

Weed Management

Effect of grinding on alfalfa, spotted knapweed, and sulfur cinquefoil seeds: Recovery of intact seeds and effects on germination after grinding in a hammer mill to pass through a given screen size. (Adapted from Zamora, D.L. and J. P. Olivarez. 1994. The viability of seeds in feed pellets. Weed Technol. 8:148-153)

Screen size	Alfalfa		Spotted knapweed		Sulfur cinquefoil	
	Recovered Germ.	Hard seed	Viable Recovered Germ.	Recovered Germ.	Recovered Germ.	Recovered Germ.
mm	-----%					
Seed not ground	-----	87	6.8	94	-----	87
1	0.2	75	0.0	75	0.3	74
2	0.4	85	0.3	86	0.6	73
3	0.6	89	0.3	90	1.2	69
LSD (0.05)	0.2	NS	1.5	13	0.5	12
					0.5	2.6
						3.9

Germination of weed seeds after digestion by cattle and 3 months of storage in manure

Weed species	Germ. before feeding	Germ. after 47 h digestion	Germ. after 97 h digestion	Germ. after 47 h digestion + manure storage	Total decrease after digestion + storage
Redroot pigweed	98	36	3	12	88
Curled dock	95	58	--	3	97
Common lambsquarters	70	58	--	22	69
Alfalfa	86	17	--	80	7
Green foxtail	21	20	--	0	100
Wild oat	74	10	--	0	100
Russian thistle	18	0.5	--	0	100

