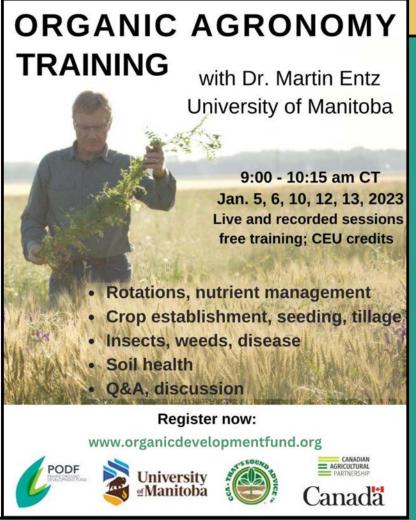


LESSON 2: PART 2 January 6, 2023

Tillage and Weed Control





The Prairie Organic Development Fund

- Investment platform established to develop organic agriculture and marketing in the Canadian Prairies
- Builds resilience in the sector by investing in
 - organic provincial associations (Capacity Fund); and
 - high impact programs (Innovation Fund)
 related to marketing, research, policy,
 education and capacity development that
 have broad public benefit to the organic
 sector.

www.organicdevelopmentfund.org



Platinum Sponsors





Silver Sponsors











The Canadian Organic Ingredient Strategy is funded by





The Prairie Organic Development Fund is grateful for the support of:

Platinum Sponsors: Grain Millers & SaskWheat

Development Commission

Silver Sponsors: Nature's Path, The Bauta Family Initiative on Canadian Seed Security &

PHS Organics

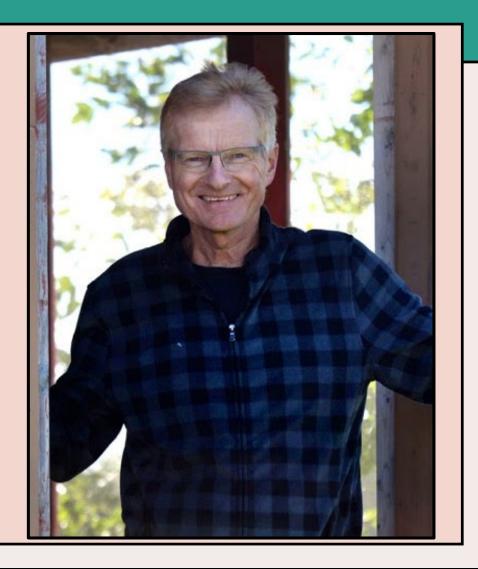
Friend: F.W. Cobs Company

We gratefully acknowledge funding from the Canadian Agricultural Partnership.

www.organicdevelopmentfund.org

Martin Entz, Ph.D.
Department of Plant Science
Natural Systems Agriculture Lab
University of Manitoba

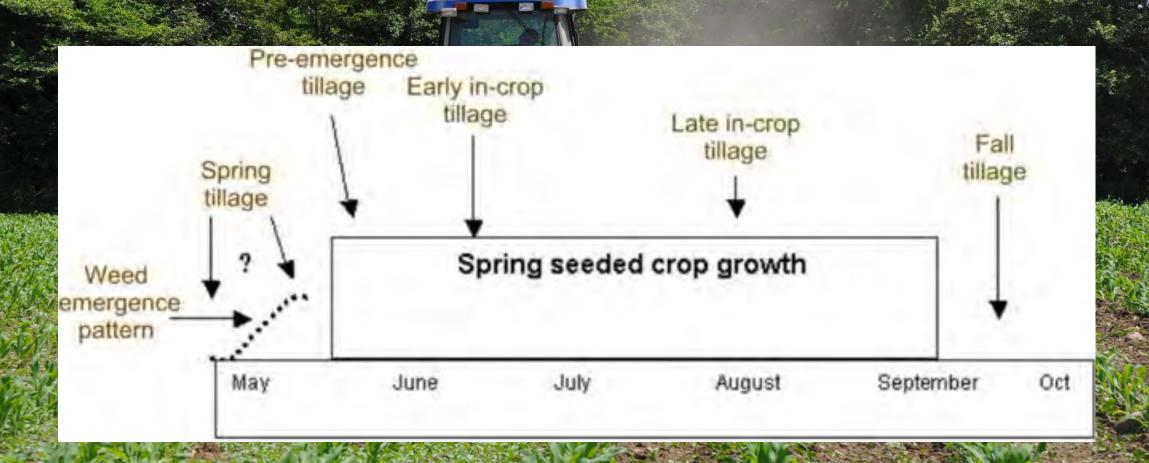
umanitoba.ca/outreach/naturalagriculture/





