



# The potential for inter-row cultivation in organic pulse production

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# Field Pea & Lentil

- Important to the global agriculture industry
- Canada is a leading exporter
- Important dietary components
  - High in protein, minerals and vitamins



# Agronomic benefits of pulse crops

- Nitrogen fixation
- Increase diversity in rotation
- Increased profit margins



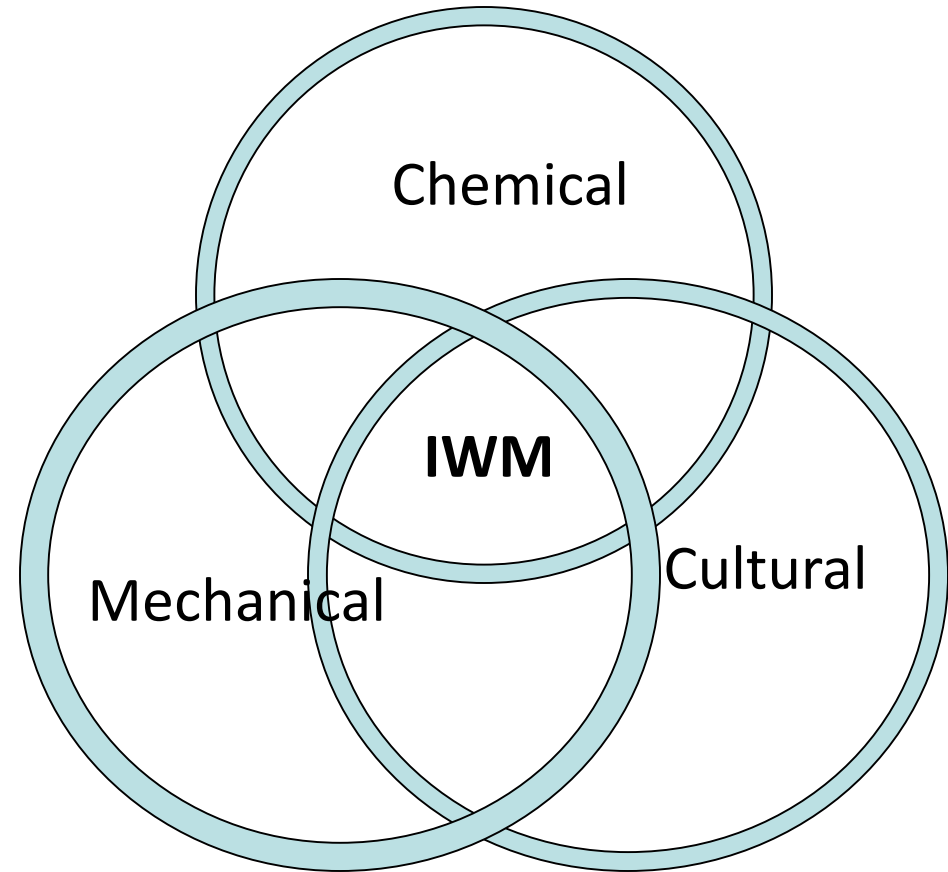
# Issues with management

- Poorly competitive with weeds results in significant yield loss
  - Short in stature
  - Slow rates of canopy closure
- Limited herbicide options
  - Increase in herbicide resistant weeds



# Integrated Weed Management

- Can be employed in both organic and conventional systems
- Increases selectivity and effectiveness
- Heavier reliance on cultural and mechanical practices in organic production



# Inter-row cultivator

- Post-emergence
- Between row control
- Allows for removal of weeds during the critical period of weed control
- Steerable and vision guided



# Objective

- To examine the suitability of inter-row cultivation for weed control in organic pulse production.



# Experiments

- 1) Crop tolerance to inter-row cultivation
- 2) Weed control using inter-row cultivation





