



Water Footprint of Crop Production: A Review

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Abstract:Increasing water scarcity means that water footprint may become a valuable tool to manage our water resources better, and focus on water footprint has been increased worldwide—the water footprint with three components blue, green and grey. Blue and green used a significant portion of agricultural water and the least greywater used. The water footprint depends on the consumption and production perspective. In this study, focused was paid on crop water footprint and amount of water used in grown particular crops and subsequent water required to assimilate a load of fertilizer. The literature showed water footprint quantified at regional, national and global level. Most of the author's used the CROPWAT and AquaCrop model for the assessment of water footprint. Eighty-six per cent of studies aimed to quantify water footprint and it's distinguish components, while the remaining 14 per cent water and fertilizer demand comparisons with other footprints. It emerged that most studies that quantified water footprint concerned grain production 53 per cent, including rice and wheat, and the remaining 47 per cent focused on vegetables, fruit production, agricultural products and pulses.

Keywords: Water footprint, Crop production, WFP
