

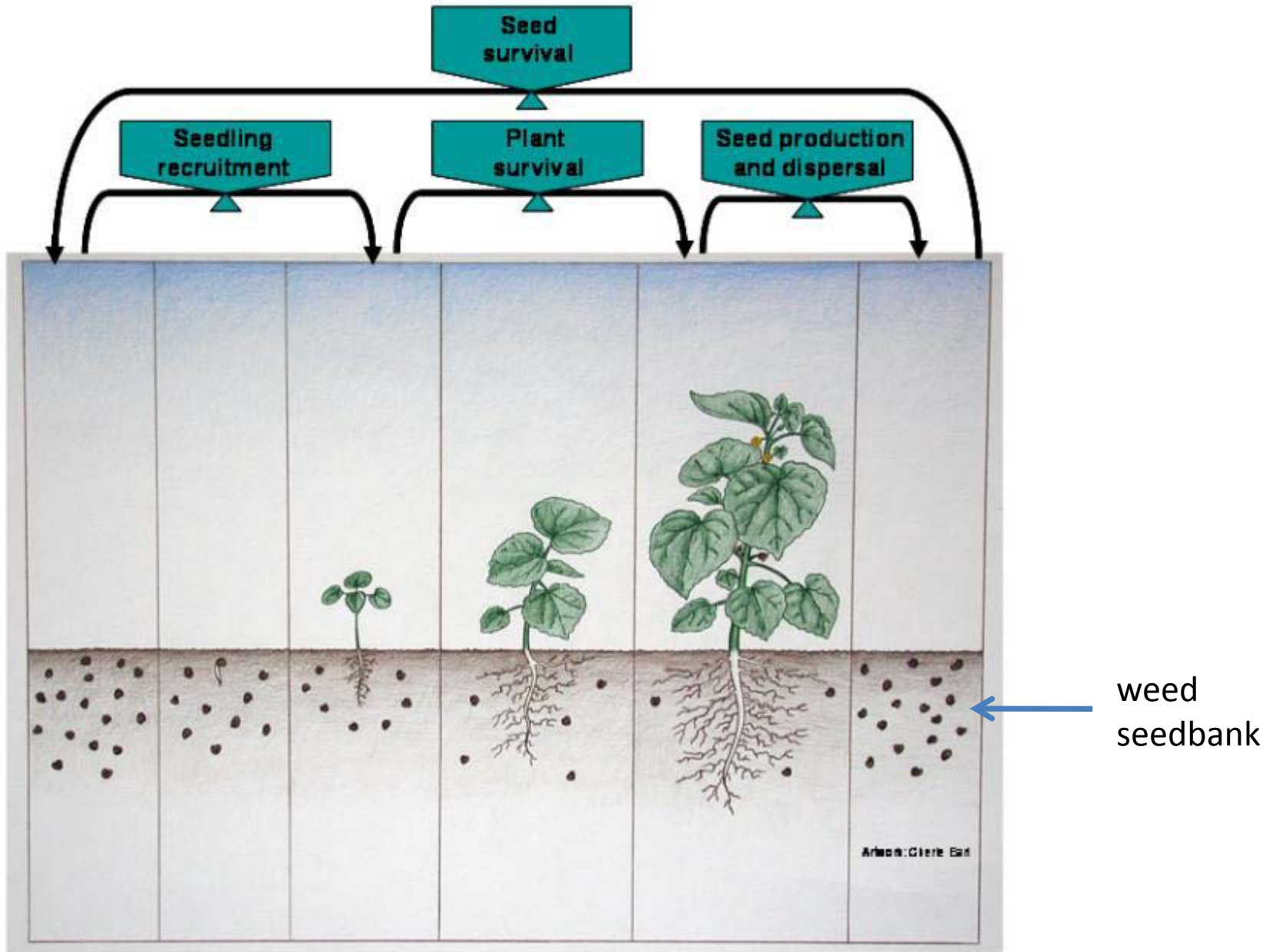


Strategies for managing the weed seedbank and encouraging weed seed predation

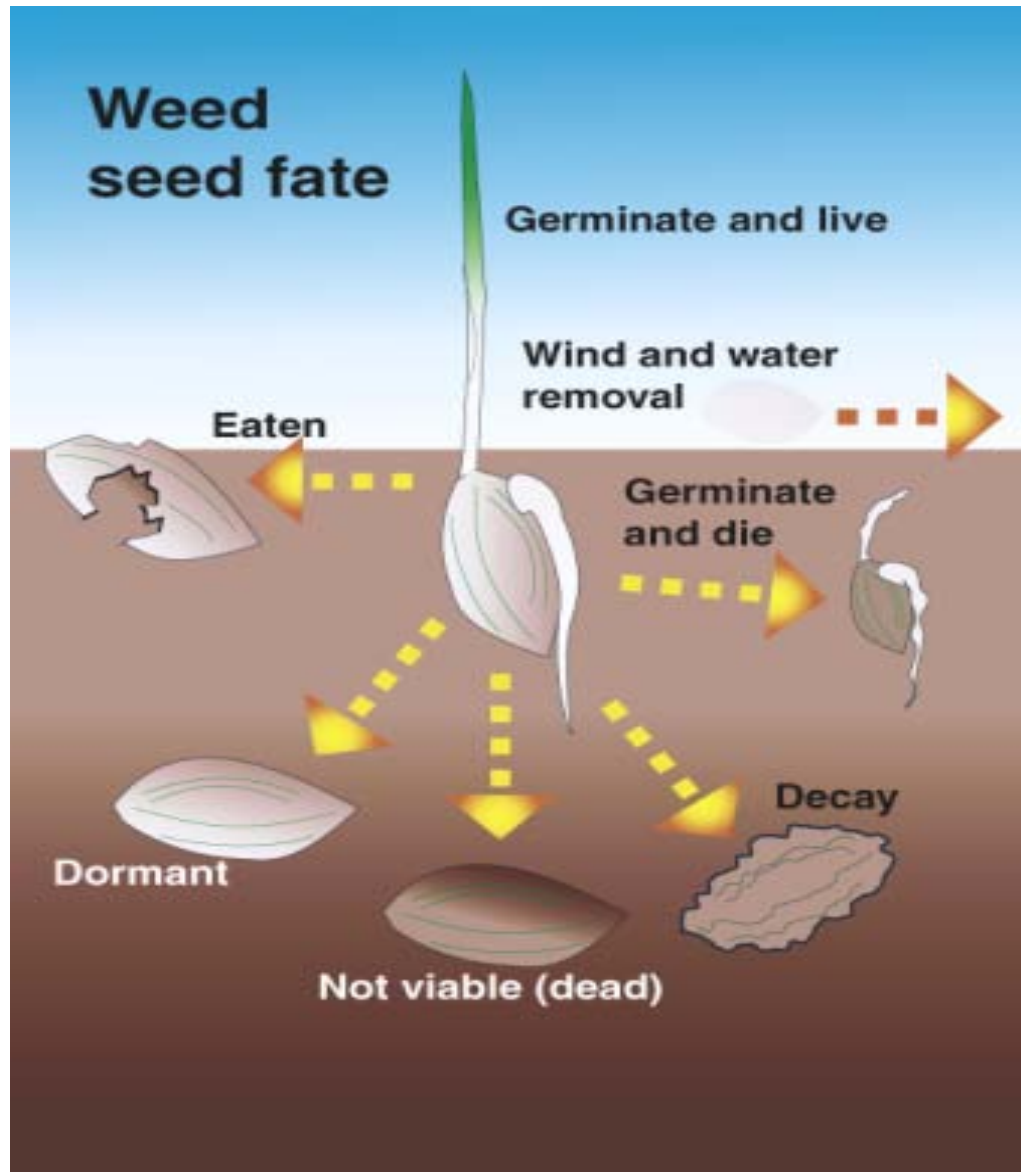
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Urbana, IL