Tillage for Weed Control

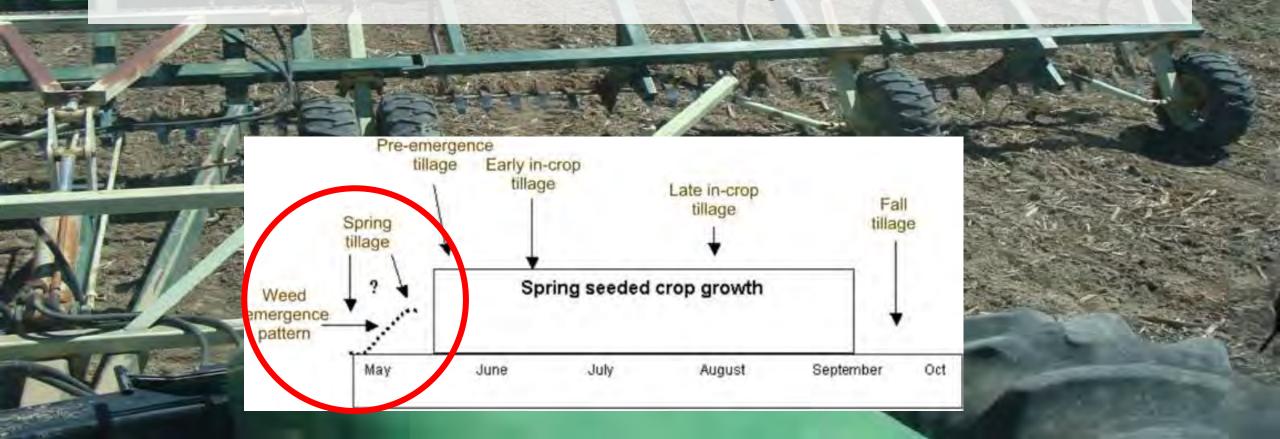
Organic agriculture is very challenging without tillage

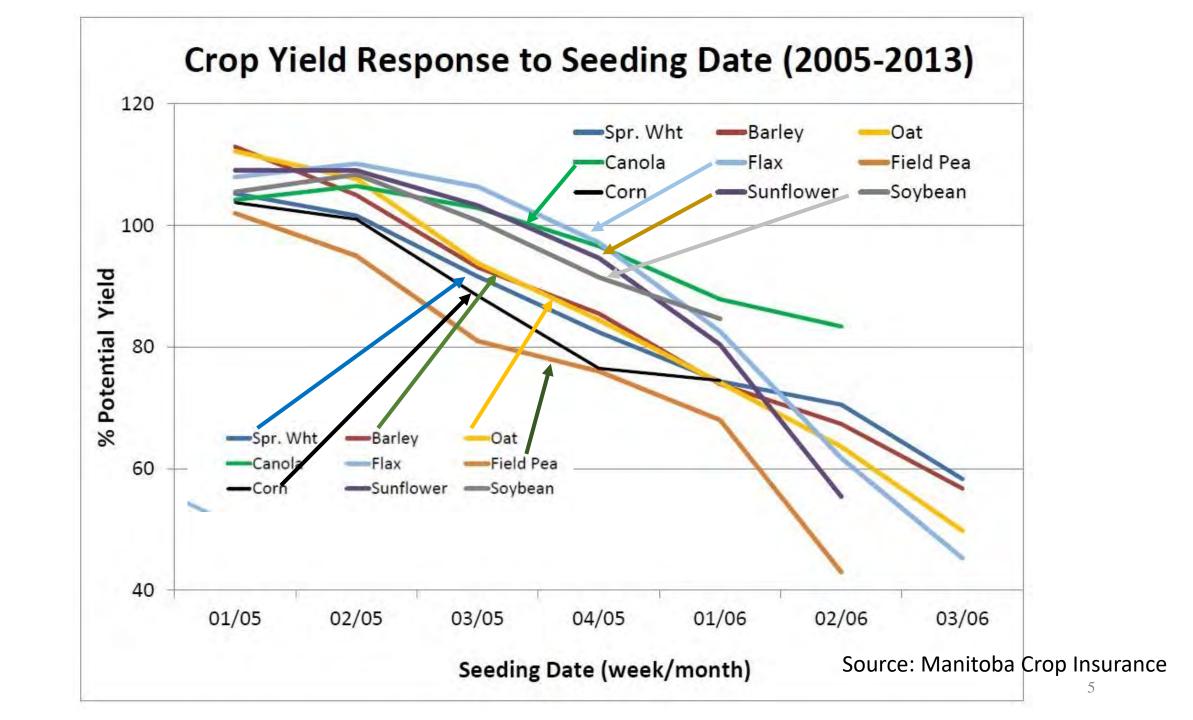






"Should seeding be done early, before the flush of weeds in the spring, or should it be done after most weeds have germinated?"











