

ABSTRACT

Global climate uncertainty will alter thermal regimes of the Earth's major cereal grain production regions. Therefore, a need exists to elucidate thermal tolerant mechanisms in cereal grain crops and parameterize genetic controls available for adaptation. Semi-arid desert regions experience some of the widest temperature ranges. Therefore, intra- and interannual variations in ambient temperature provide a cost effective means to obtain a robust dataset across multiple cereal grain crops simultaneously. To refine crop model thermal response curves at higher temperatures, we intend to stagger our wheat planting dates, from the normal cropping season in December, to be in closer intervals during the April-May time frame. Experimental artifacts, such as soil physical properties, precipitation, solar radiation, photoperiod, and vapor pressure deficit, are unavoidable, and may complicate interpretation of thermal responses. Nevertheless, our use of day-neutral cultivars without any vernalization requirement will minimize photoperiod effects and ensure floral induction regardless of planting date. Our objectives are: (1) determine cereal grain crop responses to a wide range of air temperature via planting date; (2) quantify crop growth; (3) evaluate and refine thermal response on crop growth and development; (4) validate crop growth models with regard to thermal dependent processes believed to be mediated through canopy energy balance. Our materials of study include: Wheat (Tritium aestivum L.); Durum Wheat (T. durum L.); Barley (Hordeum vulgare L.); and Triticale (x*TriticumSecale*) WheatxRye. Overall, four cereal grain crops, over eight planting dates (four of which will be replicated to determine intraannual variability), totaling four replications, over two years (inter-annual variability), will provide 384 differently treated crop responses across an air temperature ranging from -2 to 42°C. These data will be assembled and formatted in accordance with ICASA Version 2.0 standards and will be distributed to the AgMIP-wheat team for model improvement and validation as deemed appropriate.

HYPOTHESES

. Thermal response will be similar among cereal grain crops, nevertheless species and cultivar specific parameterization will be required to accurately depict any differences in thermal response.

. Plant organ temperature, rather than air temperature, will provide the most accurate depiction of thermal response to Genotype x Environment x Management interactions.

. Deleterious effects of thermal stress on cereal grain crops will occur at acute thermal regimes that will be dependent on growth stage when thermal stress occurs.

Le Le Ne Ne

T₂ T₁

 W1
 W1
 V1
 V2
 V1

 X5
 X1
 X1
 S3
 S1
 S1

3 U2 U1

Triticale Wheat Triticale Wheat Triticale Wheat Triticale Wheat

Soft White Spring Wheat Soft White Spring Wheat Hard White Spring Wheat Hard Red Spring Wheat

6-row spring feed Barley 6-row spring feed Barley

Triticum aestivum L. Triticum aestivum L.

Hordeum vulgare L. Hordeum vulgare L.

2015 TRACE Greenhouse Cultivar Tria GH 714 Layout v06 08/21/15

K3 K2 K (J₃) (J₂) (

is G2 G1 F1 F2 |

 C1
 C1
 C1
 B1
 B1
 D1

 D1
 D2
 D1
 A1
 A1
 D1

Ha Ha Ha Ea Ea Ea