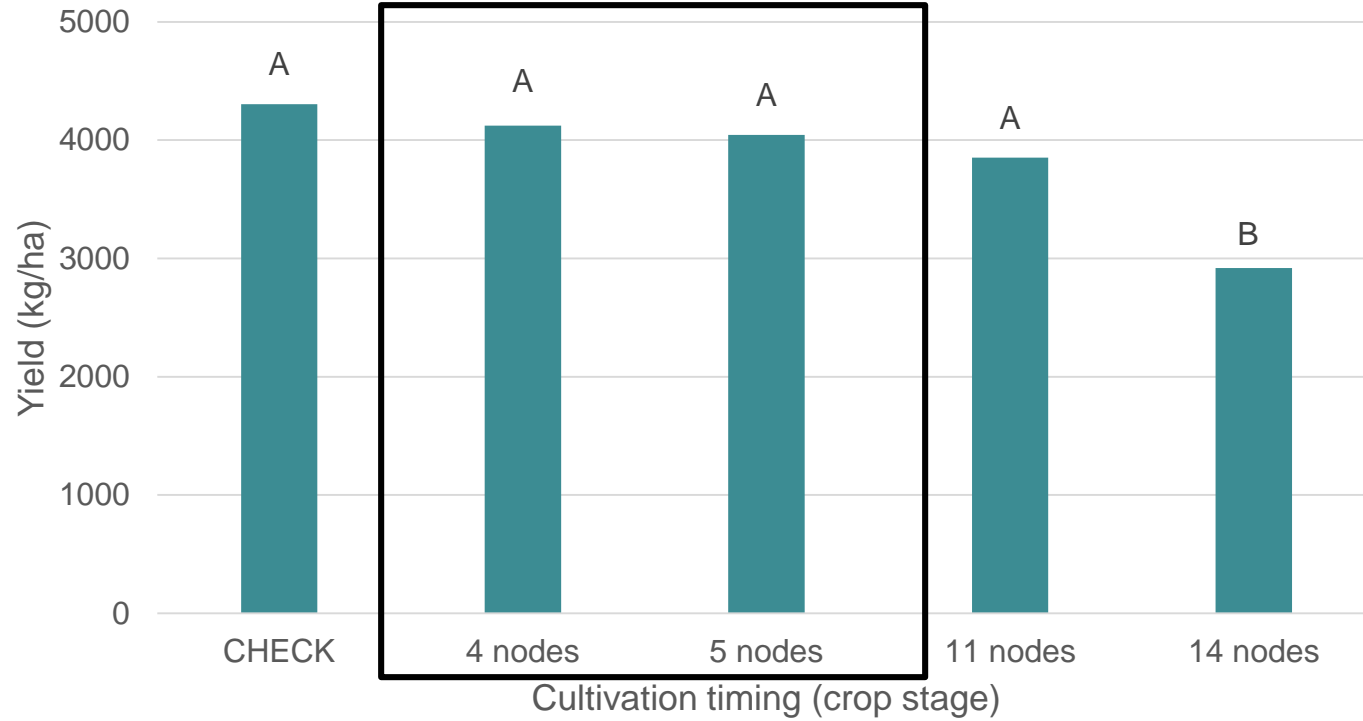
# Methods

- Randomized Complete Block Design
- 30 cm row spacing
- 120 plants m<sup>-2</sup> field pea, 240 plants m<sup>-2</sup> lentil
- 6 single cultivation timings (week 1 – 6)
- 4 multiple cultivation timings (combinations of 2 & 3)

