynthetic system. This led to a shortened development period, impaired assimilate translocation, reduced carbon fixation, and diminished grain set. Consequently, frequent use of subsurface drip irrigation (SSDI) effectively reduces soil evaporation losses and enhances yield. This was further supported by the literature from Umair et al. [23].

4. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that using drip irrigation in direct-seeded rice, followed by zero-till practices, provided significant agronomic and economic benefits compared to paddy transplantation. Subsurface drip irrigation, in particular, led to markedly higher plant growth, effective tillers, number of panicles per square meter, and grain yield compared to surface drip irrigation, flooded irrigation, and conventional transplanting methods. The evidence analyzed indicates that using drip irrigation for direct-seeded rice is a promising strategy to reduce the water and energy demands of rice-wheat systems, which are becoming scarcer and more expensive, while also enhancing grain yield. Nevertheless, to establish the precise levels of water and energy savings achievable under various conditions, long-term, multi-location trials will be necessary.

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 the writing or editing of this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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