Rice
From the 2016 Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators for Measuring Outcomes of On-Farm Agricultural Production in the United States

Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture brings together a diverse group of grower organizations; agribusinesses; food, beverage, restaurant, and retail companies; conservation groups; universities; and public sector partners to create opportunities across the agricultural supply chain for continuous improvement in productivity, environmental quality, and human well-being. Field to Market offers America’s food and agriculture industries an essential tool for unlocking shared value for all stakeholders—a common framework for sustainability measurement that farmers and the supply chain can use to better understand and assess performance at the field, local, state, and national levels. The group provides collaborative leadership that is engaged in industry-wide dialogue, grounded in science and open to the full range of technology choices.

Field to Market is developing and piloting science and outcomes-based sustainability metrics, and tools at a variety of scales, to help measure and advance continuous improvement. The Field to Market 2016 Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Report analyzes sustainability trends over time at the national scale for six crops previously assessed: U.S. corn for grain, cotton, potatoes, rice, soybeans, and wheat, as well as four new crops: barley, corn for silage, peanuts, and sugar beets. Using publicly available data, the report evaluates performance over three decades.

Environmental Results
Over the study period (1980-2015), total production of rice has increased slightly, while planted area has remained steady. The Land Use indicator has improved over time but remained steady for the past four years. This coincides also with a plateauing of the other Resource Efficiency indicators, Energy Use, Irrigation Water Use, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, signaling that improvements over time have been driven in large part by yield improvements. Soil Conservation has declined (improved) since the early 2000s.

The total change in 2015 when compared to 1980 for U.S. rice production were as follows:

- **Production Trends**: Total rice production increased (+61%) while total planted acres remained steady (+1%) and crop yield increased (+62%).
- **Resource Efficiency**: Rice improved (decreased) resource efficiency with decreases for land use (-39%), irrigation water use (-52%), energy use (-34%), and greenhouse gas emissions (-41%) per hundredweight while soil conservation on a per acre basis also improved (-28%).
- **Per Acre and Total Resource Impact**: Rice improved (decreased) irrigation use (-14%) and greenhouse gas emissions (-2%) on a per acre basis, while energy use (+8%) increased on a per acre basis. Total resource use declined (improved) for irrigation water use (-14%) and greenhouse gas emissions (-3%), and total soil conservation improved, with a 26% decrease in total soil loss. Total resource impact increased for energy use increased (+9%).

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Figure 1. Index of resource use to produce rice over time. Data are presented in index form, where the year 2000 = 1 and a 0.1-point change is equal to a 10 percent difference. Index values allow for comparison of change across multiple dimensions with differing units of measure. Year 2000 values are provided in the table.

Figure 2: Percentage change for rice in each of the five primary indicators across four equal eight-year periods representing the full-time series of this study. Percentage changes are calculated based on the difference between the two end-point years (e.g. percentage change in 2015 as compared to the value in 2007). See the full report for more details on the trends over time.


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