



Maximizing the Effectiveness of Cultivation on Your Farm

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New York State Integrated Pest Management



Image: gopro.com



Row cultivation





Adjustment is important



Which weeds are susceptible to cultivation?

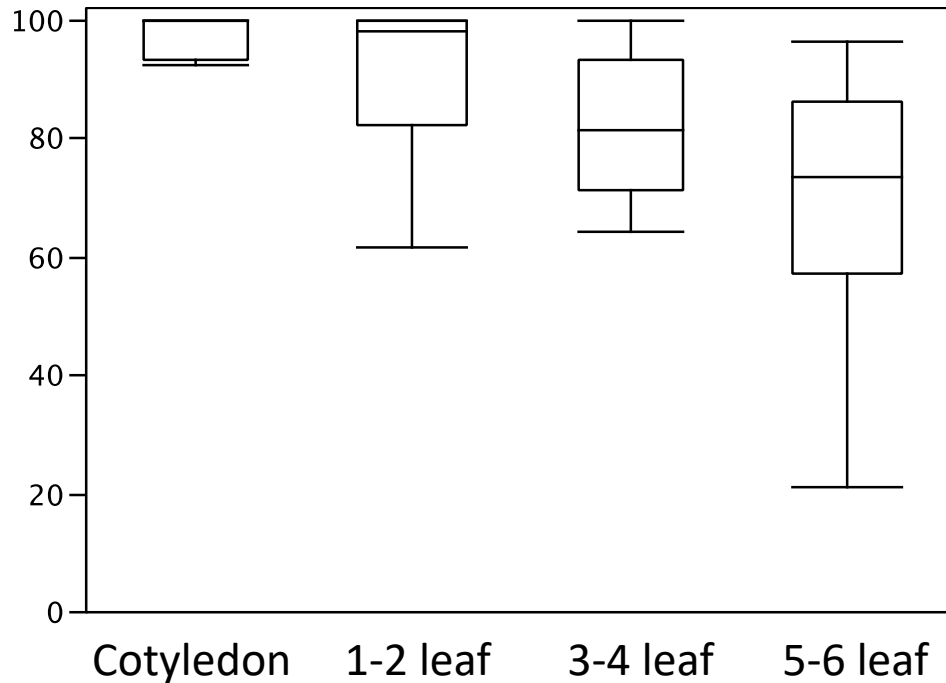
Ranked:

- Cotyledon stage weeds
- Small annual broadleaves
- Small annual grasses
- Young perennials
- Large annuals and established perennials will likely reroot or resprout

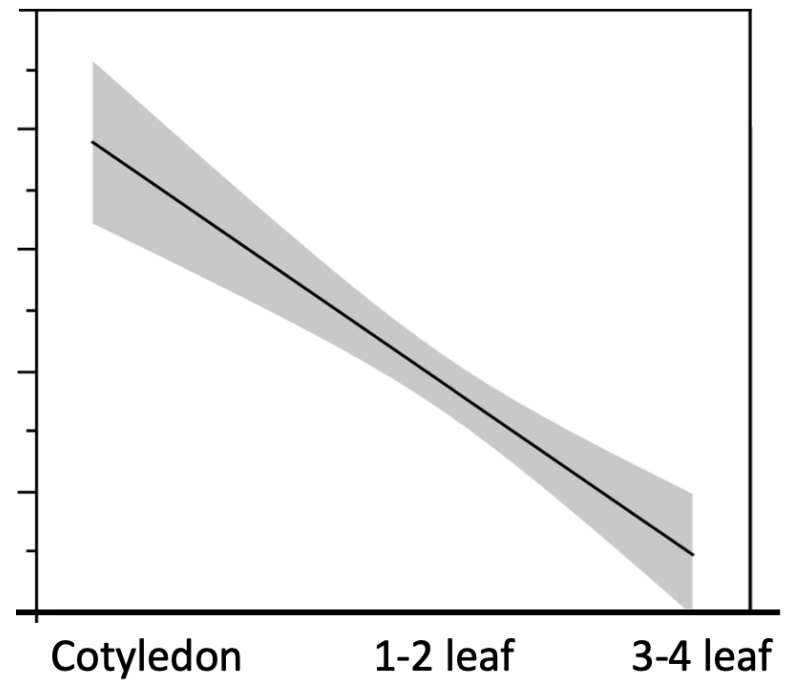


Timing is important

Between-row (Brown, unpublished)



In-row (Brown and Gallandt, 2019)

