

457. **Sharma, A.K. and Singh, Pratap. 1993.** Efficient utilisation of irrigation water in Bundelkhand region- A case study. *Indian J. Soil Conserv.*, 22(3): 90-92.

The study conducted at Datia in the Bundelkhand region where arid and semi-arid climate prevails and water availability is a limiting factor, deals with the effective management of irrigation water. It is revealed that the yields of pulses and oilseed crops grown on conserved soil moisture could be doubled with improved agronomic practices alongwith conservation measures. There is need of minor adjustment in the present cropping pattern for most

efficient water utilisation. Irrigations to wheat could be curtailed from 6 to 5 without any adverse effect on the yield. Further saving to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent could be achieved by growing tall Indian wheat (C-306, N-4, Sujata, etc.) which fetches 30 to 40 per cent higher price and saves 20 to 30 per cent in fertilizers cost. The optimum irrigation requirement of tall wheat is 2-3 irrigations and 60 kg N and 45 kg P_2O_5 /ha as against 5-6 irrigations and 100 kg N and 45 kg P_2O_5 /ha. Even if 50 per cent saved irrigation water is diverted to oilseed and pulse crops, irrigated area under these crops could be increased