



Challenges for increasing crop productivity: Farmer & scientist solutions

by

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Physiology**



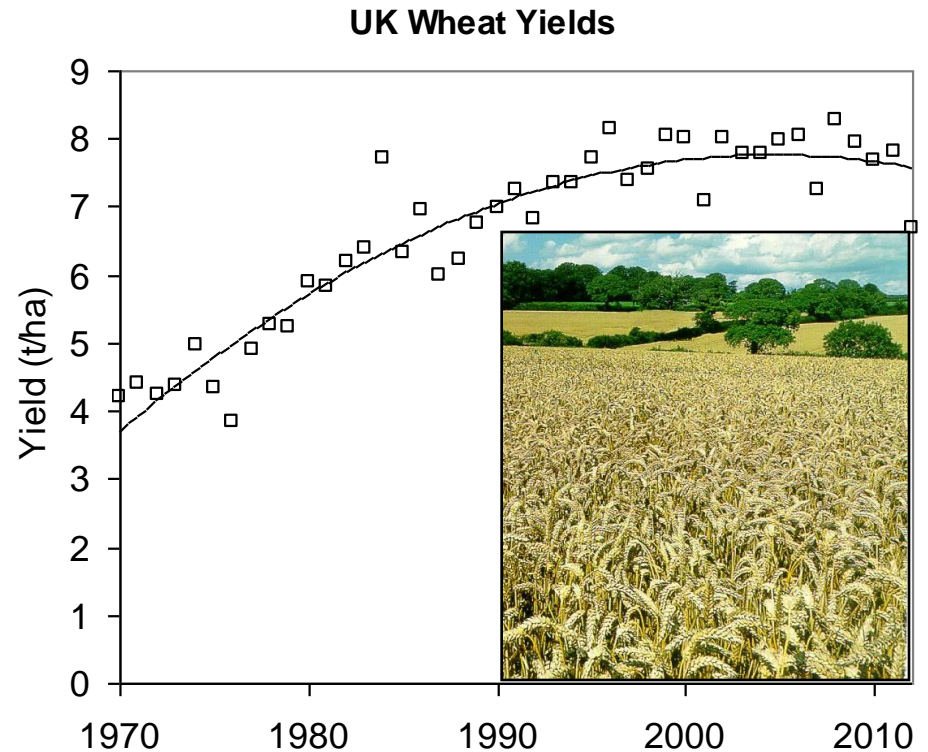
Background

- Increasing demand for food, feed & fuel
- Requirement for smaller environmental impact
- Stagnating crop yields in many countries



Stagnating yields

- Wheat yields stagnating in several countries:
- UK: Berry *et al.* 2011
- France; Brisson *et al.* 2010
- Denmark: Peterson *et al.* 2009
- Finland: Peltonen-Sainio *et al.* 2010