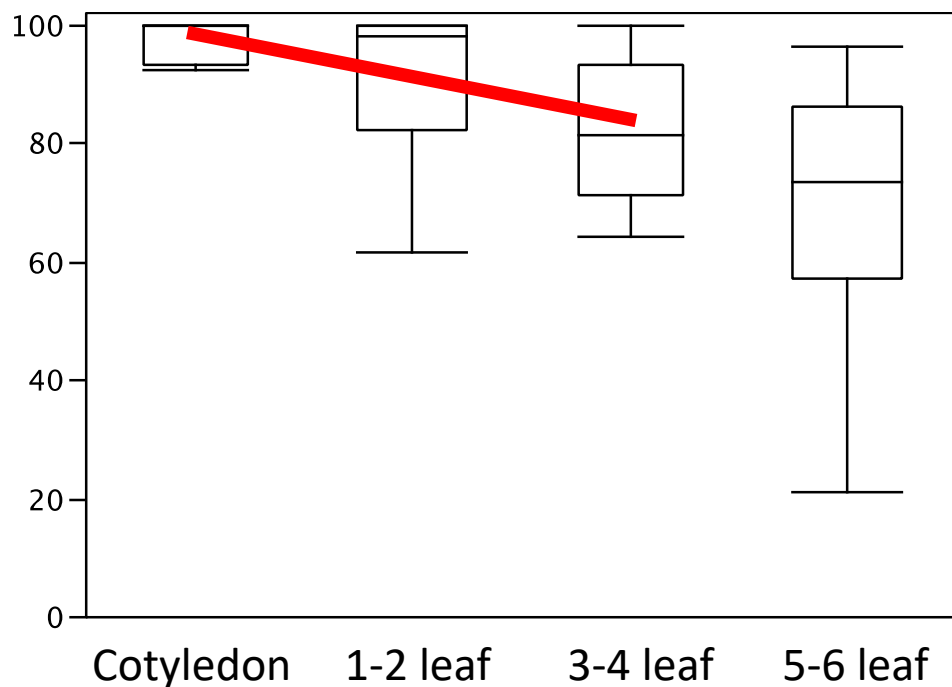


Plant growth stage

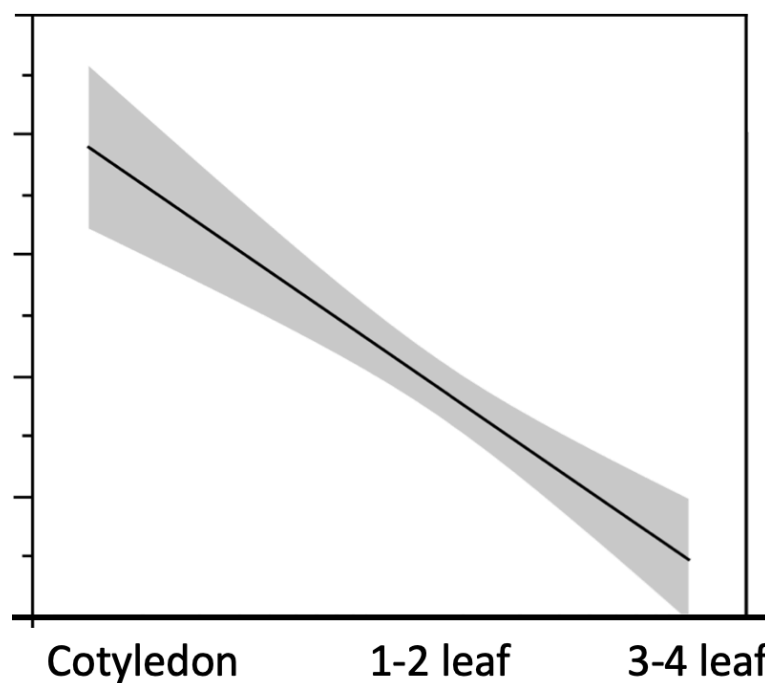


Timing is important

Between-row (Brown, unpublished)

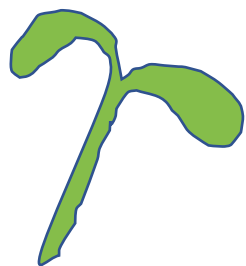


In-row (Brown and Gallandt, 2019)



Plant growth stage

Cut



Uprooted



Buried



Cultivation basics

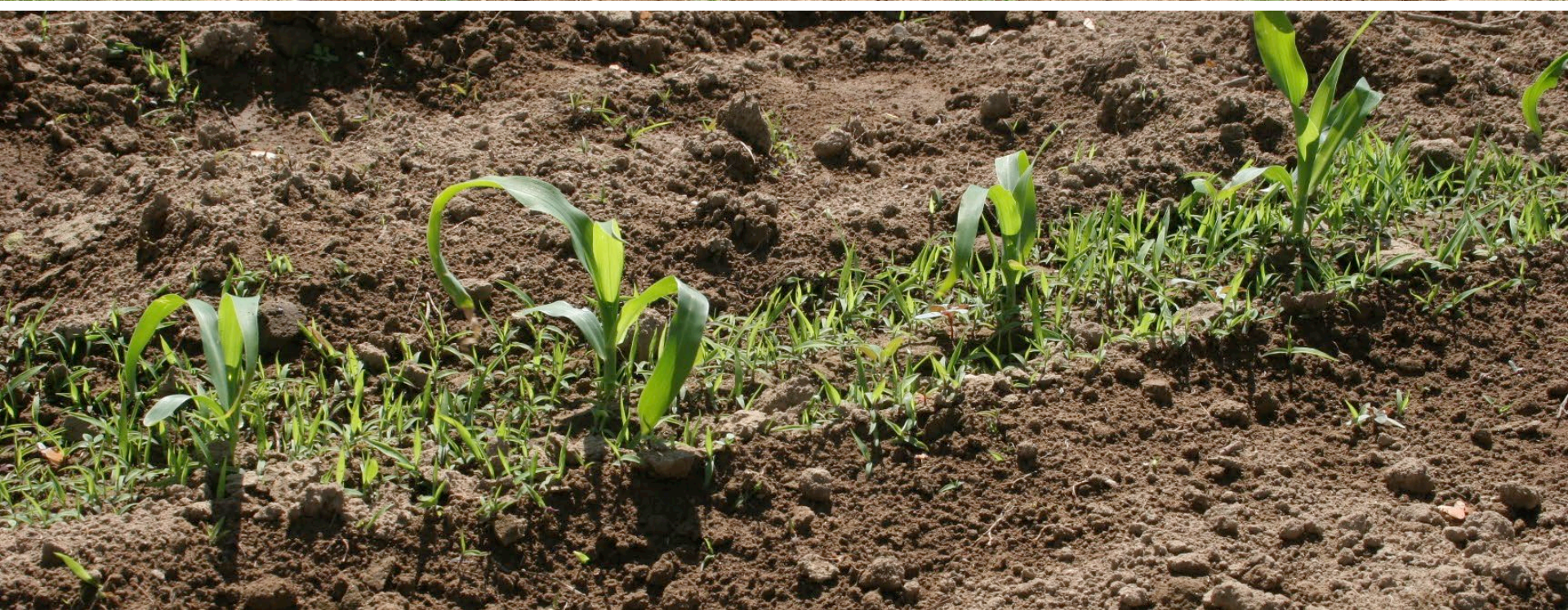
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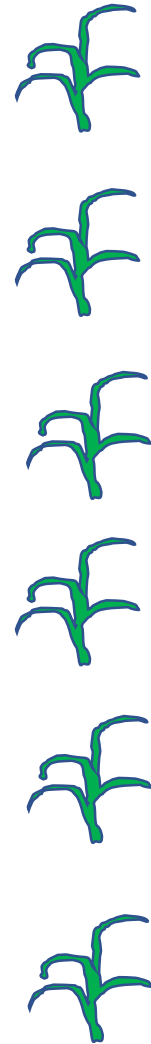
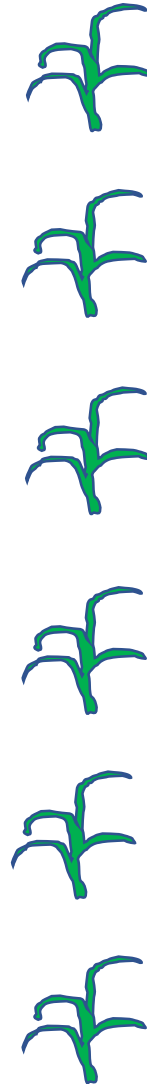
Ideal conditions:

- Very small weeds
 - till/flame/herbicide immediately prior to planting
 - transplant
 - reduce seedbank ahead of planting
- Level, loose soil
- Minimal stones
- Hot, sunny day

