



Factors limiting the yield of some field crops and prospects for improvement

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ARVALIS
Institut du végétal

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Climate change and the challenge of yield performance and stability



More and more randomly extreme weather events

Extreme weather events (> décile 8) since the mid 90's in France

Per harvest year of cereals (regions concerned may varie according to the year)

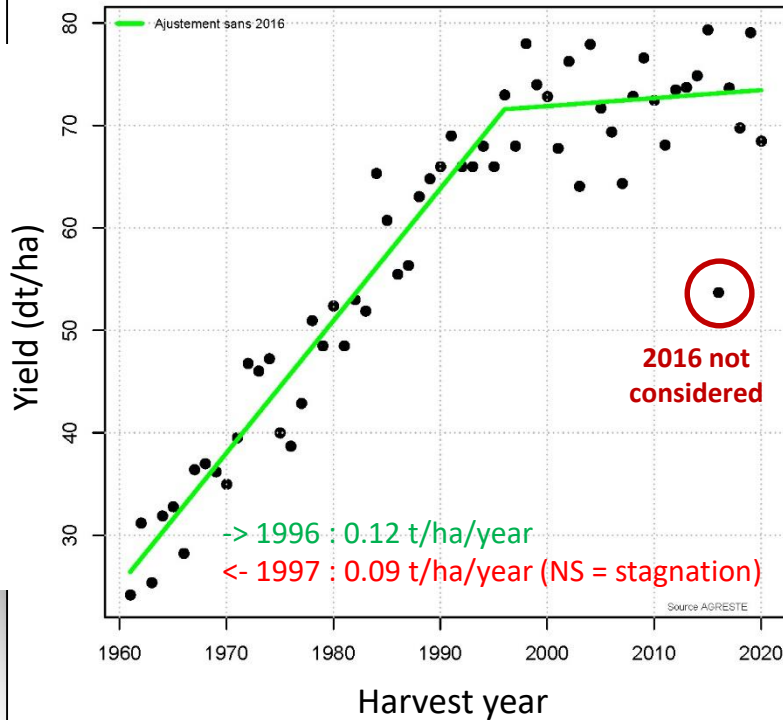
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Water logging in winter				x	x							x					x	x						x	
Drought autumn-winter																						x			
Frost-thaw cycles							x																		
Late frost after a hot winter																x									
N stress at stem elongation	x					x	x			x	x				x			x	x		x				
Water logging end of growth cycle	x										x	x									x				
Heat stress during grain filling									x	x												x		x	x
Abiotic stress meiosis / flowering (rain, low temp, lack of rad.)											x	x									x				



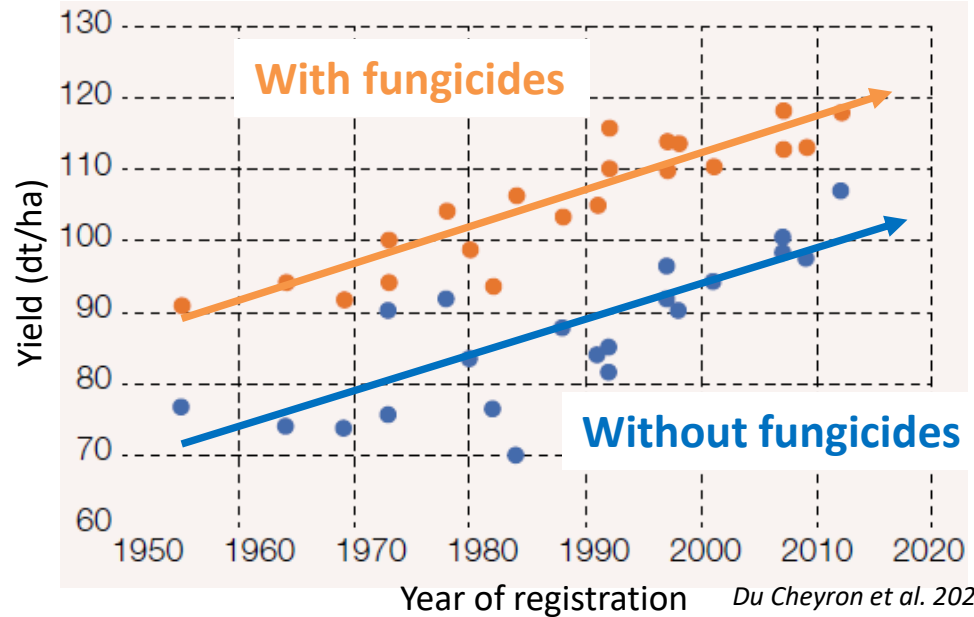
Impact on yield

✓ Adverse climate events mask the genetic progress

Mean yield for bread wheat in France

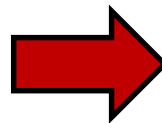


Genetic progress in bread wheat



Why ? -> Brisson et al. 2010

- +++ adverse climate events
- + rotation, pest/disease and N input effects
- + ? Soil fertility issues