UK potential growth

Water conversion: 5 g DM litre⁻¹
Light conversion (PAR): 2.8 g DM MJ⁻¹

light limited

rain limited

Annual crops
max: ~27 t/ha

35 t/ha

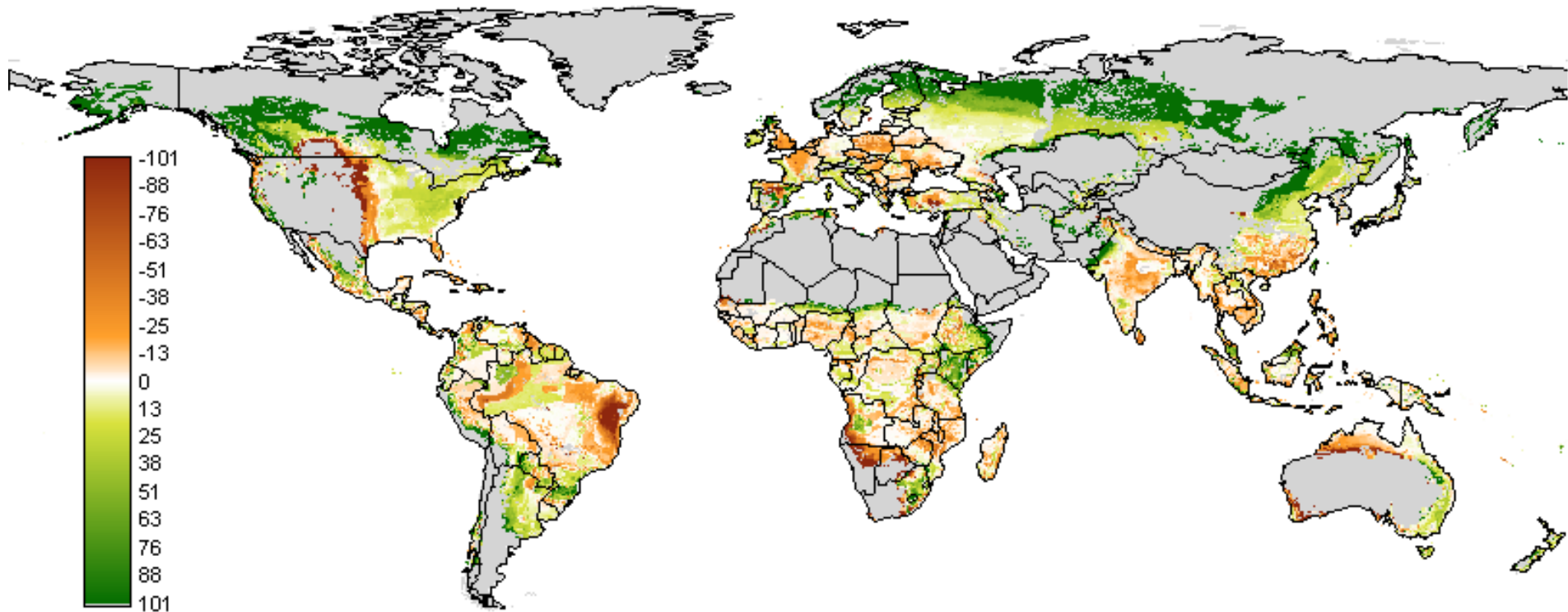
40 t/ha

45 t/ha

'Yields of farmed Species' RS-B & J Wiseman 2005



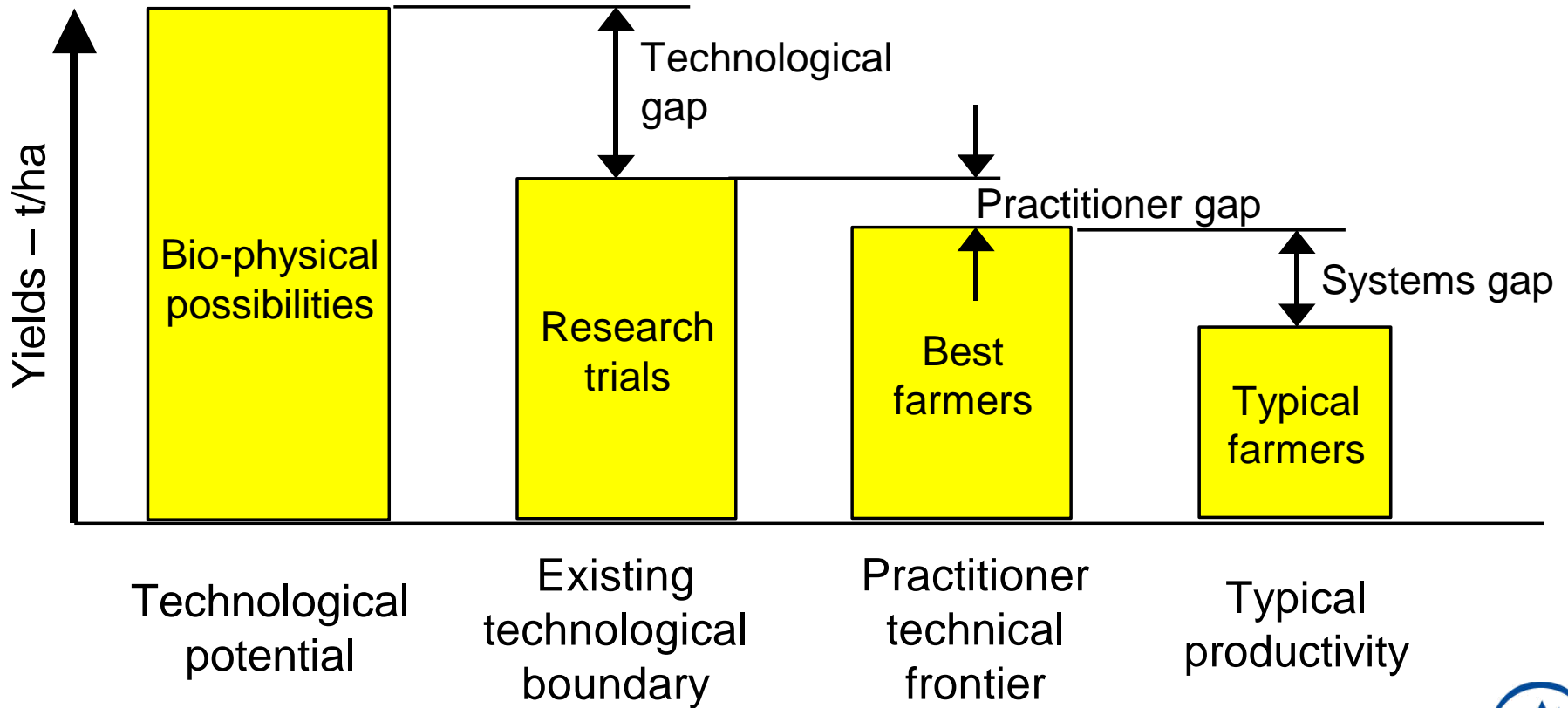
Climate change may constrain yield



Effect of climate change to 2080 on Production Potential of Rain-fed Cereals

<http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZ/index.htm>

Yield gaps

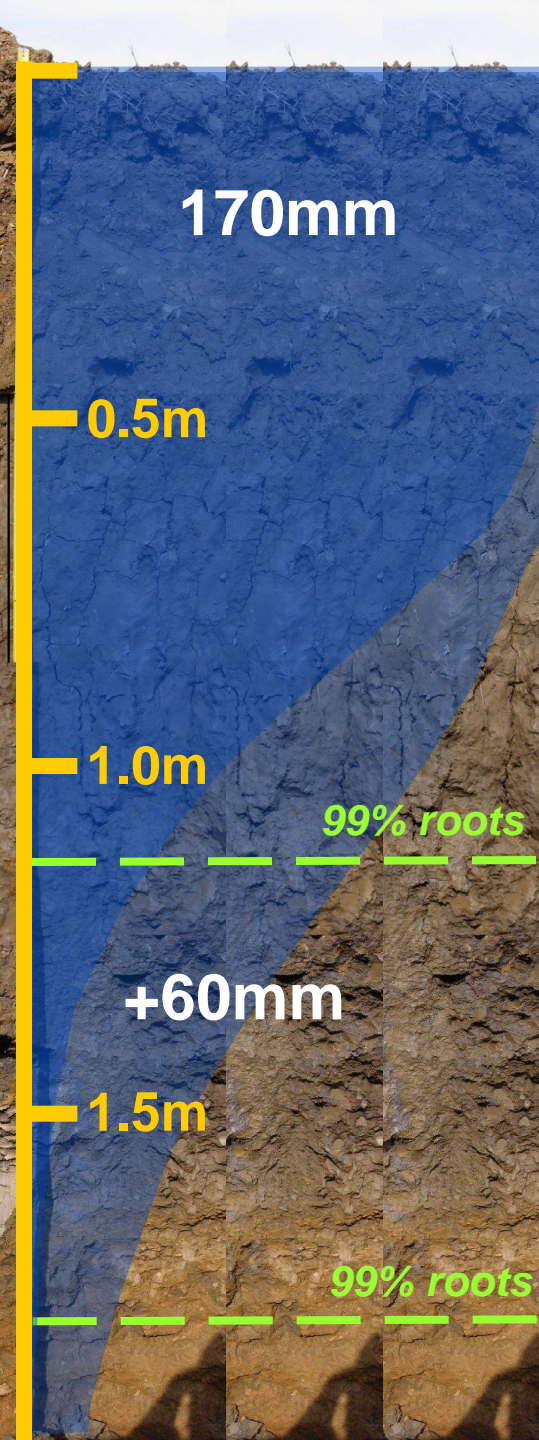


Target resources for 15 t/ha wheat

- **Grain yield (15% moisture)** 15 t/ha
- **Total biomass** 21 t/ha
 - @ 60% harvest index
- **Water for transpiration** 430 mm
 - @ 5 g DM litre⁻¹
- **Fertiliser N *current technology*** 430 kg/ha
