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Agro-Ecological Zoning and Yield Gap Assessment of Wheat in Iran

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Abstract

The increasing global demand for food requires a sustainable intensification of crop production also in low-yielding areas. To improve crop production there is a need to estimate spatially explicit yield gaps (Y_g), i.e., the difference between potential yield (Y_p) and actual yield (Y_a). Quantifying Y_p and Y_g is essential for prioritising research and formulating food security policies. A bottom-up approach was followed to estimate Y_p and Y_g , in which these parameters were first estimated for specific locations in wheat producing areas and subsequently up-scaled to country level based on spatial distribution of crop area and climate zones. The analysis was based on data from 28 weather stations within 11 key agro-climatic zones covering 65 % of the total harvested area of irrigated wheat in Iran. The CERES-Wheat model was used to estimate Y_p at each selected location based on long-term weather data (1998–2013) and management practices. Temporal and spatial analysis showed that the actual wheat yield varied between 1.0 and 6.2 Mg ha⁻¹, while the yield gap variation was between 1.4 and 5.9 Mg ha⁻¹ and decreased with the increase of actual yields ($r = -0.59$). The national weighted average of Y_a was 3.4 Mg ha⁻¹ and Y_g was 3.8 Mg ha⁻¹ ($Y_a/Y_p = 47\%$). Furthermore, Y_p and yield gaps varied considerably among different regions due to water availability, climate, and management practices. Using 80 % of the Y_p as an exploitable level, the average actual wheat yield could be increased by 2.3 t ha⁻¹ or 68 %. Our findings highlight the potential for improving the wheat yield in Iran and regional advantages for wheat production.

Keywords: Attainable yield, crop model, food security, wheat, yield gap