

# Strategies to Use Cover Crops for Weed Suppression

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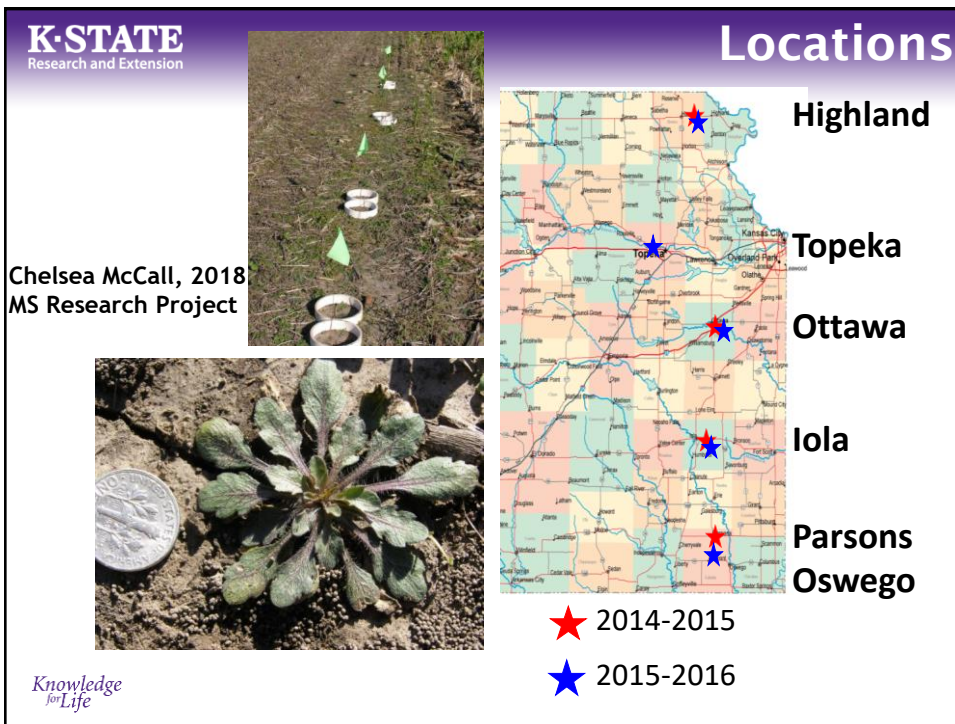
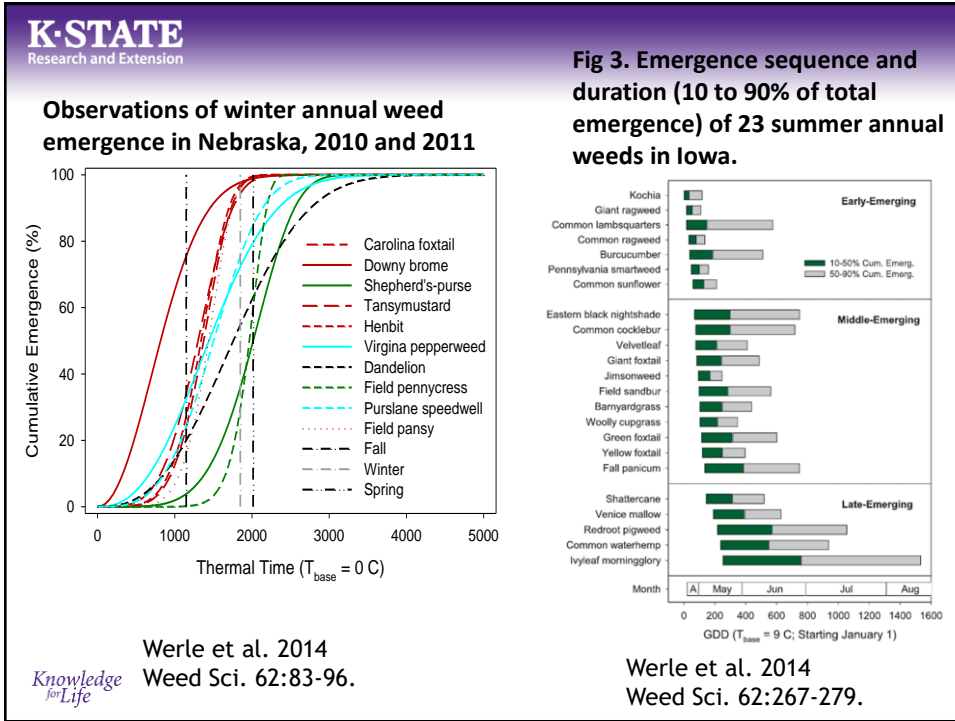
- ✓ Farmers are demanding information about using cover crops for weed suppression (among other uses)
- ✓ Cropping systems are diverse from west to east:
  - ✓ Winter wheat-fallow
  - ✓ Winter wheat-grain sorghum-fallow
  - ✓ Grain sorghum or corn-soybean-winter wheat
  - ✓ Corn-winter wheat/DC soybean
- ✓ Length of fallow period becomes shorter from west to east

