



Future wheat

The UK is a world leader in research on sustainable wheat production. Scientists look at ways to make wheat robust, efficient and resilient to diseases, drought, flooding and climate change.

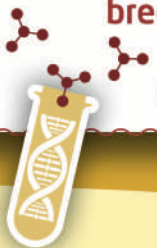
Agronomy =
the science and technology of crops, including plant genetics, plant physiology, meteorology and soil science.

Agronomist =
a crop doctor!



Scientists are working to reduce the devastating impact Septoria fungus has on wheat.

By understanding the genes in the fungus and how some wheat is more resistant, researchers hope to breed varieties that are less susceptible to this damaging disease.



Scientists are developing new types of wheat that is easier to digest and even healthier for us by boosting its fibre, resistant starch and minerals.



Did you know...

20 wheat plants are needed to produce a burger bun



Wheat varieties have changed a lot. Plants now have more grains to increase yields and are shorter with less inedible stem. Scientists continue to analyse wheat seed collections for useful characteristics to cross with modern varieties.

In 1730 Red Lamas wheat was tall, skinny and irregular, 300 years later modern Revelation wheat is shorter, fatter and packed with more wheat

