



***Società Italiana di Agronomia
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Mechanical weed control in organic winter wheat



department
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Direct weed control methods

Mechanical

Thermal

Biological

**Organic
farming**

**Conventional
and
integrated
farming**

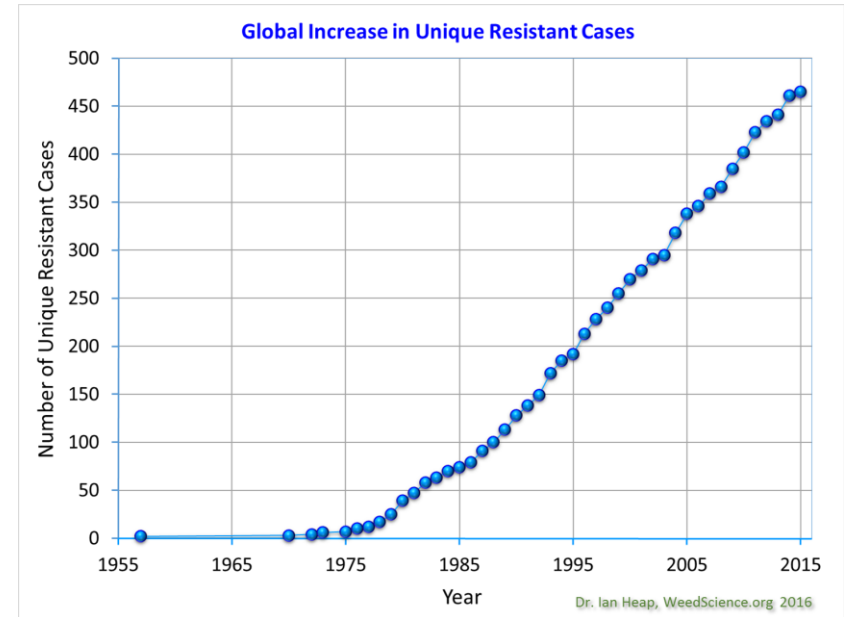
Chemical





Mechanical weed control

- good efficacy
- large application
- environmentally friendly
- managing herbicide-resistant weeds
- use of innovation and technologies





Mechanical weed control

- efficacy depends on 'site-specific' factors:
 - weather conditions
 - soil characteristics
 - types and growth stage of weeds
- difficulties for intra-row weed control
- stimulation of weed emergence
- promptness not guaranteed



Weather conditions the preceding day	Weather conditions the day of cultivation	Effectiveness: % of weed plantlets destroyed
		100
		90
		80
		70
		50

Mechanical weed control strategies in wheat

**Narrow rows spacing → higher wheat competitiveness
(traditional 0.125-0.15 m)**

Spring-tine harrowing →

- Intra and inter-rows weed control
- Effective only against small weeds
- Risk of wheat damages

**Wider rows spacing → lower wheat competitiveness
(0.25-0.30 m)**

Precision hoeing:

- Split-hoeing
- Finger-weeding



- Inter-rows weed control
- Increased efficacy against weeds
- Reduced risk of wheat damages

Materials and methods

Sowing

Mechanical weed control treatments

**Narrow row
spacing
(0.15 m)**

Spring-tine harrowing (1 passage at the time T1)

Spring-tine harrowing (2 passages at T1)

Spring-tine harrowing (1 passage at T1 + 1 passage at T1+14 days)

Untreated control

**Wider row
spacing
(0.30 m)**

Split-hoeing (1 passage at T1)

Finger-weeding (1 passage at T1)

Split-hoeing + Finger-weeding (1 passage at T1)

Untreated control

**T1: wheat at tillering stage
weeds at cotyledons-2 true leaves stage**

Materials and methods

Mechanical tools



Spring-tine harrowing



Split-hoeing



Finger-weeding

Type	Cultivation depth (mm)	Driving speed (km h ⁻¹)
SF-30 Faza Italy	10-20	6
Asperg Germany	30-40	3
Kress & Co Germany	20-30	3

Materials and methods

- 3 field experiments: 3 years (Exp. 1, Exp. 2, Exp. 3)
- Site: central Italy (42°57' N - 12°22' E, 165 m a.s.l.)
- Soil texture: clay-loam
- Crop: winter wheat (cv. Bilancia)
- Wheat seeding density: 450 seeds m⁻²
- Experimental design: split-plot with 4 replicates

80 days after emergence



145 days after emergence



Materials and methods

Measurements

Weeds (6 weeks after treatments)

- Ground cover (%)
- Weed density
- Weed dry weight



Wheat (at harvest)

- Grain yield
- Ears density
- Weight of 1000 seeds
- Hectolitre weight





*Anagallis
arvensis*



*Fallopia
convolvulus*



*Papaver
rhoeas*



*Polygonum
aviculare*



*Stachys
annua*



*Veronica
hederifolia*

Results

Weed flora

Main weed species	Exp. 1	Exp. 2	Exp. 3
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.		✓	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve	✓		✓
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L.			✓
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	✓	✓	
<i>Stachys annua</i> (L.) L.	✓		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.			✓
Total weed density (n. m ⁻²)	31	16	54
Infestation level	Medium	Low	Medium