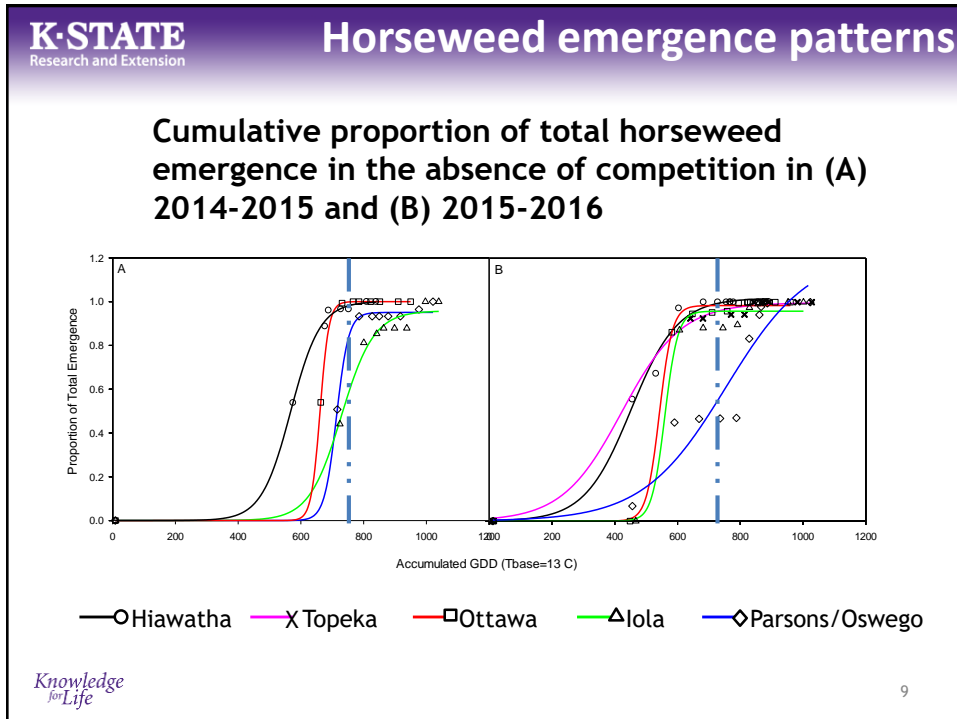
- 1. What is your targeted weed species?**
- 2. What will precede and what will follow the cover crop in your rotation?**
- 3. How will you terminate your cover crop and when?**

- ✓ **Key 'driver' weed species, may have single or multiple resistance to herbicides:**
  - ✓ **kochia**
  - ✓ **Palmer amaranth**
  - ✓ **waterhemp**
  - ✓ **horseweed (marestail)**









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## Weed control vs. Cover crops

Treatment	Horseweed Suppression	
	2013	2014
	%	
Untreated Control	0 d	0 d
Annual ryegrass	21 cd	59 c
Winter wheat	20 cd	93 ab
Winter barley	35 c	90 ab
Winter rye	94 ab	96 a
Spring oats	14 cd	-
Spring rye	-	89 ab
Winter rye/spring no residual	100 a	100 a
Fall residual	100 a	99 a
Fall no residual	94 ab	75 bc
Spring residual	98 a	85 ab
Spring no residual	97 ab	100 a

Andi Marie Christenson. 2015. Cover crops for horseweed [*Conyza canadensis* (L.)] control before and during a soybean crop. MS Thesis. Kansas State University.

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1. What is your targeted weed species?
2. What will precede and what will follow the cover crop in your rotation?
3. How will you terminate your cover crop and when?

- II. What cover crop will you plant and when?**
- ✓ Consider your crop rotation sequence and where a cover crop can fit
    - ✓ Change the crop rotation
    - ✓ Change time of crop planting
  - ✓ Establish the cover crop prior to that key point in lifecycle of weed species for greatest weed suppression impact?
    - ✓ Residue or living mulch reduce sunlight reaching soil surface
    - ✓ Alter microenvironment (moisture, temperature) during weed seed germination
    - ✓ Release of chemicals from roots or decaying residue to inhibit weed seed germination (allelopathy)



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## Cover crop impacts on Palmer amaranth