 - 11.5% grain protein (feed wheat)
 - 60% fertiliser N recovery



Rooting for 15 t/ha wheat



■ Summer crop water demand

- Minimum in summer for 15 t/ha grain 430 mm
- Losses ... soil evaporation 20 mm

■ Summer shortfall

- Average rain 220 mm
- Extra requirement from soil 230 mm

■ Soil water storage

- Capacity *per metre* ~180 mm
- Current water capture norm ... ? 170 mm
 - = 99% roots reaching ~1.2 metres
- New requirement 230 mm
 - = 99% roots need to reach 1.8 m .. **0.6 m extra**

■ Alternatives:

- Irrigation .. or .. GO WEST !

Soil compaction



- Soil compaction from heavier machinery
 - Increasing penetrometer resistance from 1 to 3 MPa reduced growth by 5 t/ha
- Restricted rooting
 - Reduced water uptake
 - Reduced nutrient uptake efficiency
- Water logging
 - 44-58 days water logging overwinter reduced yield by 20-24%



High yields need large nutrient supplies

■ Wheat Nitrogen requirements

- Crop N demand 23 kg/tonne grain
- Crop N demand @ 15 t/ha grain = 340 kg/ha
- Normal soil N supply – 80 kg/ha
- Crop N from fertiliser = 260 kg/ha
- **Fertiliser N requirement at ~60% N recovery = 430 kg/ha**
- **Current N fertiliser rate = 190 kg/ha**

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■ Phosphorus requirements

- Crop P demand .. grain *as P₂O₅* 7.8 kg/tonne grain
- Chaff, straw & stubble P 1.3 kg/tonne grain
- Crop P demand when yielding 15 t/ha grain = 137 kg/ha
- Fertiliser P₂O₅ to maintain soil P (straw incorp.) = 117 kg/ha
- **Current P₂O₅ fertiliser rate = 60 kg/ha**