Results

Experiment 1

Sowing	Mechanical treatments	Total weeds			Wheat			
		Ground cover (%)	Density (n. m ⁻²)	Dry weight (g m ⁻²)	Ears density (n. m ⁻²)	Hectolitre weight (kg hl ⁻¹)	1000 seeds (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)
Narrow row	S.-tine harrowing (T1)	22	19.3	5.9	510	84.1	37.1	5.27
	S.-tine harrowing (T1→T1)	4	6.3	2.1	559	83.8	38.1	4.93
	S.-tine harrowing (T1 →T1+14 d)	6	5.3	1.2	518	83.9	39.1	4.92
	Untreated control	41	22.7	7.0	487	84.1	38.8	5.39
	LSD (P=0.05)	12	9.7	3.8	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Wider row	Split-hoeing (T1)	7	10.7	8.4	466	84.3	41.0	4.81
	Finger-weeding (T1)	5	8.7	2.6	485	84.4	39.3	4.67
	Split-h. + Finger-w. (T1)	3	6.3	4.0	414	84.1	39.2	4.44
	Untreated control	57	39.3	13.8	445	84.5	39.1	4.74
	LSD (P=0.05)	11	10.9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Average narrow row		18	13.4	4.1	519	84.0	38.3	5.13
Average wider row		18	16.3	7.2	453	84.3	39.6	4.67
Narrow row vs. wider row		n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	**	*	*	**

Results

Experiment 2

Sowing	Mechanical treatments	Total weeds		Wheat		
		Density (n. m ⁻²)	Dry weight (g m ⁻²)	Ears density (n. m ⁻²)	Hectolitre weight (kg hl ⁻¹)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)
Narrow row	S.-tine harrowing (T1)	17.1	1.1	512	79.1	6.60
	S.-tine harrowing (T1→T1)	5.8	0.3	447	79.4	6.32
	S.-tine harrowing (T1 →T1+14 d)	7.1	2.3	497	79.7	6.56
	Untreated control	15.0	2.5	505	79.6	6.79
	LSD (P=0.05)	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Wider row	Split-hoeing (T1)	8.8	4.3	473	79.7	6.25
	Finger-weeding (T1)	19.2	3.4	458	79.2	6.30
	Split-h. + Finger-w. (T1)	19.6	4.0	484	79.5	6.21
	Untreated control	17.5	4.5	473	79.4	6.31
	LSD (P=0.05)	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Average narrow row		11.3	1.5	490	79.4	6.57
Average wider row		16.3	4.1	472	79.5	6.27
Narrow row vs. wider row		*	*	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

