

Africa RISING in the Ethiopian Highlands

Feeding Your Soil-Nurturing the People

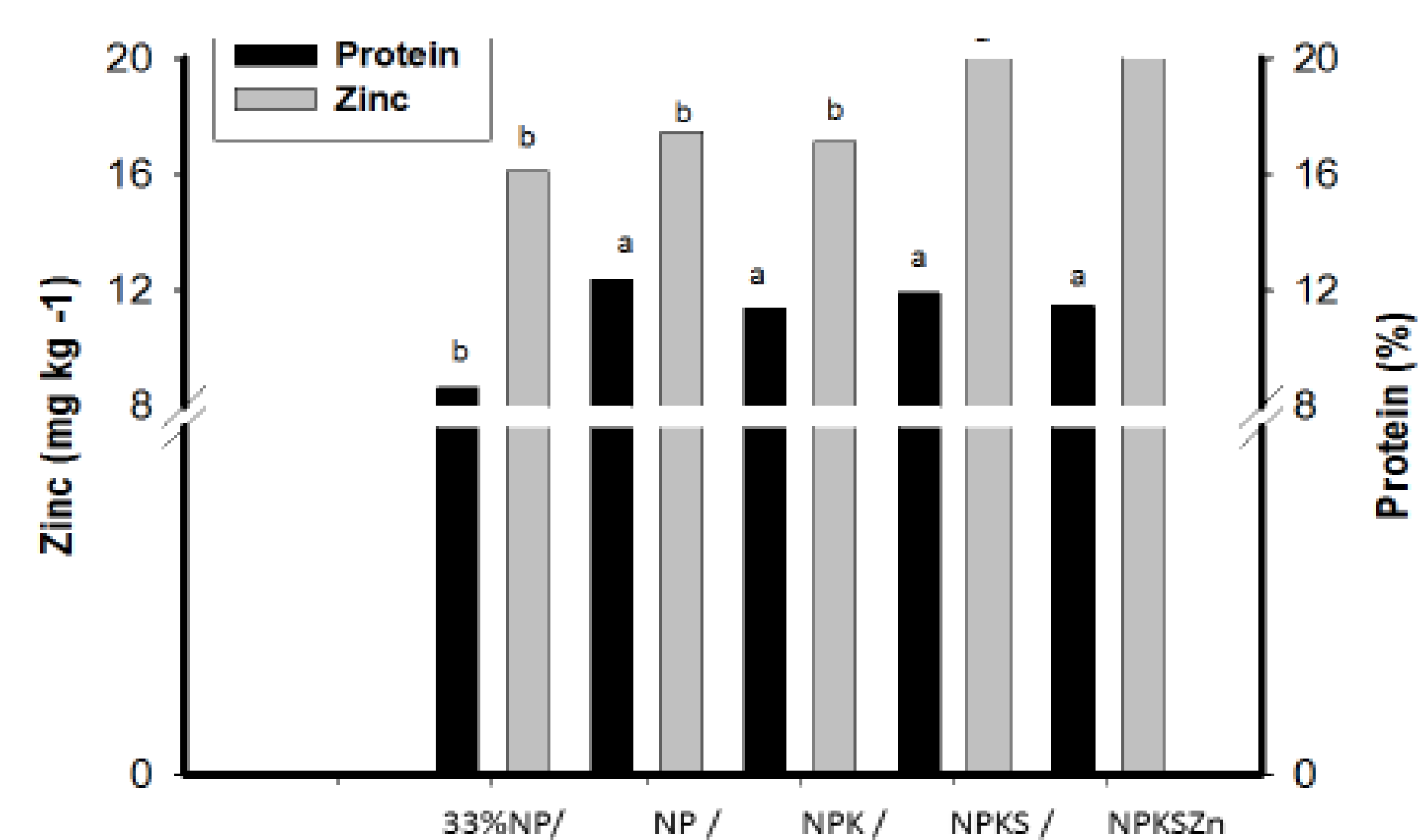
ICRISAT (Tilahun Amede, Tadesse Asrat and Gizachew Legesse), ILRI (Kindu Mekonnen, Addisu Asfaw, Mohammed Ibrahim, Temesgen Alene, Workneh Dubale) and CIAT (Job Kihara, Lulseged Tamene)



