

Wheat Cultivation in Dryland through Winter Irrigation

Growing Resilient Wheat, Even in the Hottest Seasons.

Expanded Production of Irrigated Wheat technology, emphasizes 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.



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This technology is **TAAT1 validated**.
 7•8
 Scaling readiness: idea maturity 7/9; level of use 8/9

Gender assessment 4

Climate impact 6 1

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.

Technology from
ProPAS

Commodities
Wheat

Sustainable Development Goals

Categories
Production, Practices, Water management

Best used with

- [Furrow Irrigated Raised Bed Wheat Production >](#)

Cost: \$\$\$ **373 USD**

Total cost of a winter production using surface irrigation

4 - 6 ton/ha Grain yields increased	100,000 - 300,000 Ha Possible area for cultivation expansion	IP Open source / open access
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Tested/adopted in

■ Tested & adopted
■ Adopted
■ Tested

Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.

Target groups
Farmers



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