**May 13, 2015**

**July 13, 2015**

**No cover**

**Terminated Winter wheat Cover crop**

Chelsea McCall, 2018, MS research project

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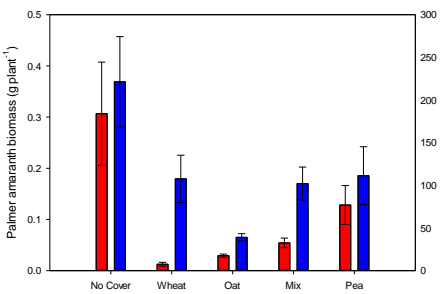
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## Cover crop impacts on Palmer amaranth

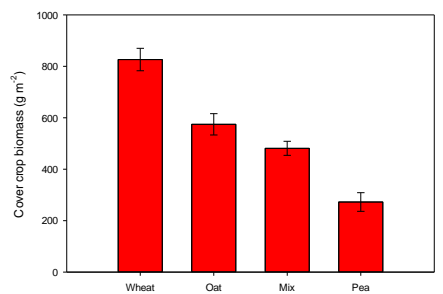
Chelsea McCall, 2018, MS research project

**Palmer amaranth biomass and density prior to cover crop termination, May 18, 2015.**



Treatment	P. amaranth biomass (g plant <sup>-1</sup> )	P. amaranth density (plant m <sup>-2</sup> )
No Cover	~0.31	~0.38
Wheat	~0.01	~0.18
Oat	~0.03	~0.08
Mix	~0.05	~0.17
Pea	~0.13	~0.19

**Aboveground cover crop biomass at termination, May 18, 2015**

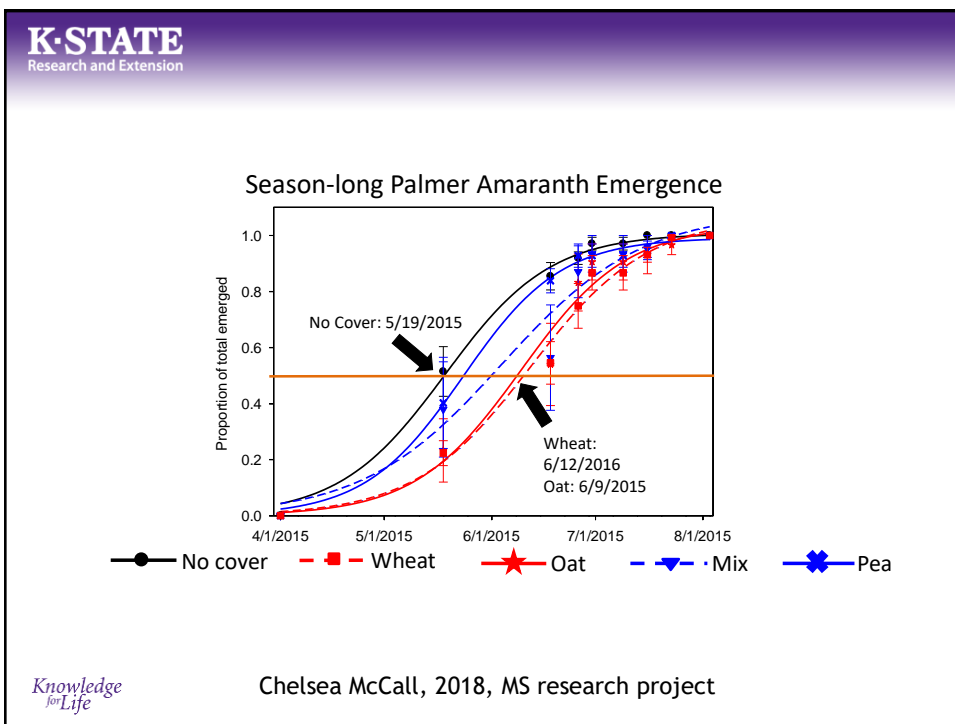
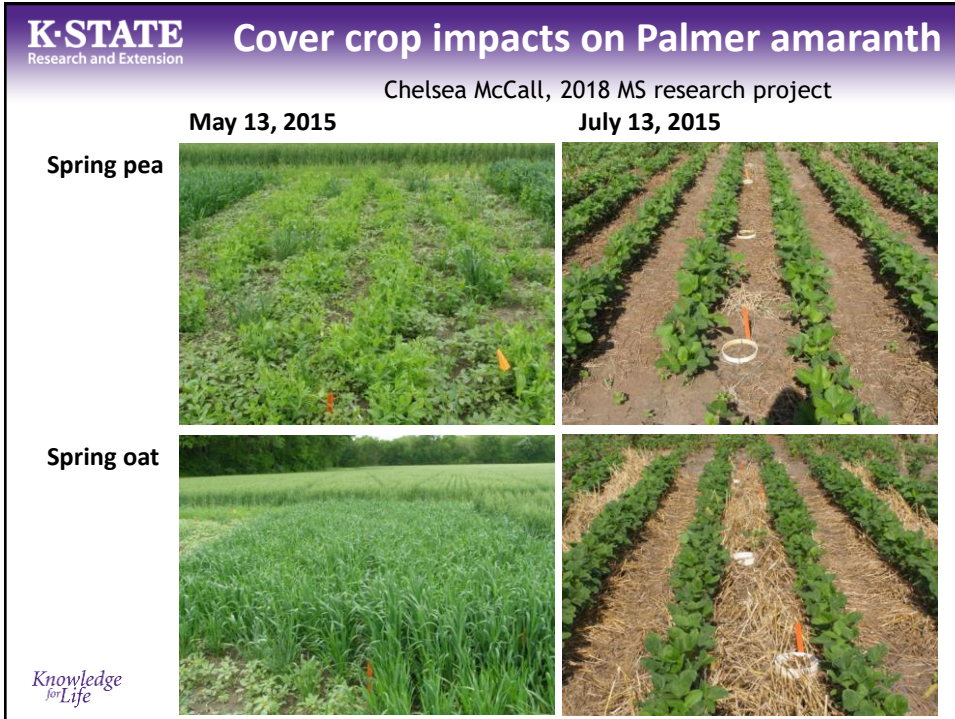