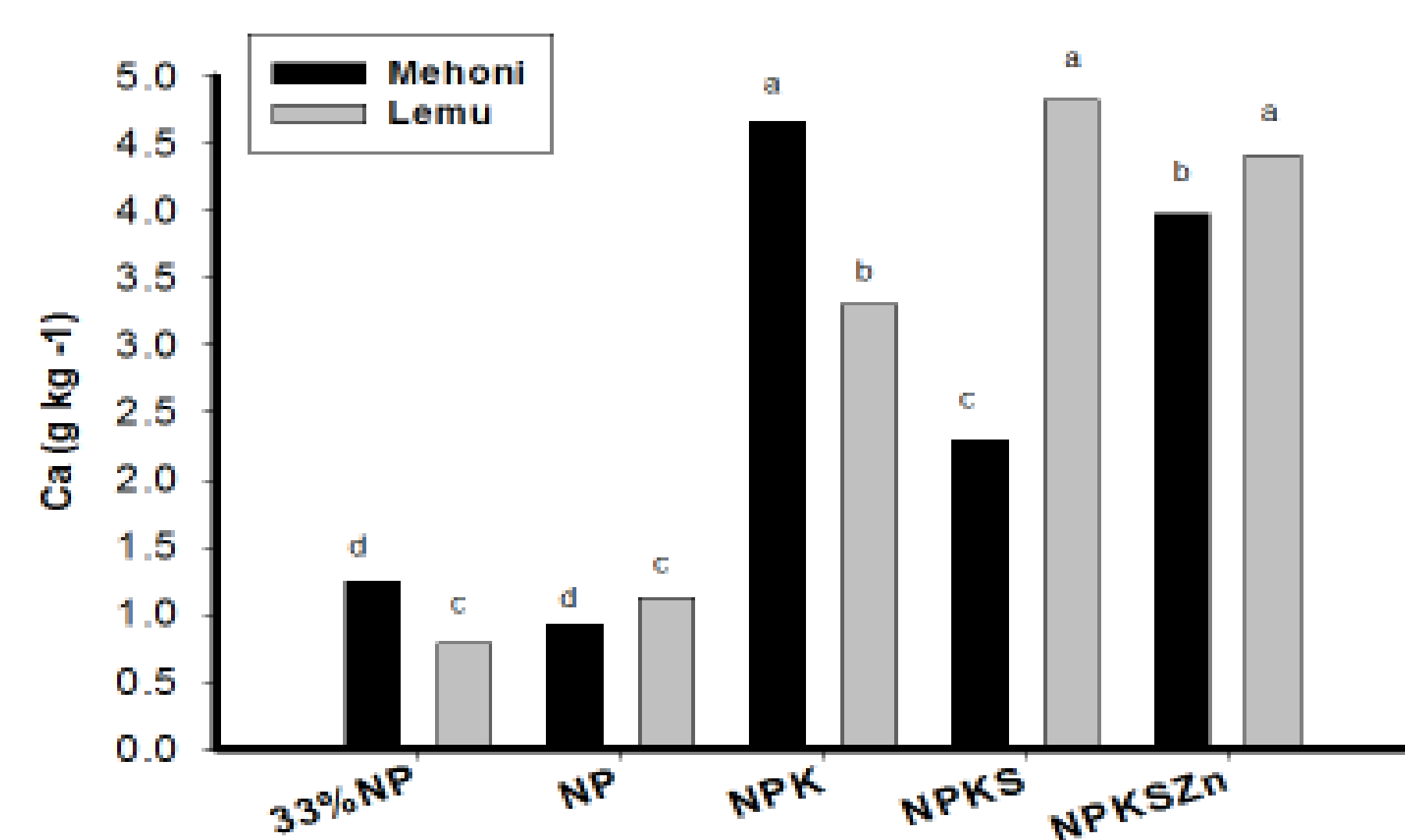
Research Highlights

- Major yield benefits in wheat (50-200%) was obtained from application of higher rates of Nitrogen and Phosphorus fertilizers. Yield benefit of Sulphur and Zinc applications was rarely observed across locations;
- Potassium application significantly increased grain yield only in dry years, like that of 2015
- Increased application of Nitrogen has significant increased protein grain content of wheat compared to Controls. Crops treated with low amount of Nitrogen had significantly lower (about 30%) crude protein content than those supplied with optimum amount of nitrogen.
- Zinc grain content of wheat was significantly ($P < 0.01$) increased (36%) by Zinc application (NPKSZn) compared to control.
- Blending treatments ((NPKSZn) had significantly increased Calcium grain contents; by up to 300% higher than control treatments. Even higher NP rates had doubled calcium content compared to low NP rates.
- The confounding positive effect of blends on Calcium contents could be explained by enhanced robust root systems
- Though applicatiois a high potential to n of K, S and Zn had rarely influenced grain yield there improve product quality and nutrition through application of key soil nutrients

Zinc and Protein as affected by blends, Mehoni



Calcium as affected by blends (confounding effect?)



Core partners



We thank farmers and local partners in Africa RISING sites for their support