

HWSC – What we have learned

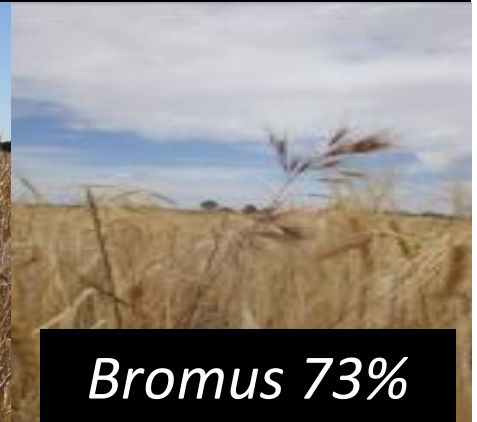
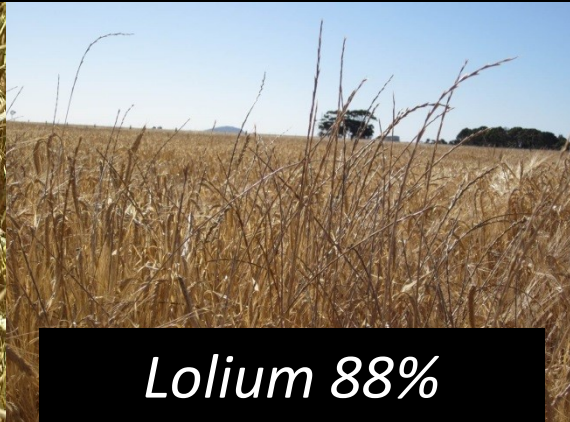
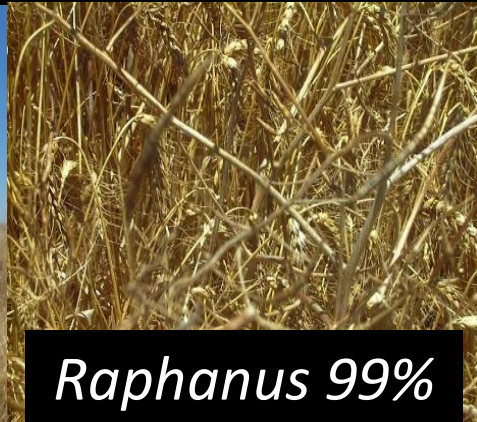
Michael Walsh
University of Sydney



Harvest weed seed control

Developed in response to
herbicide resistance

Because of potential to target
weed seeds



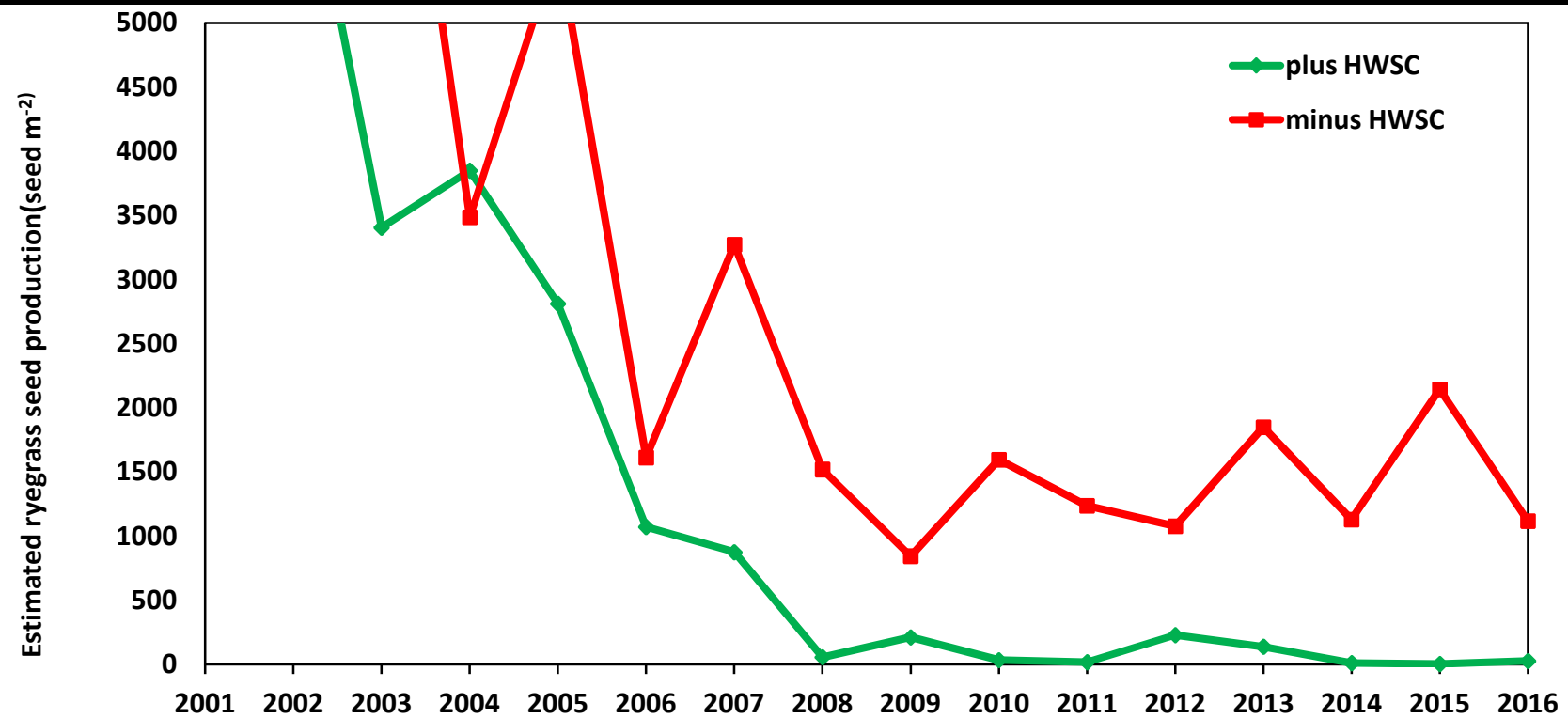
Why HWSC?



