

## Sowing date delay for weed control in winter cereals

Delayed sowing is an important IPM tool in a control programme with or without herbicides, especially if high grass weed pressure or resistant grass weeds are present

DID YOU KNOW?

When sowing is delayed the conditions are less favorable for weed emergence

Readiness for use:

Efficacy:

## How it works

10 days to 1 month later sowing of winter cereals can increase the efficacy of weed management with 50-90 %

- The later sowing the less weeds will emerge. Especially grass weeds e.g. ryegrass (Lolium sp.), black-grass (Alopecurus myosuroides) and barren brome (Bromus sterilis/Anisantha sterilis), are significantly reduced in numbers
- A delay of sowing date by 10-30 days compared to normal sowing date will reduce germination of weeds by (0-40 %)
- In fields with high grass weed pressure late sowing may in return give increased yields
- Choice of sowing date is a trade-off between good effect on weeds and a secure and swift establishment of the crop, the late sowing date should be chosen according to local conditions
- To compensate for late sowing, the seeding rates are often increased
- With false seed bed and postponed sowing in combination a control of weeds of (50-90 %) can be expected, compared to traditional sowing

Figure 1. Effect of delayed sowing of winter wheat combined with false seedbed in a field trial with Italian ryegrass (*Lo-lium mulitiflorum*) weed in 2021 in Denmark. (Left) sowing date 25. September, (right) sowing date 3. September. Both plots were harrowed twice ahead of the first sowing time and sprayed with glyphosate before sowing. In November 5 plants/m² was found in the plots with late sowing, and 276 plants/m² in the plot with early sowing date. In spring 680 ears/m² was found in the plots with late sowing, and 1435 ears/m² in the plot with early sowing. (Photo: Poul Henning Petersen, SEGES Innovation).



Read more: Sowing date delay for weed control in winter wheat