In-row zone often missed

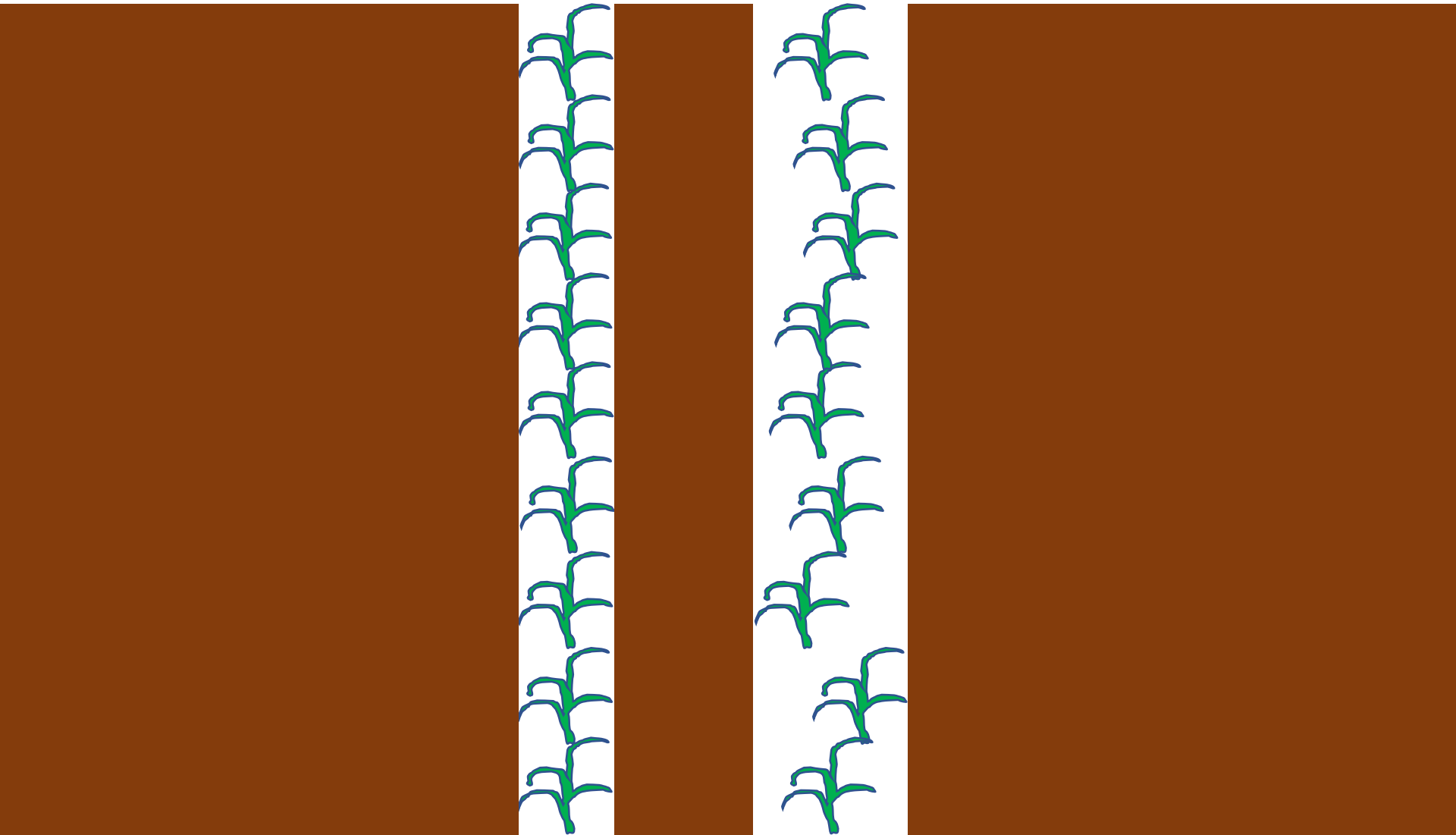


Adjustments to row spacing





Straight rows shrink the in-row zone



Adjusting speed for soil throw



Spring tine harrow





“Stacked” cultivation

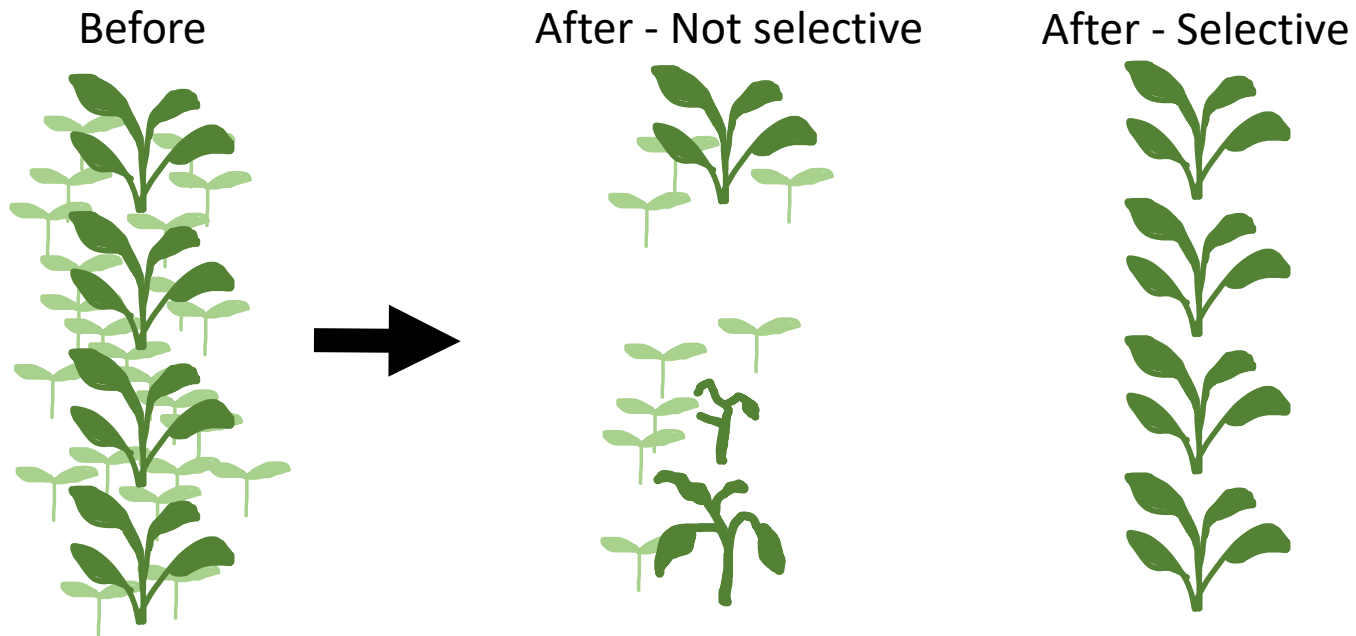
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Row
harrow