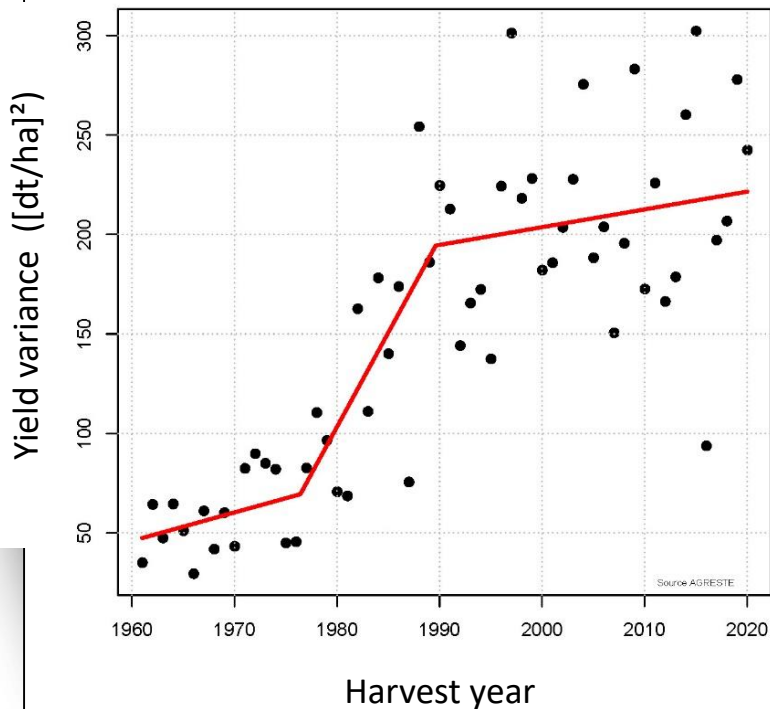
Without constant genetic progress, yield would decrease...



Impact on yield

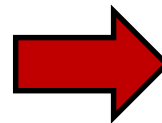
✓ Variability : the challenge of stability!

Inter-region variance of bread wheat yield in France



- -> **1976** : stable and low variance → **stable climate, genetic progress implementation**
- **From 1977 to 1989** : variance significantly increases → **regions express their yield potential diversity**
- <- **1990**: stable and high variance → **geographical diversity regarding the climate**

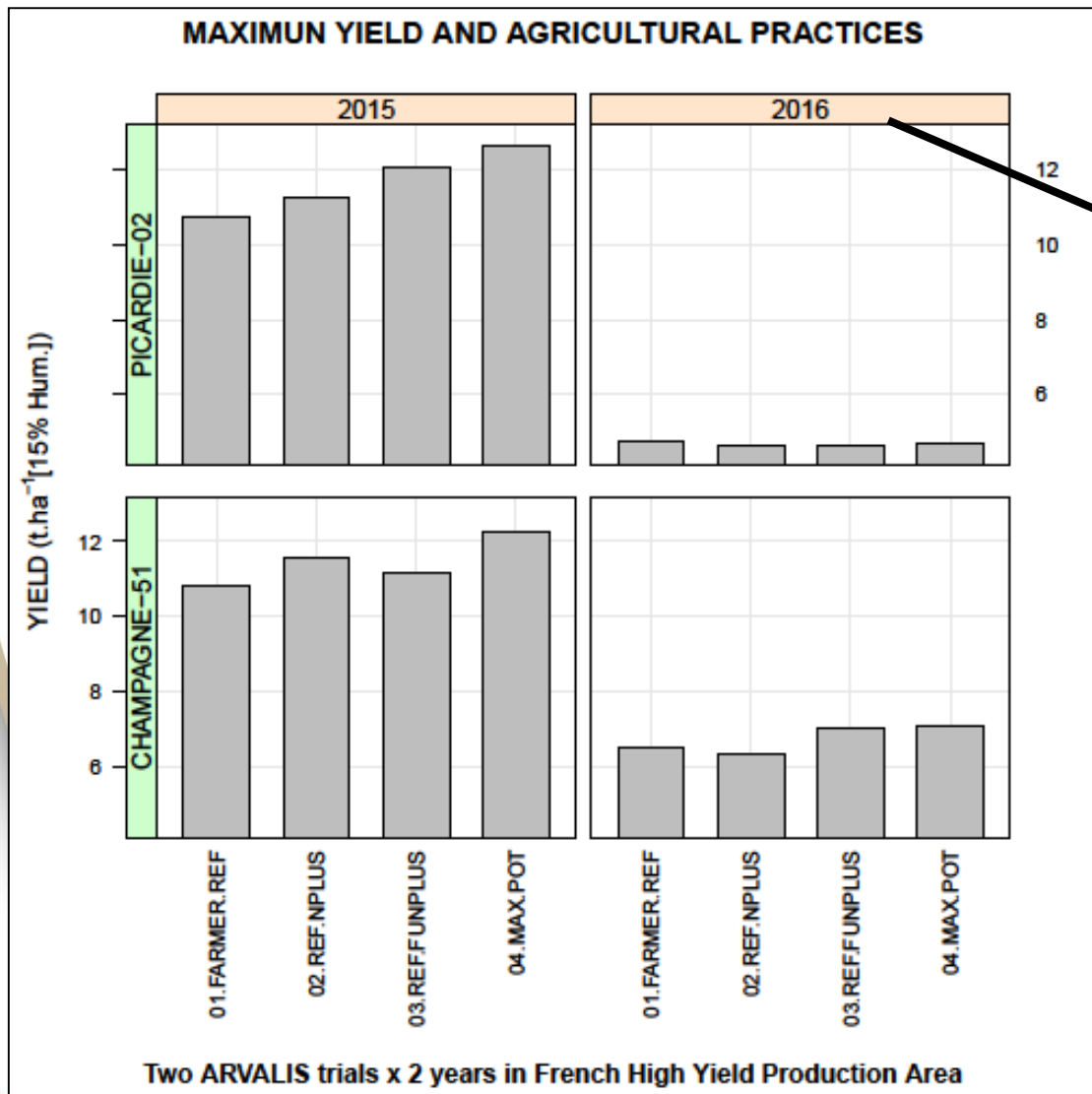
Commentary : P. Gate (Arvalis) from P. Bertuzzi (INRAE AGROCLIM)
Update 2020 : Arvalis