-----%

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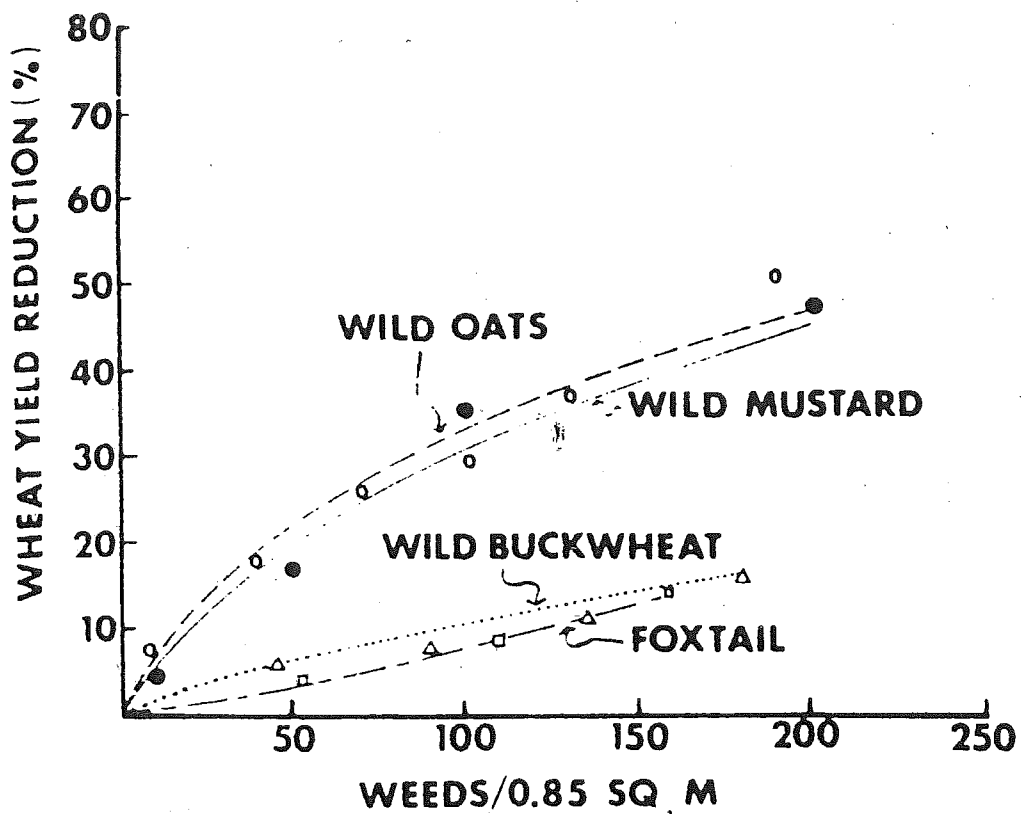
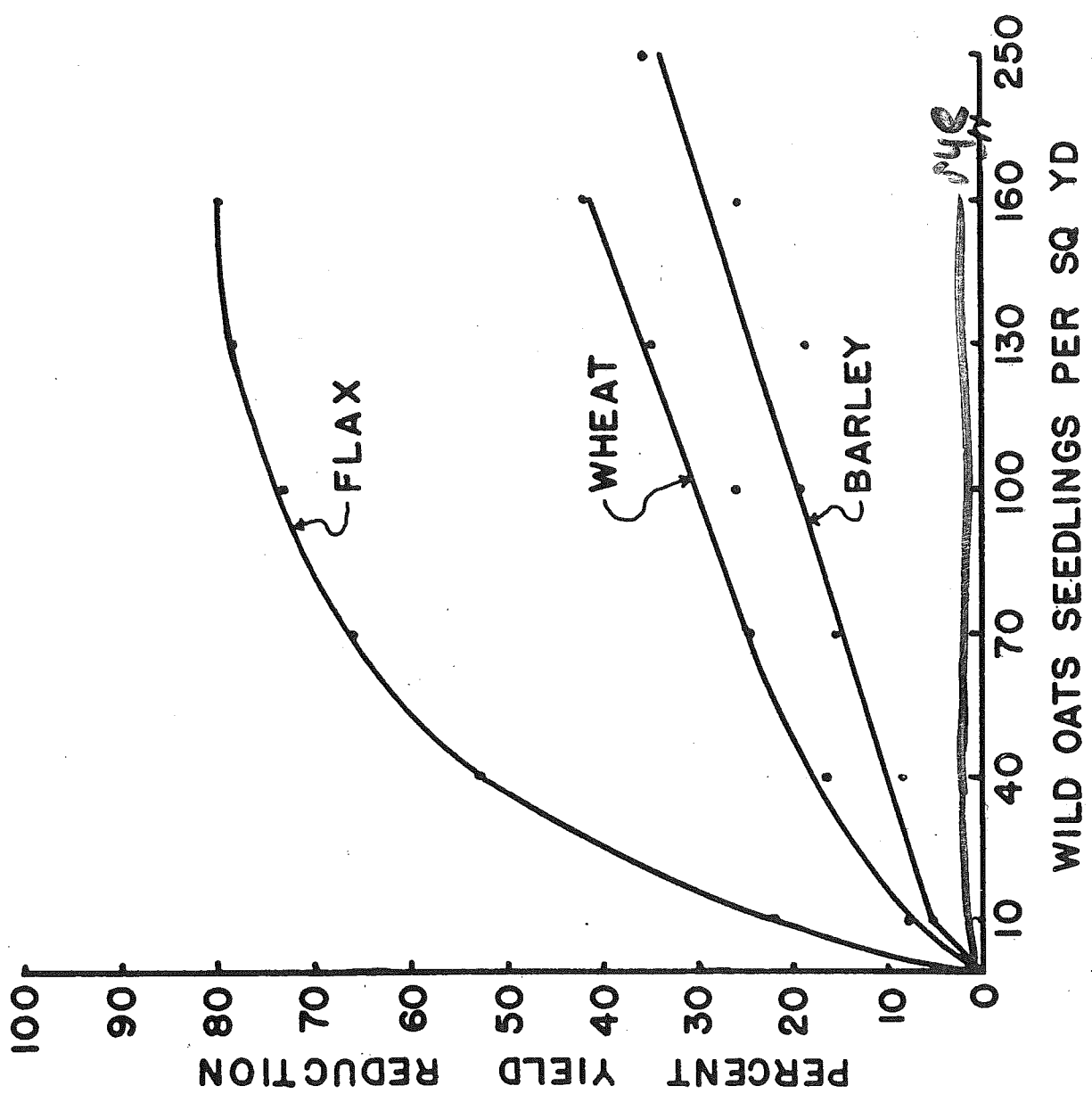


