Entry No. IRRC-0490

Category	: International Rice Research Conference
Select Theme	: Climate change and environmental sustainability
Endorsement email	:
Keyword 1	: Climate smart agriculture
Keyword 2	: Water scarcity
Keyword 3	: Adaptation to climate change
Title of Entry	: "SRI PARADIGM" A CLIMATE RESILIENT TECHNIQUE IN TAMIL NADU. (LEARNING FROM IAMWARM PROJECT).
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Select only one type of presentation	: 15 minute oral presentation
Abstract	: In a situation of coexistence of water conflicts, decline in rice productivity in the recent past, the contradiction and dominance of rice cultivation in the state of Tamilnadu, the careful search for alternative ways of growing rice assumes a critical importance. Introduction and adoption of SRI, has demonstrated the promising transition in Agriculture through SRI, with acceptance of the practice by the majority of the farmers for reducing the water use. The impact study revealed that, SRI methods shall significantly show higher paddy yield with lower production costs (seeds, pesticides, labours) than conventional practices, generating higher profits to farmers. Higher paddy yield with SRI cultivation is the result of the combined effects of (a) Spaced SRI transplanting methods, (b) mechanical weeding operation and (c) intermittent irrigation(AWD). Secondly, the considerable savings of water with SRI at field level results in substantial savings of electric energy in the extraction of groundwater. The number of irrigations and number of pumping hours per ha in SRI fields, is 36.72 % less than the conventional paddy. This amounted to 3028 kWh of savings in electricity consumption, which was currently fully subsidized by the state. At state aggregate level, it saves about Rs. 12,112/ha of paddy (cost of power- Rs. 4 per unit kWh) in SRI management. The increased yield attributing parameters viz., No. of tillers per hill (108%) No. of productive tillers per hill (127%) and grains per panicle (12%) were recorded in SRI demonstration than conventional practice indicating incremental yield of 20%. Substantial reduction of seed cost (87.47 %) in SRI gave farmers enough economic incentive to adopt this method. Besides the rodent nuisance is also reduced due to more land areas exposed to sun because of line planting.

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