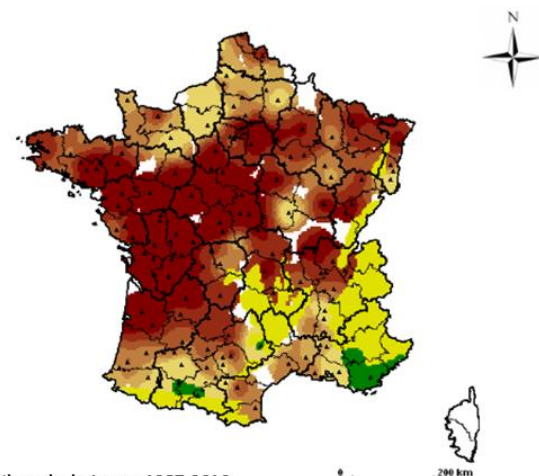
Beside high yield, stability is also strategic for farmers and the downstream value chain



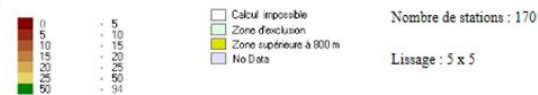
High yields, agricultural practices and climatic trap...



Probability to obtain a cumulative radiation under 2016 level during wheat grain filling



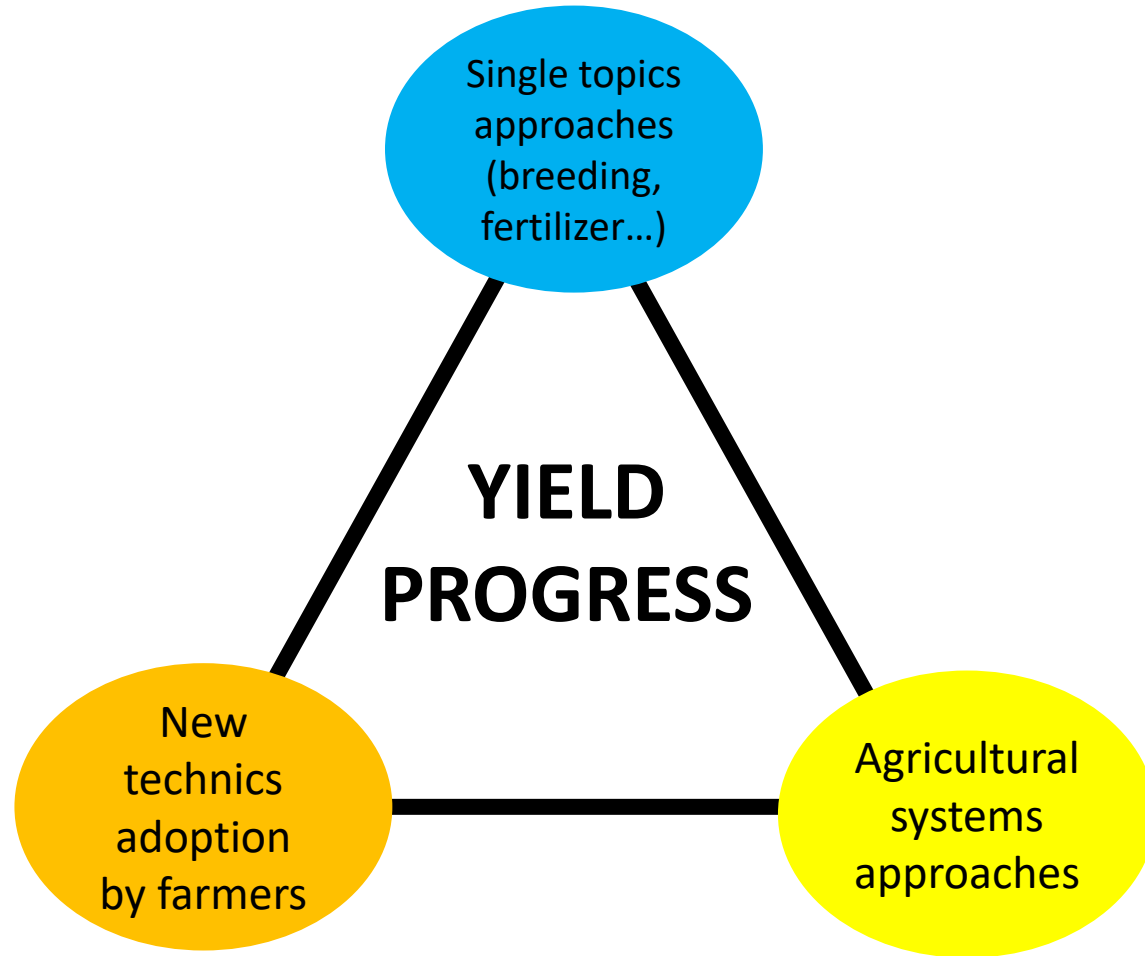
Probability (%) – calculation on 1987-2016 period