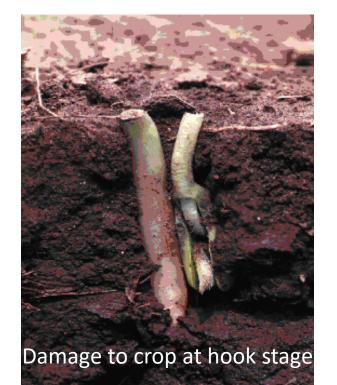








Lely harrowing soybeans











- Preemergence harrowing increased the average crop yield by 6.2%, post-emergence harrowing by 4.0% and the
- combined effect was 10%.
- Crop yield was mainly increased on hard-packed soils.
- Weed and crop responses varied strongly among experiments, but the efficacy of pre- and post-emergence weed harrowing was positively correlated across experiments.
- Weed species composition was of minor importance regarding weed control.
- The study indicates that one aggressive postemergence cultivation may be as good as one preemergence and one less aggressive post-emergence cultivation

Brandsæter, L.O., Mangerud, K. and Rasmussen, J., 2012. Interactions between pre-and post-emergence weed harrowing in spring cereals. Weed Research, 52(4), pp.338-347.





Dry beans tolerant to rotation harrow.

Crop biomass and yield response to rotary weeder applications at different stages of crop growth in pinto bean, black bean and navy bean production in 2018 in Carman, Manitoba. Stanley and Entz. 2022. New tools for mechanical weed control in low-input dry bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) production.Can. J. Plant Science. https://doi.org/10.1139/CJPS-2021-0282.

Stage	Crop biomass	<u> Vield</u> °
	kg ha⁻²	
Pinto Bean		
Ground crack/hook	5379.2	1408.4a
VC	4298.2	1267.6ab
V1-V2	4443.0	1232.9ab
V3-V5	4763.8	1311ab
V8	3509.3	1115.2b
R1	4143.2	715.1c
Weed-free	4471.8	1262.2ab
P value	NS	P=0.0011
Black Bean		
Ground crack/hook	4670.7	1394.7
VC	4419.3	1197.3
V1	5014.4	1381.8
V2-V3	4291.2	1374.5
V5	4527.1	1223
R1	4343.7	1162.7
Weed-free	4694.4	1254.8
P value	NS	NS
Many Page		
Navy Bean VE-VC	5708.3	1454.0ab
VC-V1	6490.3	1578.9a
V2-V3	6824.3	1439.5ab
V2-V3 V4-V5	5468.5	1141.2c
v4-v5 R1	5654.4	1299.0bc
	5825.5	1372.27b
Weed-free		P=0.0069
P value	NS	P=0.0009

^{*}Within a column, means followed by different letters are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level according Fisher LSD_{0.05}



Broadcast seeded, then harrowed using Phoenix harrow

Phoenix harrow







Interrow tillage guided by human operator

Germany, 1949

Abb. 123: Schlepperhackmaschine Bilder: Heller, Dethlingen





Inter-row cultivation in organic, narrow-row dry beans





Wide row corn and cover crops, Manitoba (Dr. Yvonne Lawley).