Artwork: Cherie Earle





1. How prevalent is weed seed return?
2. Does it matter?
3. What can we do about it?



JAN 27 2005

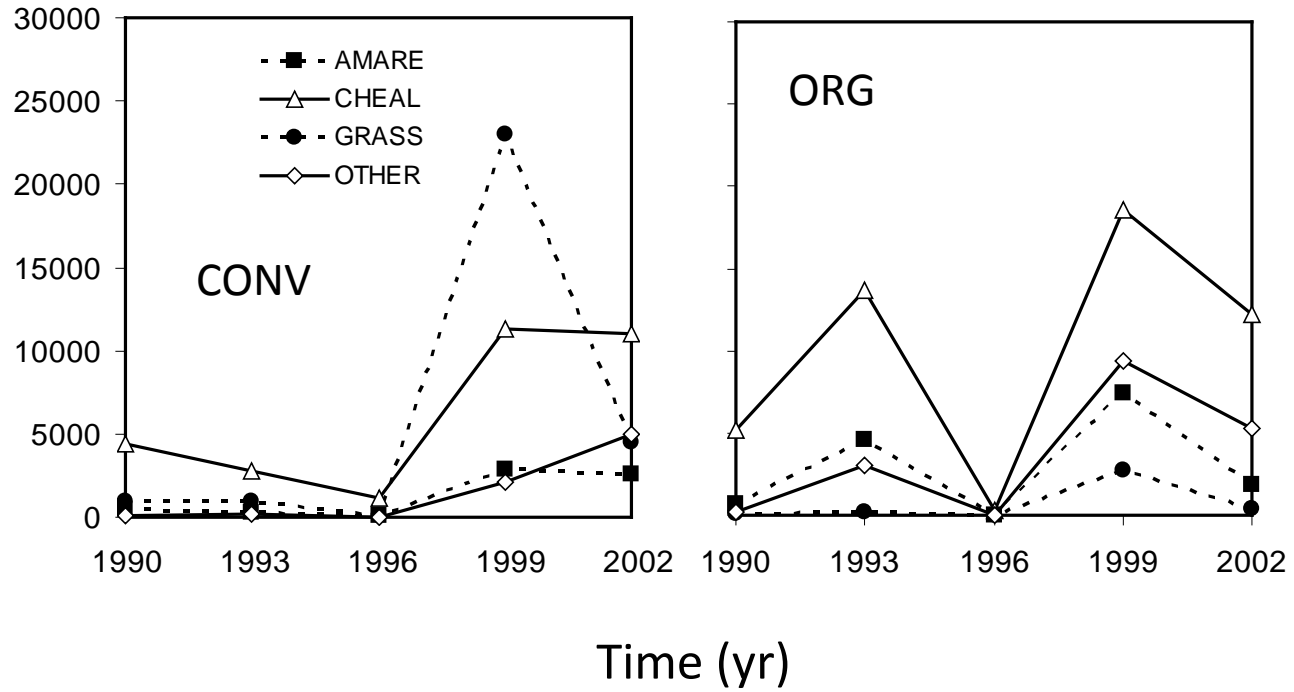




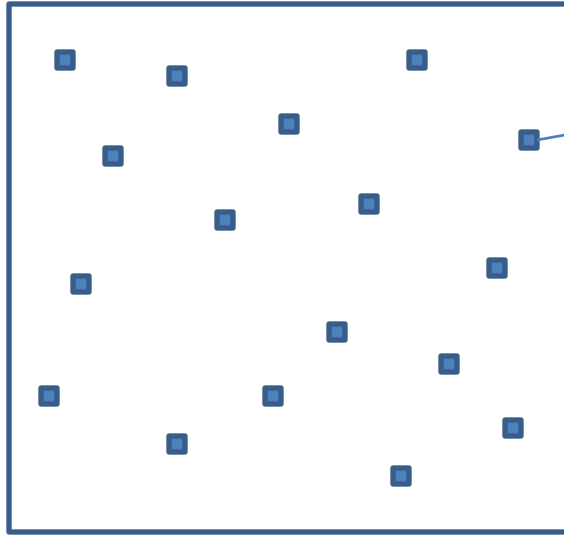




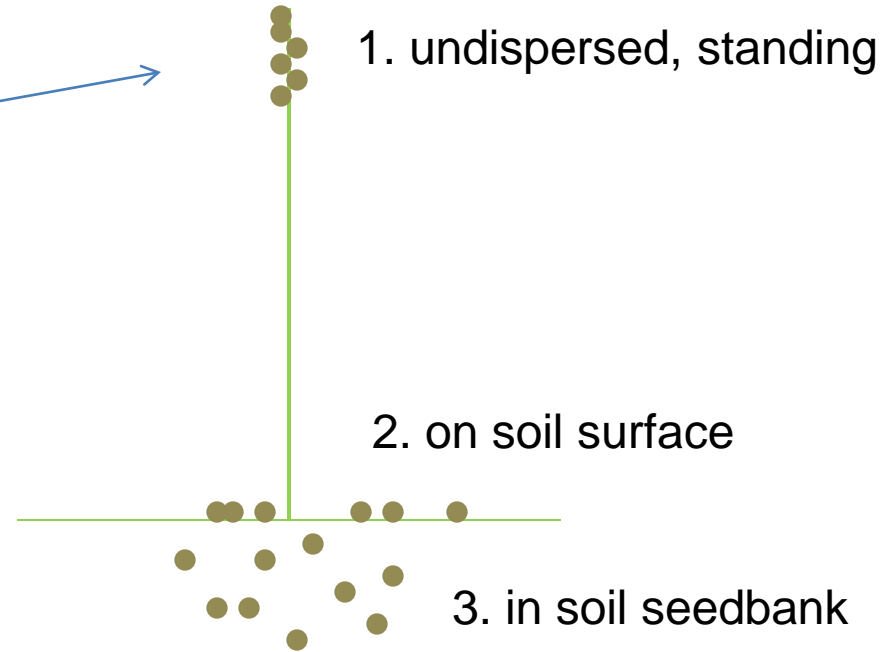
Seed population density (seeds m⁻²)



Survey: weed seeds at harvest time



16 fields (8 corn, 8 sb)
30 samples/field



4. caught by combine





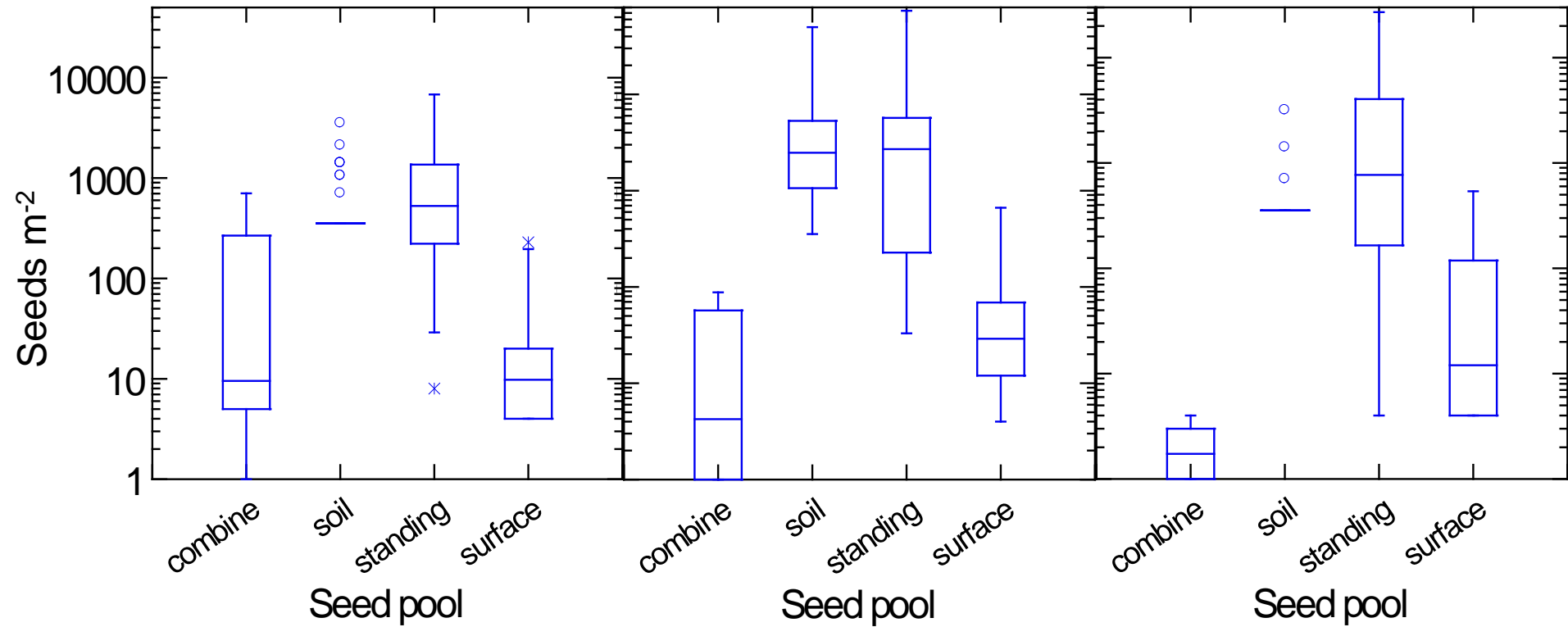
giant foxtail



redroot pigweed



velvetleaf



26 species total

Weed seedbank is persistent

Years required for X % reduction in seed number

50%

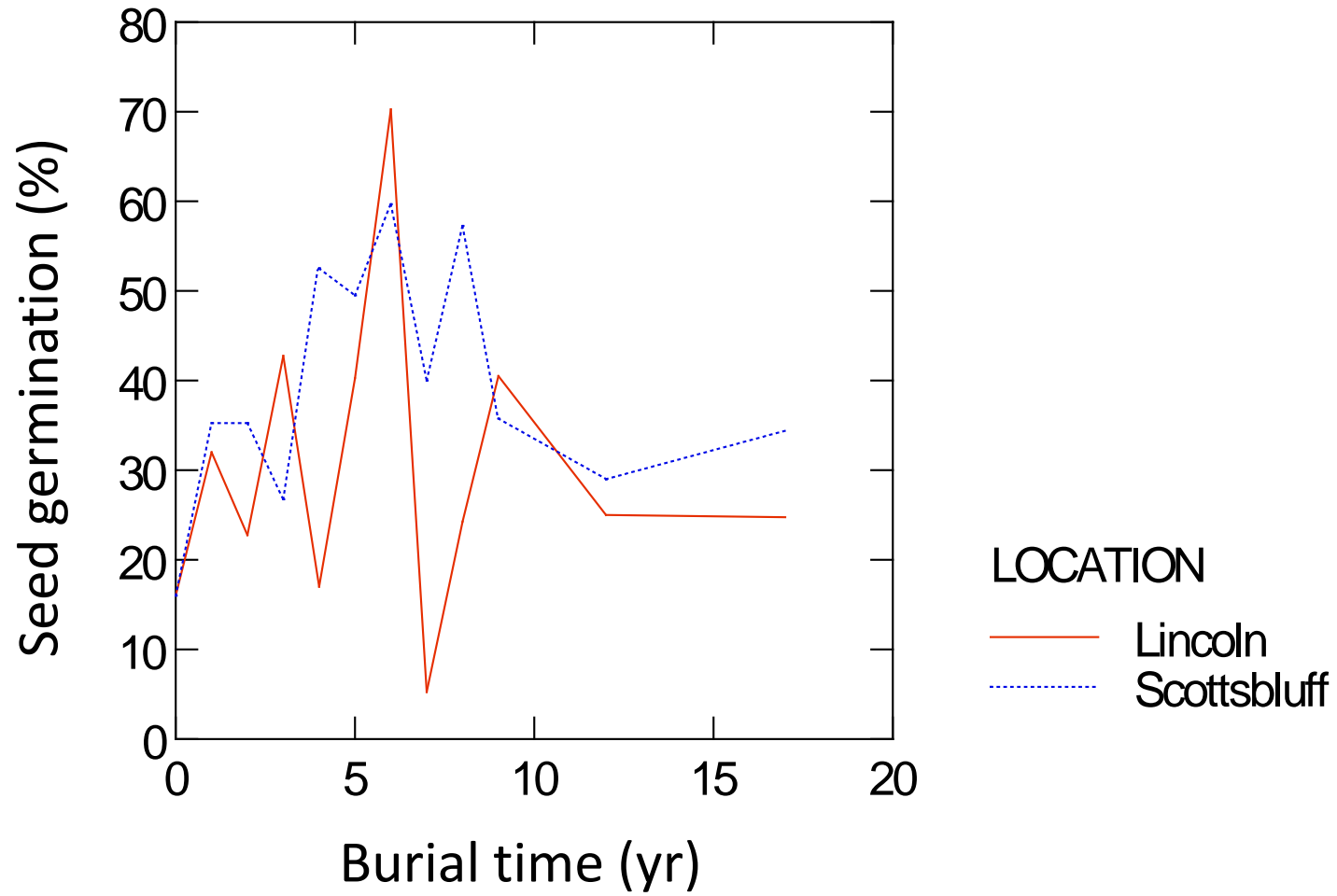
– Common lambsquarters	12
– Velvetleaf	8
– Common chickweed	3
– Smartweed	4
– Redroot pigweed	4
– Common ragweed	2.5
– Crabgrass, giant foxtail	< 1
– Kochia	< 1