Source of data : Météo-France/ARVALIS/INRA/TI/SRPV
Calculation and mapping : ARVALIS



Wheat yield progress : build a multivariate response





Considering the agricultural practices and context to target the right traits to select



Example of RUE in wheat

Yield building in brief

Radiation

X

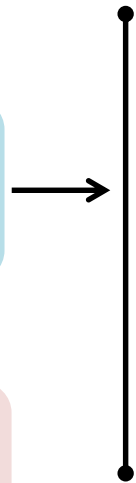
Foliar interception

X

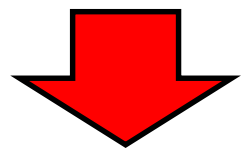
Conversion to biomass

X

Harvest Index



Radiation Use Efficiency



Trade-off and compromises regarding the escape strategies for biotic and abiotic stresses

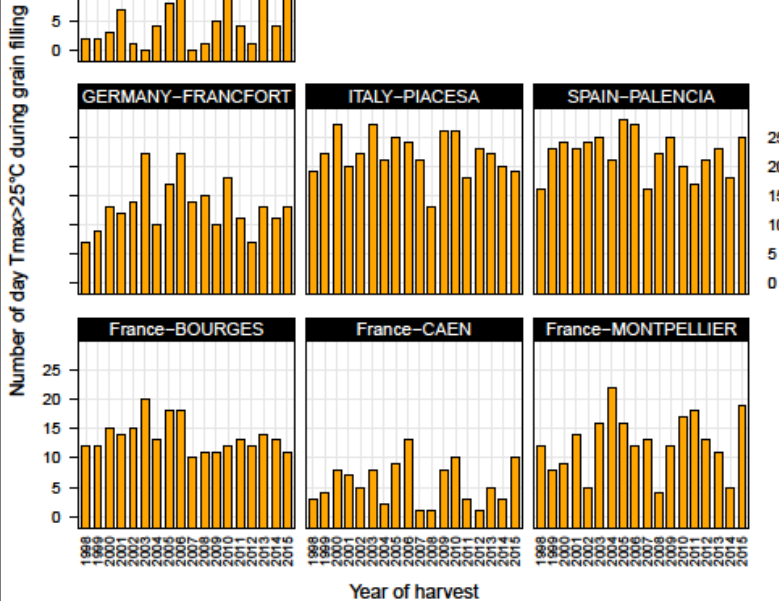
Multi-stress avoidance strategies

Modèle CHN
ARVALIS - Institut du végétal

Growth stages simulation from CHN model
Genotype = PREMIO
Sowing date = oct. 28th
Meteo data = METEO-France and JRC Mars project for UE

Example on
winter cereals

Number of days with temp max. > 25°C during grain filling (flowering-maturity) in France compared to other UE countries

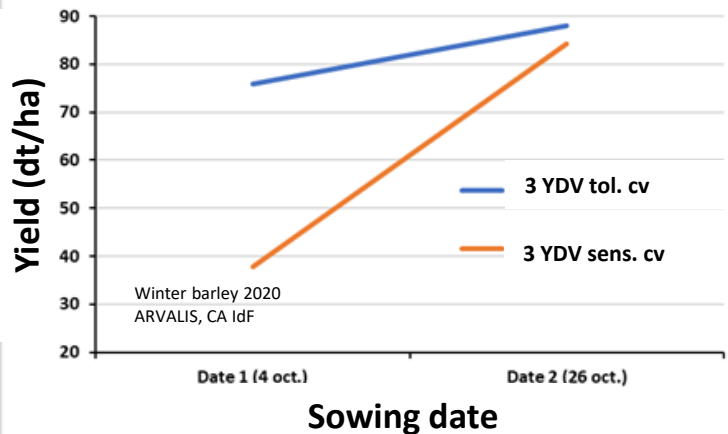


Abiotic escape strategy -> Tendencies to choose earlier cultivars

Multi-escape strategies = Potential negative trade-off on the total length of the growth cycle