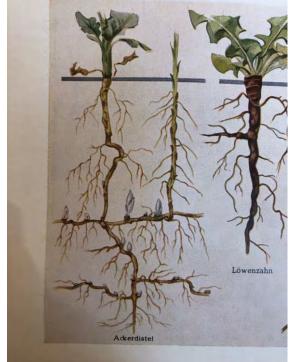




Wild oats









Alfalfa hay depletes

- Wild oat soil seedbank
- Thistle root reserves

In-crop weed clipping



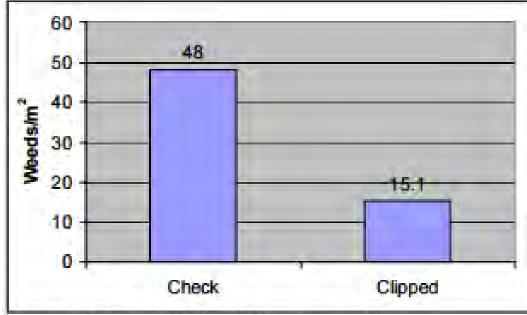
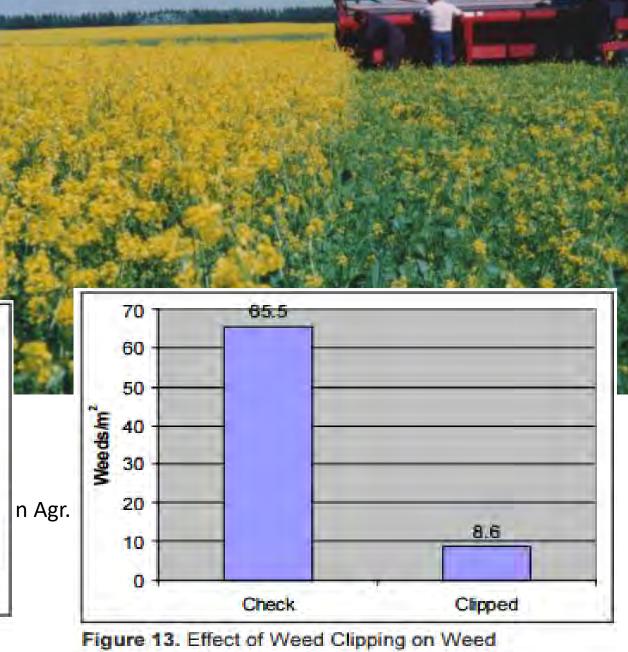


Figure 12. Effect of Weed Clipping on Weed Population 2001 - Site #1.



igure 13. Effect of Weed Clipping on Weed Population 2001 - Site #3.









Shirtliffe, S.J. and Entz, M.H., 2005. Chaff collection reduces seed dispersal of wild oat (Avena fatua) by a combine harvester. *Weed Science*, *53*(4), pp.465-470.

Conservation Tillage for Organic Production



Thanks to Matthew Dewavrin, agr. Les Fermes Longprés (2009) Ltée.