Weed seedbank is persistent

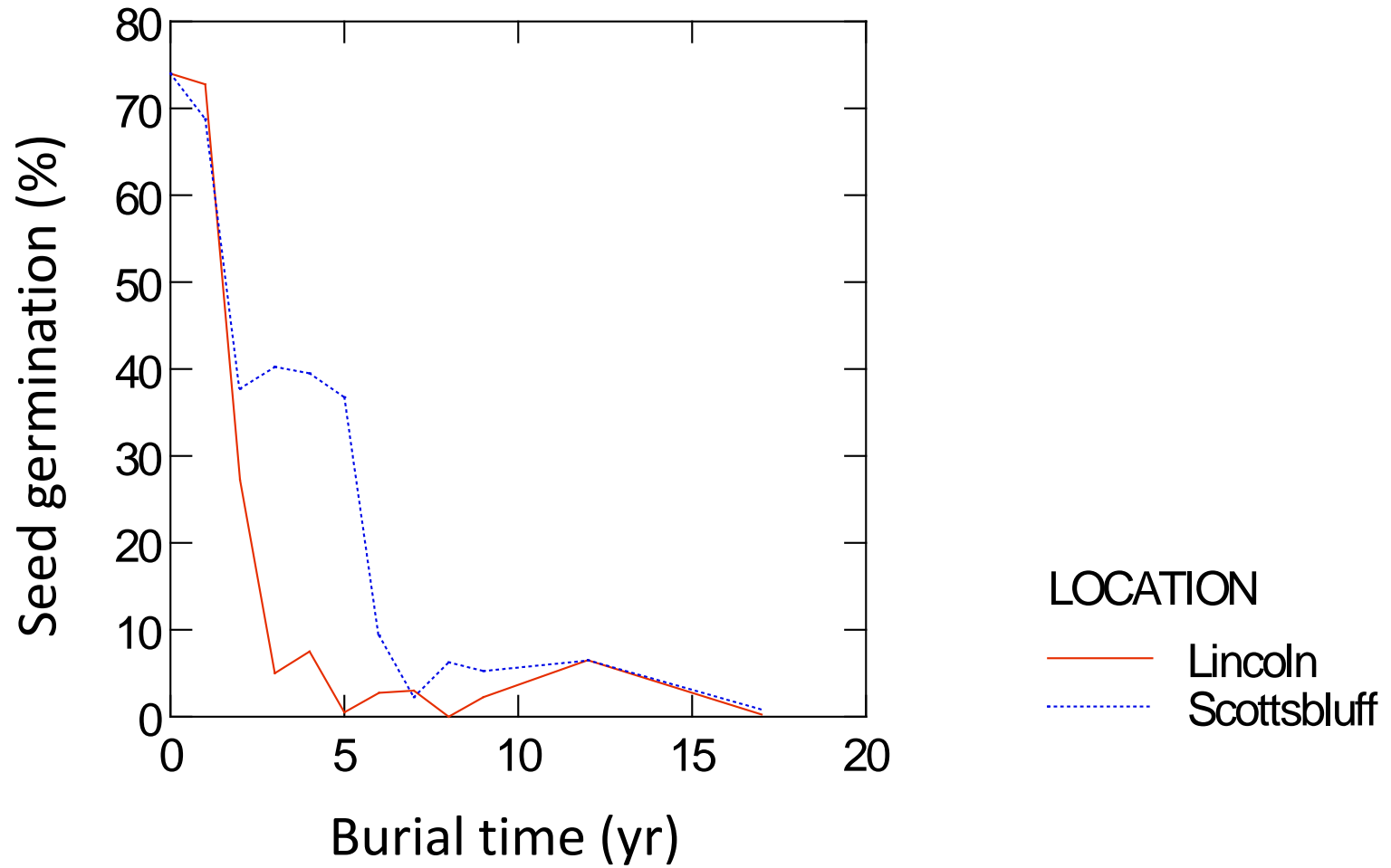
Years required for X % reduction in seed number

	50%	99%
– Common lambsquarters	12	78
– Velvetleaf	8	56
– Common chickweed	3	18
– Smartweed	4	30
– Redroot pigweed	4	26
– Common ragweed	2.5	10
– Crabgrass, giant foxtail	< 1	6
– Kochia	< 1	6

velvetleaf



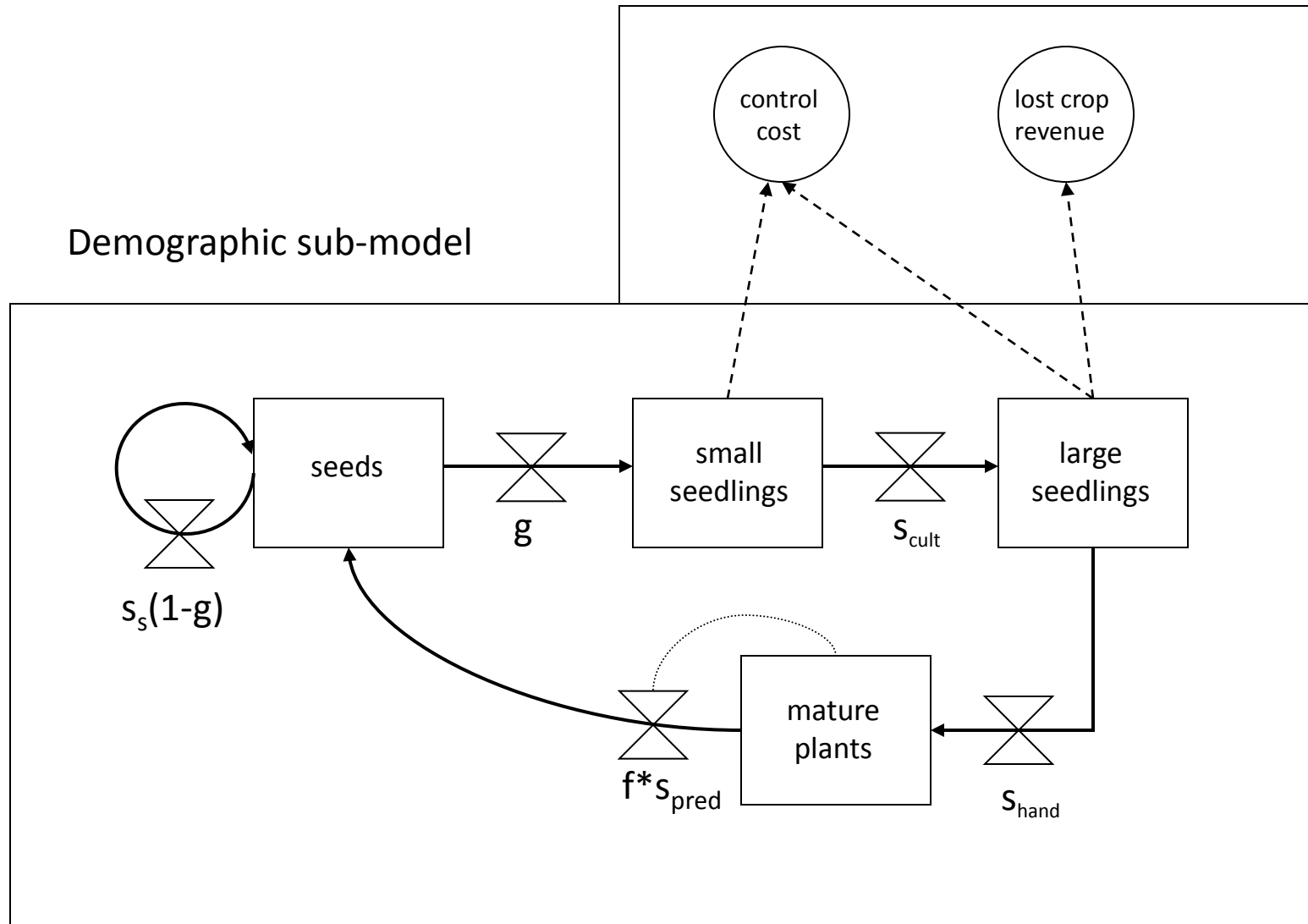
redroot pigweed

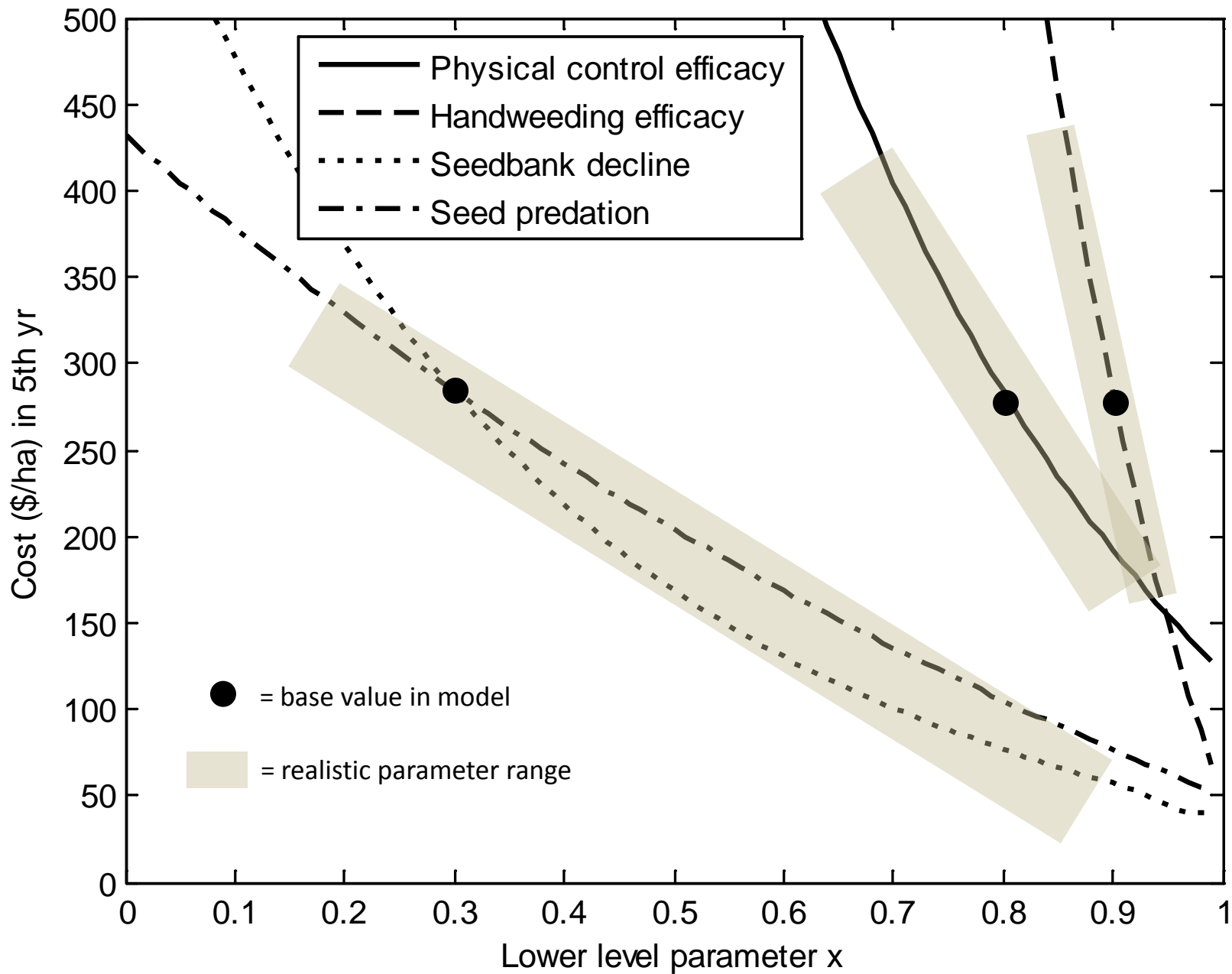


Why should we manage the
weed seedbank?