Treatment	Cover crop biomass (g m <sup>-2</sup> )
Wheat	~820
Oat	~580
Mix	~480
Pea	~280

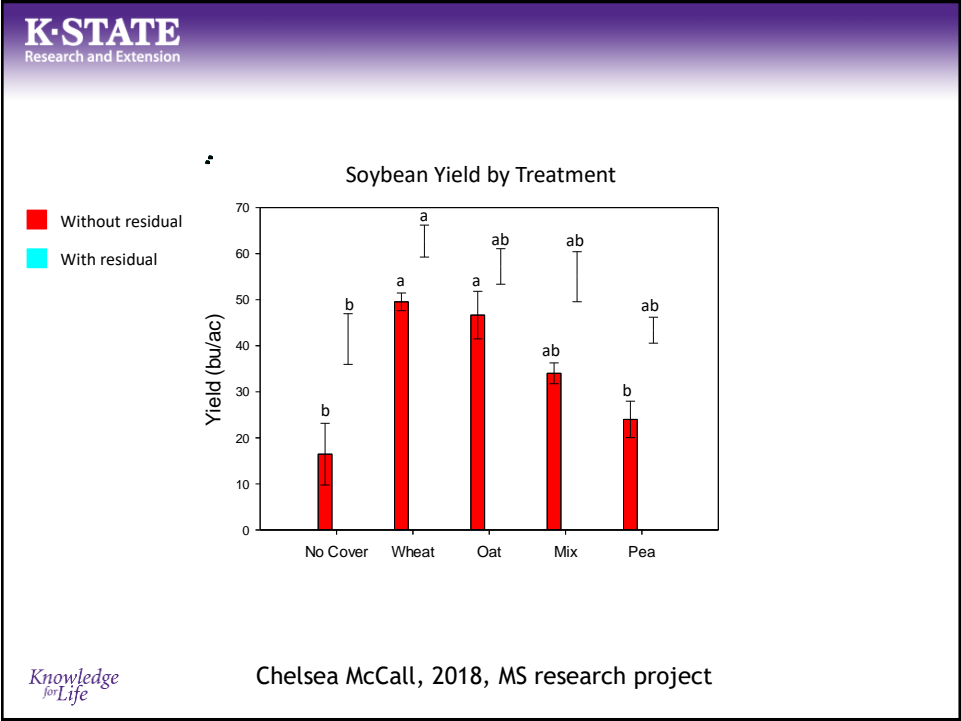
**1000 g/m<sup>2</sup> = 4.46 ton/ac**

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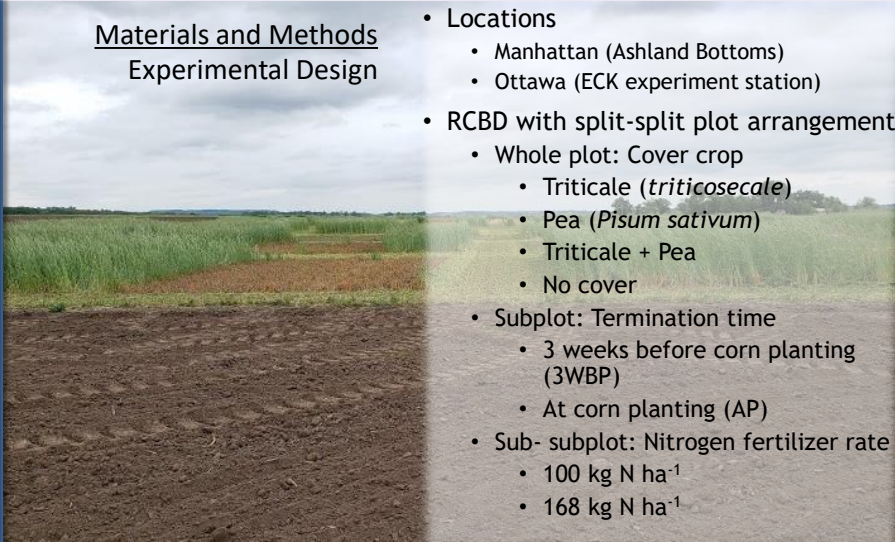






