

Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

Expert Group- Growing Wheat

Wheat, a grain that we eat regularly, is actually a member of the grass family. More than 17,000 years ago, humans gathered wheat seeds from the plants and used them for food. Wheat is believed to have originated in the Tigris and Euphrates river valley, near what is now Iraq. This valley is sometimes referred to as the “Cradle of Civilization”.

The United Nations believes that at least 20% of all calories consumed by humans are from wheat. The complex carbohydrates in grain-based foods provides essential fuel for our bodies. Wheat is used to make white bread, pastries, pasta, and pizza- and has been a very important crop all over the world since the 18th century. It was first introduced to America by the first English colonists, and it quickly became the main cash crop of farmers. Today, wheat is the primary grain used in U.S. grain products- as about three-quarters of all U.S. grain products are made from wheat flour. It is grown in 42 states across the U.S., with Kansas being the biggest wheat producer and North Dakota coming in second.

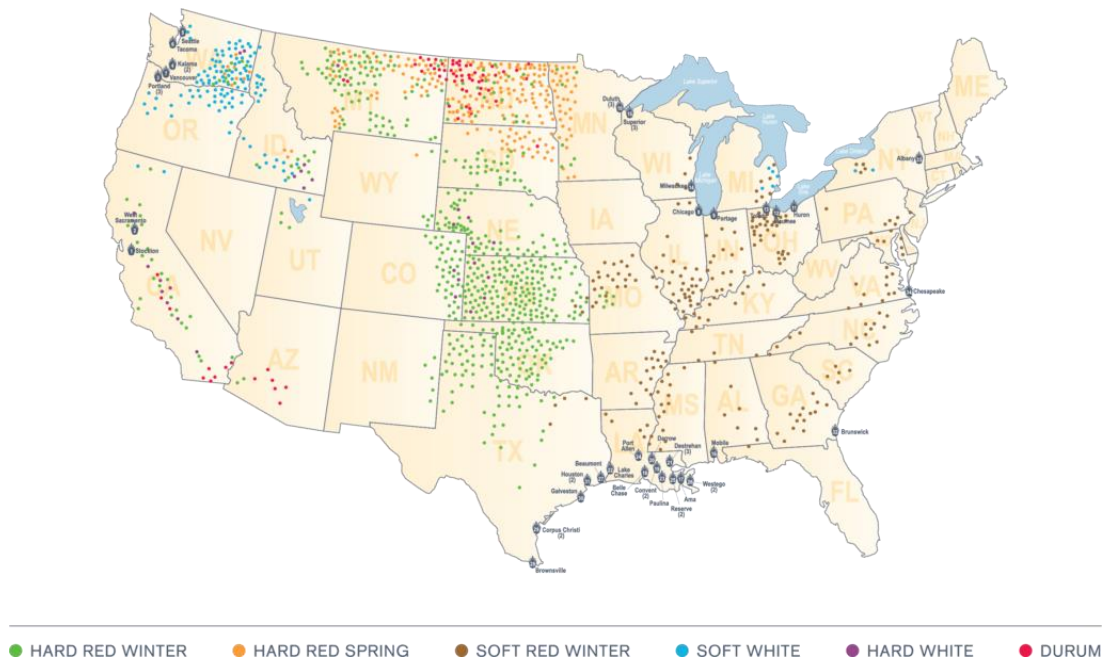


Figure 1: Wheat Grown By Region/ Image Credit: National Association of Wheat Growers

Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

Want to see how wheat grows? Watch [this](#) short video (2:30) called “*How Wheat Grows*” from the National Association of Wheat Growers. What do you think farmers need in order to grow wheat? What kind of weather conditions does a wheat crop need to be successful?

As you might imagine, freshwater is an essential natural resource that is needed to produce wheat. The USGS (United States Geological Survey) says that it takes about 731 liters/193 gallons of water to produce a one-pound loaf of bread, and about 80% of that water (~584 liters/154 gallons) went into growing the wheat. During the period of 1996-2005, global wheat production used about 15% of the total water “footprint” being used to irrigate all kinds of crops around the world. Another way to think about it is that wheat needs about 31 to 38 centimeters/12 to 15 inches of water per growing season to produce a good crop.

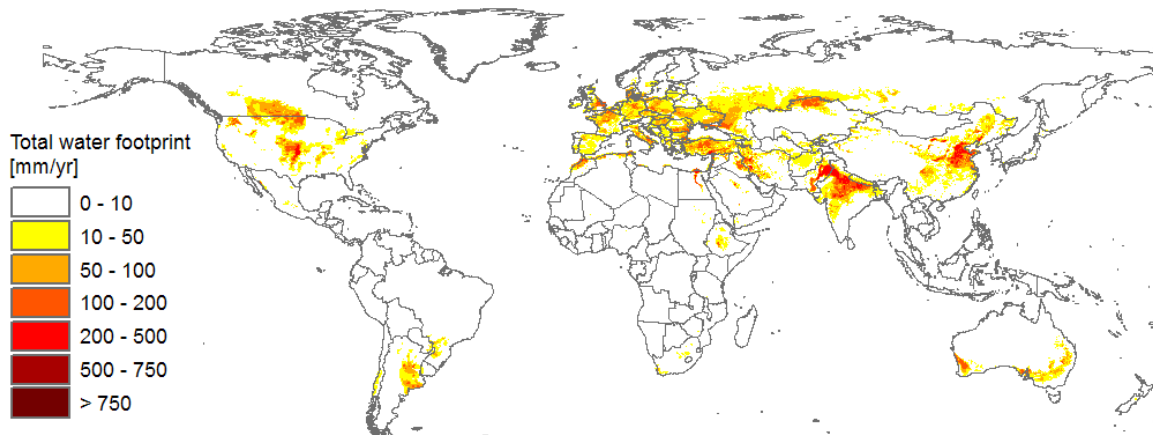


Figure 2: Global Water Footprint for Wheat Production/ Image credit: [Mekonnen and Hoekstra \(2010\)](#)

Wheat grows best when the temperatures are warm, around from 21° to 24° C/ 70° to 75° F, but are not too hot. Wheat also needs a lot of sunshine, especially when the grains are beginning to fill out.

Wheat grows best in temperatures between 21°C/70°F and 24°C/75° F. The minimum temperature that wheat can handle during its growth cycle is about 4°C/ 40°F. Wheat does not grow well if temperatures exceed 35°C/95° F.

developed by the



Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

GPM.NASA.GOV / EDUCATION

TWITTER.COM / NASA_RAIN

FACEBOOK.COM / NASA.RAIN

Resources:

- National Association of Wheat Growers:
<https://www.wheatworld.org/>
- USGS: <https://water.usgs.gov/edu/activity-watercontent.php>
- Britannica Kids: Wheat:
<https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/wheat/277720/210174-toc>
- Fact sheets: <https://www.wheatworld.org/policy-action/fact-sheets/>
- Wheat Facts- Kansas wheat:
<http://nationalfestivalofbreads.com/nutrition-education/wheat-facts>