Economic submodel

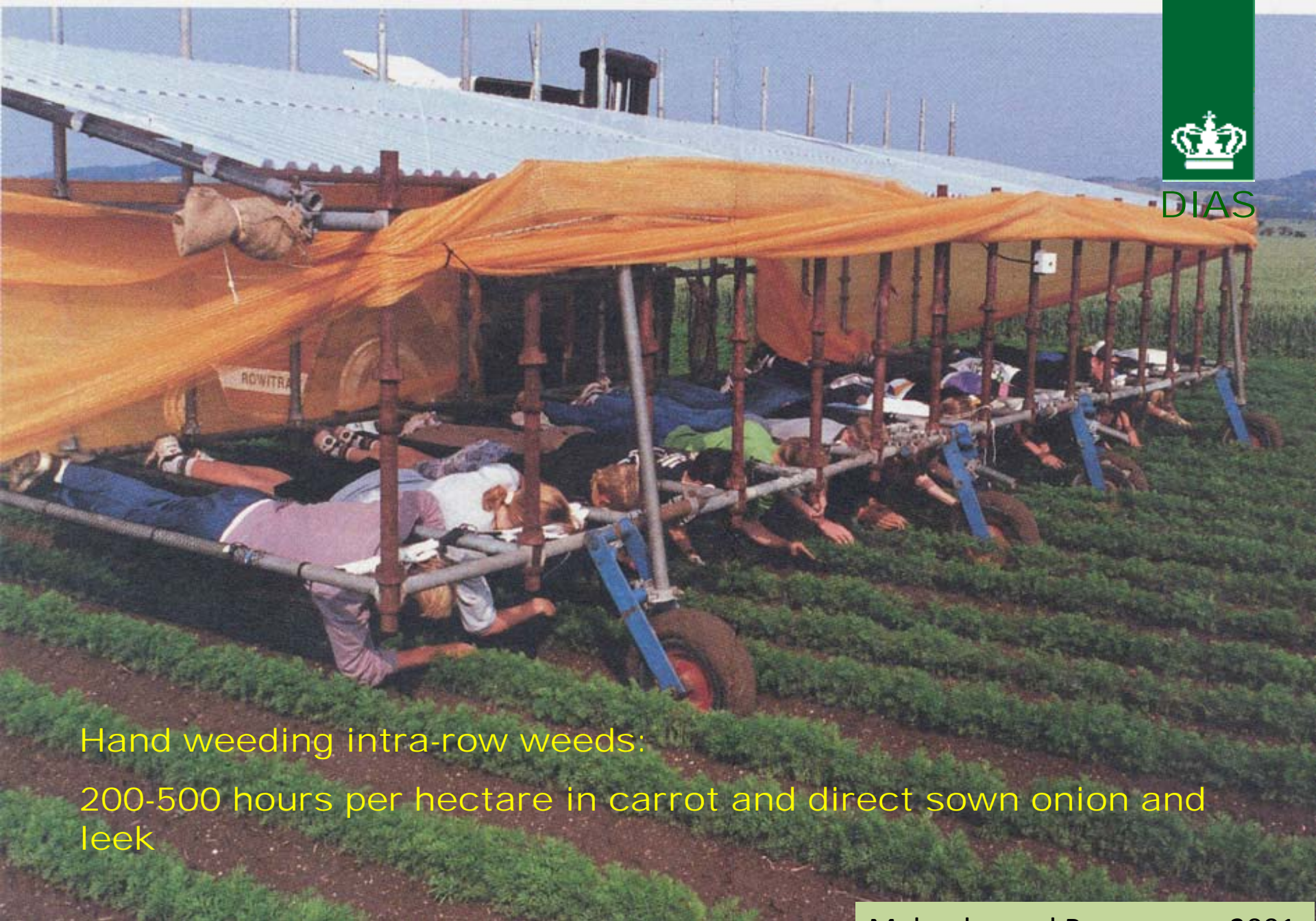
Demographic sub-model







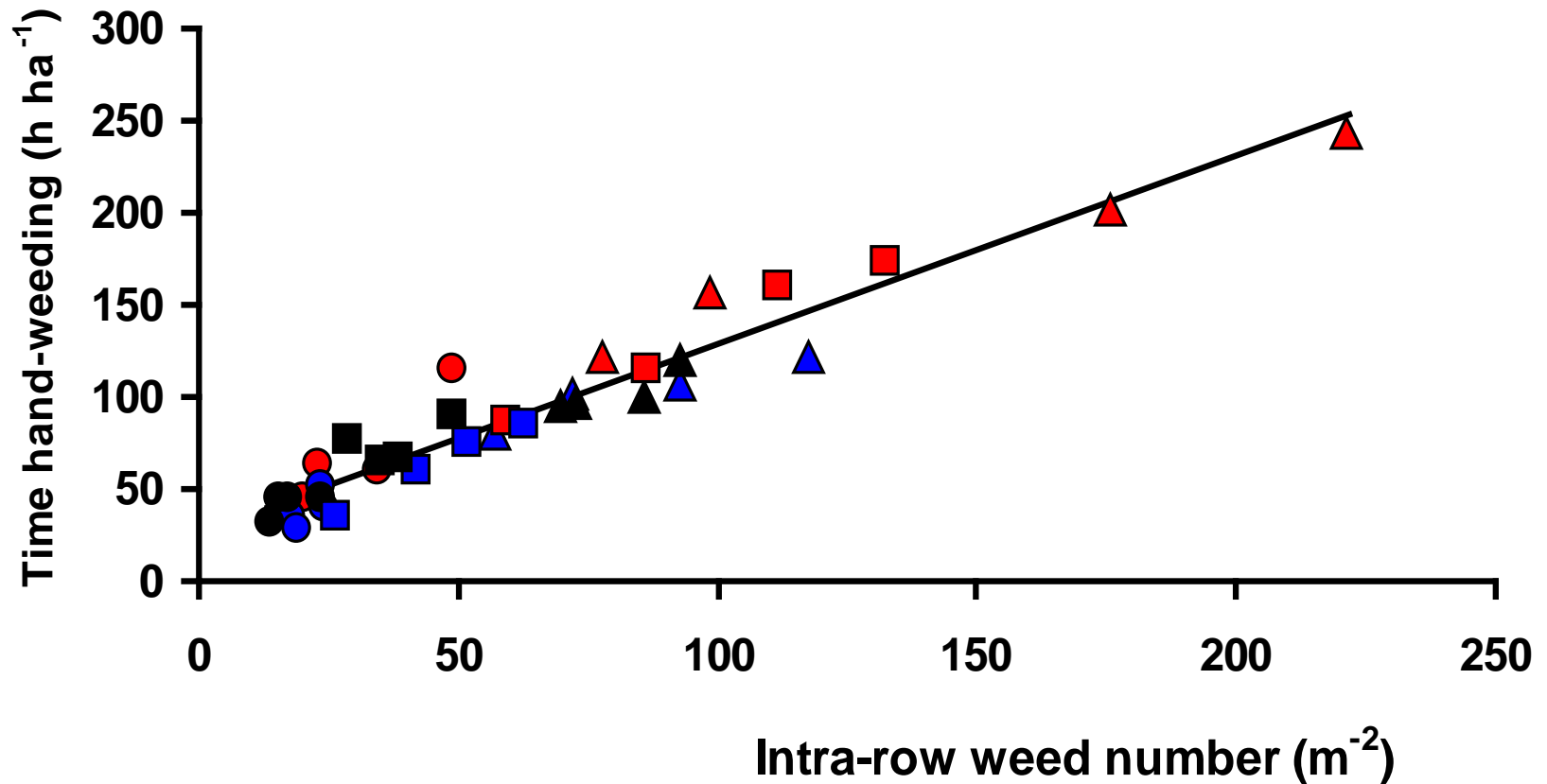
DIAS



Hand weeding intra-row weeds:

200-500 hours per hectare in carrot and direct sown onion and leek

Relationship between weed density and time consumption for hand weeding



Do seed escapes matter?



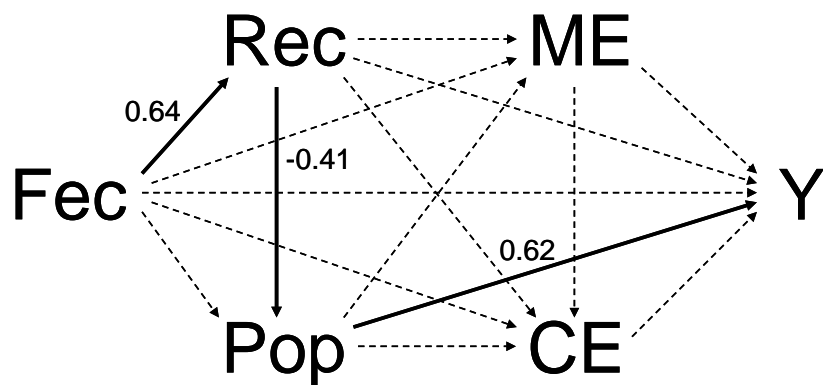


Yes.

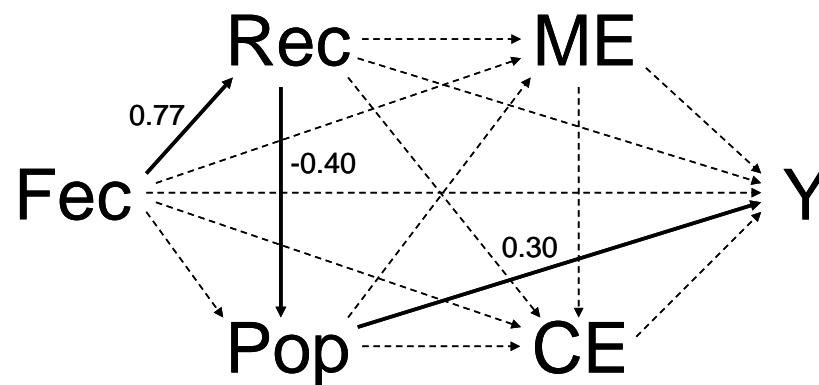


Wild proso millet fecundity in sweet corn had effects on following snap bean crop.

