



Drought-Resilient Soil Systems for Sustainable Agriculture

Dr. Amina Farouk *

Department of Arid Land Agriculture, Nile Valley University, Egypt

*Corresponding author: Dr. Amina Farouk, Department of Arid Land Agriculture, Nile Valley University, Egypt, Email: a.farouk@nvu.eg

Citation: Amina F (2025) Drought-Resilient Soil Systems for Sustainable Agriculture. J Soil Sci Plant Health 7: 229

Received: 01-Jun-2025, Manuscript No. JSPH-26-183591; **Editor assigned:** 4-Jun-2025, Pre-QC No. JSPH-26-183591 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jun-2025, QC No. JSPH-26-183591; **Revised:** 25-Jun-2025, Manuscript No. JSPH-26-183591 (R); **Published:** 30-Jun-2025, DOI: 10.4172/jsph.1000229

Introduction

Climate change has intensified the frequency and severity of droughts, posing significant challenges to agriculture and food security worldwide. Soil is a critical factor in determining how ecosystems and crops respond to water scarcity. Drought-resilient soil systems are designed to retain water, maintain nutrient availability, and support plant growth under limited moisture conditions. By enhancing soil structure, organic matter, and biological activity, these systems help stabilize agricultural productivity and ecosystem function during periods of drought [1,2].

Discussion

The foundation of a drought-resilient soil system lies in improving soil structure and water-holding capacity. Soils rich in organic matter can absorb and retain more water, reducing the impact of dry spells. Practices such as adding compost, green manures, and biochar increase organic content, improve soil aggregation, and enhance pore space for water storage. Reduced or no-tillage systems also help preserve soil structure and minimize evaporation losses from the soil surface [3,4].

Cover cropping and mulching are other essential strategies. Cover crops protect soil from direct sunlight and wind, reducing evaporation, while also contributing organic matter and supporting soil microbial communities. Mulches, whether organic or synthetic, act as a barrier, conserving moisture and moderating soil temperature. Together, these practices maintain a stable soil environment, even under prolonged drought conditions [5].

Soil microbial activity plays a vital role in drought resilience. Microorganisms improve nutrient cycling, enhance soil aggregation, and produce substances that help plants tolerate water stress. Mycorrhizal fungi, in particular, extend the root system and increase water and nutrient uptake, directly enhancing plant resilience. Management practices that promote microbial diversity—such as crop rotation, organic amendments, and minimal chemical disturbance—strengthen the soil's ability to buffer against drought.

Efficient water and nutrient management further complements drought-resilient soils. Precision irrigation techniques, such as drip irrigation, reduce water waste and ensure targeted delivery. Similarly, integrating slow-release fertilizers and organic amendments ensures a steady nutrient supply, supporting crop growth even under limited water availability. Combining these strategies with resilient soil systems increases overall agricultural stability and reduces vulnerability to climate shocks.

Conclusion

Drought-resilient soil systems are vital for sustaining agriculture in an era of climate uncertainty. By enhancing soil structure, water retention, microbial activity, and nutrient management, these systems mitigate the impacts of water scarcity and support stable crop production. Adoption of these practices not only improves soil health and farm productivity but also strengthens the broader resilience of ecosystems. Investing in drought-resilient soils is therefore an essential step toward sustainable and climate-smart agriculture, ensuring food security and environmental stability in the face of increasing drought events.

References

1. Aslam J, Khan S, Siddiqui Z, Fatima Z, Maqsood, et al. (2010) Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don. An Important Drug: It's Applications and Production. Pharm Glob (Ijcp) 4:1-16.
2. Alba Bhutkar MA, Bhise SB (2011) Comparative Studies on Antioxidant Properties of Catharanthus Rosea and Catharanthus. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Techniques 3: 1551-1556.
3. Nammi S, Boini M, Lodagala S, Behara (2003) The Juice Of Fresh Leaves Of Catharanthus roseus Linn Reduces Blood Glucose In Normal And Alloxan Diabetic Rabbits, Bmc Complementary Medicine And Therapies 3-4.
4. LCHHAAPM, Tiong SH (2013) Antidiabetic and Antioxidant Properties of Alkaloids from Catharanthus roseus, Molecules 18: 9770-9784.
5. Ghosh S, Suryawanshi S (2001) Effect Of Vinca rosea Extracts In Treatment Of Alloxan Diabetes In Male Albino Rats. Indian J Exp Biol 748-759.