Year 1. Late summer – seed peas





Build ridges



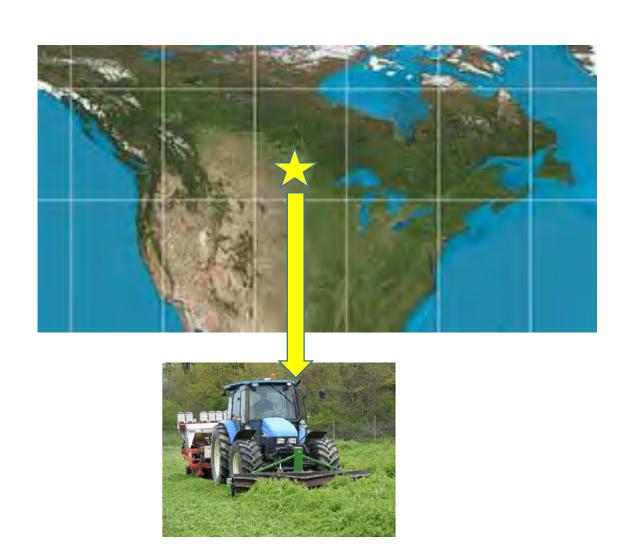




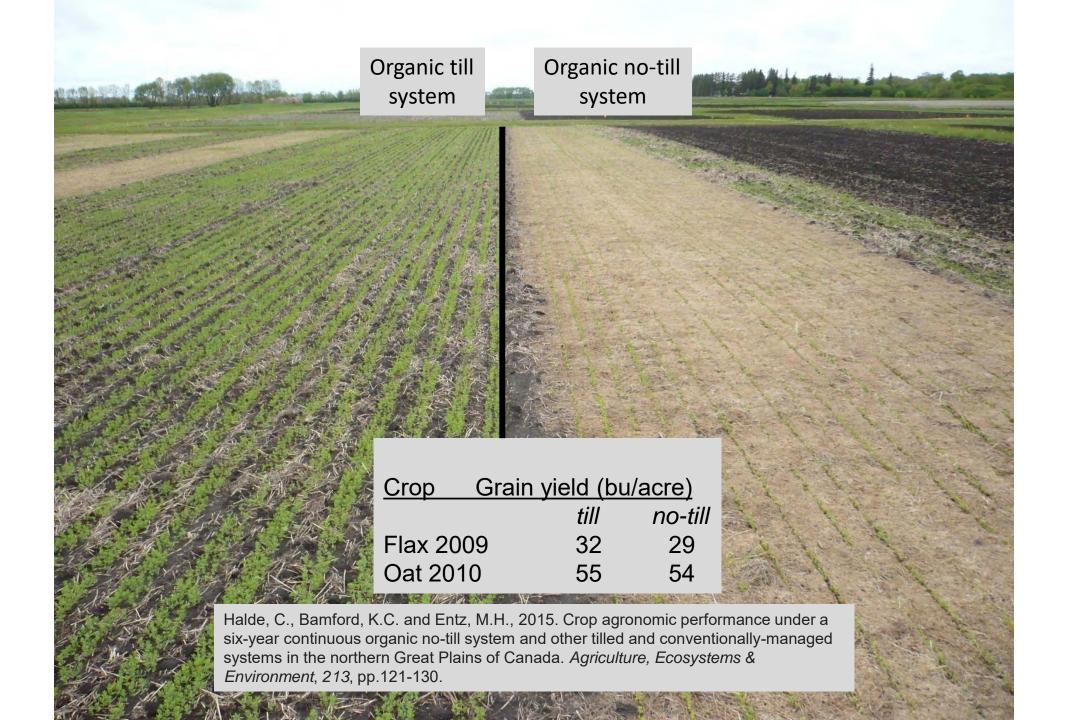
Year 2. Seed corn onto ridges



Conservation Tillage for Organic Production









Trying the Fergus Falls, Minnesota system in Carman, Manitoba with soybeans and dry beans