Weeds, disease & pests

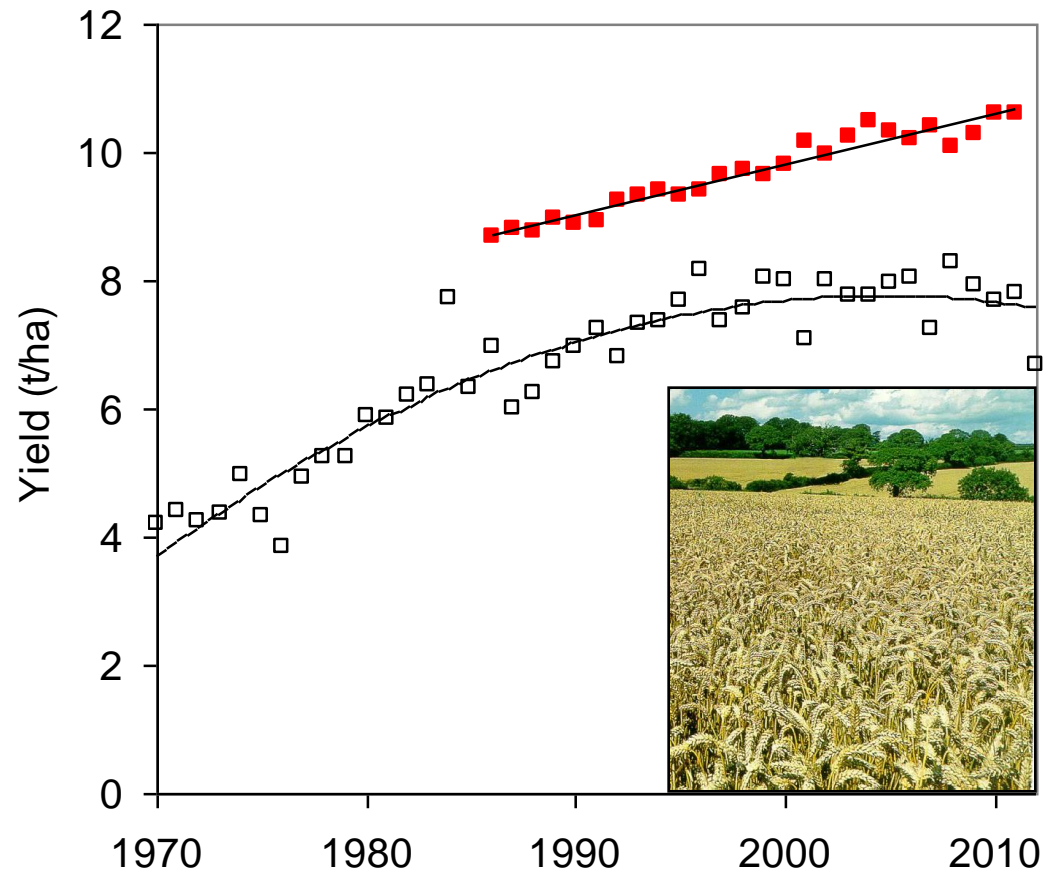
- All
 - Pesticide insensitivity
 - Loss of active substances
- Weeds
 - Predict weed dynamics through rotation & effect of cultural controls
- Diseases
 - Durable genetic resistance
 - Take-all, eyespot, light leaf spot
- Pests
 - Sources of genetic resistance/tolerance



Priority challenges

- Prolong yield forming period
- Increase photosynthetic efficiency
- Improve water capture & use efficiency
- Improve nutrient use efficiency
- Protect against weeds, disease, pests

Solutions: Genetics?



Variety trial yields

Farm yields

Berry *et al.*, 2011
Mackey *et al.*, 2011



Solutions for increasing yield

	Biotechnology & plant breeding	Chemistry	Engineering & IT	Farm systems & management
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Solutions for increasing yield

	Biotechnology & plant breeding	Chemistry	Engineering & IT	Farm systems & management
Prolong seed fill Adapt to warming	Modify day length & temp. responses Frost tolerance	Growth hormones to delay maturity Prolonged nutrition	Machinery for early sowing	Logistics for early sowing
Greater photosynthesis	Enhance rubisco	Prolonged nutrition		

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Water conversion	Greater harvest index High photosynthesis	Fungicides Anti-transpirants		Wind breaks

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Nutrient conversion	Reduce nutrient storage in crops			End-use quality requirement

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Control of pest, weeds, disease	Resistance to & tolerance of pest	Durable pesticides	Monitoring & forecasting	Rotations, crop choice

Farmer / scientist partnerships

- Farmer/Scientist interaction required to identify constraints & solutions
- Much innovation occurs on farms
 - E.g. engineering & farm systems
- Initiatives required to stimulate **interaction, innovation and knowledge exchange**



syngenta

NIAB TAG



Yield Enhancement Network

A combine harvester is shown in a field, with a large grain chute extending from the top right towards the center. The background shows a vast, golden field under a clear sky.

Aims:

- **To identify Arable Innovators**
and
- **Support their innovating**

First year, 2013:

- **Cereal Yield Contest ... open to anyone**
 - Highest Grain Yield
 - Highest % of Potential Yield

Ultimately ...

- **A platform for industry-research synergy**

Summary

- **Climate change** may make high yields harder to achieve
- **Key challenges**
 - Prolong yield forming period & rate of photosynthesis
 - Water: capture more & use efficiently
 - Nutrient use efficiency
 - Protect against weeds, disease, pests
- **Solutions**
 - Genetics, chemistry, engineering, systems
 - Farmers & scientists must interact
- **High yields require innovation**
 - Investment & Risk
 - Foster a more *experimental* culture





Thank you