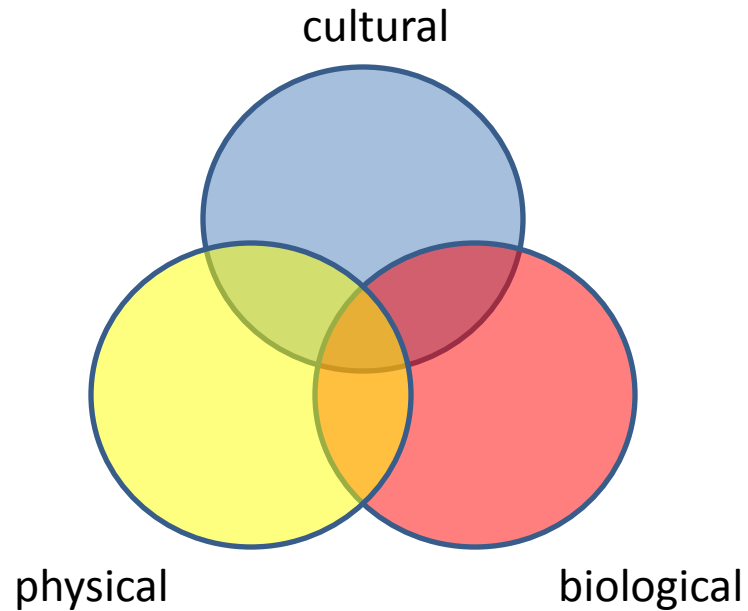
2005



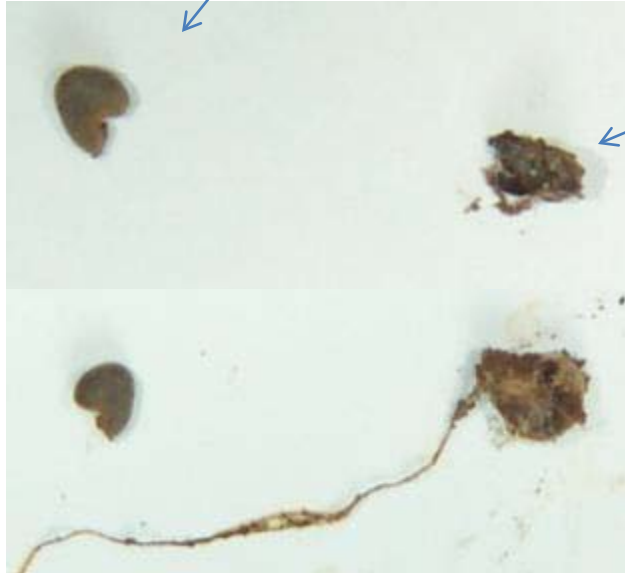
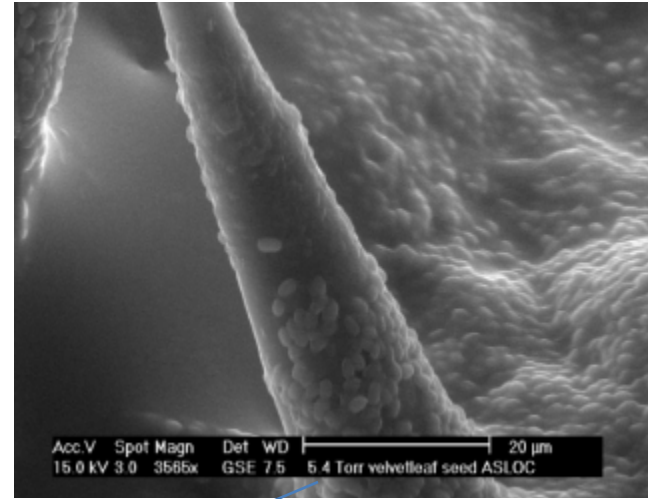
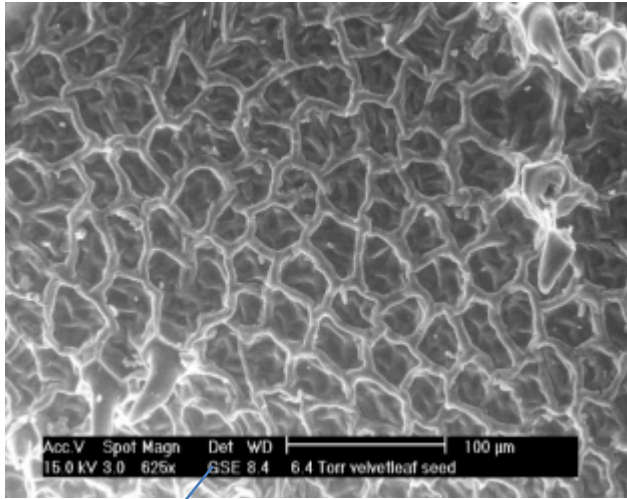
2006



Ecological management of weed seedbanks

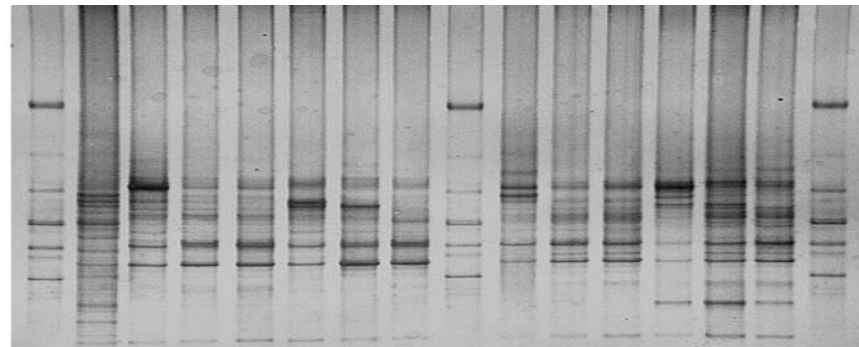


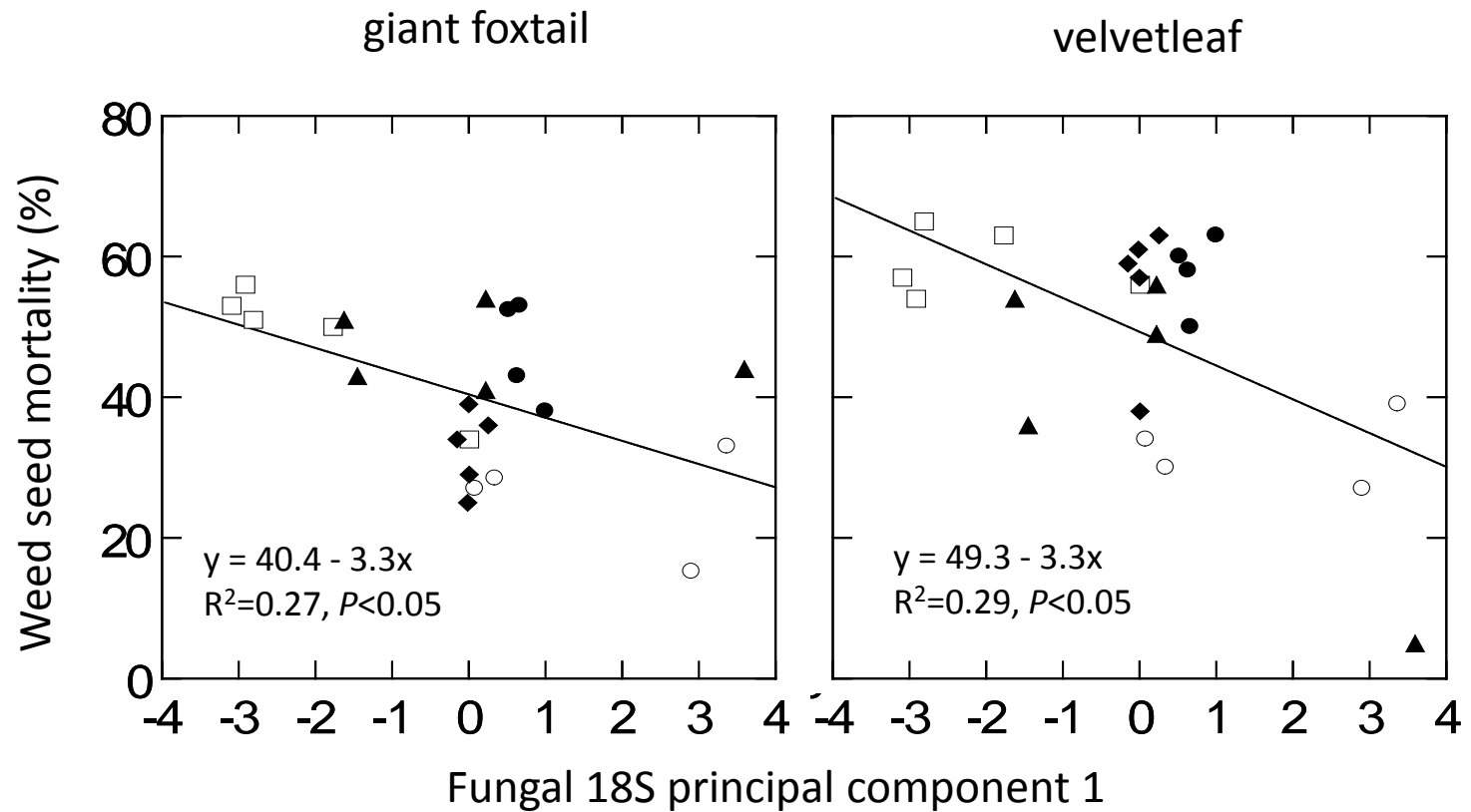
Biological: I. Seed survival in soil seedbank



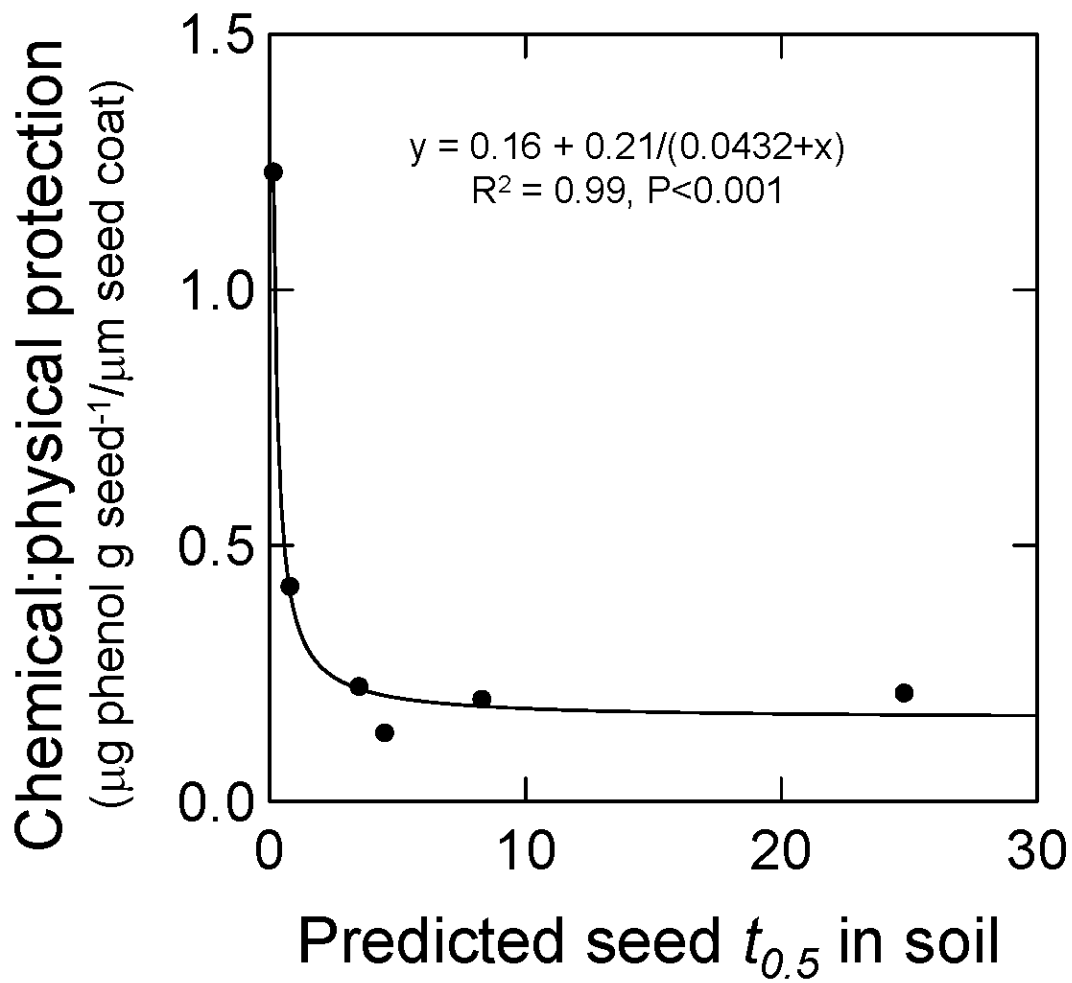
intact

decayed





- ◆ organic 3-yr rotation
- conventional 3-yr rotation
- ▲ old field
- conventional 4-yr rotation
- reduced input 4-yr rotation