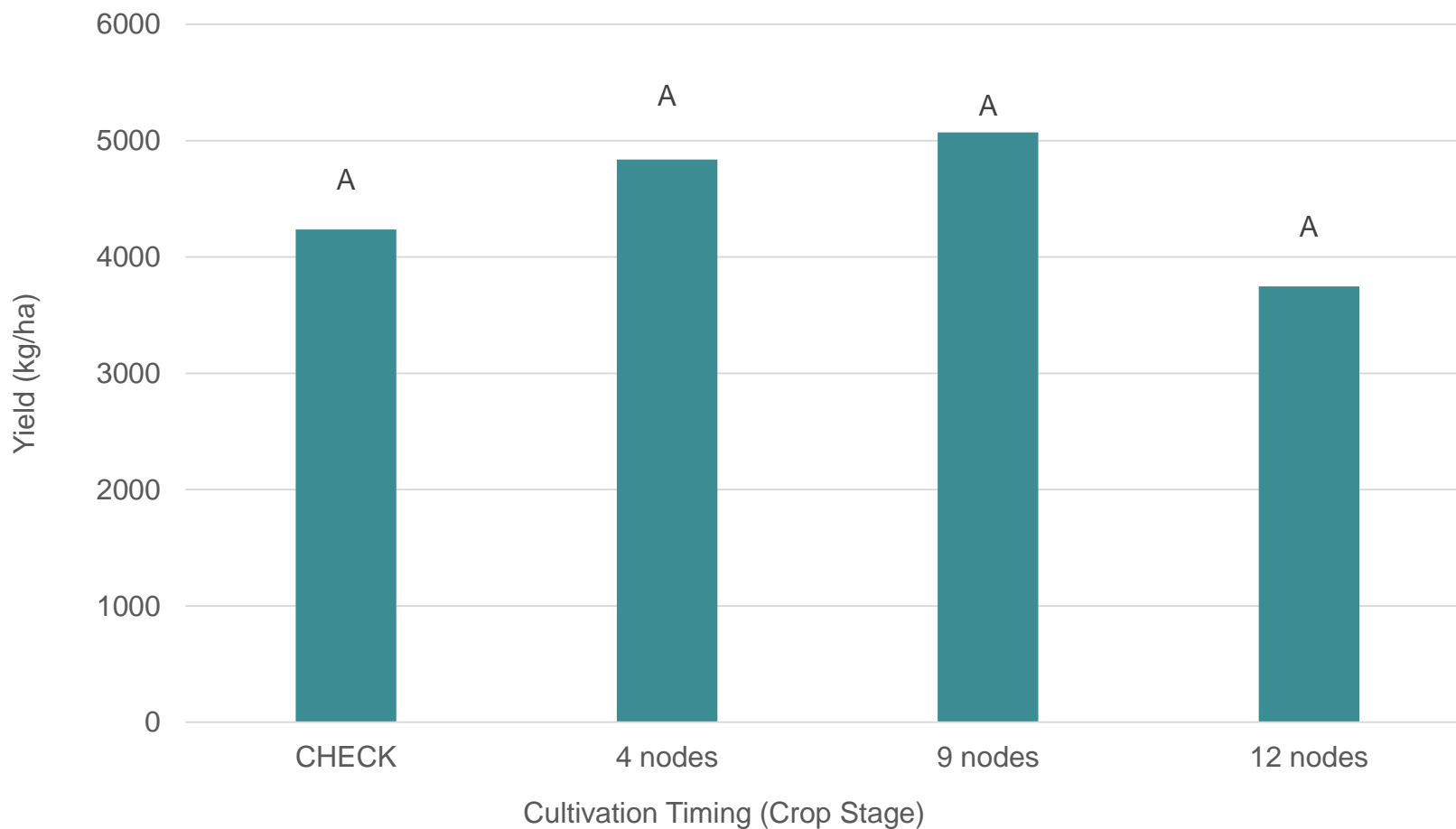


# Results – Single cultivation, field pea

Effect of single cultivation timing on field pea yield at Nasser, SK



## Effect of single cultivation timing on field pea yield in Vonda, SK



Control



11 nodes

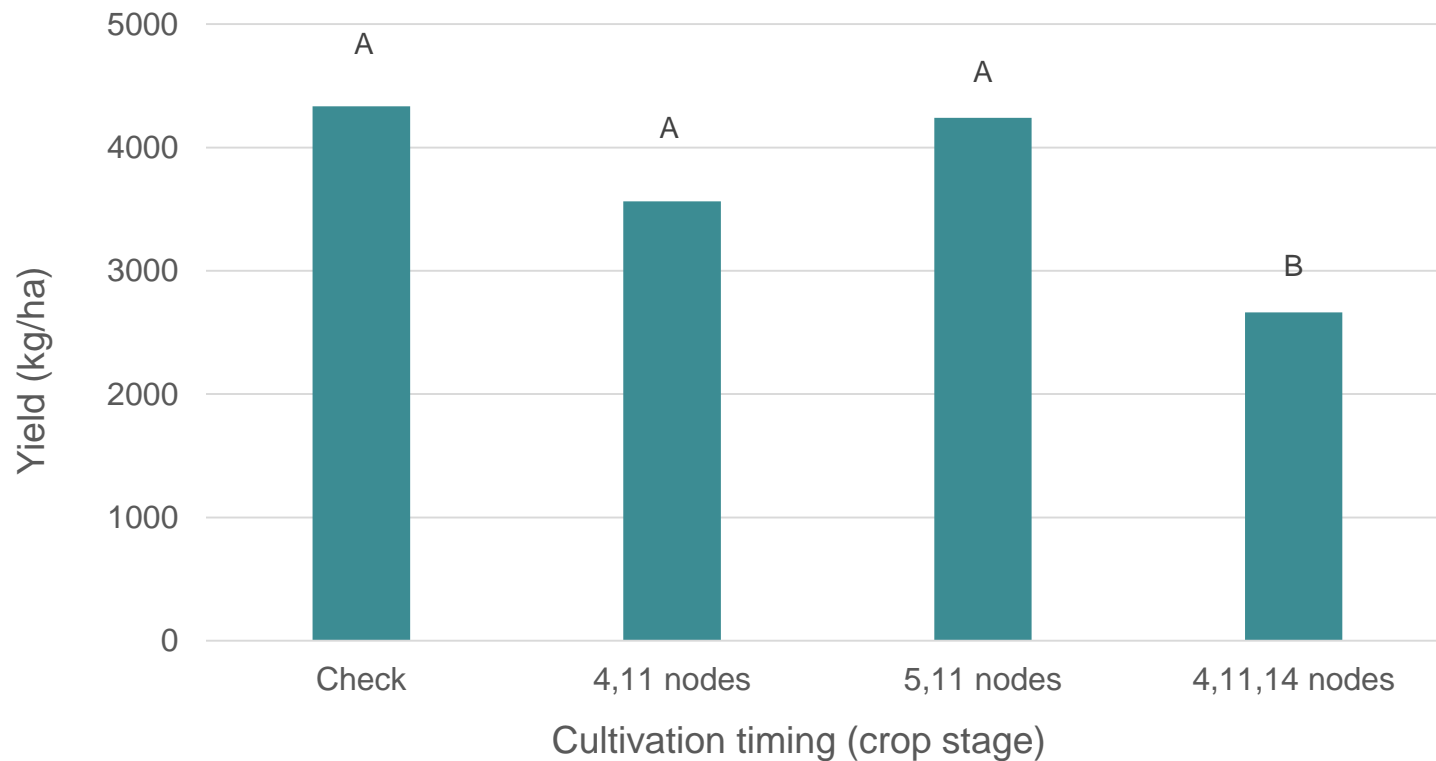


14 nodes

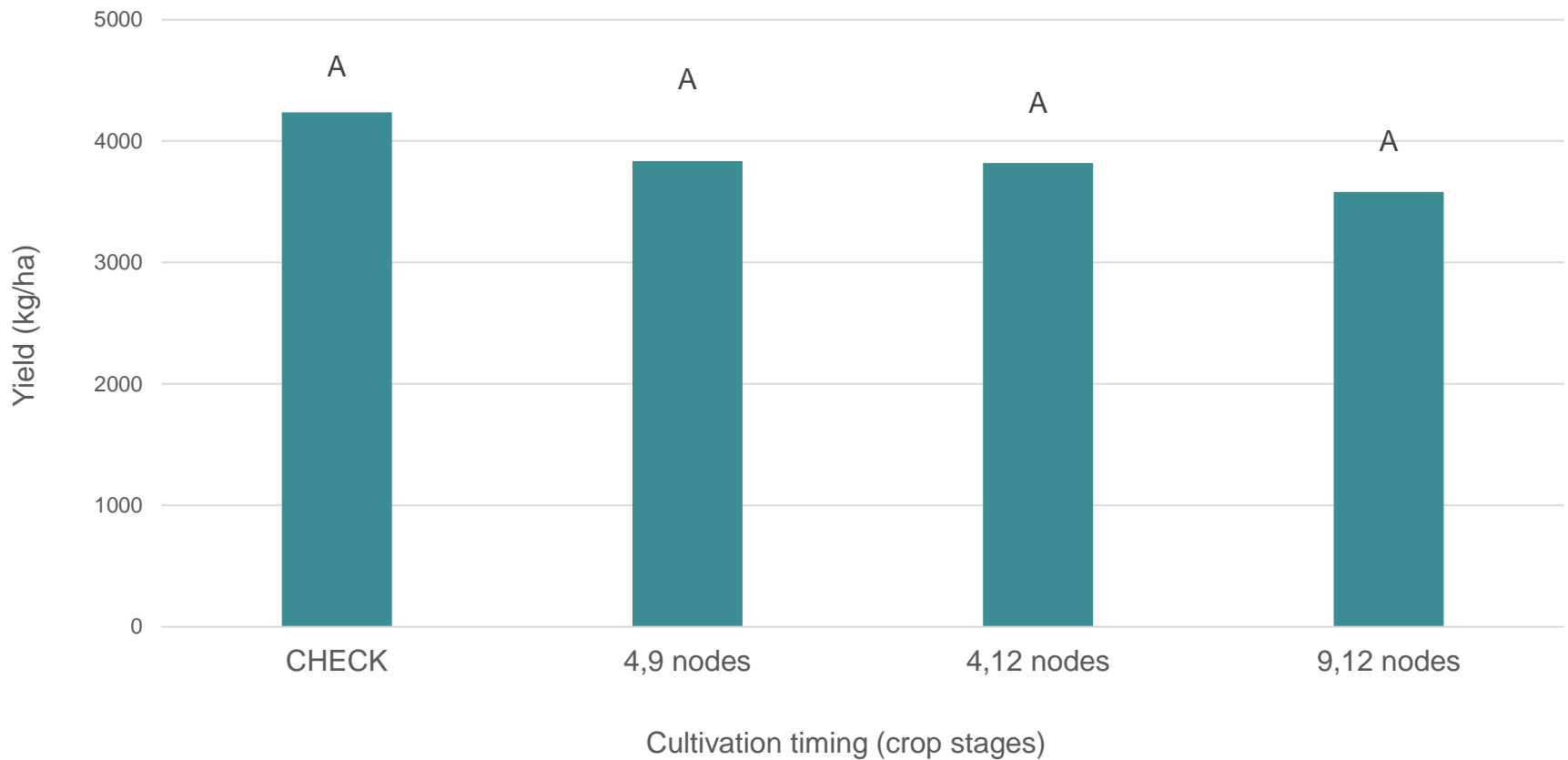


# Results – Multiple cultivation, field pea

Effect of multiple cultivation timings on field pea yield at Nasser, SK



## Effect of multiple cultivation timings on field pea yield in Vonda, SK





Control

A photograph of a control plot in a field. The plants are green and appear to be growing in a row. The soil is dark brown and appears to be tilled. The background shows a flat landscape under a clear sky.



4,11 nodes

A photograph of a plot with 4,11 nodes. The plants are green and appear to be growing in a row. The soil is dark brown and appears to be tilled. The background shows a flat landscape under a clear sky.

