

Winter wheat-pea mixtures as research system

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- Wheat-pea mixtures increase nitrogen efficiency of wheat and reduce lodging of pea
- Plant plasticity: influence on yield of species in mixtures (Wu et al. 2017).

Research questions: plant plasticity

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What is the degree of wheat plasticity in mixed v.s. pure stands?
Is there genetic variation in plasticity to select and breed cultivars for species mixtures?



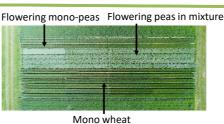
Increased shading in lower canopy areas, on-farm research field 2019

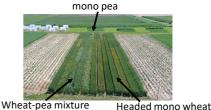
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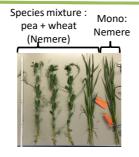
Methods

- Split plot design (+/-peas), four replicates, five wheat varieties, one pea variety.
- Measurements (Wheat): 20 plants per plot, plant length, flag leaf length/breath, F-1 length/breath
- Analysis: linear mixed effect models



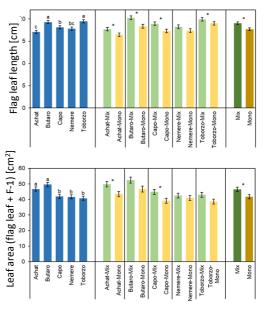


Results



Species mixture: Mono: pea + wheat Achat (Achat)





Discussion and conclusions for research and breeding

- Clear impact of mixtures on wheat growth: increased growth habitus
- Possible explanations:
 - Shade avoidance syndrome (increased stem/internode length, decreased stem diameter) induced by reduced red/far-red light ratio caused by neighbouring plants (Franklin 2008).
 Increased nitrogen availability in species mixture per wheat plant
- Different reactions of genotypes indicates genetic variability in plasticity for breeding
- Next steps: how do the varieties actually perform (yield, health, quality)



Literature

Franklin, Keara A. "Shade avoidance". New Phytologist 179, Nr. 4 (2008): 930–944.

WU et al.. "Shade adaptive response and yield analysis of different soybean genotypes in relay intercropping systems". Journal of integrative agriculture 16, Nr. 6 (2017): 1331–1340.

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