Fig. 1—The influence of wild oats (3, 7), wild mustard (49), wild buckwheat (36), and yellow foxtail (25) at various densities upon wheat yield.

dependent also on environment

P. 111 (figure at bottom of page)



a. Alternating row and solid seeded crops

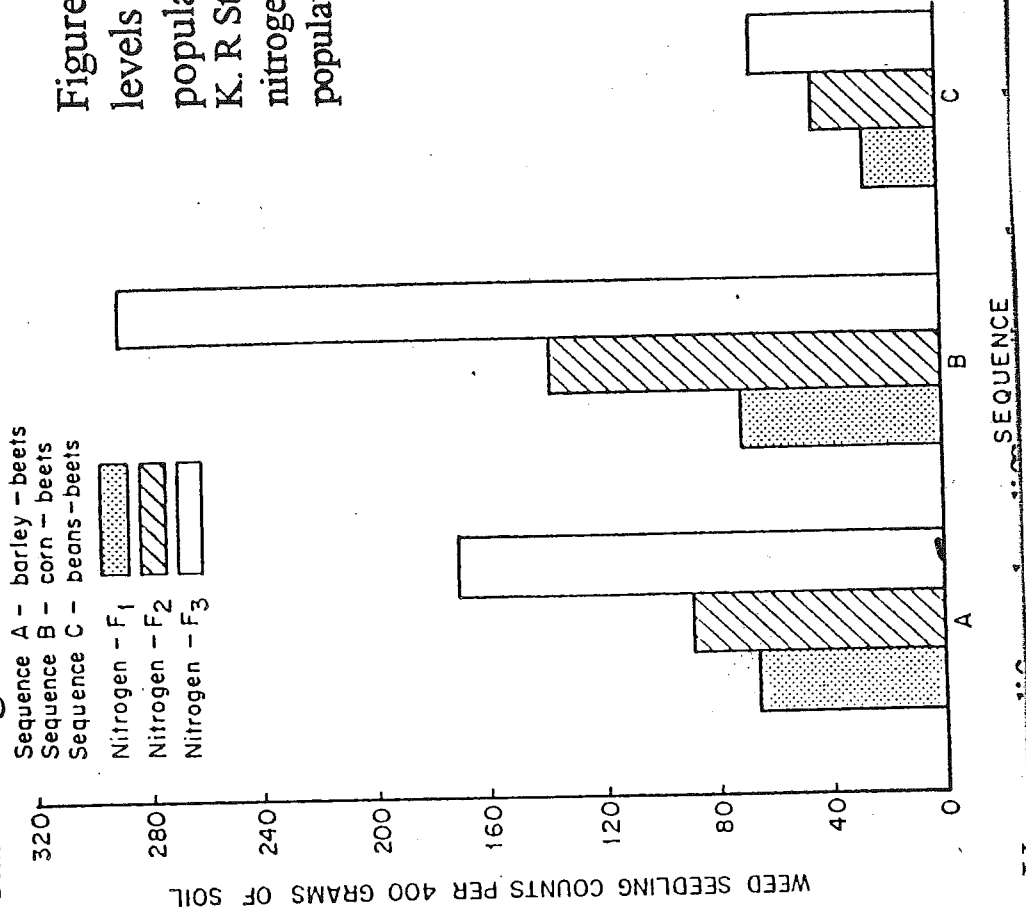


Figure: Relationship of nitro levels and crop sequence to population (from Dotzenko, A K. R. Storer. 1969. Influence of nitrogen fertilizer and herbicide populations in sugar beet fields.

