

Gender assessment

TAAT e-catalog for dev partners

Wheat Cultivation in Dryland through Winter Irrigation

Growing Resilient Wheat, Even in the Hottest Seasons.

Expanded Production of Irrigated Wheat technology, emphases the cultivation of spring wheat varieties and the use of suitable irrigation systems, specific wheat varieties, fertilizers, and pesticides to promote a sustainable and resilient approach to wheat cultivation.





International Center for Agricultural Research in the **Dry Areas (ICARDA)** Zewdie Bishaw





Climate impact



Scaling readiness: idea maturity 7/9; level of use 8/9

Technology from

ProPAS

Commodities

Sustainable Development Goals





Categories

Production, Practices, Water management

Best used with

• Furrow Irrigated Raised Bed Wheat Production >

Tested/adopted in

Where it can be used





Target groups

Problem

- Decreased wheat yields due to exposure to high diurnal temperatures
- The global climate change, leading to heightened risks of yield losses and crop failure.
- Traditional cultivation of wheat during the hot rainy seasons exposes the crop to adverse effects of heat stress.

Solution

- Promote winter production of wheat in African dryland.
- · Develop and implement irrigation systems, including investments in water lifting and drip feed infrastructure,
- Encourage the use of heat-tolerant wheat varieties including fertilizers, and pesticides.

Cost: \$\$\$ 373 USD

Total cost of a winter production using surface irrigation

4 - 6 ton/ha

100,000 - 300,000

Grain yields increased

Open source / open access

Possible area for cultivation expansion

Wheat Cultivation in Dryland through Winter Irrigation https://e-catalogs.taat-africa.org/org/technologies/wheat-cultivation-in-dryland-through-winter-

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