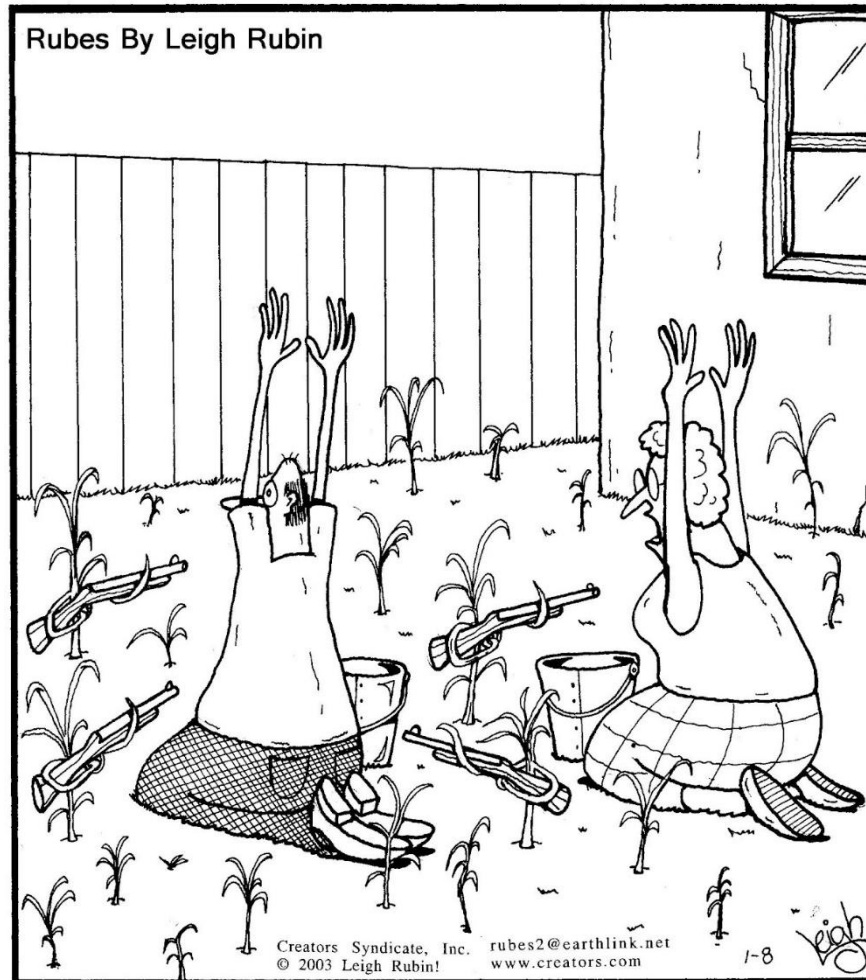
Results

Experiment 3

Sowing	Mechanical treatments	Total weeds	Wheat			
		Density (n. m ⁻²)	Ears density (n. m ⁻²)	Hectolitre weight (kg hl ⁻¹)	1000 seeds (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)
Narrow row	S.-tine harrowing (T1)	29.7	500	80.0	36.5	6.89
	S.-tine harrowing (T1→T1)	18.2	534	80.1	38.0	6.88
	S.-tine harrowing (T1 →T1+14 d)	20.7	510	80.3	38.7	6.67
	Untreated control	46.0	523	80.4	39.0	6.81
	LSD (P=0.05)	19.8	n.s.	n.s.	1.8	n.s.
Wider row	Split-hoeing (T1)	10.7	496	80.1	37.8	6.25
	Finger-weeding (T1)	21.0	526	80.2	38.5	6.56
	Split-h. + Finger-w. (T1)	6.0	500	79.8	38.3	6.32
	Untreated control	61.9	498	80.2	37.7	6.27
	LSD (P=0.05)	7.5	n.s.	0.3	n.s.	n.s.
Average narrow row		28.6	517	80.2	38.1	6.81
Average wider row		24.9	505	80.1	38.1	6.35
Narrow row vs. wider row		n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	*

Conclusions

- **Weed control in narrow row spacing with spring-tine harrowing**
 - ✓ the best option → 2 passages
- **Weed control in wider row spacing with precision hoeing**
 - ✓ the best option → split-hoeing + finger-weeding
 - ✓ in case of high infestation (grasses or difficult to uproot weeds)
- **Grain yield**
 - ✓ Not differences among mechanical treatments
 - ✓ On average, 10% higher in narrow row spacing



"We never should have waited this long ...
Now the weeds have *completely*
taken over."

**Thank you
for
your
attention**

Materials and methods

Spring-tine harrowing

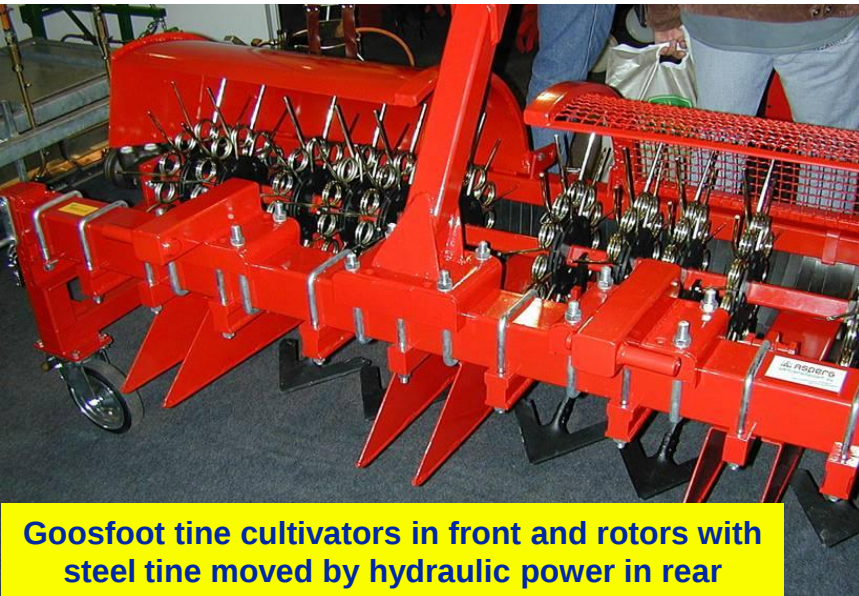
- type: SF-30, Faza, Italy
- flexible tines diameter: 7 mm
- cultivation depth: 10-20 mm
- driving speed: 6 km h⁻¹



Materials and methods

Split-hoeing

- type: Asperg Gartnereibedarf, Germany
- cultivation depth: 30-40 mm
- driving speed: 3 km h⁻¹



Goosfoot tine cultivators in front and rotors with steel tine moved by hydraulic power in rear

Materials and methods

Finger-weeding

- type: Kress & Co., Germany
- cultivation depth: 20-30 mm
- driving speed: 3 km h⁻¹