Table 5. Soybean seed yield and growth of wild mustard and soybean as affected by various intervals of wild mustard emergence at Fargo.

Wild mustard emergence relative to soybeans	Soybean seed			Fresh weight, 1969			Dry weight, 1970		
	Yield	%		Soybeans	Wild mustard		Soybeans	Wild mustard	
	(lb/A)	(%)	(lb/A)			(lb/A)			
8 days before	123c ^a	89	757d	9470a	363b	2853a			
4 days before	232c	80	936d	12246a	412b	2205b			
Same day	655b	43	7142c	2235b	367a	1129c			
4 days after	1007a	12	9362bc	1193b	1420a	846cd			
8 days after	1013a	11	10420ab	1041b	1797a	575d			
Weed free	1143a	0	12641a	0	2220a	0			

^a Values followed by the same letter within each column do not differ at the 5% level according to Duncan's multiple range test.

Table 4. Soybean seed yield as affected by removal of wild mustard at various weeks after soybean emergence at Fargo, averaged over 1969 and 1970 data.

Weeks of removal	Soybean seed yield (bu/A)	Yield reduction (%)
Weed free	18.80a ^a	0
1	19.10a	0
2	18.89a	0
3	16.88ab	10
4	14.19bc	24
5	11.06c	41
6	7.55d	60
8	6.85d	64
10	7.23d	62
12	6.97d	63

^a Values followed by the same letter within each column do not differ at the 5% level according to Duncan's multiple range test.

Fig. 2.7.

