

# Need to Update of Irrigation and Water Resources Information According to the Progresses of Agricultural Knowledge

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## Editorial

The role of the farmer changes from season to season. Like the fields they plant or the livestock they raise, no season, and no farm operation, is the same. Implementation of emerging technology is one thing setting several farming operations apart from their competition, whether crop farms, dairy farms or livestock farms. Much like other commercial industries, agriculture has been on the receiving end of new and evolving technologies that make life on the farm easier while increasing efficiency and decreasing costs. New farm technology ranges from the simplest smart phone app that turns an iPod into a mobile milk-monitoring station or allows farmers to record herd information from the field to the hundreds of thousands of dollars that may be spent on precision planting equipment. The demand and need for new technologies have largely been increased in the world. One of the most progressed technologies is about genetics, genomics and genetic modification in agriculture [1-4]. Large scale planting systems are increasingly being used to boost production. These mechanical devices work better when the shape of the seed is more uniform; the seeds "flow better" in a mechanical sense. Pelleting caters to this type of requirement, by creating round pellets of a standardized size. Besides this plantability issue, there are multiple other reasons to use a pellet: use of phototoxic products, weight and/or volume increase, addition of biological control agents, and growth promoting agents. Pesticides and fungicides have been around for a long time. By incorporating these products in a thin film around the seeds their overall performance can be greatly improved and the amounts of these products needed for efficacy greatly reduced. This has a direct impact on the cost effectiveness, the protection and the final yield on the field. The advantage to the environment is huge compared to traditional field application; the chemical load of these chemicals on the environment has been reduced to almost nothing. Not only such, coloring provides a strong detection color protect for seed batch, thereby preventing the seeds are eaten by people or animals. These factors greatly influence and enhanced the application of coating technology, film coating technology soon instead of the traditional seeds spray powder and leaching plasma processing mode. Do not affect seed germination, no conglutination, seed appearance improvement, be add agentia, and be add varieties growth-regulating substance. There is a wide range of Vegetable seeds, different moisture content. Safety seed storage has important significance of vegetable seed germination and planting quality. Only the security storage, seeds can achieve the effect of high income after planting. At present the general method of seed storage is put the seed with sacks or sacks under normal temperature stacking storage after natural drying. Seed storage affect by temperature and humidity which will change seeds' water content, made seed vigor decrease rapidly. At present the most effective way of seeds storage is put seeds in low temperature and humidity environment, which can effectively delay seeds service life. Although many studies have been done on irrigation and water resources management [5-30], but all of them have been considered classical conditions for crops. However, these conditions that include grows coefficients ( $K_c$ ) related to the evapotranspiration, water and salinity stress etc., are changed when farmers are used improved seeds. In improved seeds, required water

and other water management parameters are different from initial conditions (unimproved seeds). According to that a slender difference in water requirement estimation is caused damage in agricultural productions or water losses, need to update of irrigation and water resources information according to the progresses of agricultural knowledge is very important.

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