Ryegrass re-seeding
1 plant/m² produces 4 kg/ha seed



Seedbank inputs



Equally effective

60% reduction in emergence*

*Assuming weed seed are in chaff



Chaff cart



Chaff tramlining



Narrow windrow burning



Bale Direct



iHSD



HSD

So which HWSC system??



Chaff cart



Chaff tramlining



Narrow windrow burning



Bale Direct



iHSD



HSD

Chaff carts



Feed source
Trailing system
Some nutrient removal



Grazing



Baling



Autumn burning

Glenvar Bale Direct System

Financial opportunity where residue is a problem and there is a market for straw, nutrient removal



Narrow Windrow Burning

Cheap, suited to non cereals,

Can be problems with burning, nutrient removal



Chaff lining and chaff tramlining

Confine chaff on a tramline or in narrow row

Hostile environment for weed seeds

Leave undisturbed



Seed survival under chaff in April

	Survival (%)	Chaff (t/ha)
Canola	2	31
Wheat	74	19
Barley	3	18



Chaff tramlining

Cheap

No additional operations
Some weed emergence,
Some nutrient removal



Chaff lining

Cheap

No additional operations

Some weed emergence

Some nutrient removal

Residue buildup



Impact mills

HSD, iHSD, seed terminator etc.

No follow up operations
Retains all residues
Horsepower
Maintenance



Impact mills

Weed species	Seed weight (mg/seed)	Seed kill (%)
Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	2.8	96
Wild oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	26.8	99
Wild radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	5.2	99
Barley grass (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	10.0	99
Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.)	15.7	98
Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.)	2.2	99
Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)	0.20	99
Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>)	0.047	99
Windmill Grass (<i>Chloris truncata</i>)	0.28	97
Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	0.33	99
Feathertop Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris virgata</i>)	0.33	98

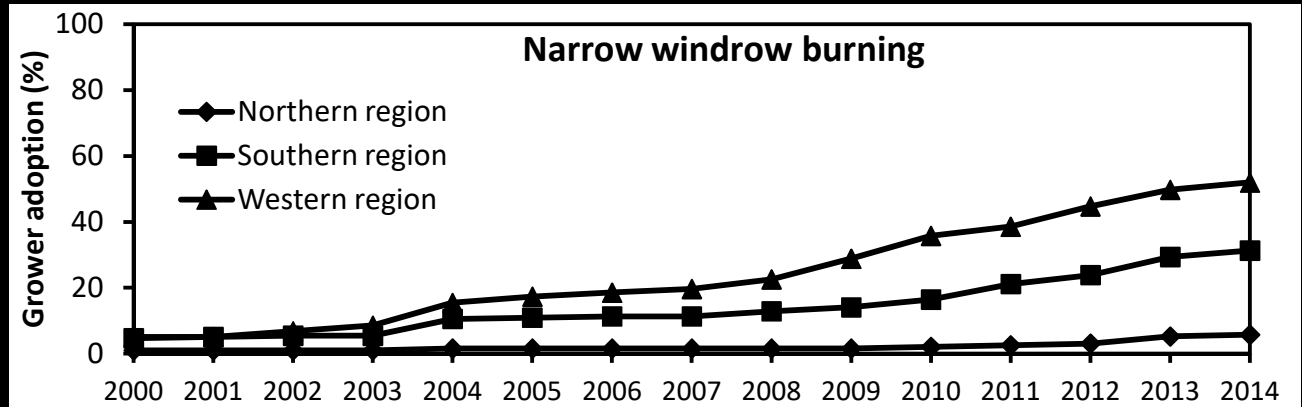


HWSC: an accepted practice

43% of Australian growers using HWSC (2014)