-> need to work on RUE

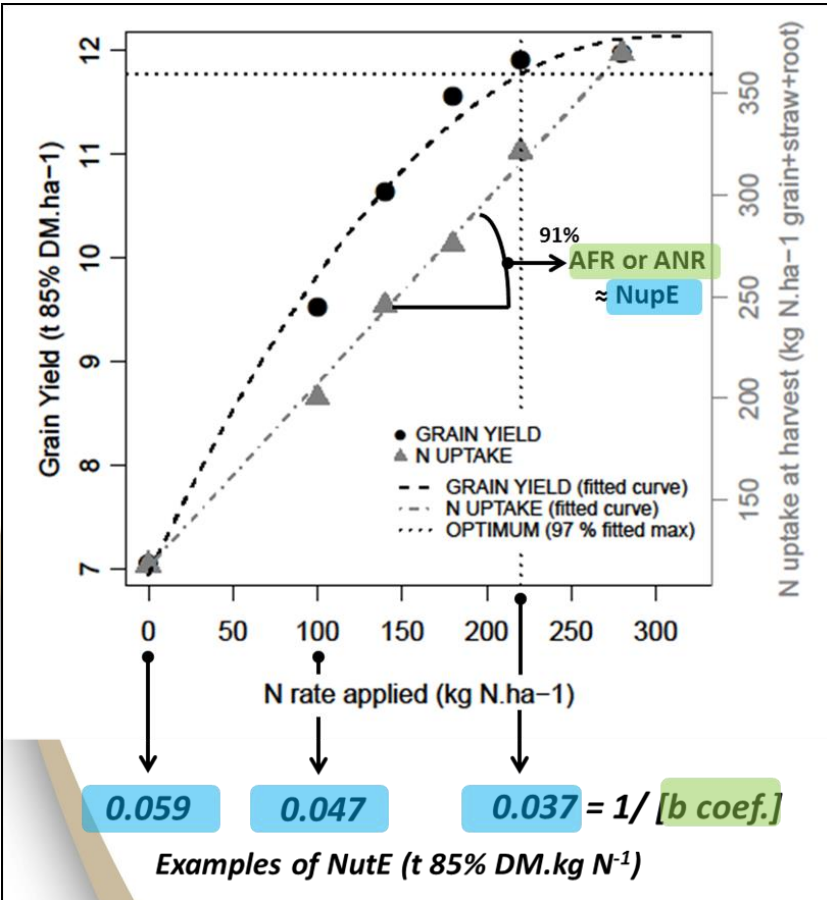
-> need to progress on tolerance/avoidance



Biotic escape strategy -> Tendencies to delay the sowing date



Example of NUE



$$NUE = \frac{\text{Grain Yield}}{\text{Available N (soil + fertiliser)}}$$

Moll et al., 1982

$$NUE = NupE \times NutE$$

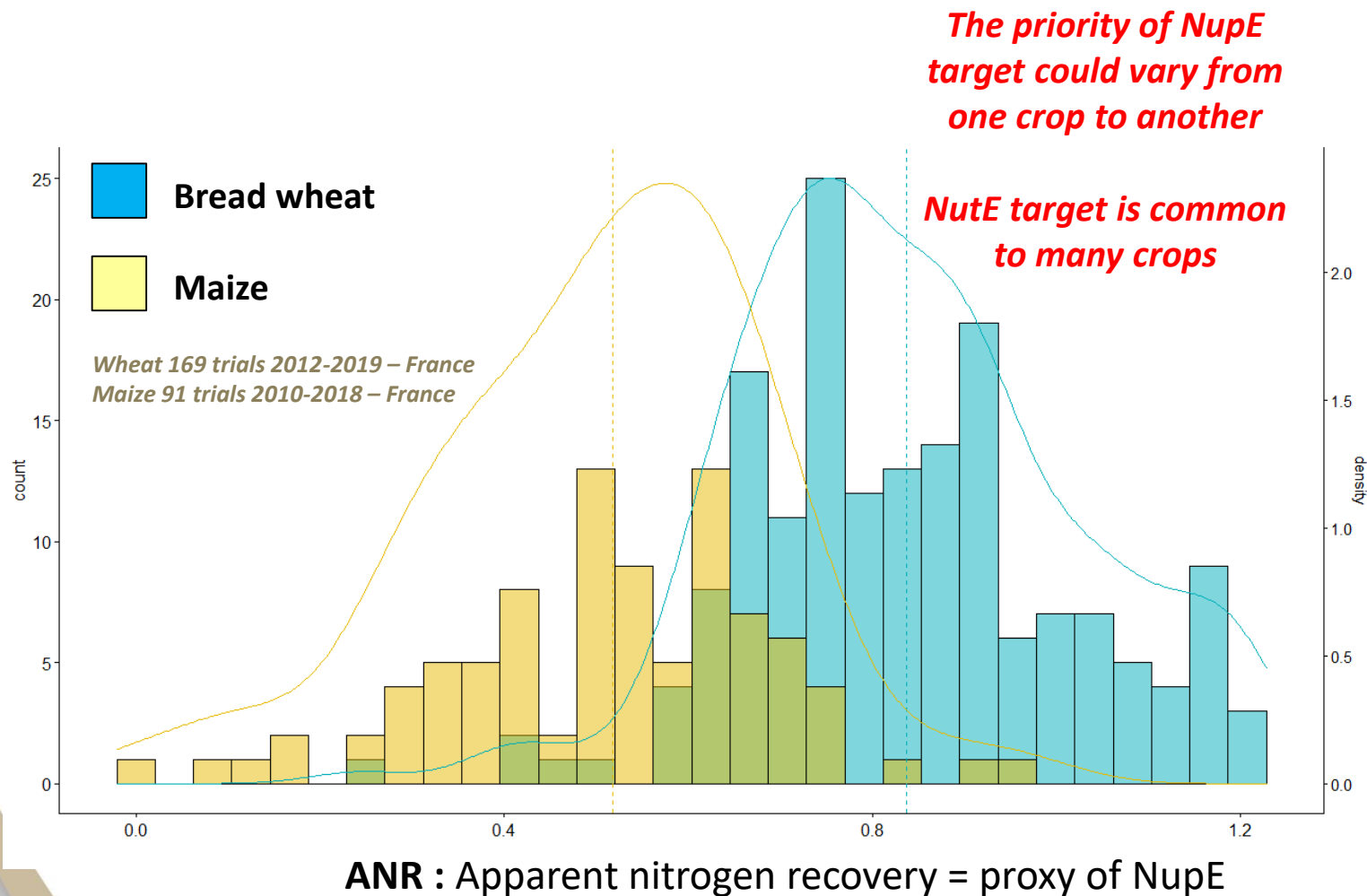
Moll et al., 1982; Hirel et al., 2007; Sylvester-Bradley and Kindred 2009