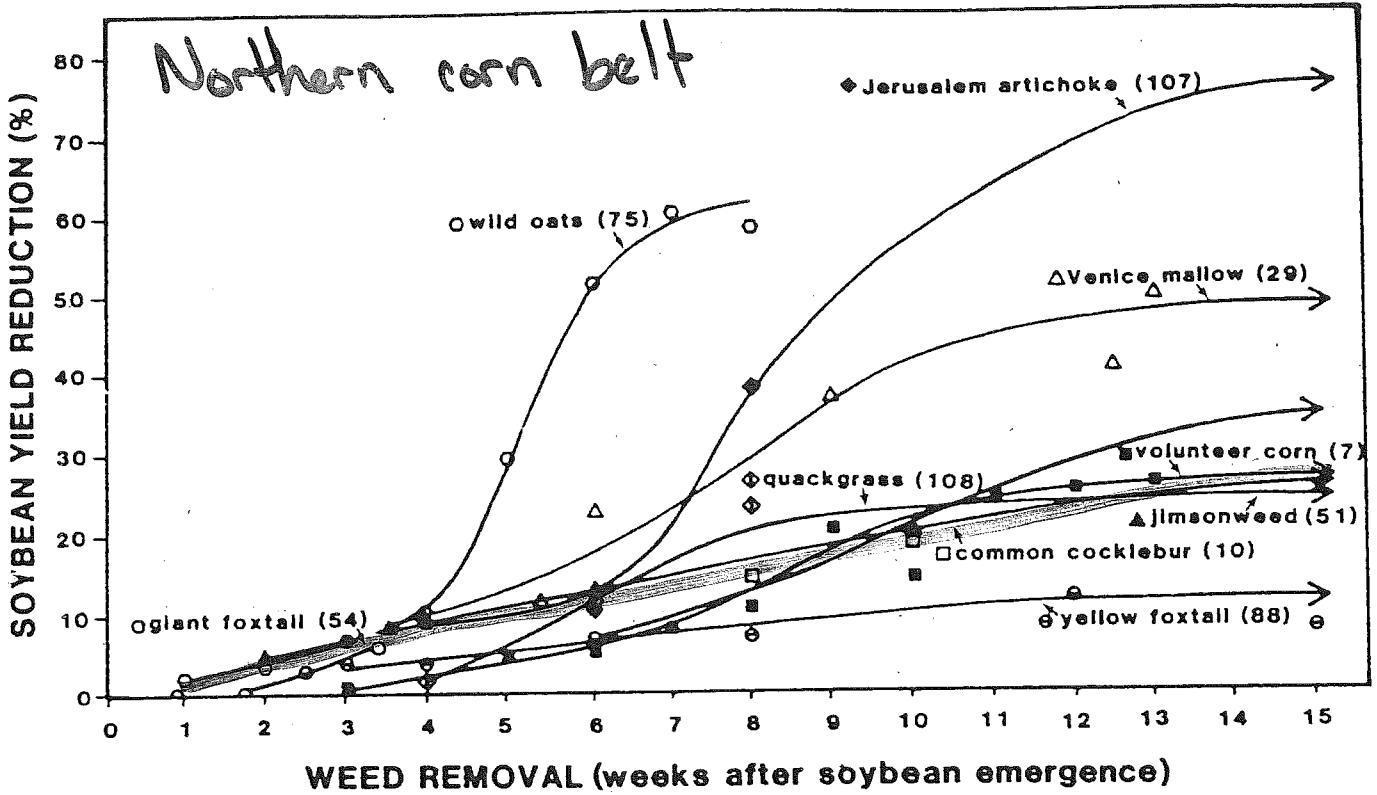


Figure 7. A summary of soybean yield reductions resulting from weed interference when the weeds and soybeans emerged concurrently, with subsequent weed removal (usually physical removal) at the various times after soybean emergence for weeds common to 'Northern (Corn Belt)' production areas. Weed density varies among species but is constant for each species. The symbol preceding the weed name identifies which symbol represents the actual data points for that species, but that one individual symbol does not represent actual data. The number in parentheses following the species name refers to the reference from which the data for that species were obtained. An arrow at the end of the curve indicates that the curve was constructed utilizing data beyond the time shown. Additional data not suitable for plotting here are available for yellow foxtail (85), Pennsylvania smartweed (88), velvetleaf (88), and mixed species (48).