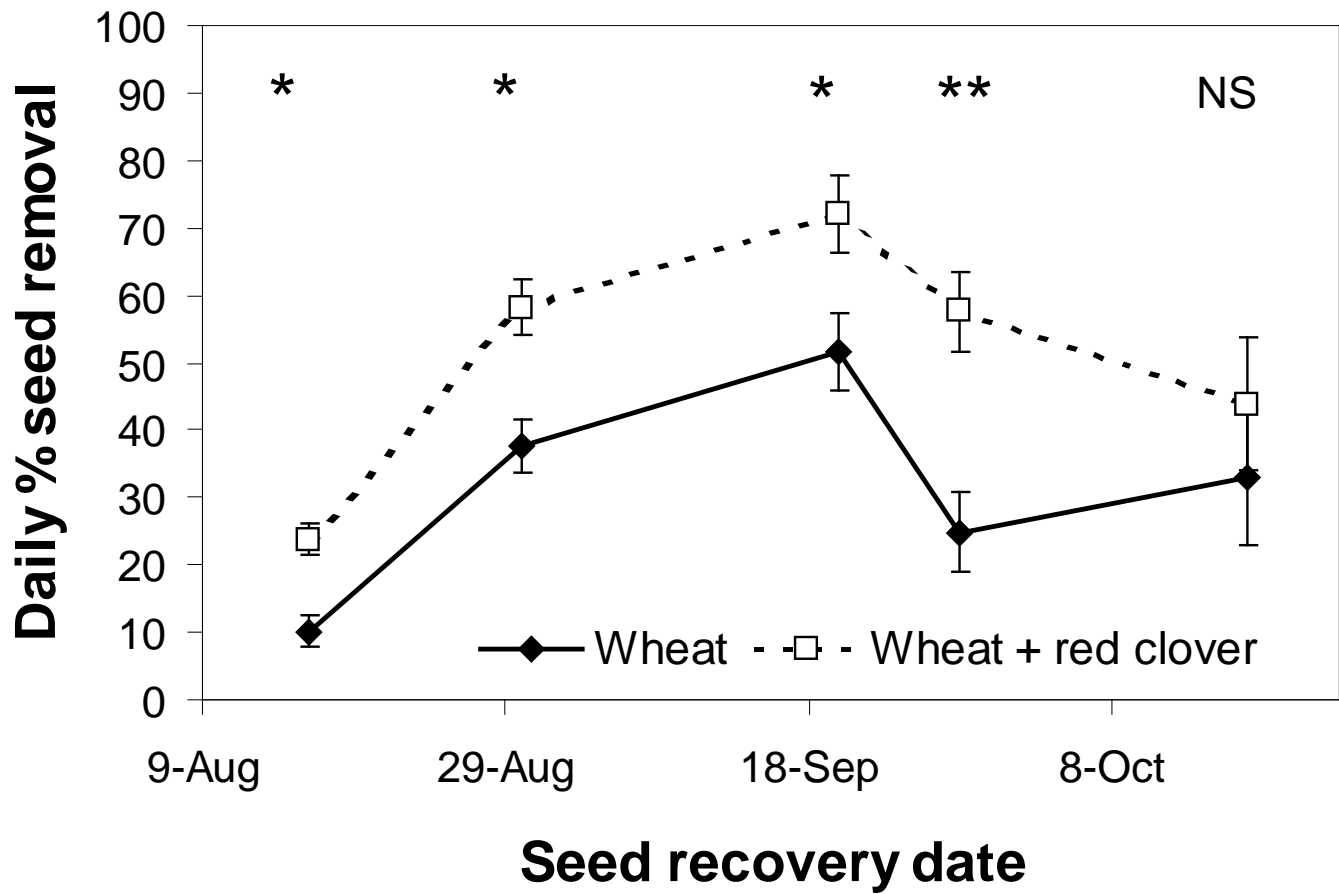
Biological: II. Seed predation





Common predators of weed seeds.... We need *more* of these in our cropping systems!



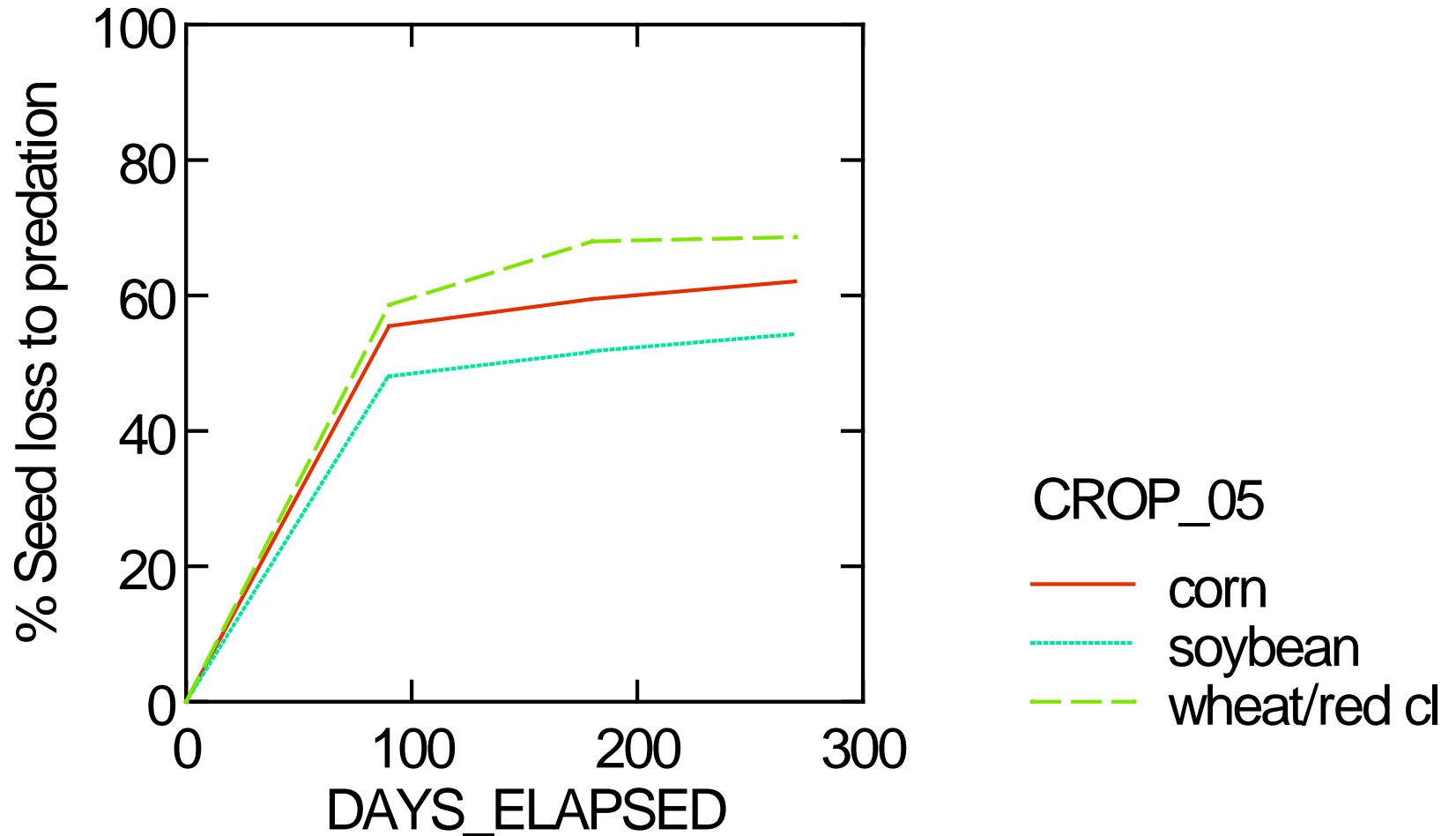




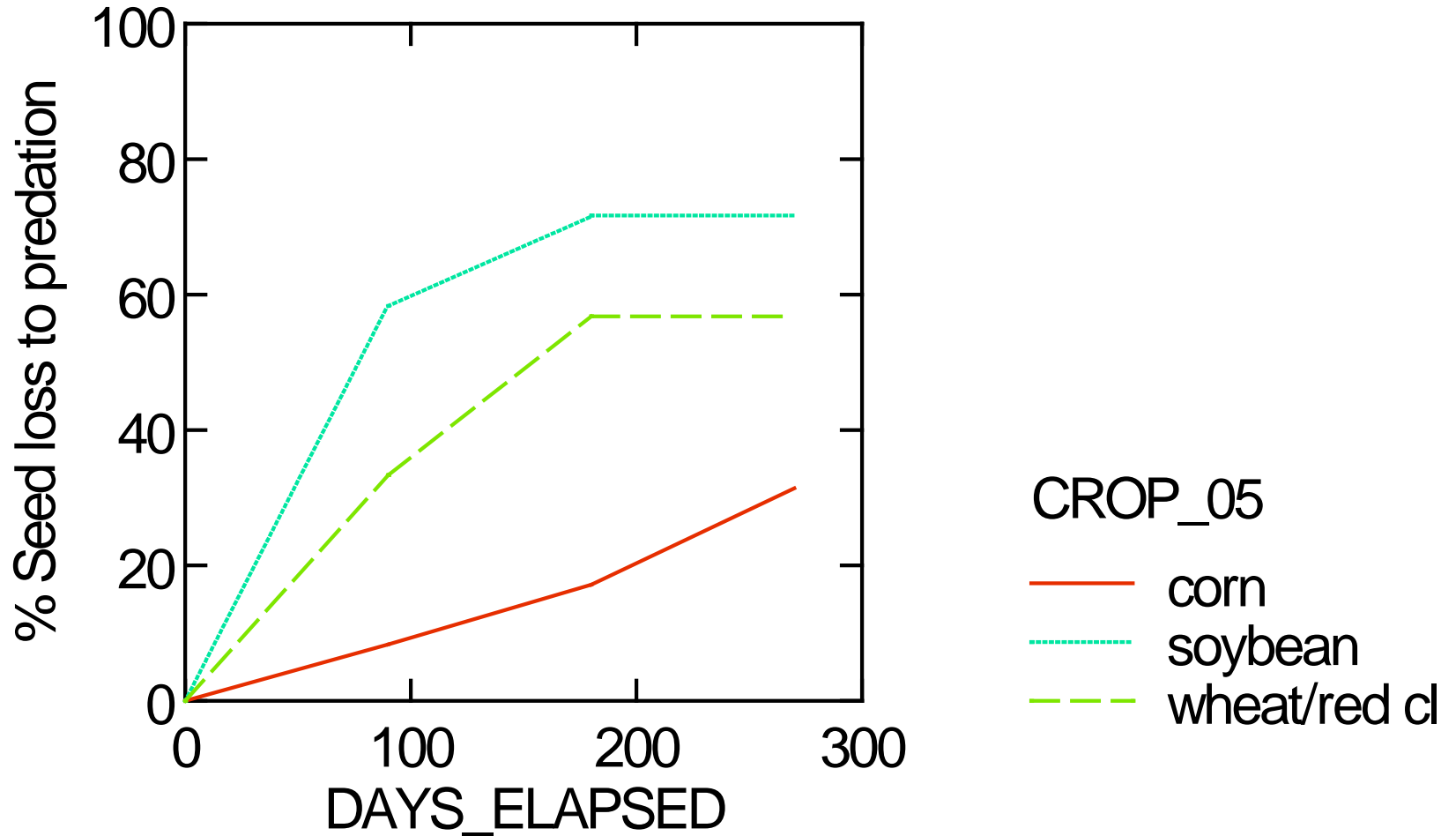
Annual rate of seed
predation in field crops