$$N \text{ uptake Efficiency} = \frac{N \text{ uptake}}{\text{Available N (soil + fertiliser)}}$$

$$N \text{ utilization Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Grain Yield}}{N \text{ uptake}}$$



Precisely evaluating the agronomic situation to define the target





ANR is firstly impacted by climate and agricultural practices

$$\text{ANR} = f(\text{GR}, \text{CR}, \text{FT})$$

GR : Growth Rate at application time
CR : Cumulative Rain after application
FT : Fertilizer Type

Collin 2012

Related to crop need
and fertilizer application
strategies

Related to fertilizer
solubilization in soil
water

Mainly related to
susceptibility regarding
ammonia volatilization



ANR and climate

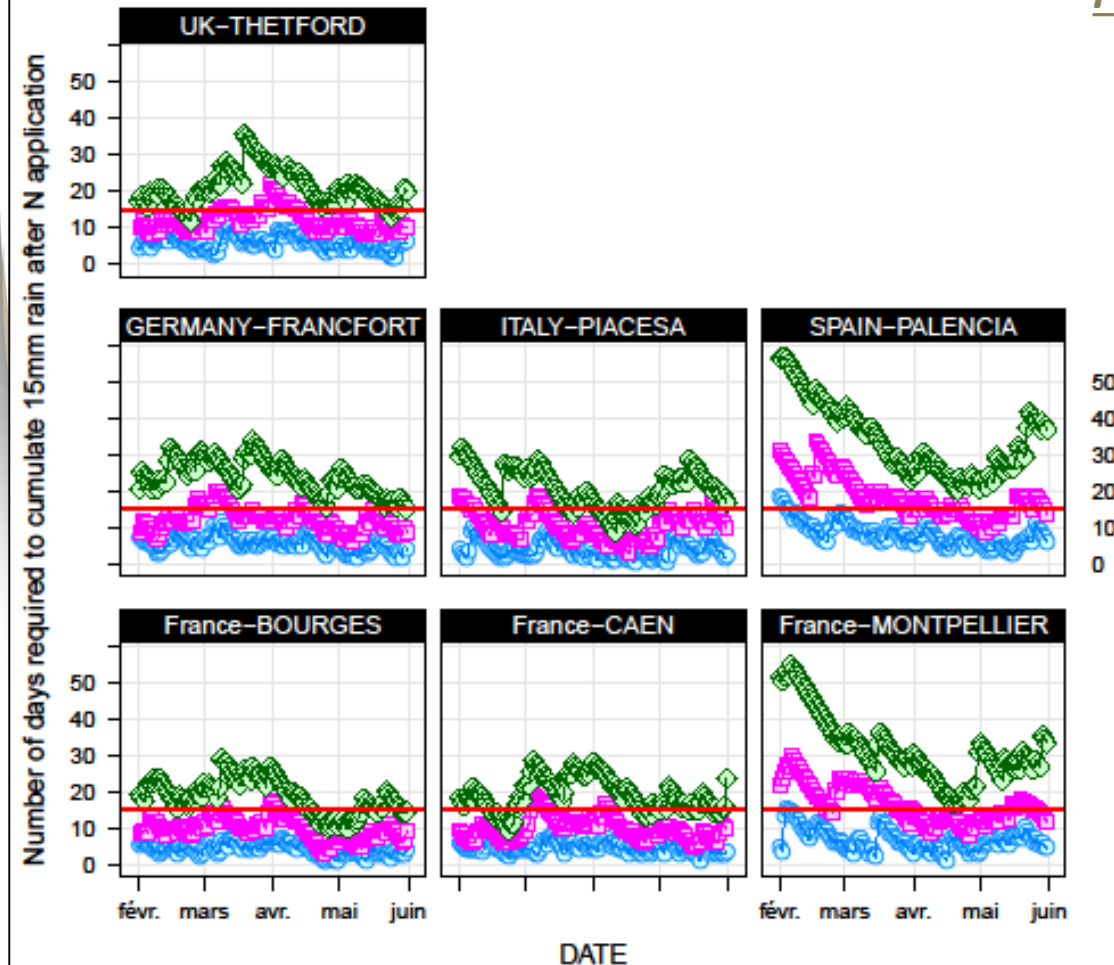
Days suitable for N application considering rain events after application

