

# Wheat production in Switzerland under climatic and nitrogen-fertilizer restrictions

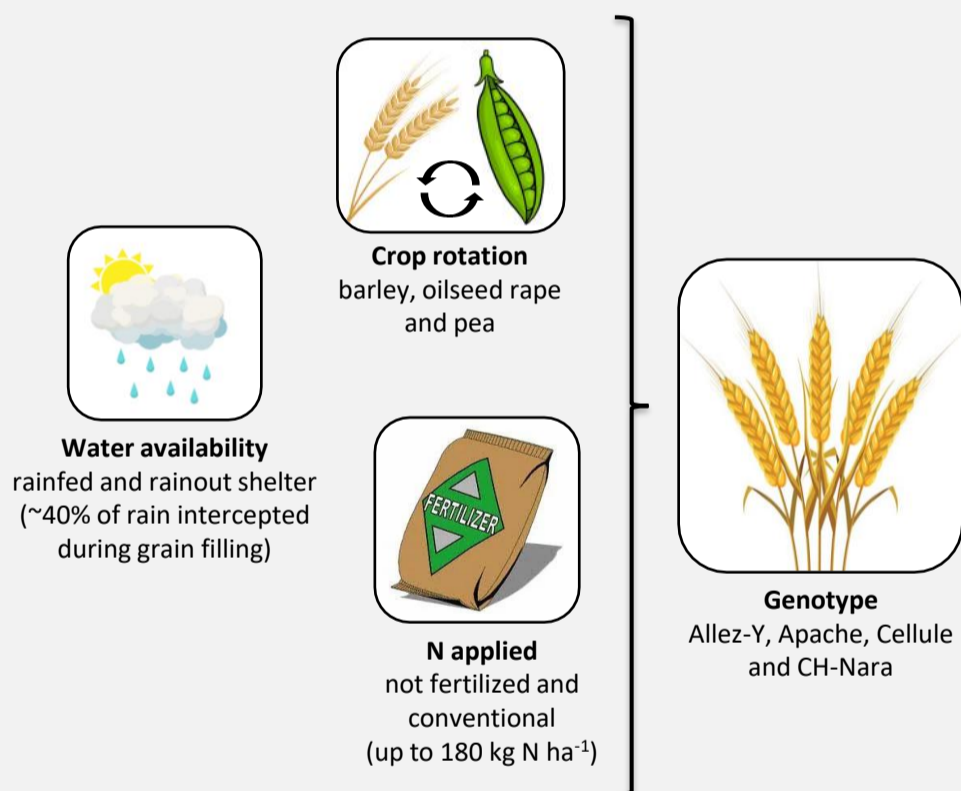
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## 1 Motivation & Method

**Motivation:** help wheat production face major challenges, particularly increased rainfall variability and reduced use of nitrogen (N) fertilizer.

**Objective:** quantify the effect of crop management practices and traits on grain yield of winter wheat.

**Methods:** seasons 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21



The experimental design was strip-split-plot with three replicates. Soil sampling was done in February to assess soil mineral N availability and adjust N fertilization dose. Significant effects were identified by analyses of variance.

## 2 Main results

Genotype was the factor with the highest impact on grain yields, while the rainout shelter had no effect on it or on yield components. Differences between N treatments occurred mostly in 2021.

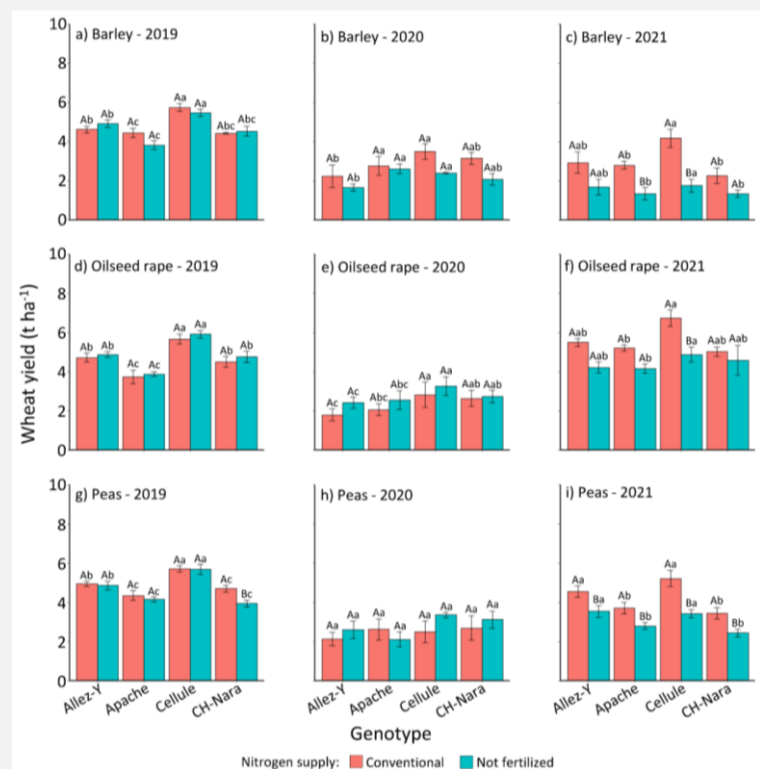


Figure 1. Mean grain yields and standard error of winter wheat genotypes by year, pre-crop and nitrogen treatments. (Means with the same letter within nitrogen treatments (uppercase) or genotypes (lowercase) are not significantly different at p<0.05).

## 3 Conclusion

The rainout shelters intercepted around 40% of the rain, but further investigation on crop demand and precipitation is needed to draw conclusions. Experiments considering greater drought and different stages of wheat development are essential.

## 4 Contribution to Sustainable Food Systems



Promote sustainable agriculture



Analysis of climate change impacts