Soybeans establish well in rye





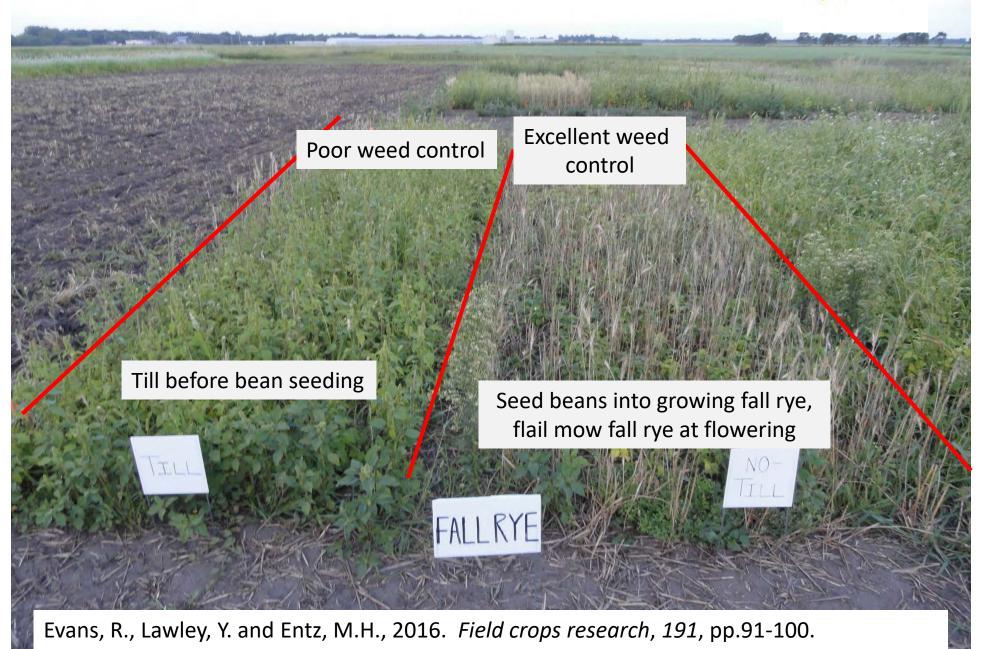


Rye in organic soybean production



This system did not work as well in dry beans





3 Gen organics near Kitchner, Ontario used same system but roller rye instead of flail mowing.

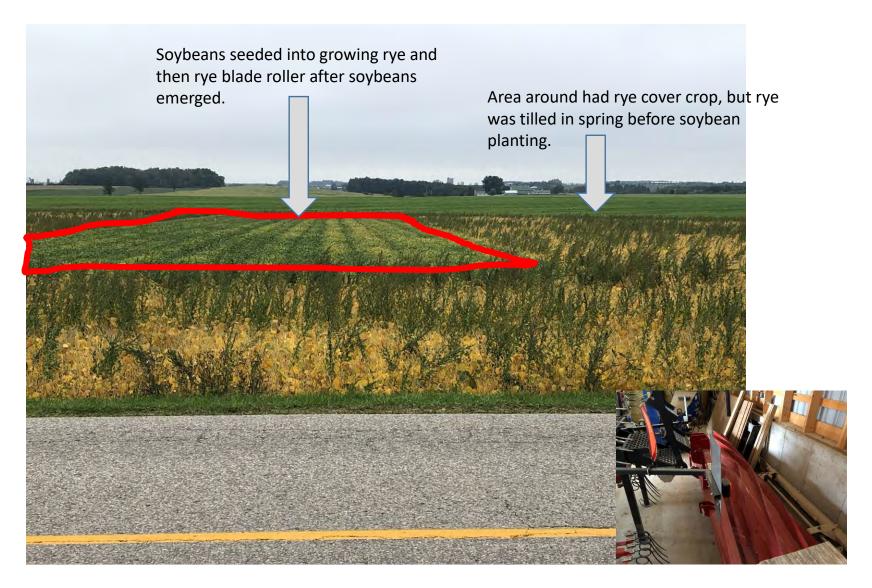


Photo: 2019





Cut fall rye for forage in late May

https://www.3genorganics.ca/



Seed soybeans In 2022, 72 bu/acre organic soybeans

Conservation Tillage for Organic Production





Dryland organic grain farming



Photo credit: Vilicus Organic Farm, Montana



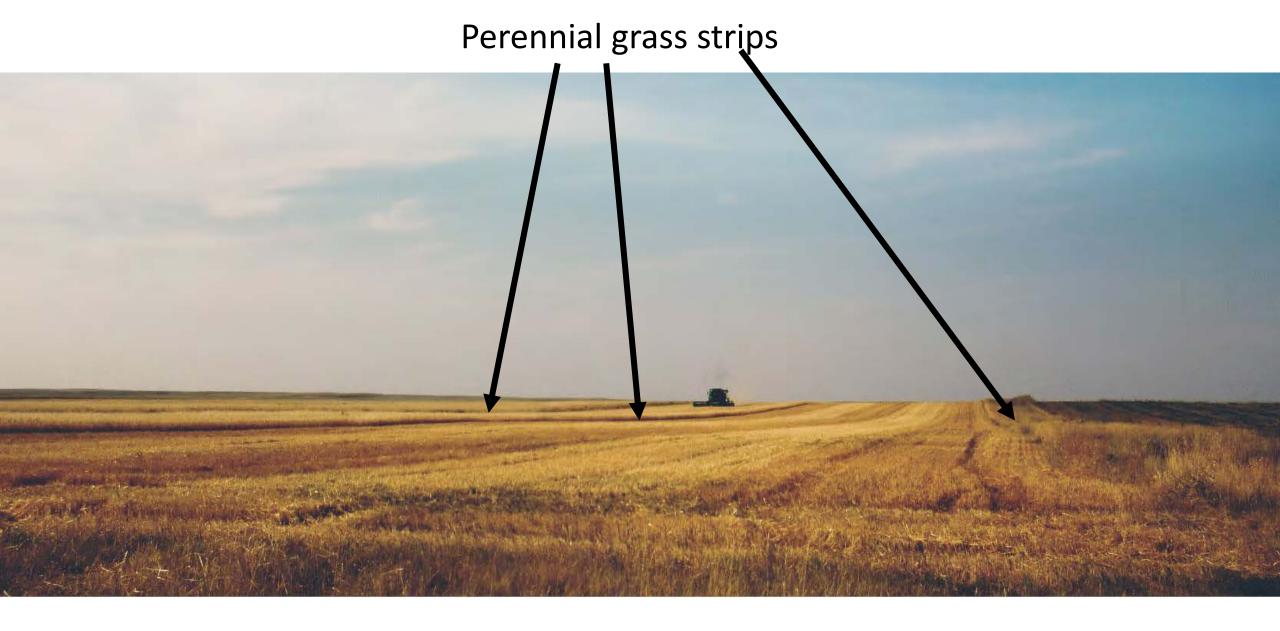
Glenbow Museum, Calgary



Wide blade cultivator for organic plots at Glenlea, 2022









Broadcast seeded, then harrowed using Phoenix harrow

Uses in Prairie organics? Establishing ryegrass in peas or lentils

Using snowmelt water to establish plants







To learn more about PODF: www.organicdevelopmentfund.org

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