Centile 20 (wet year) ○ Median □ Centile 80 (dry year) ◇

France compared to other UE countries

Remark:

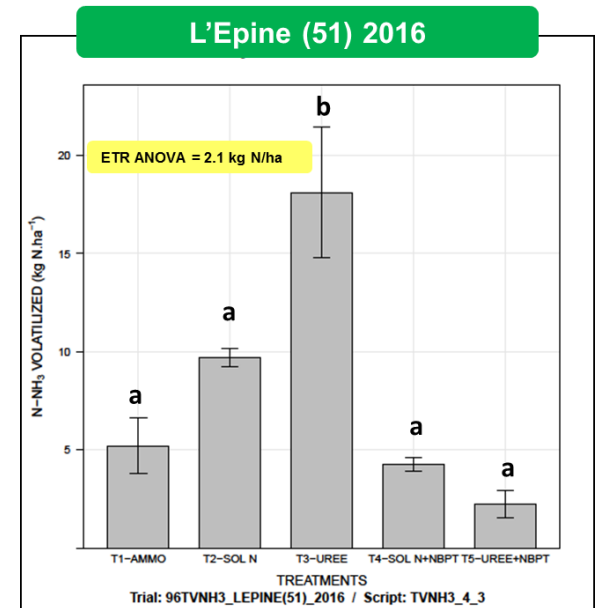
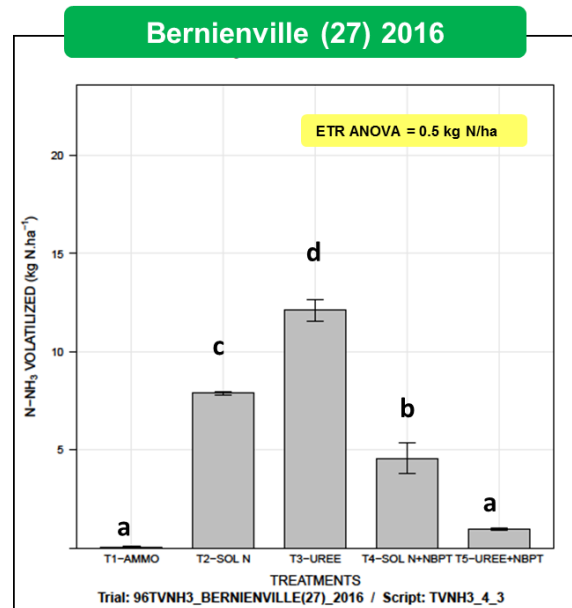
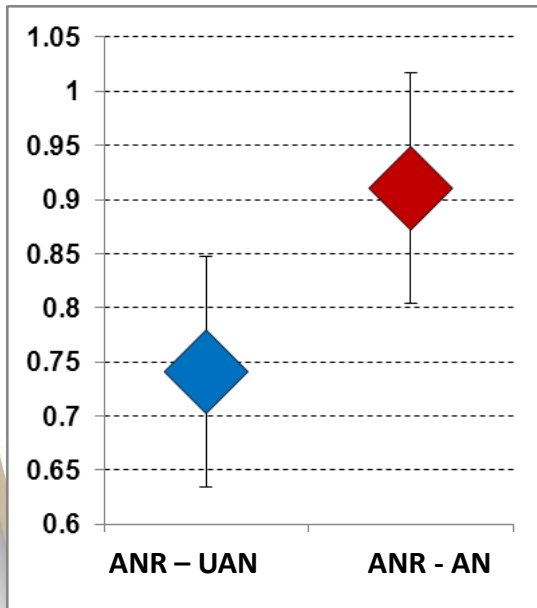
Irrigation can change the rules allowing good N uptake if made just after N application.