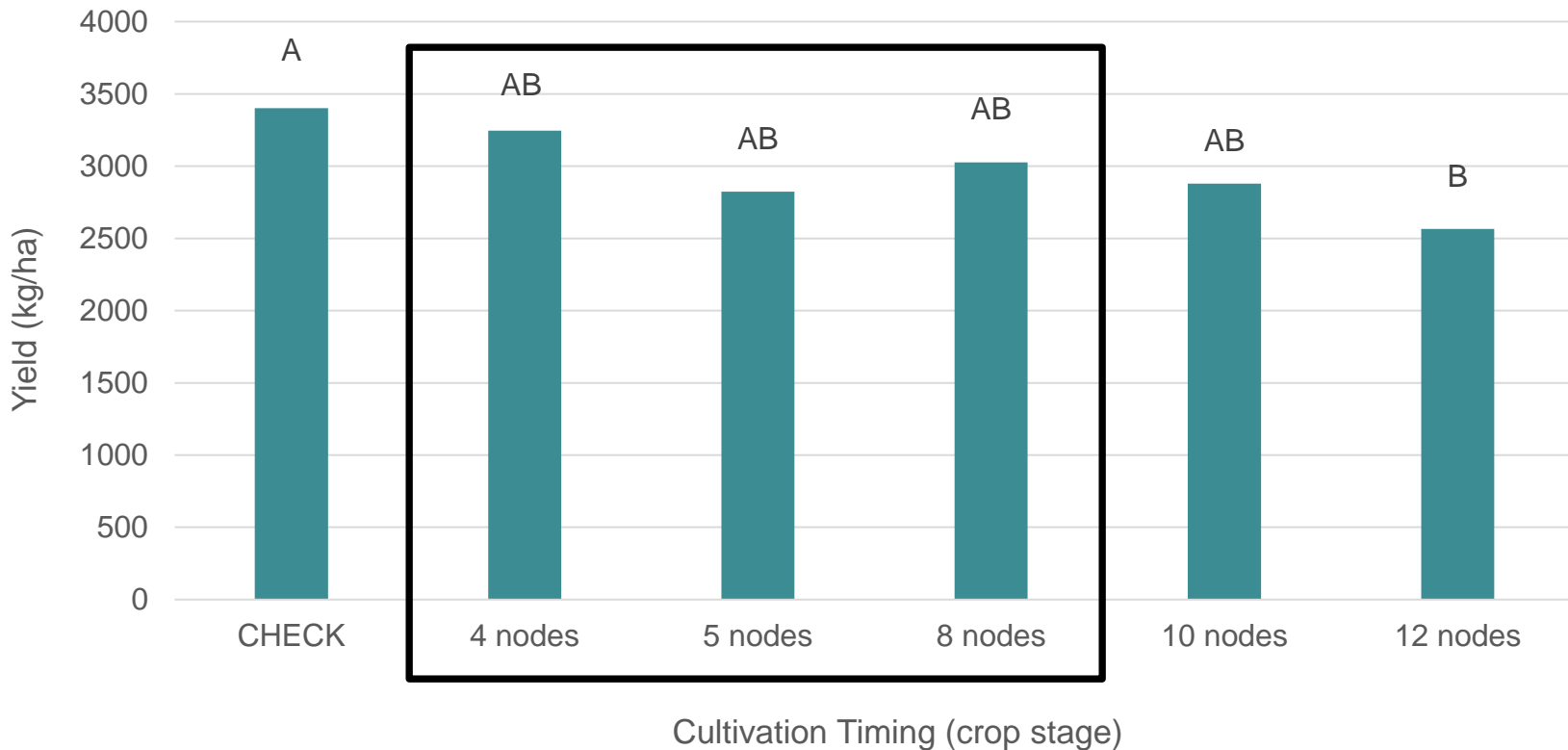


4,11,14 nodes

A photograph of a plot with 4,11,14 nodes. The plants are green and appear to be growing in a row. The soil is dark brown and appears to be tilled. The background shows a flat landscape under a clear sky.

# Results – Single cultivation, lentil

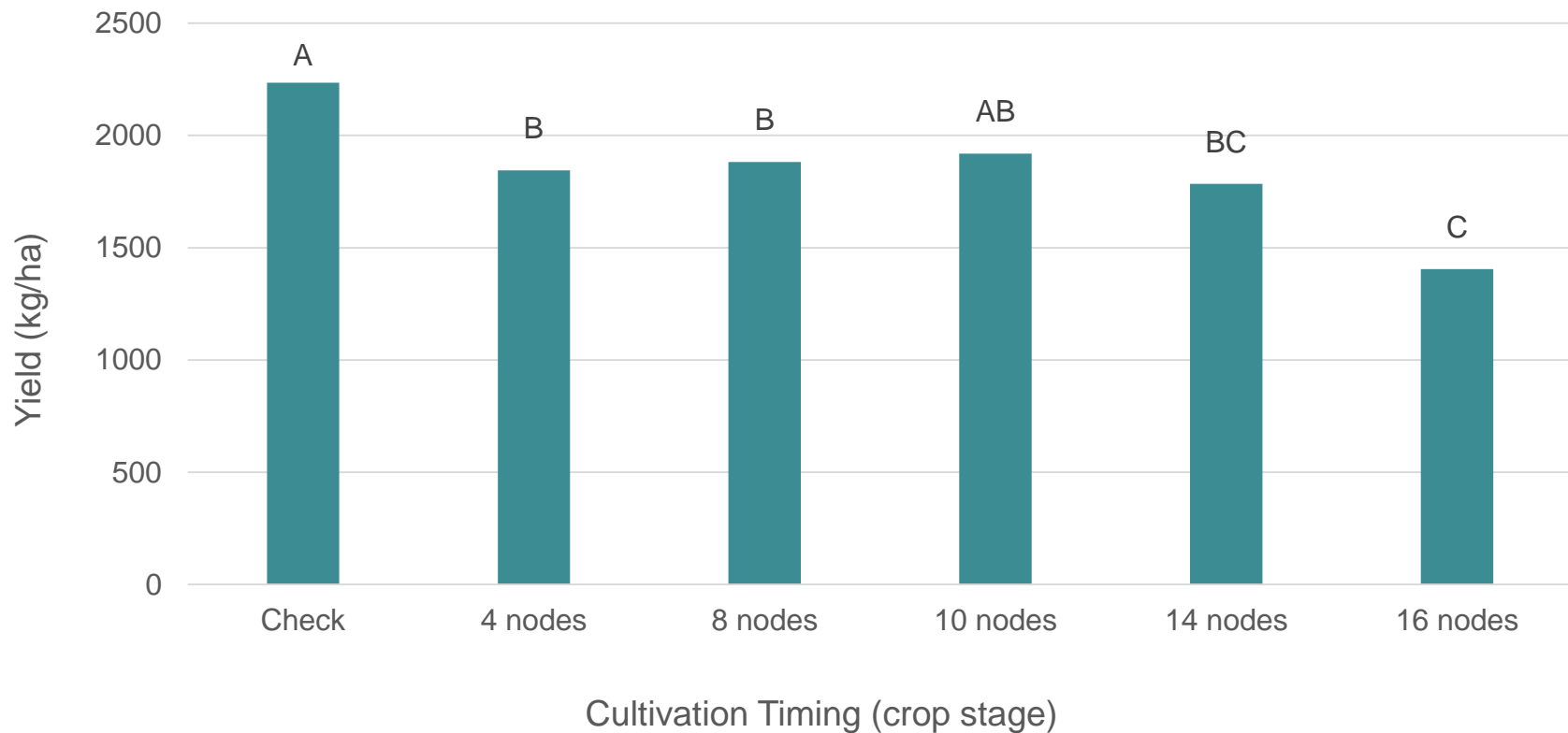
Effect of single cultivation timing on lentil yield - Nasser, SK