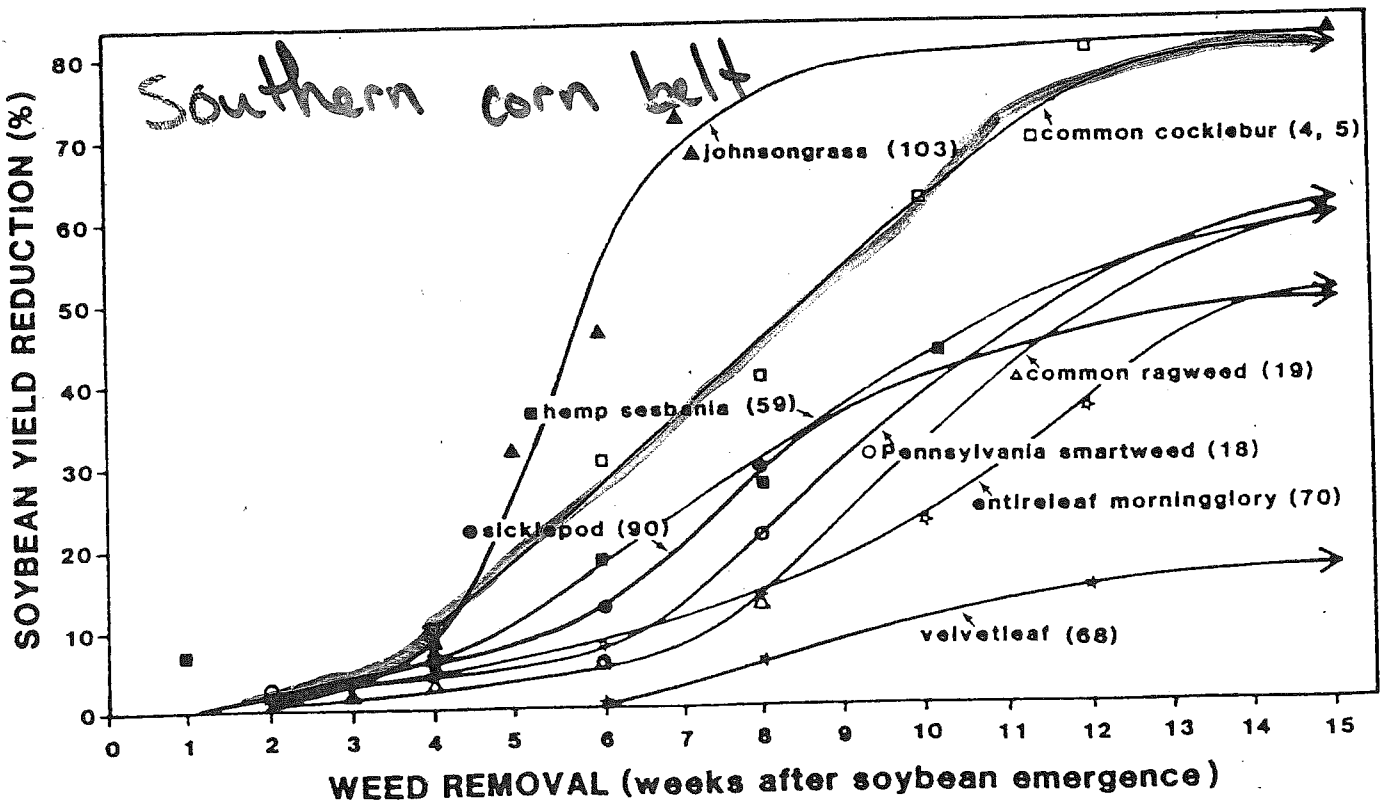


Figure 8. A summary of soybean yield reductions resulting from weed interference when the weeds and soybeans emerged concurrently, with subsequent weed removal (usually physical removal) at the various times after soybean emergence for

Effect of Weeding Frequency and Ground Cover on Weed Competition Maize Yield (IITA, 1980)

Ground cover	Unweeded check ^a	
	Weed dry weight (T/ha)	Grain yield
Conventional tillage	1.5 a	1.1 e
No tillage	1.4 a	1.8 bc
Maize stover	1.3 a	1.6 cc
Maize and groundnut	0.3 c	1.3 dc
Maize and wild winged bean	0.1 c	2.1 at

^aValues in one column followed by the same letter are not statistically different at 1% level of probability.

Broomrape and tomato yield after various treatments (adapted from Abu-Irmaileh, B. E. 1991. Soil solarization controls broomrapes (*Orobancha* spp.) in host vegetable crops in the Jordan Valley. Weed Technol. 5:575-581).

Treatment	Tomato yield	Broomrape dry weight
	kg/ha	g/m ²
Solarized w/ clear plastic	12,130	0
Solarized/clear plastic + handweeding	27,120	0
Solarized/clear plastic + hoed	25,740	0
Solarized/clear plastic + black plastic mulch	40,030	0.8
Handweeding	10,050	0.8
Surface hoeing	9,910	3.8
Black plastic mulch	19,680	1.9
Check	1,805	4.4

1.18

Cultivations required to eradicate field bindweed in northwestern Kansas as affected by frequency of cultivations, 1936-43

Cultivation after emergence	Interval between cultivations first year	Cultivations required for eradication	Crop seasons required for eradication
0	8.3	32.3	1.8
4	12.3	23.2	1.7
8	16.7	19.2	1.8
12	20.8	16.2	1.9
16	25.2	16.1	2.2
20	28.2	21.9	3.4
28	37.0	23.4	3.7