Urbana, IL
2004-2008

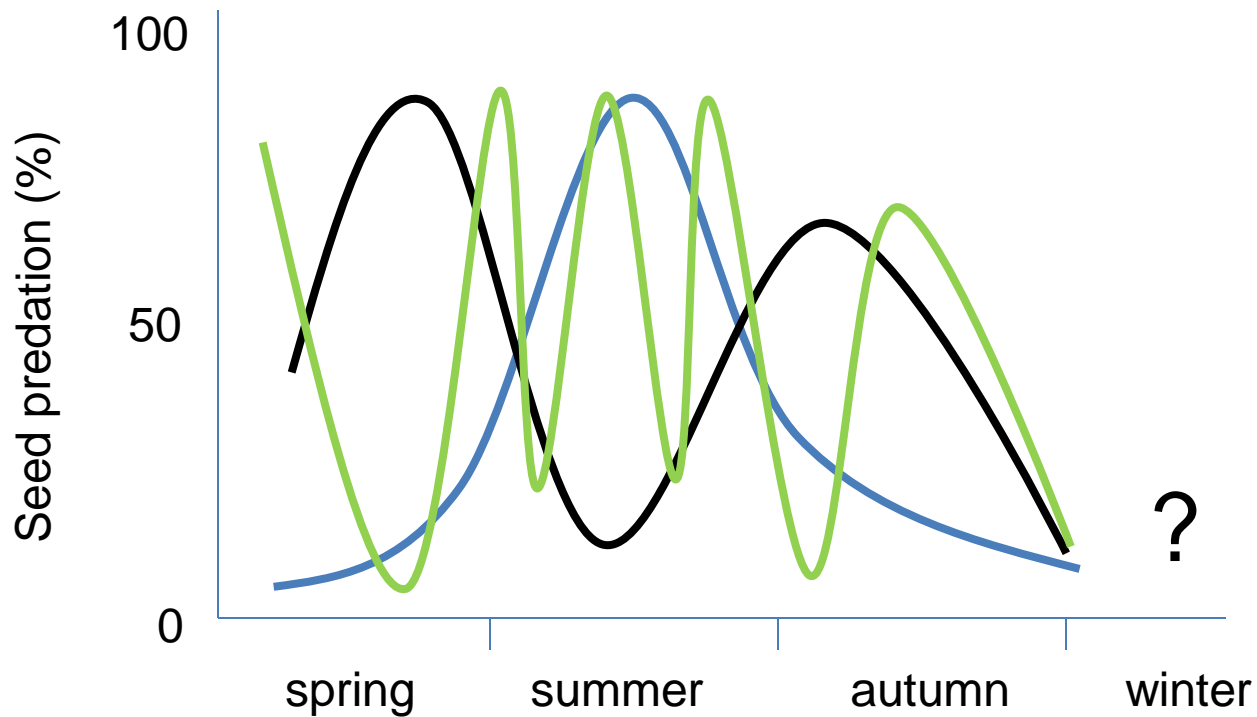
Weed seed predation over time (giant foxtail)



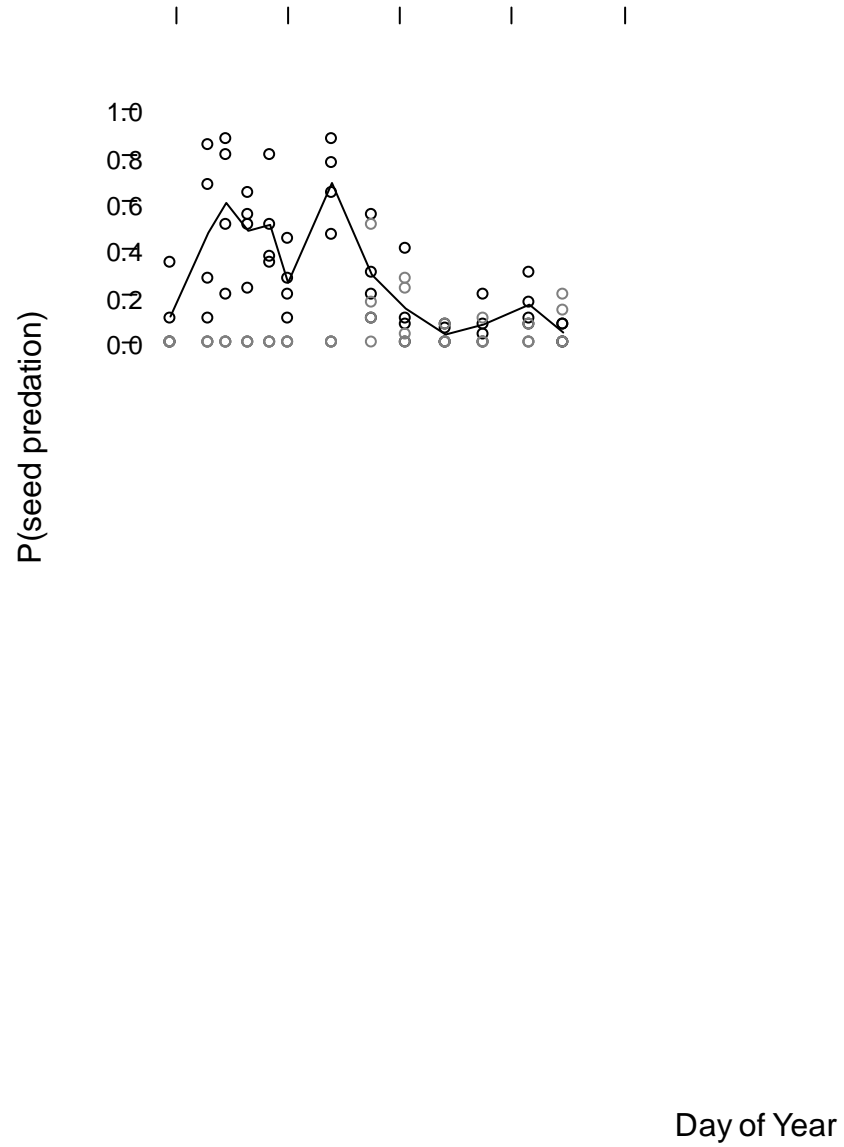
Weed seed predation over time (giant ragweed)



Can we maintain high seed predation rates throughout year by diversifying crops?



- corn, soybean
- small grain + legume
- alfalfa





+



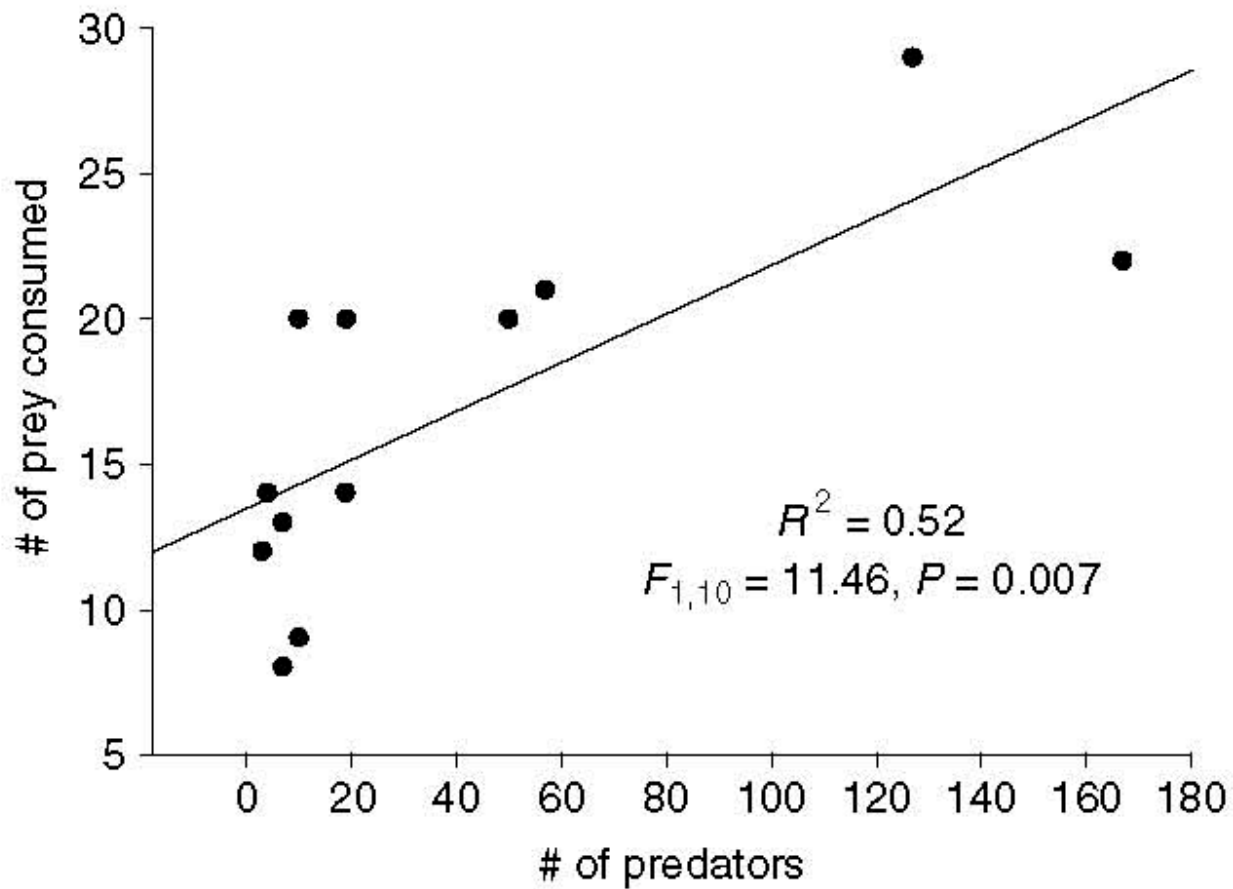
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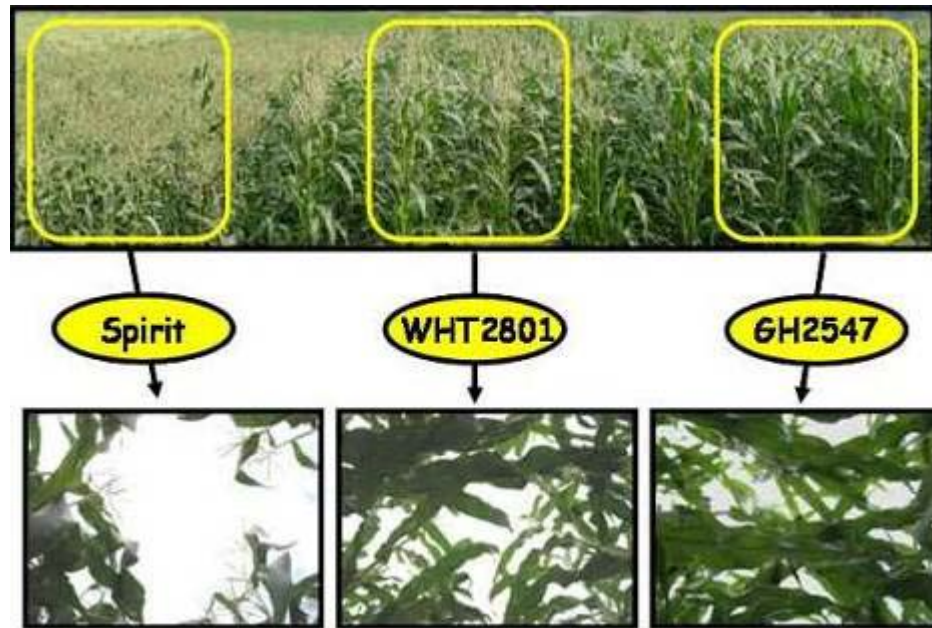
beetle banks



