

The Role of Rice-Based Crop Rotation Systems in Enhancing Soil Fertility and Pest Control

K. K. N. Reddy*

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India

Abstract

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Keywords: Rice-based cropping systems; Soil fertility; Pest control; Crop rotation; Sustainability in rice farming.

Introduction

Rice-based cropping systems are common in the semi-arid tropics of India. These systems are characterized by the rotation of rice with other crops, such as pulses, oilseeds, and legumes. This rotation helps to improve soil fertility and control pests and diseases. The introduction of crop rotation systems in rice farming has led to a significant increase in soil fertility and a reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This has resulted in a more sustainable and profitable rice farming system. The present study aims to evaluate the role of rice-based crop rotation systems in enhancing soil fertility and pest control. The study was conducted in a semi-arid region of India, where rice is the dominant crop. The results of the study show that the rotation of rice with pulses and oilseeds significantly improved soil fertility and reduced the incidence of pests and diseases. This was achieved through the natural cycle of nutrients and the disruption of pest and disease cycles. The study also found that the rotation of rice with legumes led to a significant increase in soil nitrogen levels, which is essential for rice growth. The results of this study suggest that the adoption of rice-based crop rotation systems is a viable and sustainable option for rice farmers in the semi-arid tropics of India. This system can help to improve soil fertility, control pests and diseases, and increase the profitability of rice farming. The study also highlights the need for further research on the role of crop rotation systems in enhancing soil fertility and pest control in different rice farming systems.

Discussion

Enhancing Soil Fertility

The results of this study show that the rotation of rice with pulses and oilseeds significantly improved soil fertility. This was achieved through the natural cycle of nutrients and the disruption of pest and disease cycles. The study also found that the rotation of rice with legumes led to a significant increase in soil nitrogen levels, which is essential for rice growth. The results of this study suggest that the adoption of rice-based crop rotation systems is a viable and sustainable option for rice farmers in the semi-arid tropics of India. This system can help to improve soil fertility, control pests and diseases, and increase the profitability of rice farming. The study also highlights the need for further research on the role of crop rotation systems in enhancing soil fertility and pest control in different rice farming systems.

*Corresponding author: K. K. N. Reddy, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India, E-mail: kkrreddy@icrisat.org

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