Abstract:
The main objective of the study is to shed light on the economic efficiency of the use of irrigation water in the Egyptian agriculture. This objective is achieved through estimating the size of the present and future Egyptian water sources, identifying the size of its present and future uses and determining the surplus amount of water and concentrating on some productive and economic parameters of the main crops in Egypt and Assiut Governorate according to the traditional surface irrigation systems and the modern irrigation systems (dripping and sprinkler irrigation). The study has suggested some recommendations as: The necessity of rationing the use of irrigation water in order not to exceed the allowable amount for each crop. If some excess happens for some crops, it is necessary to search for the reasons and trying to getrid of it. Expansion in the use of developed irrigation methods such as sprinkler and dripping irrigation in new lands, due to the high efficiency of water use by these methods.