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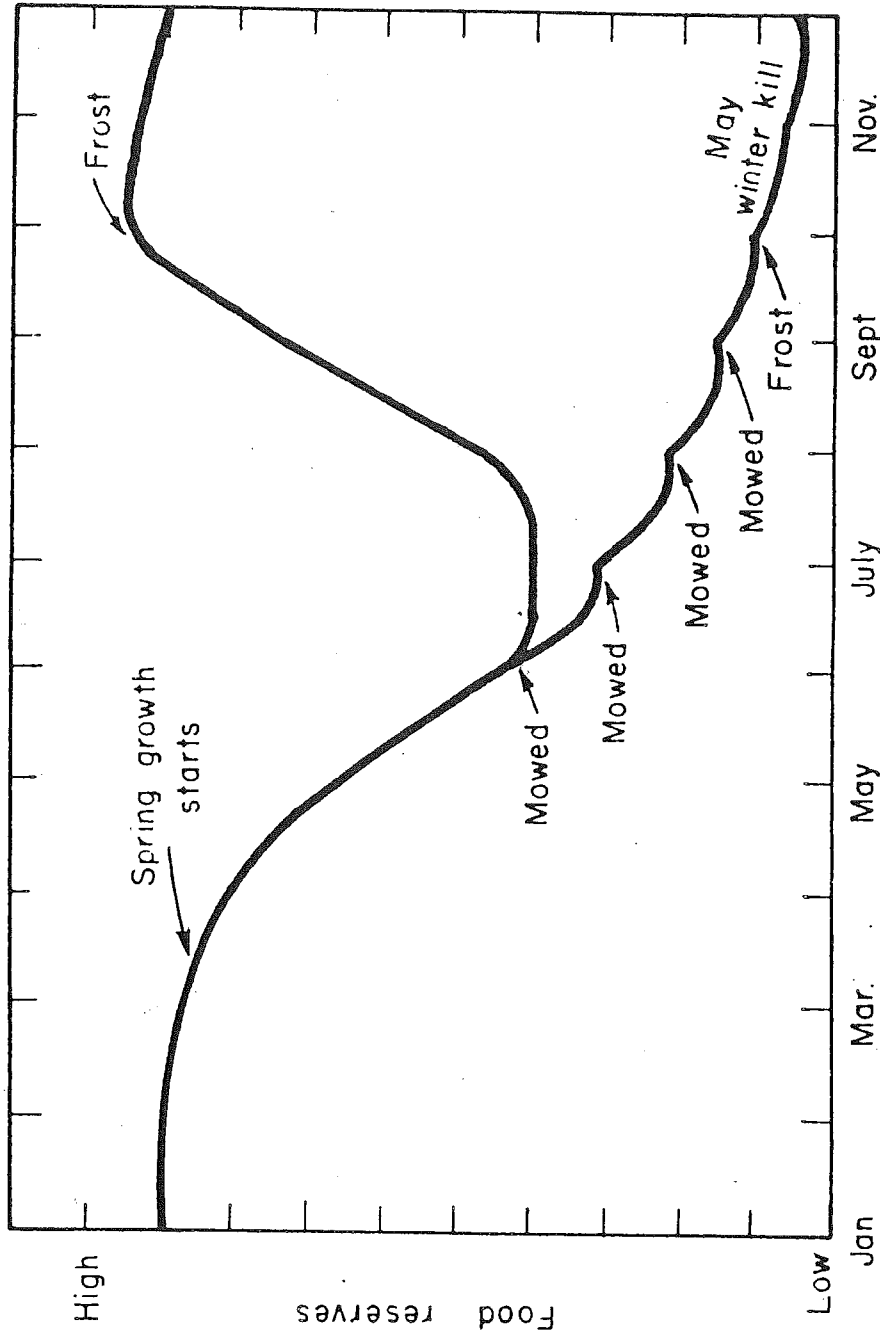


FIGURE 3. EFFECT OF MOWING ON ROOT RESERVES

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