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Materials and Methods  
Experimental Design



- Locations
  - Manhattan (Ashland Bottoms)
  - Ottawa (ECK experiment station)
- RCBD with split-split plot arrangement
  - Whole plot: Cover crop
    - Triticale (*triticosecale*)
    - Pea (*Pisum sativum*)
    - Triticale + Pea
    - No cover
  - Subplot: Termination time
    - 3 weeks before corn planting (3WBP)
    - At corn planting (AP)
  - Sub- subplot: Nitrogen fertilizer rate
    - 100 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>
    - 168 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>

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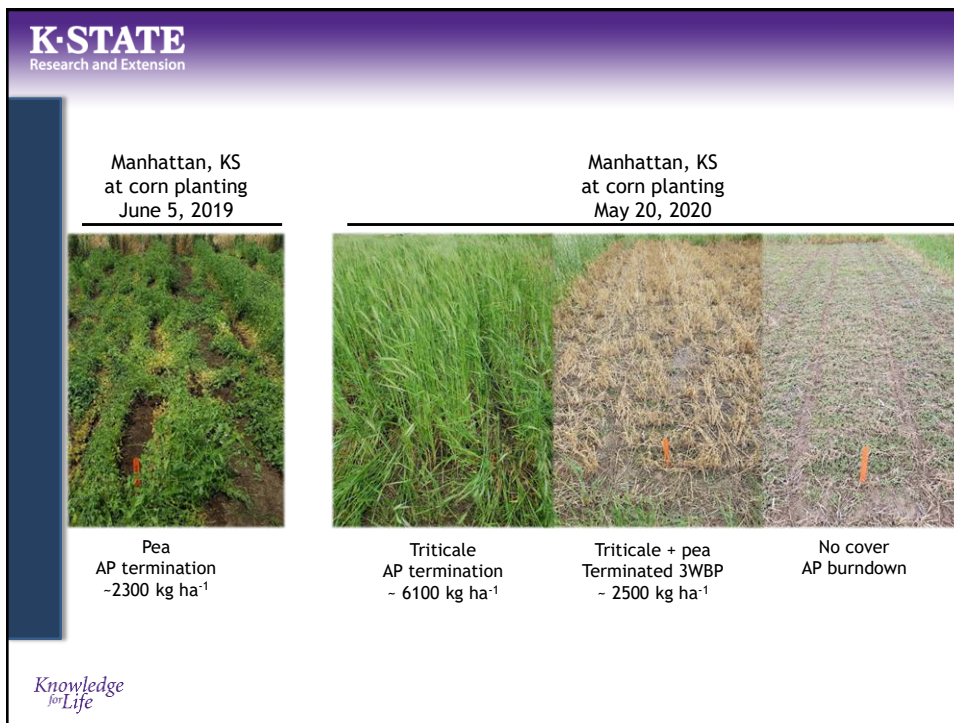
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### Cover Crop Biomass

Manhattan 2019			Manhattan 2020		
	Cover crop biomass (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )			Cover crop biomass (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	
Cover crop	3WBP	AP	Cover crop	3WBP	AP
No cover	0 (0) e	0 (0) e	No cover	613 (98) DE	0 (0) E
Pea	380 (35) de	2347 (246) cd	Partial mix	1557 (135) CD	5733 (370) B
Full mix	3737 (667) bc	6746 (204) a	Full mix	2152 (249) C	7962 (311) A
Triticale	5520 (737) ab	No data	Triticale	1608 (50) CD	6110 (458) B

Mean cover crop biomass values for each year followed by same letter are not different at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