Sources : Météo-France (France) and MARS JRC Project (other countries)



ANR and fertilizer type



Flux analysis method : INRA-ECOSYS/ARVALIS

First results of ADEME EVAMIN project

SOL N + NBPT = UAN + Agrotain from Koch Fertilizer Products
 UREE+NBPT = NEXEN from Koch Fertilizer Products
 Letters = HG Tuckey tests

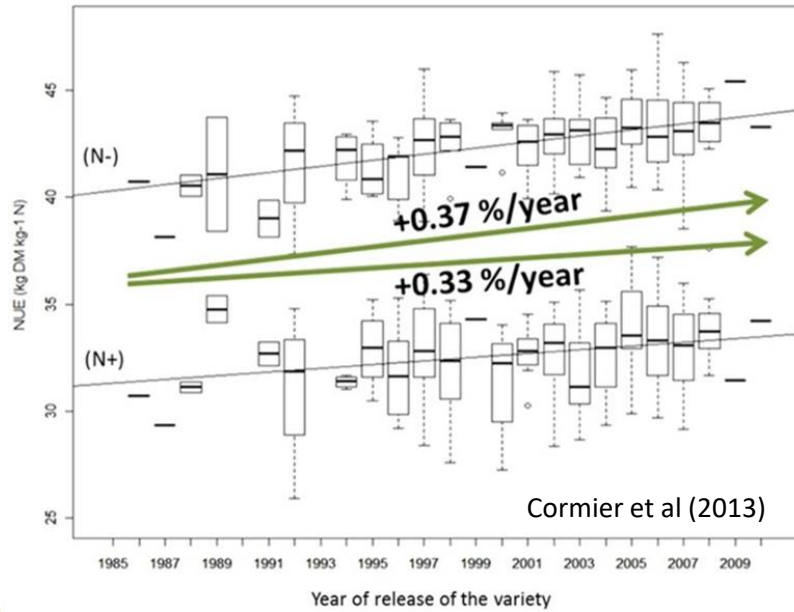


15 ARVALIS trials 2004-2005
 (N application at Z30)

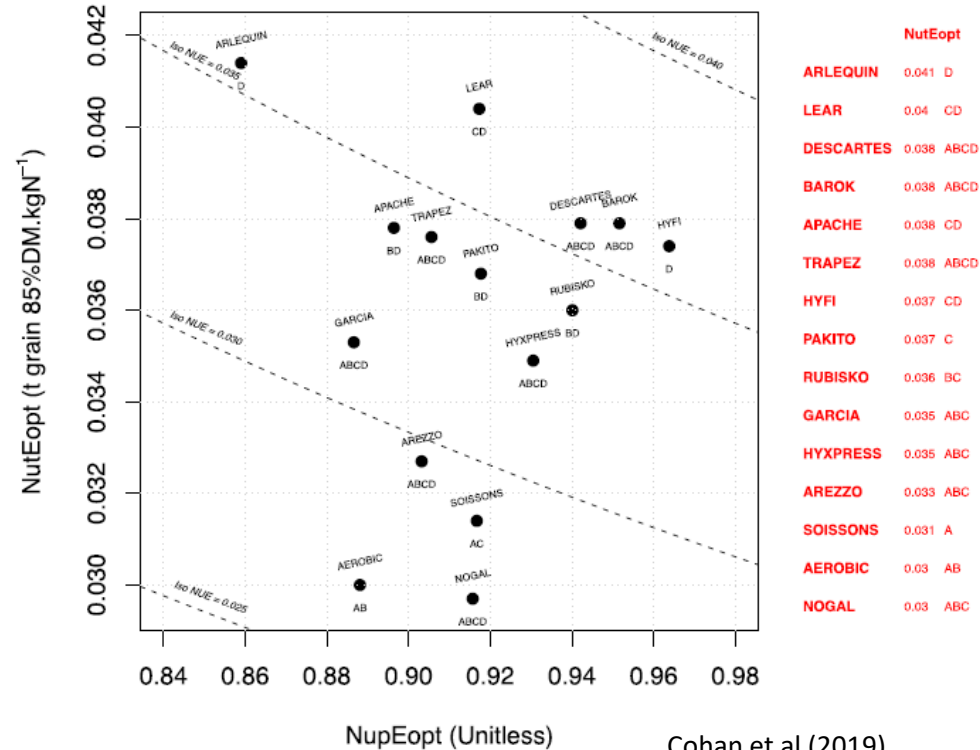


Genetic and NUE components

Example on winter wheat



Genotype	NupEopt
ARLEQUIN	0.859
GARCIA	0.887
AEROBIC	0.888
APACHE	0.896
AREZZO	0.903
TRAPEZ	0.906
NOGAL	0.916
SOISSONS	0.917
LEAR	0.917
PAKITO	0.918
HYXPRESS	0.93
RUBISKO	0.94
DESCARTES	0.942
BAROK	0.952
HYFI	0.964



Heritability and variance components (N+)

Trait	h ²	G	G × E	G × N
Uptake	0.00	10% ns.	77% ***	13% ns.
Utilisation	0.79	63% ***	30% ***	7% ***
NUE	0.80	69% ***	26% ***	5% *



Wrap-up

- ❖ Agro-climatic constraints are evolving according to climate changes
- ❖ Farms must face both trend evolutions of climatic parameters (Temperature, CO₂ ...) and the rise of the randomly occurrence of extreme weather events -> stability is a major target (G x E x M interactions)
- ❖ Genetic is one of the major levers to face the yield challenges but the adaptation strategies must also consider the interaction with agricultural practices
- ❖ For each agricultural situation, the priorities and trade-offs between genetic and agricultural practices improvement (and their interaction) must be assessed to prioritize the R&D projects.



Thank you for your attention