Finger
weeders

Torsion
weeders

Cultivator selectivity



In-row cultivation trials

Sweeps



Fingers

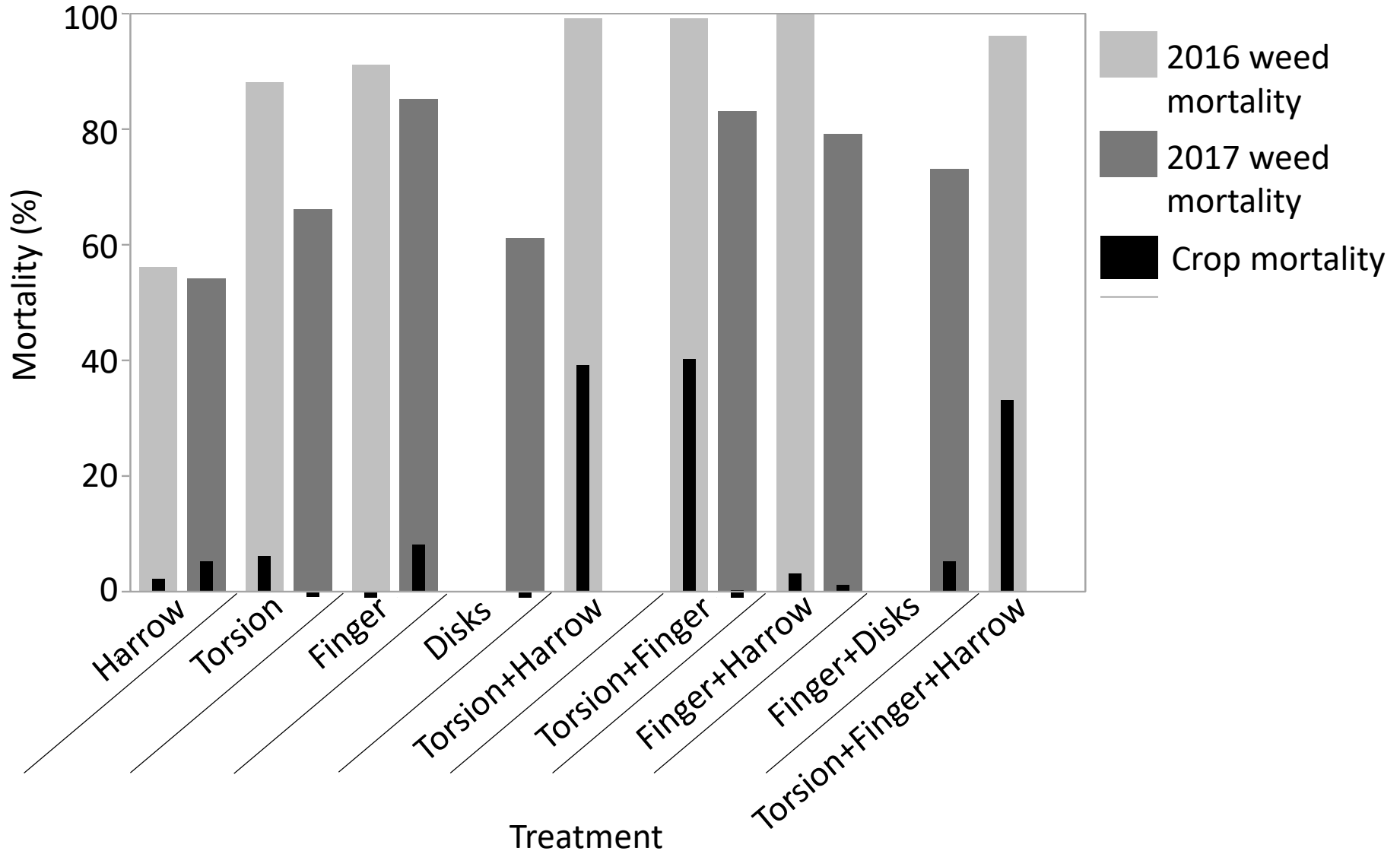


Row harrow

