

## False seedbed / stale seedbed

False seedbed is a method to provoke germination of weeds from the seedbank ahead of sowing the crop. The method can be used in combination with weed harrowing and/or flex tine harrowing, and the efficacy increases if it is combined with late sowing

DID YOU KNOW?

False seedbed is an important IPM-tool against resistant weeds

Efficacy: Readiness for use:

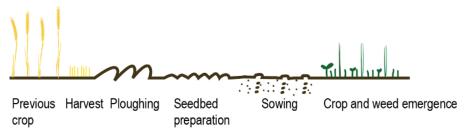
## How it works

- A seedbed is made and left for a period to provoke germination of weeds from the seedbank in the upper 0-5 cm soil layer. When the weeds emerge, they are destroyed mechanically ahead of sowing/drilling the crop, figure 1 (bot-
- First a seedbed is prepared with the same thoroughness of soil cultivation as before sowing a crop
- Next, the soil is left for a period of 3-30 days depending of weed species to allow the weeds to germinate.
- When weeds have emerged, they are destroyed. The destruction can be made mechanically (superficial treatment), physically (e.g. by flaming) or with chemicals (e.g. glyphosate).
- If the time before sowing allows, then harrowing or flex-tine harrowing can be used in the upper 2-3 cm to stimulate further emergence, and destruction is repeated
- Finally, the seedbed is prepared again and the crop is sown/drilled.
- If false seedbed is combined with late sowing there may be a reduction of 50-80 % of emergence of some grass species, e.g. black grass
- False seedbed may be difficult to carry out on heavy soils where there is a risk that the seedbed may dry out, or if the time period before seeding is too short

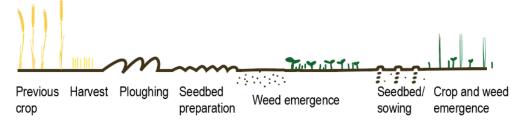
Figure 1. The mechanism of false seedbed, (Melander, 2002)

(On top) traditional seedbed preparation and sowing, (below) false seedbed in between ploughing and sowing

## Without false seedbed



## With false seedbed



ini@seges.dk

+45 2171 7706