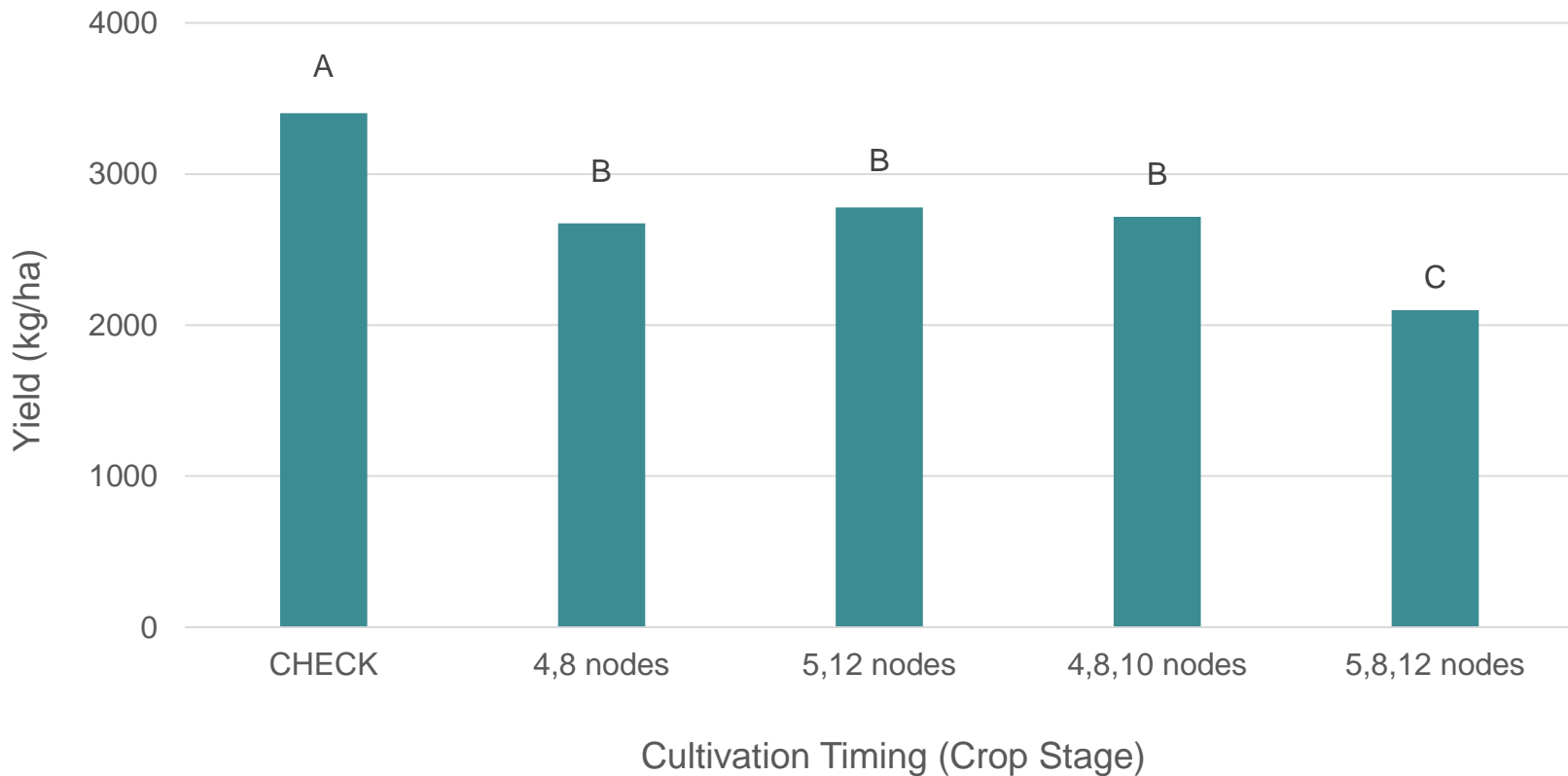
# Results – Lentil Yield, Vonda SK

Effect of single cultivation timing on lentil yield – Vonda, SK

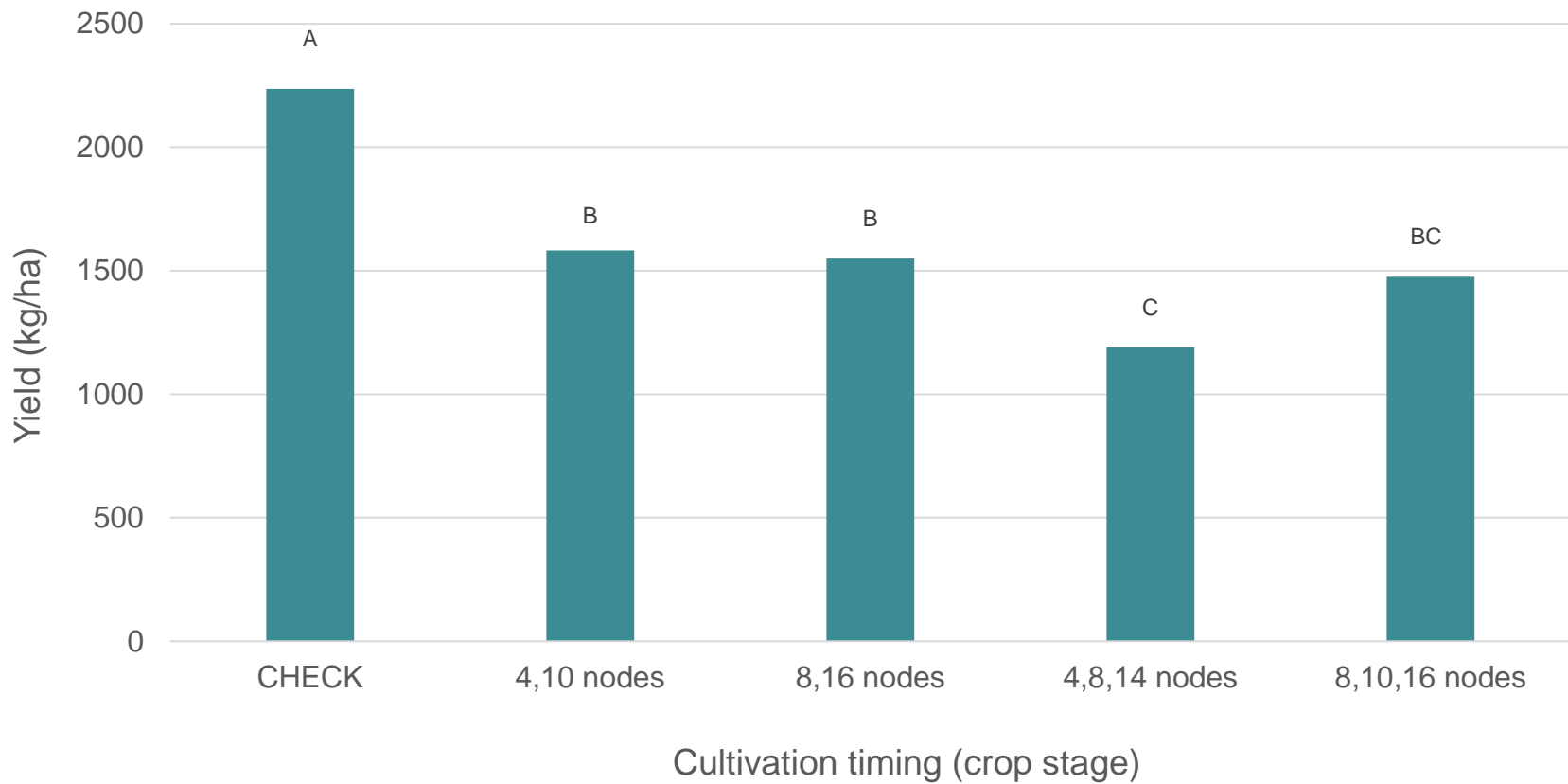


# Results- Multiple cultivations, lentil

Effect of multiple treatment timings on lentil yield –  
Nasser, SK



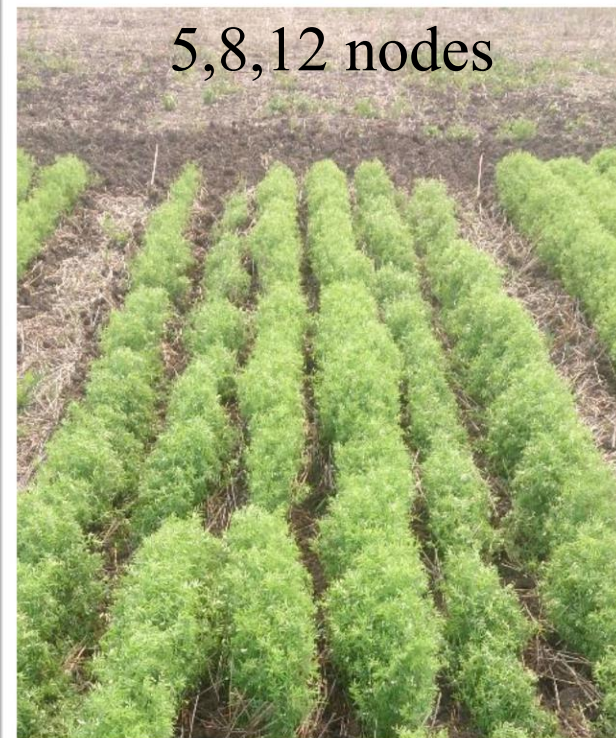
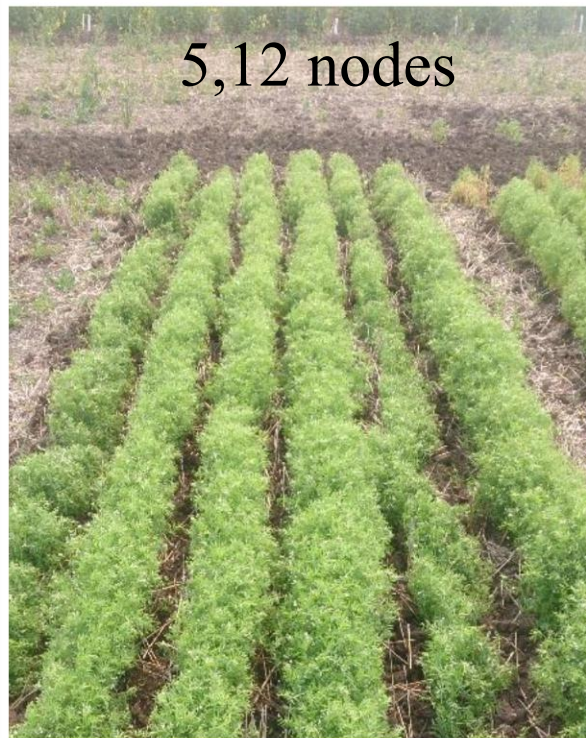
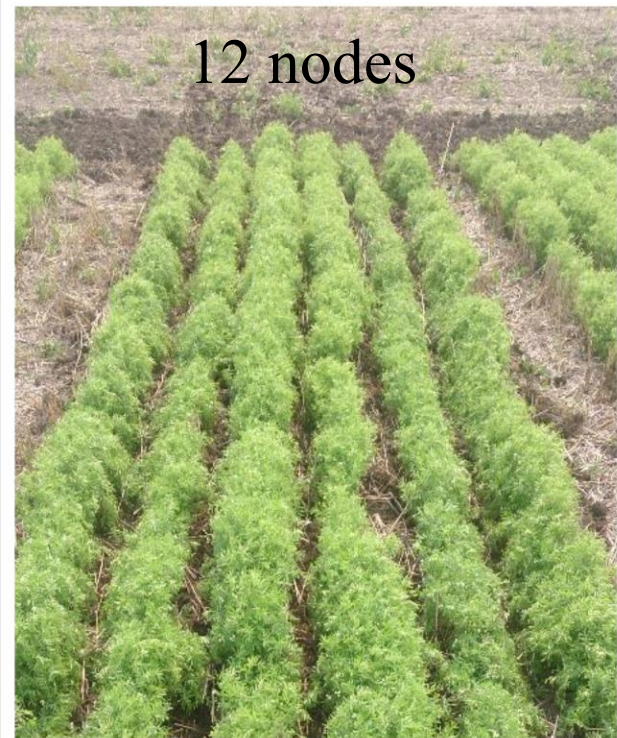
## Effect of multiple cultivation timings on lentil yield - Vonda, SK



12 nodes

5,12 nodes

5,8,12 nodes



# Conclusions

- Inter-row cultivation at early growth stages in field pea and lentil has low risk to yield potential
- Variability in lentil response
- Field pea tolerates two cultivation timings
- Risk in yield loss with late and multiple cultivation timings
- Preliminary visual observations show weed control potential of inter-row cultivation

# Acknowledgments

- Supervisor: Dr. Steve Shirtliffe

- Committee Members:

- Dr. Chris Willenborg
- Dr. Diane Knight
- Dr. Yuguang Bai



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Agri-Food Canada

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Agroalimentaire Canada



Canada

- Shaun Campbell & Lena Syrovoy

- Summer students

- Fellow graduate students



# Questions?