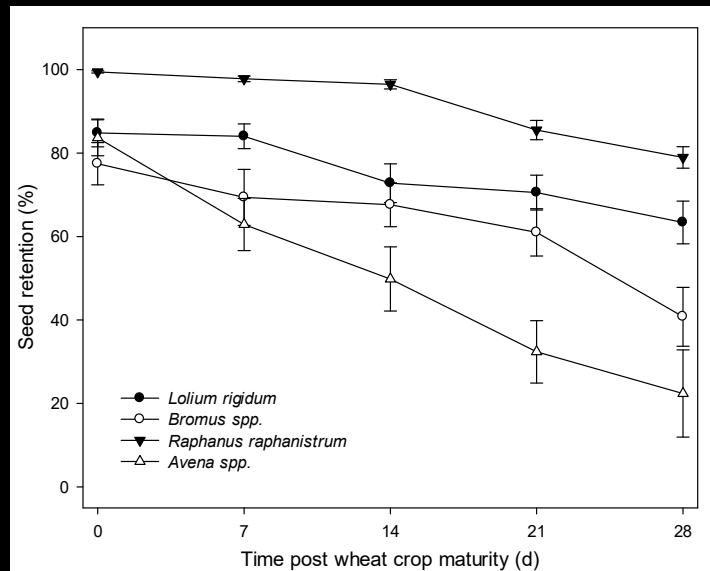
- 30% narrow windrow burning
- 7% chaff tramlining
- 3% chaff carts
- 3% bale direct