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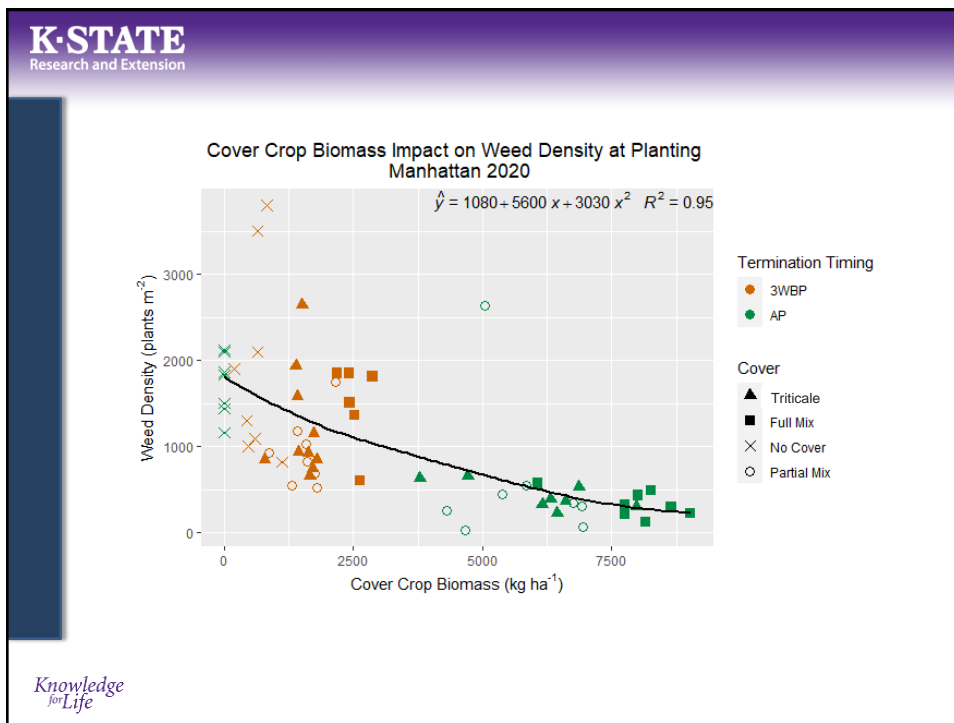
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### Weed Density 1 week before planting Manhattan 2019

Cover crop	Weed density	
	3WBP	AP
Plants m <sup>-2</sup>		
No cover	19 (8) c	98 (15) a
Pea	39 (12) bc	72 (12) ab
Full mix	0 (0) c	8 (7) c
Triticale	0 (0) c	No data

Mean weed density values followed by same letter are not different at  $\alpha = 0.05$  level.  
\* Cover crops in treatments to be terminated AP were live at the time of this count.

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## Overview

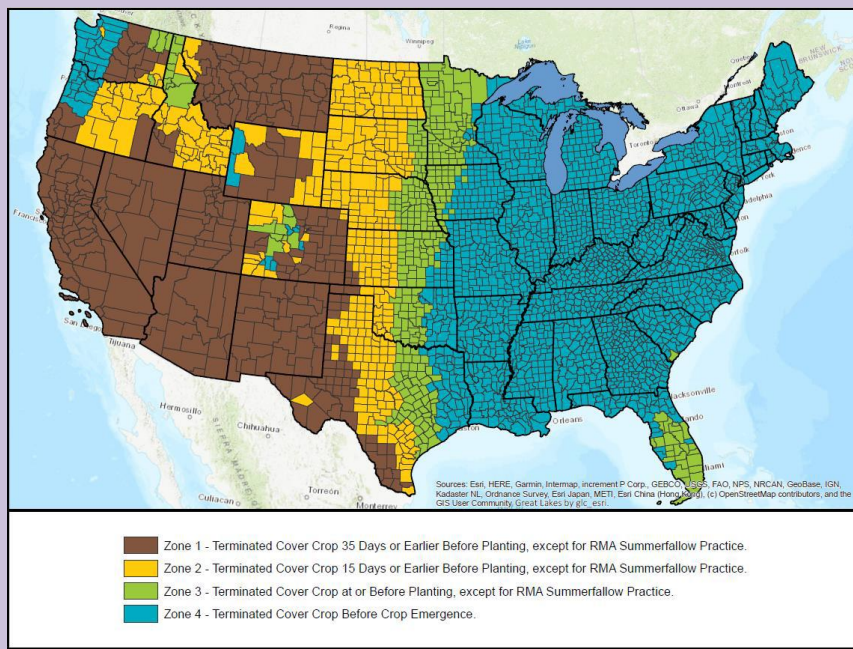
- 1. What is your targeted weed species?**
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## Termination timing and method




- ✓ **Consider both the cover crop and potential weed species present or will yet emerge**
  - ✓ Some will freeze out
  - ✓ Some require specific timing and methods
  - ✓ Include a residual herbicide in termination / burndown application mixture
  
- ✓ **Standard recommendation is at least 2 weeks prior to planting summer row crop**
- ✓ **Check with insurance providers, USDA-FSA, or NRCS for local rules on termination timing**

