

KONFERENCE OM TOPUDBYTTER I KORN OG RAPS

STØTTET AF

Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug

SEGES inviterer til konference om udbytter, hvor en række udenlandske og danske eksperter præsenterer den nyeste viden og ideer til, hvordan vi får maksimalt udbytte af planteavlen. Det foregår den 30. november 2016 på Hindsgavl Slot ved Middelfart.

På konferencen vil en række indlægsholdere fra ind- og udland give deres bud på det udbyttømæssige potentiale i nordeuropæisk planteavl, samt hvordan potentialet kan udnyttes bedre end i dag. Fokus er på vinterhvede, men andre afgrøder, herunder vinterraps bliver også berørt.

Europæisk planteavl oplevede en kraftig fremgang i kornudbytterne, fra 50-erne og helt op til midten af 90-erne. Herefter er udbyttefremgangen imidlertid stagneret, og det gælder i særlig grad for hvede. Stagnationen har været meget tydelig i Danmark, det skyldes de reducerede kvælstofnormer der blev indført fra midten af 90-erne og gradvist strammet i årene derefter. De stagnerende hvedeudbytter er således ikke alene løst med muligheden for at gøde til økonomisk optimum, der skal yderligere tiltag til for at sikre en produktivitetsfremgang på lidt længere sigt.

På grund af de mange udenlandske indlægsholdere og ønsket om en interessant debat med et internationalt perspektiv, holdes konferencen på engelsk.

Fakta



Tid: 30. november 2016

Sted: Hindsgavl Slot, Hindsgavl Alle 7, 5500 Middelfart, Denmark. www.hindsgavl.dk

Deltagergebyr: 500 kr. der dækker deltagelse, formiddagskaffe, frokost og eftermiddagskaffe.

Tilmelding. Tilmelding dig på www.tilmeld.dk/topudbytter senest den 23. november.

Mødeleder: Torben Hansen (formand L&F, Planteproduktion)

Sprog: Hele mødet foregår på engelsk.

Program

9.00-9.50:	Registration and coffee
9.50-10.00:	Welcome and introduction to the day
	<i>Lars Hvidtfeldt (L&F, SEGES)</i>
10.00-10.50:	Yield growth or yield stagnation
	<i>Sylvester Bradley (UK, ADAS)</i>
	Wheat yields have been stagnating in most countries with intensive agriculture. Since 2013, members of the Yield Enhancement Network have been trying to close the gap between current and potential yields. They have grown some record breaking crops, and are now trying to work out the principal causes.
10.50-11.05:	Coffee break
11.05-11.35:	Increased yield in winter oil seed rape in Sweden
	<i>Anneli Kihlstrand (Sveriges Frö- och Oljeväxtodlare)</i>
	Yield in winter oil seed rape tends to vary from year to year. In Sweden in the growing season 2015/16 they have tested 40 different ways to grow winter oil seed rape, the focus has been on maximum yield. This presentation will highlight this year's results and the perspectives for the Swedish production of winter oil seed rape.
11.35-12.05:	Wheat yield progress in Europe – practical examples from France
	<i>Jean Pierre Cohan (Arvalis, France)</i>
	The wheat Initiative was founded in 2011, to coordinate global research in wheat aiming

	at increasing wheat production. How will wheat research impact yield in practice over the coming years?
12.05-12.35:	Three years of trials for increasing yields of winter wheat in Denmark
	<i>Lars Bonde Eriksen (SEGES)</i>
	Twenty years of restrictions on the use of nitrogen fertilizer and a restrictive procedure for approving new pesticides for use in Denmark, have led to a rapid drop in protein content of cereals, and to a stagnation in yields compared to neighboring countries. A series of trials over three years have supplied information on the potential yield and quality of winter wheat, winter oilseed rape and spring barley in Denmark, when crop management is intensified.
12.35-13.30:	Lunch
	During lunch there will be an opportunity for an informal debate with the experts.
13.30-14.00:	Root development, the key to increased yield
	<i>Kristian Thorup-Kristensen (Copenhagen University)</i>
	Root growth is a neglected area in breeding. This is mainly due to the difficulty in selecting for a trait that cannot be easily observed and scored in a field nursery. Roots are an essential part of the plant responsible for the uptake of water and nutrients, and to increase yield in a future with a changing climate, breeding for improved root growth may be essential.
14.00-14.30:	Future yield increase through breeding and genomic selection
	<i>Jeppe Reitan Andersen (Nordic Seed)</i>
	Improved crop management, i.e. control of diseases and weeds and better fertilization practices, together with breeding provided much of the impressive yield progress in the second half of the 20th century. Now it seems future yield progress will rely increasingly on breeding alone. What are the prospects of breeding for increasing yields by utilization new technologies and breeding for new traits?
14.30-15.00:	How to overcome yield limitation caused by pest and diseases
	<i>Prof. Dr. Joseph-Alexander Verreet (Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel)</i>
	There is increasing skepticism in Europe towards the use of pesticides, and crops with GMO traits. Will it be possible to control pest and diseases, so yields are not depressed

	in the future.
15.00-15.15:	Coffee break
15.15-16.00:	Panel discussion
	<i>Chairman: Ivar Ravn (SEGES)</i>
	How do we overcome yield stagnation? What is the next step?
16.00-16.15:	Closing remarks
	<i>Ivar Ravn (SEGES)</i>

Konferencen er en del af projektet "Ny udbyttefremgang", hvor vi undersøger, hvor høje udbytter vi kan opnå i Danmark. Læs mere på [projektets hjemmeside](#).