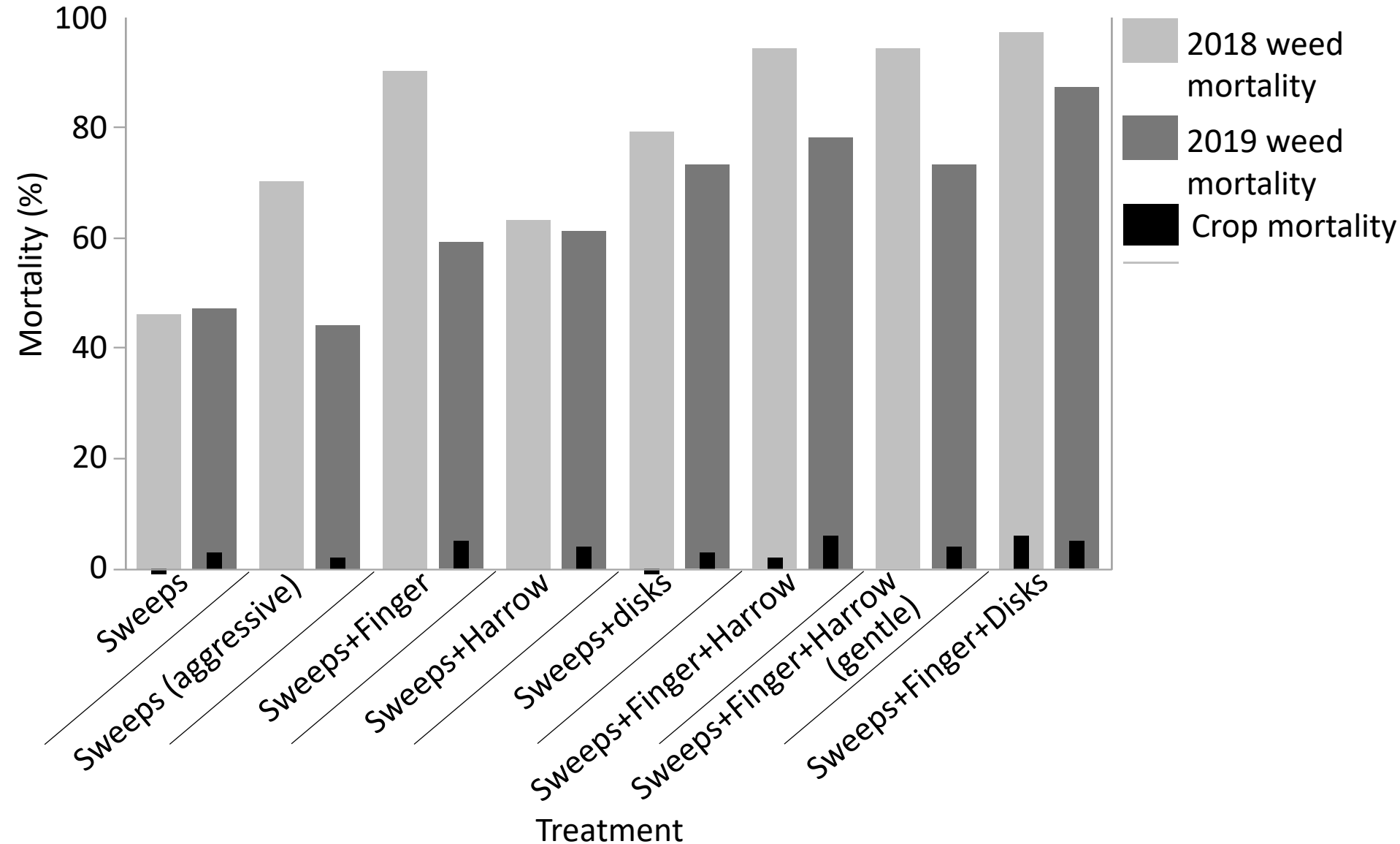


Disks

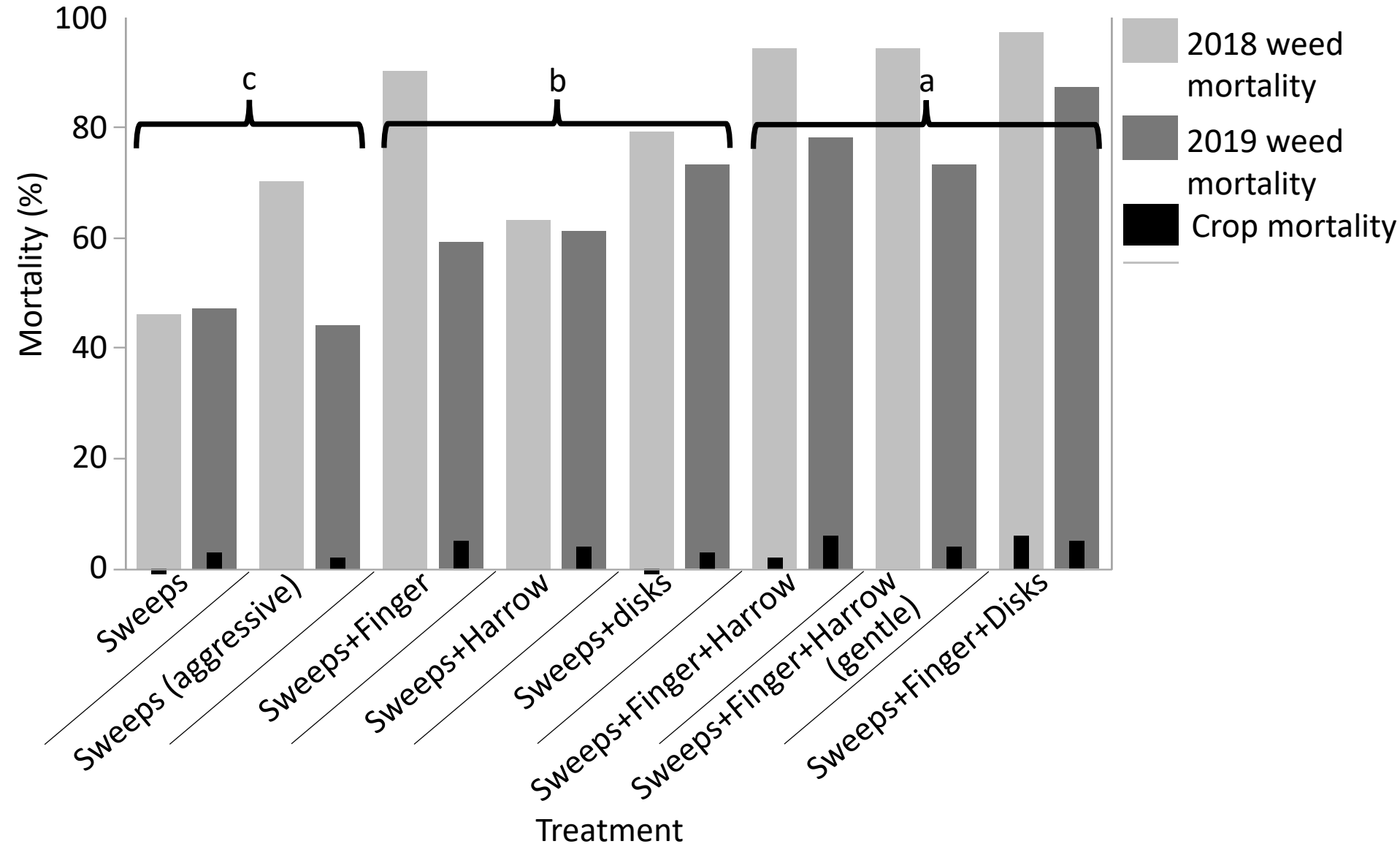
Trials in Michigan snap beans



Trials in New York snap beans