Cultural: I. Cover crops and mulches



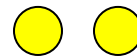
Cultural: II. Weed suppressive crop cultivars



crop yield loss:



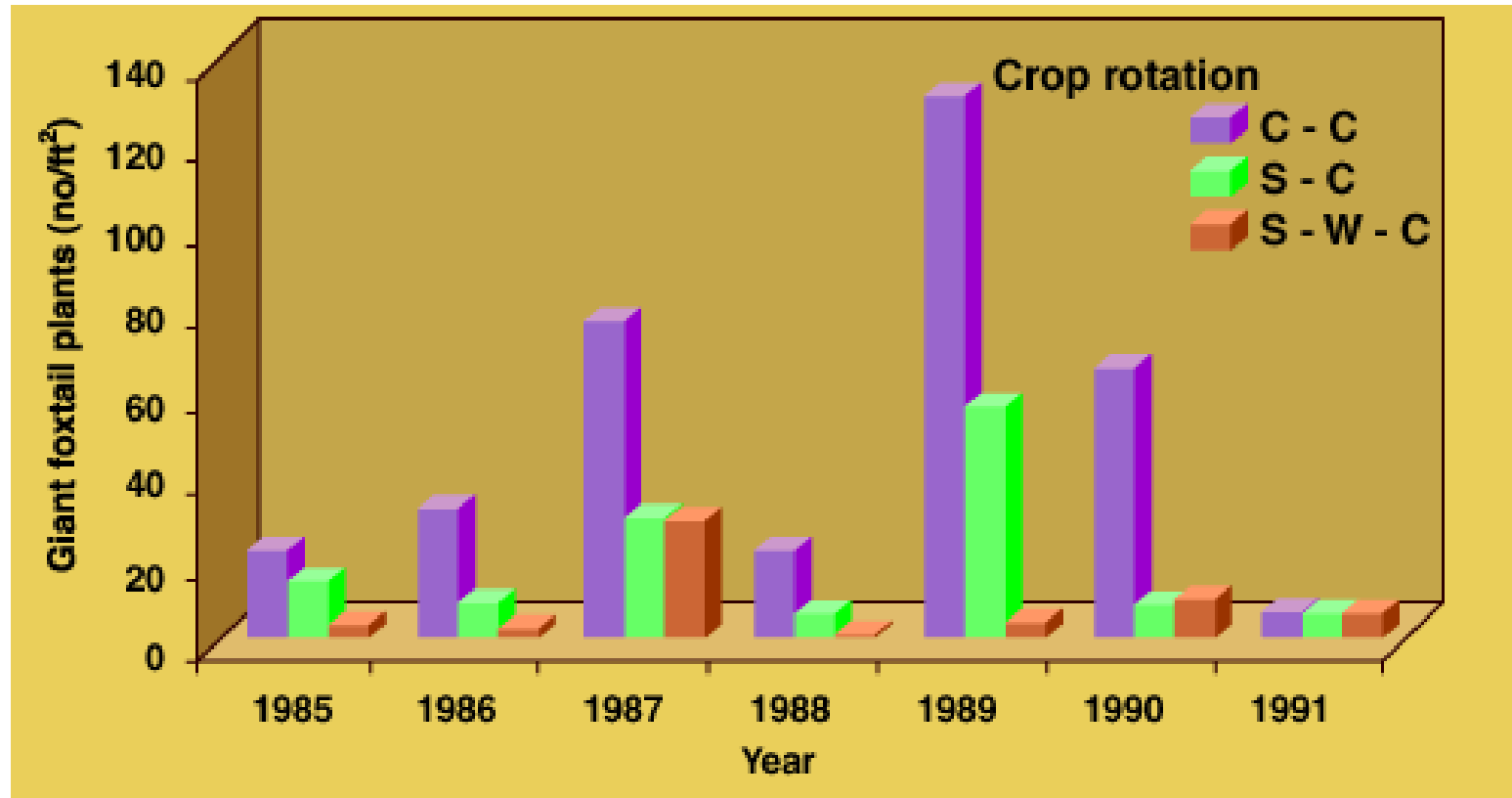
weed seeds:



Cultural: III. Crop population and spatial arrangement



Cultural: IV. Crop rotation and diversification



Physical: I. Improved intrarow control efficacy to reduce hand-weeding costs



Band-steaming reduced
intra-row weeds in sugar beet



More physical and thermal tools: intrarow

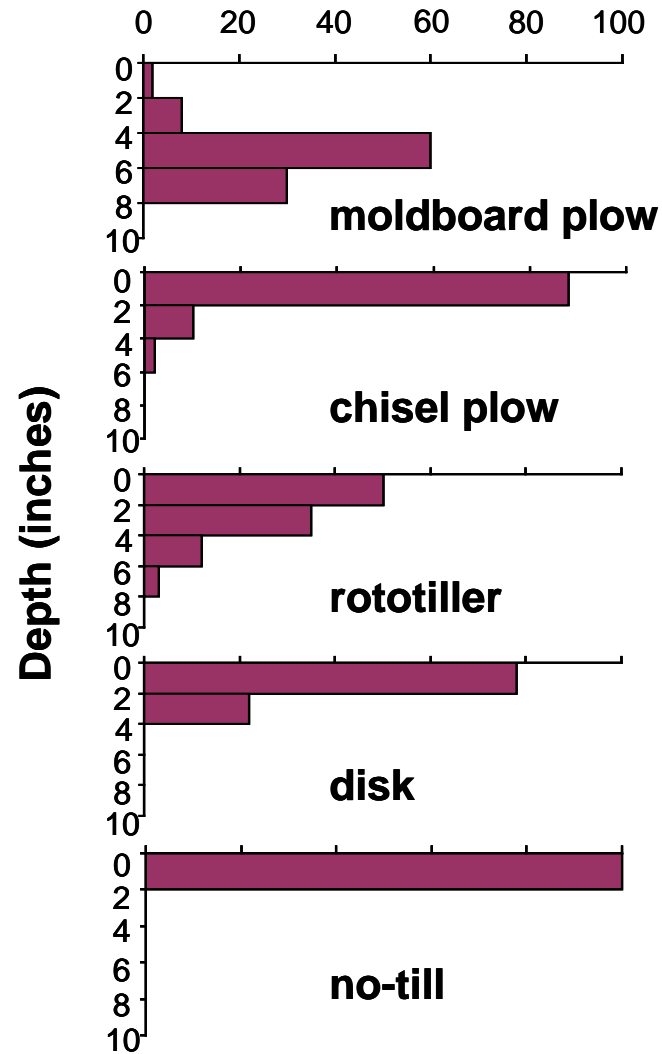


Physical: II. Tillage as one-time rescue for massive seed input

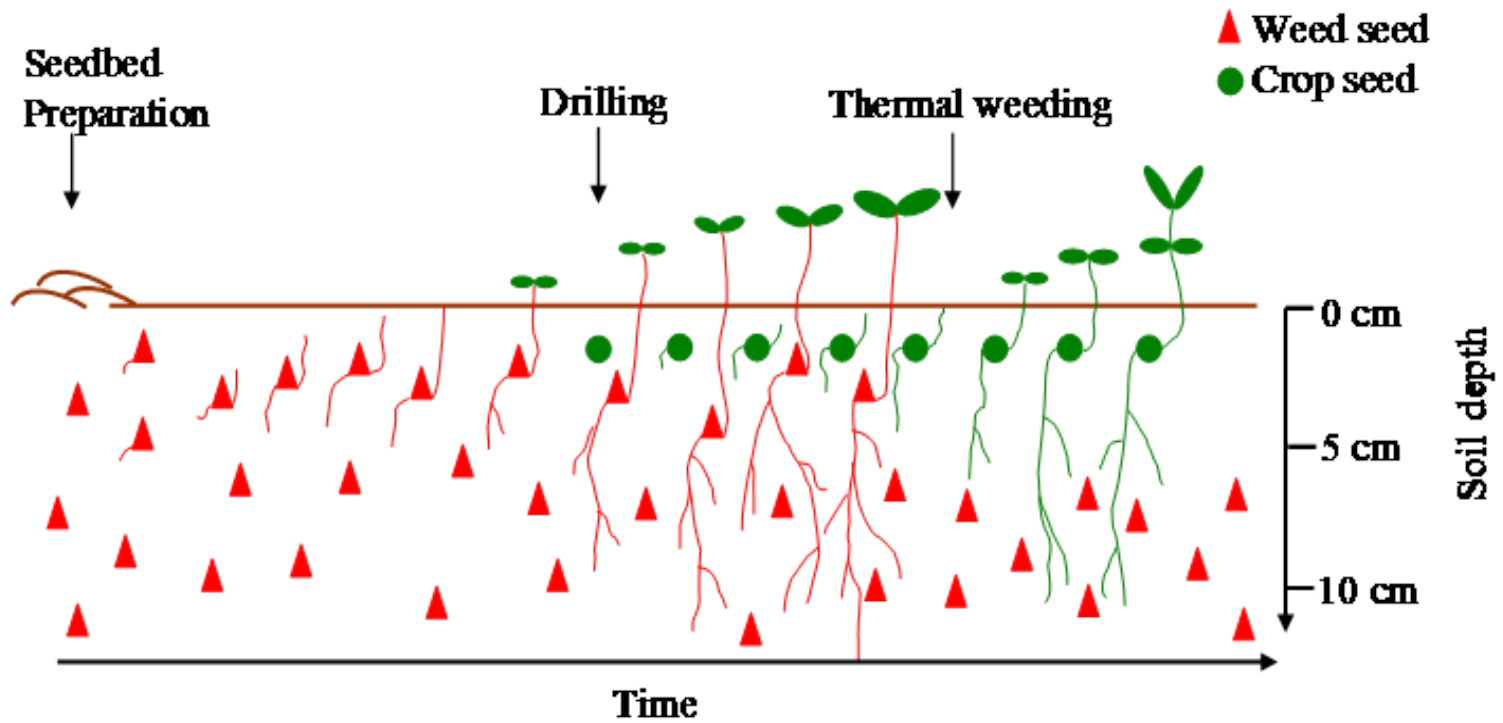


Photo: Adam Davis

Percentage of seeds at depth



Physical: III. Stale seedbed



Physical: IV. Weed seed collection at harvest



Bibliography

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H. P. Singh, D. R. Batish and R. K. Kohli .)
Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press.

*Scientific literature mentioned in presentation available upon request (contact Adam Davis: asdavis1@illinois.edu) or John Masiunas: masiunas@illinois.edu)