USDA-NRCS cover crop termination guidelines (v4: June 2019)



**Efficacy of Pre-Emergence Herbicides on Palmer amaranth Control as Affected by Cover Crop Termination Timings**  
(Ednaldo Borgato, PhD Candidate)

**Cover Crop Treatments at Soybean Planting Date**

NCC	DCC	GCC
		
<b>No Cover Crop</b> Terminated at CC emergence	<b>Dead Cover Crop</b> Terminated 2 weeks before soybean planting	<b>Green Cover Crop</b> Terminated at soybean planting date
<p>➤ 2020: triticale + winter peas (100 + 67 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>); 2021: spring oats (100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)</p> <p>➤ glyphosate + dicamba (800 + 280 g ai ha<sup>-1</sup>) back-pack sprayer calibrated to deliver 187 L ha<sup>-1</sup></p>		

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**Herbicide Treatments\* at Soybean Planting Date**

Herbicide	Dose (g ai/ha)	Type of activity
Non-Treated Control	-	-
Flumioxazin (Valor)	28.9	Soil + leaves
Metribuzin	226.8	Soil + leaves
S-metolachlor (Dual II Magnum)	723.3	Soil
Saflufenacil (Sharpen)	10	Soil + leaves
Sulfentrazone (Authority)	113.4	Soil + leaves

\*Glyphosate + dicamba (800 + 280 g ai ha<sup>-1</sup>) were added

➤ Applied at soybean planting

➤ Back-pack sprayer calibrated to deliver 187 L ha<sup>-1</sup>

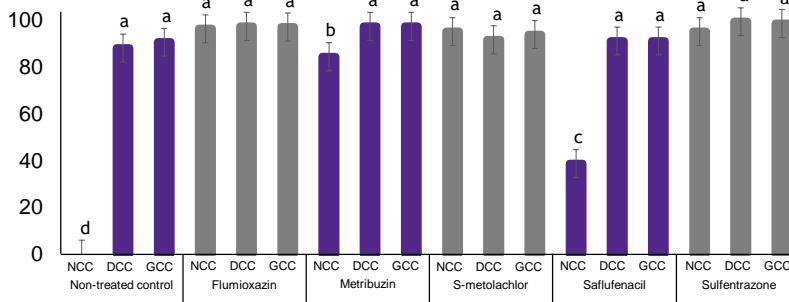
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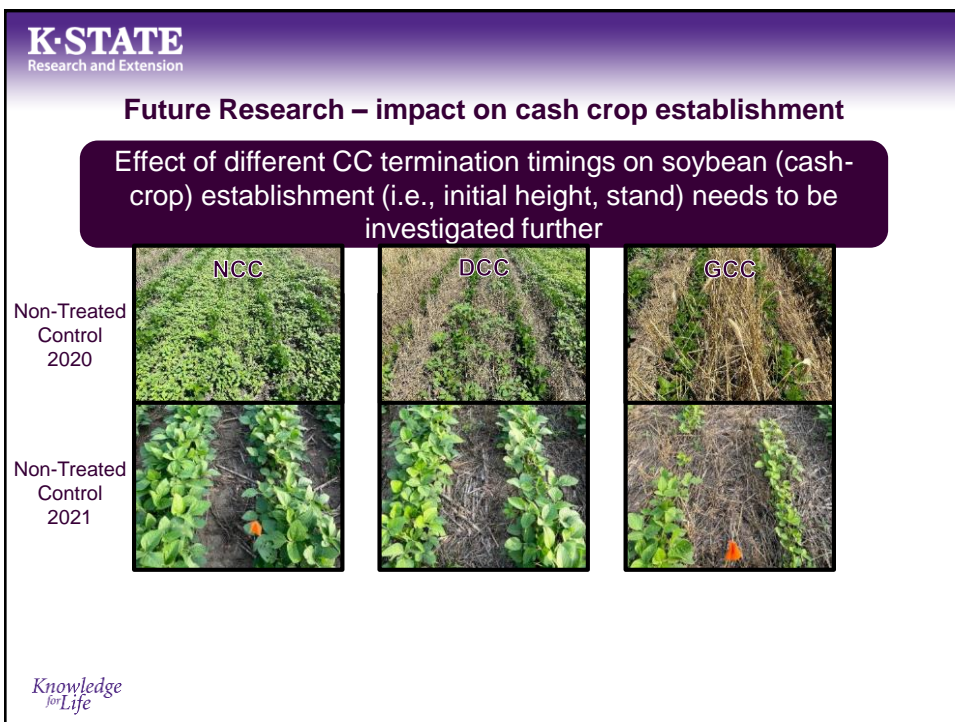
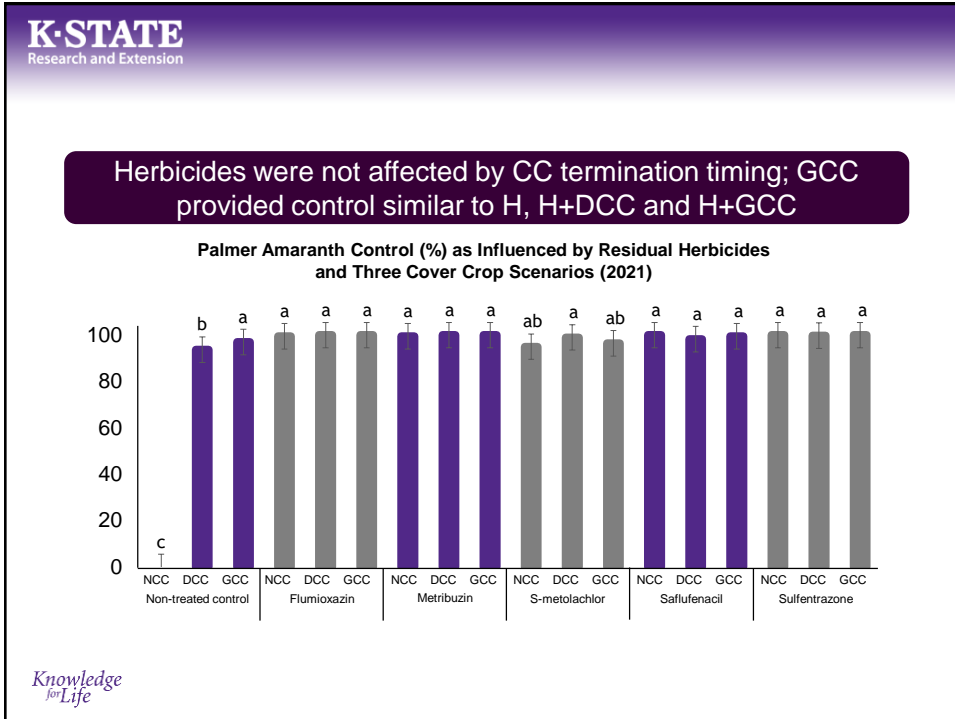
Greater CC biomass increases weed suppression