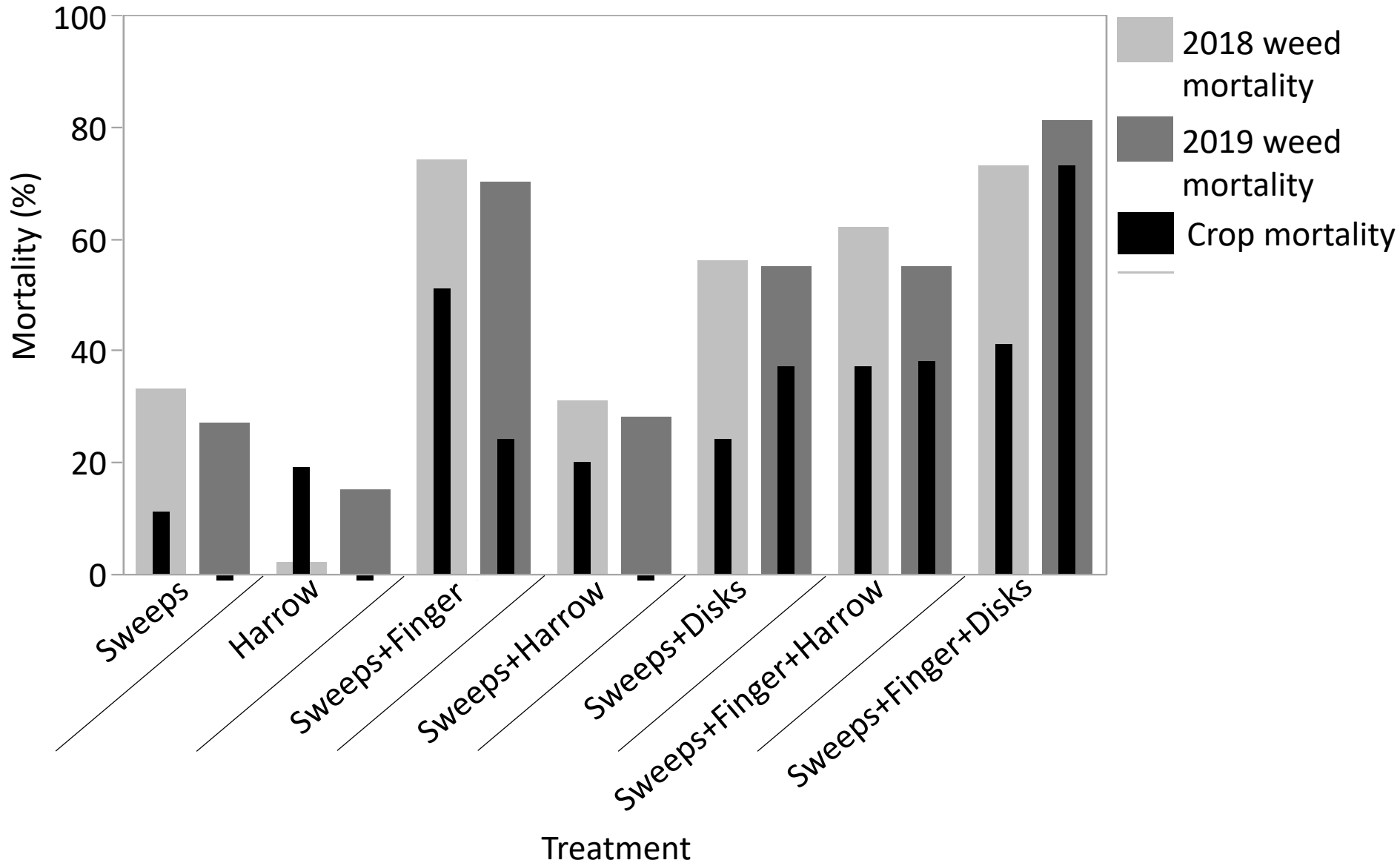
Trials in New York snap beans



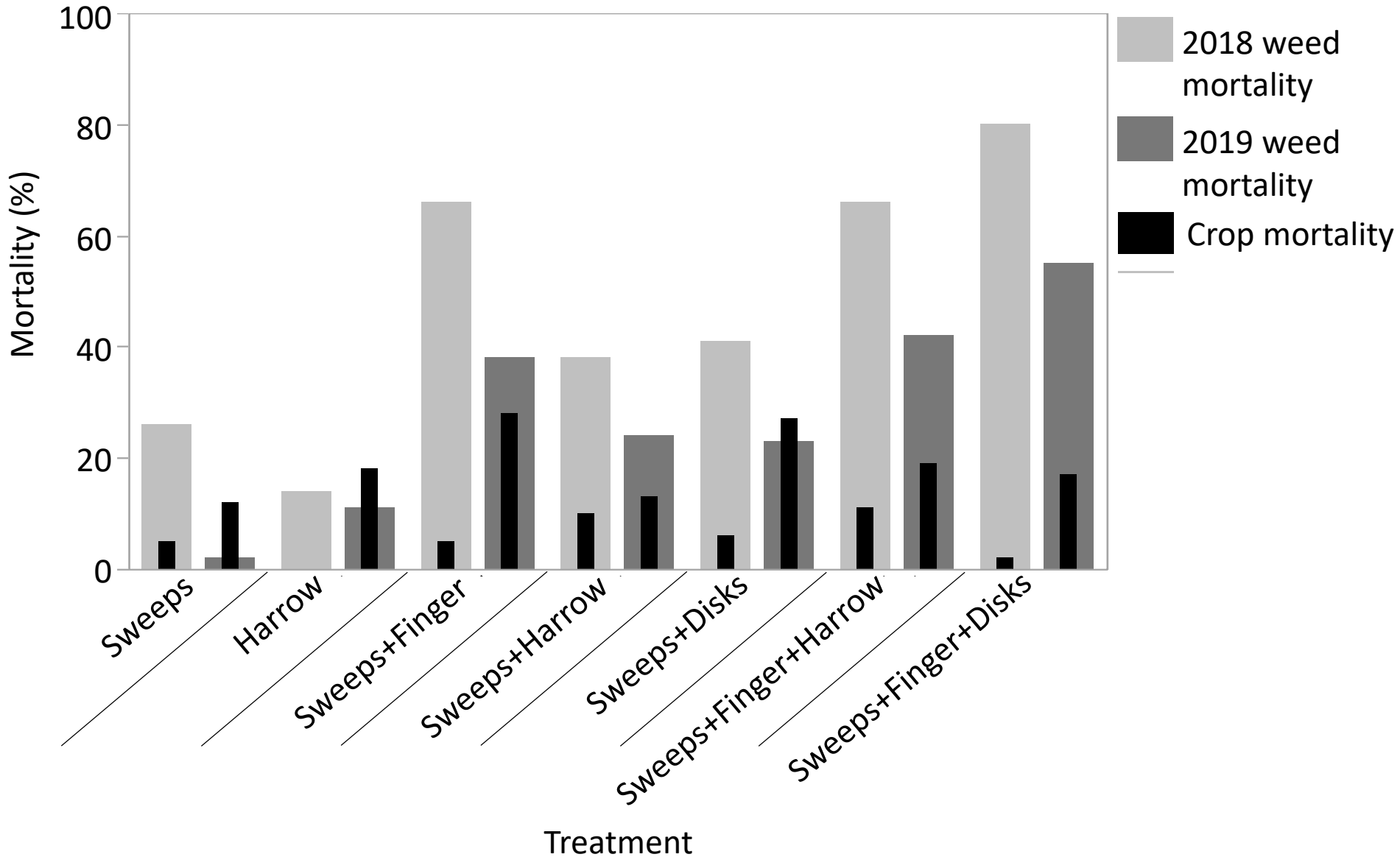
Trials in a more
challenging crop:
beets