Saflufenacil+NCC provided the poorest control of Metribuzin+NCC

Palmer Amaranth Control (%) as Influenced by Residual Herbicides and Three Cover Crop Scenarios (2020)









June 25/19 at Ashland Bottoms Experiment Field, Manhattan, KS

Termination  
time: 5 wk  
before planting

No cover crop  
Residual  
(Acuron and RU)



Termination  
time: 5 wk  
before planting

Cover crop  
No residual (RU  
only)



Termination  
time: 3 wk  
before planting

Cover crop  
No residual (RU  
only)



Termination  
time: day of  
planting

Cover crop  
No residual (RU  
only)



**Weed density (#/m<sup>2</sup> (SE)) on June 25, 2019 (20 d) after termination.**

		No Residual	Residual
<b>Termination timing</b>	5 wk before plant	185 (35)	20.5 (10)
	3 wk before plant	193 (28)	7 (4)
	1 wk before plant	141 (38)	0
	Day of plant	3.5 (2)	0.5 (0.5)
<b>Cover crop</b>	Cover crop	90 (21)	5.5 (2)
	No cover crop	171 (30)	8.5 (5)

**Corn yield (bu/ac (SE)) in 2019 at Ashland Bottoms.**


		No Cover crop	Cover crop
<b>Termination timing</b>	5 wk before plant	136 (6)	144 (7)
	3 wk before plant	144 (3)	136 (5)
	1 wk before plant	144 (2)	137 (4)
	Day of plant	137 (5)	126 (5)
<b>Residual</b>	Residual	147 (2)	135 (3)
	No residual	136 (3)	138 (4)

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## Termination timing

Observations of soybean and weeds on June 7, 2018  
on Josh Lloyd's farm near Oak Hill, KS

Term. time re: soybean planting	Term. date	Growth stage of cereal rye	Observations on June 7, 2018			Mean soybean yield (SE)
			Soybean stage	Soybean (cm)	Weed counts (#/0.25 m <sup>2</sup> )	Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )
1 wk prior	May 8	25 cm	V3	23	16	2935 (194)
At planting	May 15	boot	V3	23	6	3050 (81)
1 wk post	May 23	heading	V1	13	0	3000 (195)



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## Cover crops before soybean

June 25, 2019, Luke Chism 2019 MS research



**5 weeks before planting**      **3 weeks before planting**      **at planting**

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