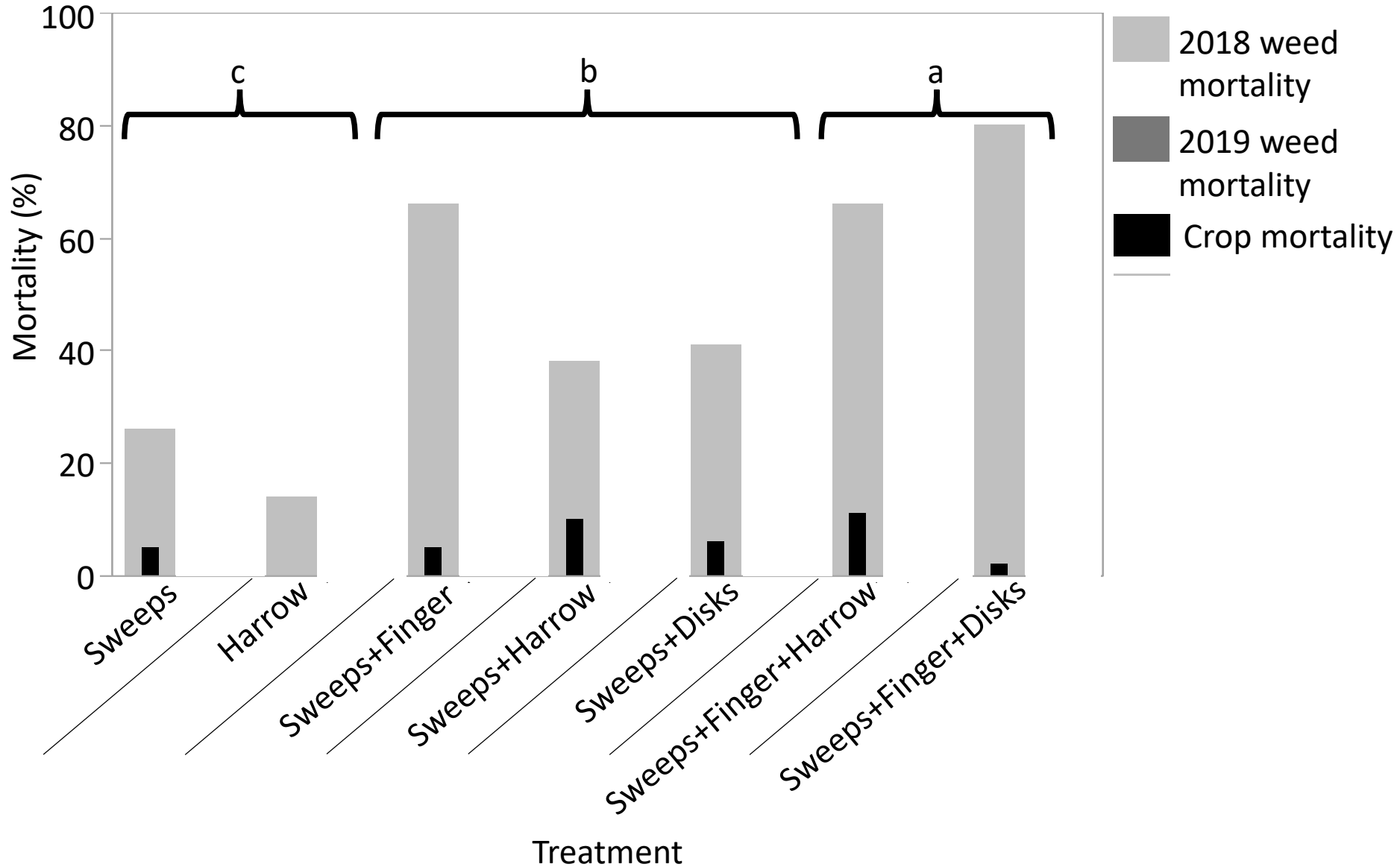
Trials in New York beets (2-leaf stage)



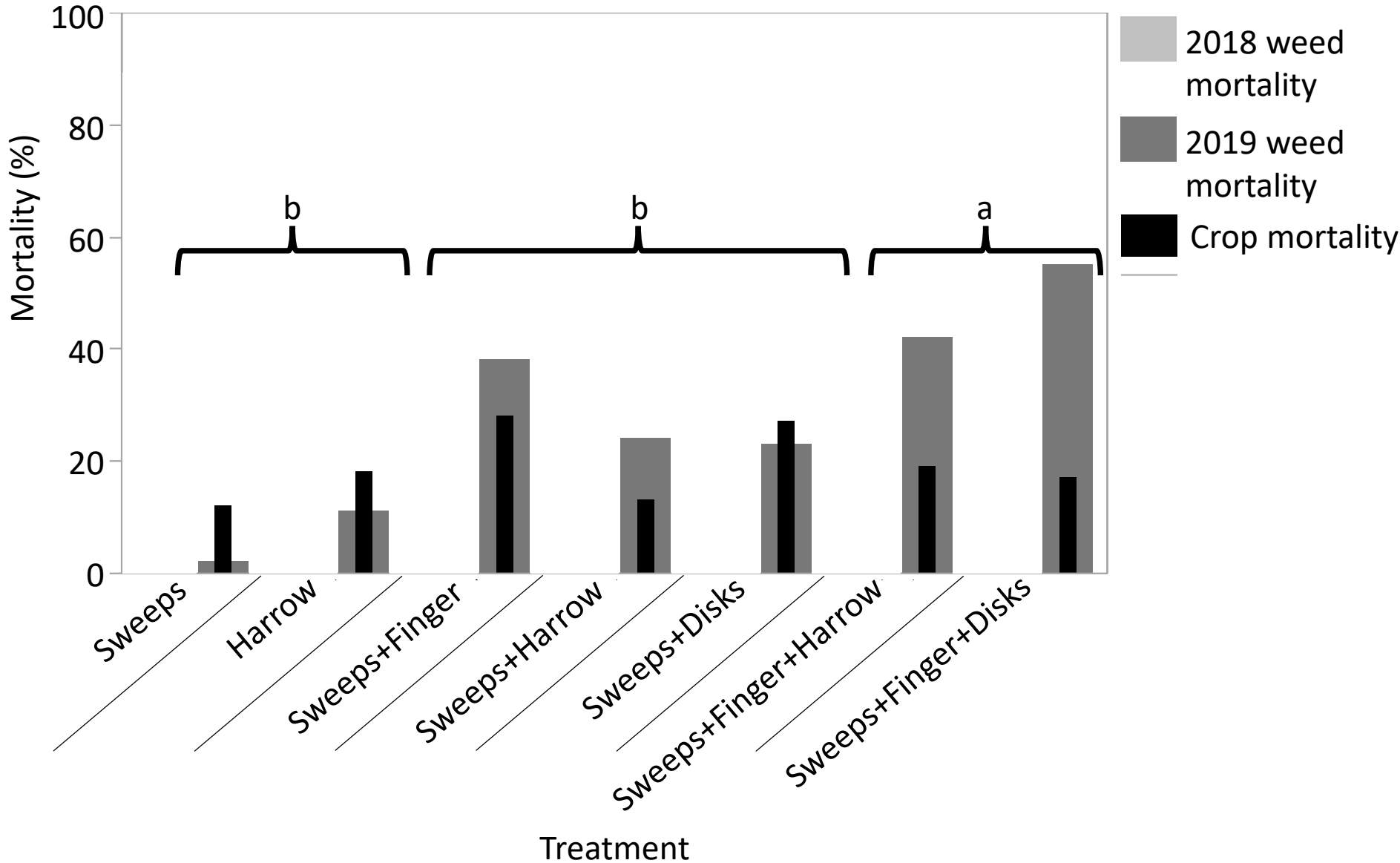
Trials in New York beets (4-leaf stage)



Trials in New York beets (4-leaf stage)

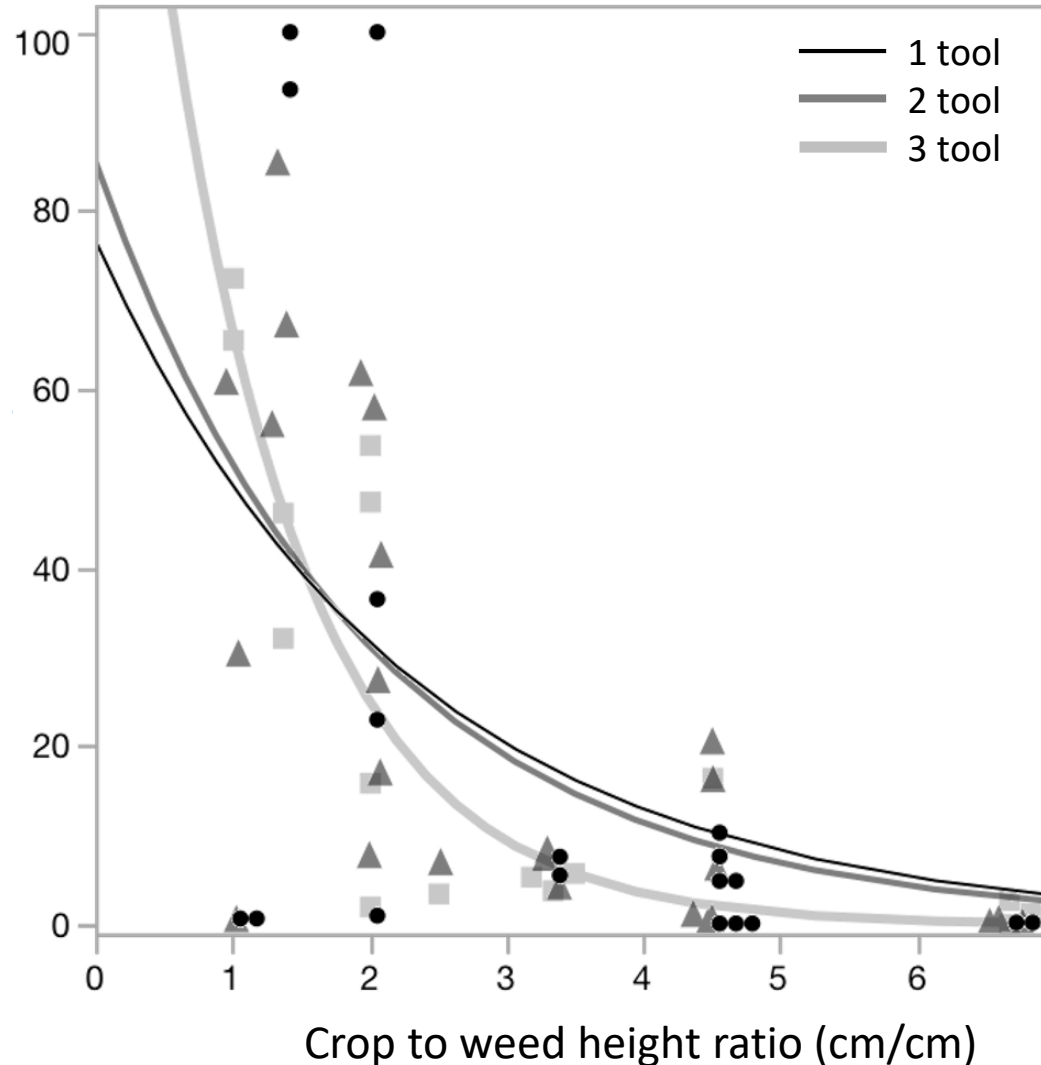


Trials in New York beets (4-leaf stage)



Selectivity driven by crop:weed size difference

Estimated crop mortality at 80% weed control (%)





Slow-mo: sweeps, fingers, disks

(video removed. See it in the recorded presentation.)

Close up cultivation

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Using existing equipment





“I added tines behind the side knives and it works so much better now”
-Mark Guzzi



Conclusions about “stacking”

- Three-tool combinations were the most selective
- Best when tools can disturb in-row zone from a distance
- Need accurate guidance

Guidance systems

- Front-mounted cultivators



Guidance systems

- Cultivating tractors with belly-mounted tools



Guidance systems

- Seat for rear cultivator steering



Guidance systems

- Camera guidance



Guidance systems

Cultivator Type	Typical Cost	Best Use
Front mounted cultivator	\$5,000-15,000	Small scale
Cultivating tractor with belly-mounted tools	\$30,000	Small scale, tractor-limited
Tractor-pulled cultivator with seat for rear steering	\$5,000-15,000	Small-medium scale. Requires 2 people
Camera guidance	\$25,000 plus cultivator	Large acreage row crops

Cultivation in darkness



- Light is one of the factors affecting germination
- Darkness reduced emergence by 0-50%
- Highly light sensitive (like pigweeds) and light insensitive weeds are unaffected
(Ascard 1993; Mohler et al., 2021)



Overall view of cultivation

Benefits

- Weed control
- Delay herbicide resistance
- Soil aeration
- Nitrogen mineralization
- Disturb soil-dwelling pests

Drawbacks

- May require new equipment
- Can damage crops
- Contributes to soil erosion
- Can degrade soil health
- Can stimulate weed germination

Acknowledgements

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