80% growers expect to be using HWSC by 2020



HWSC: an accepted practice

Need to increase weed seed collection



Preserve weed seed collection



Influences on weed seed collection

Harvest height

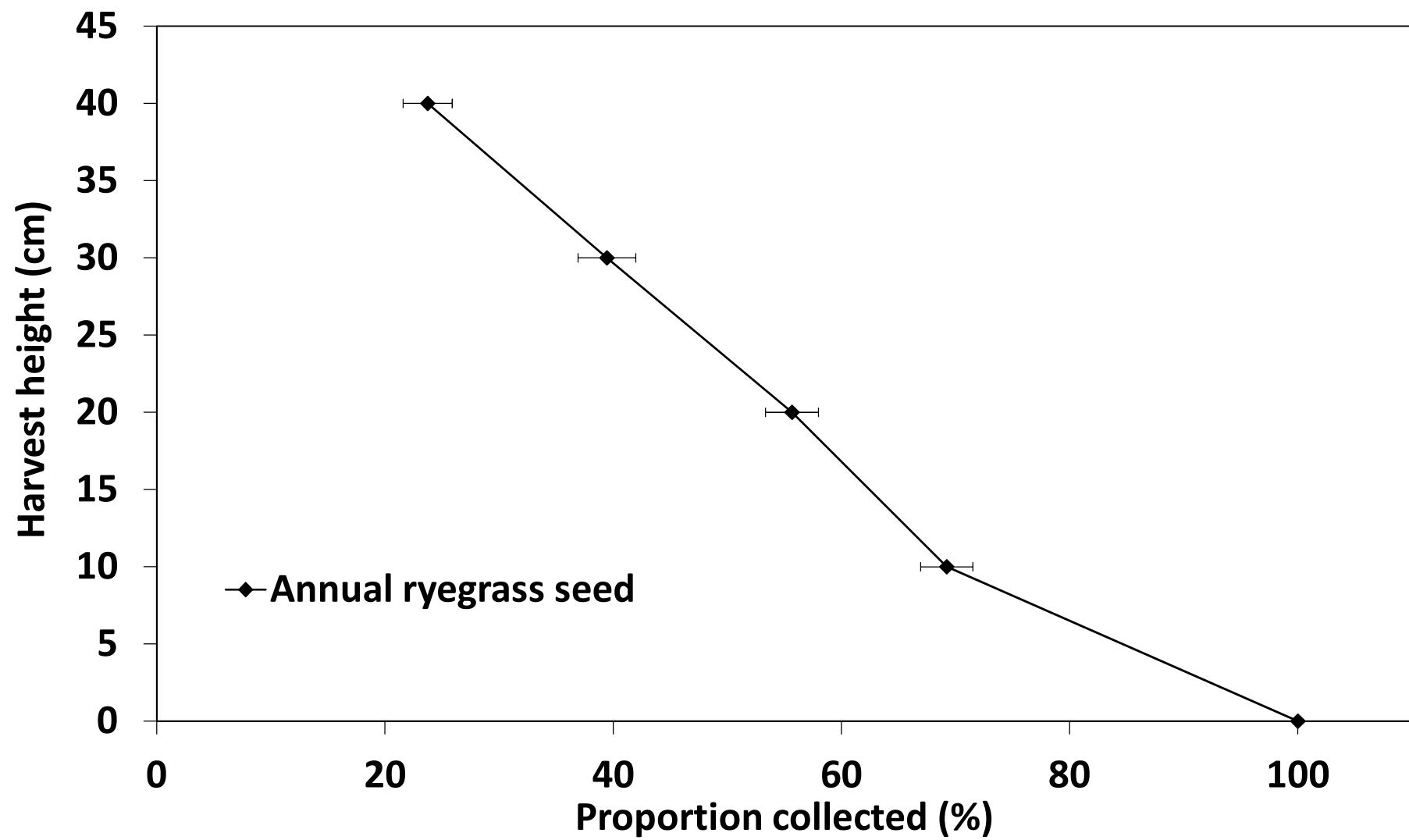
Crop competition

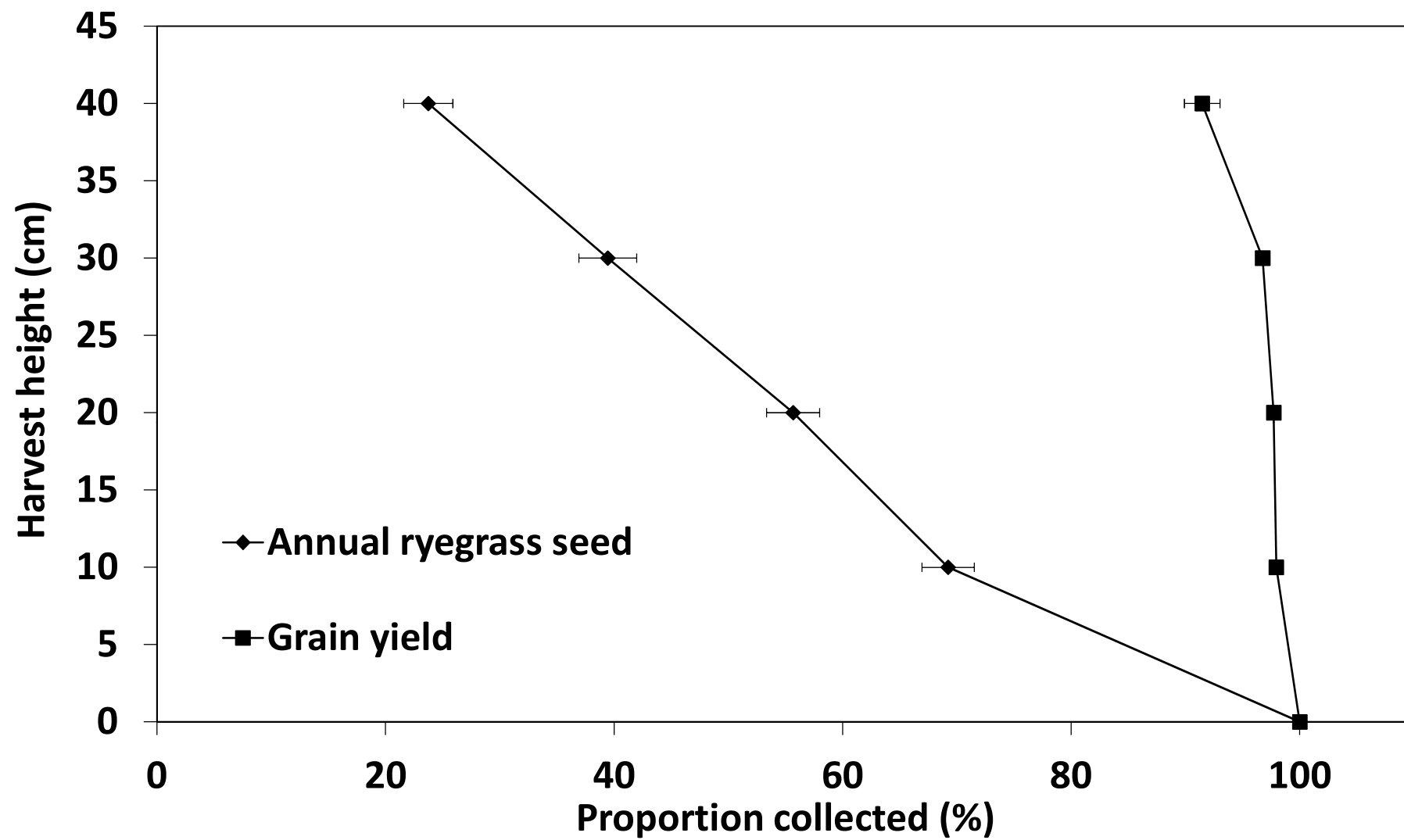
Resistance to HWSC

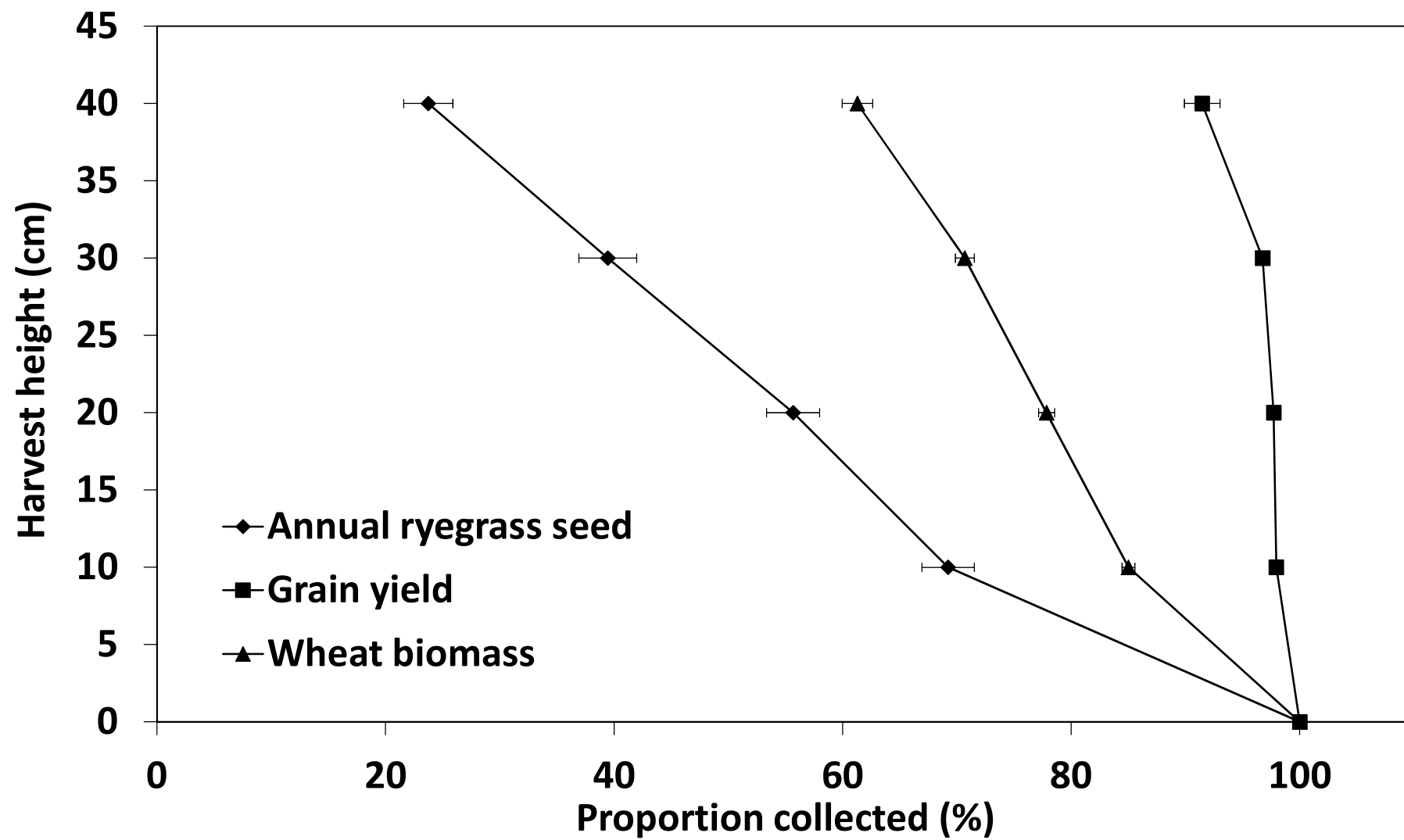
Survey across Australia of 70 wheat crops at maturity

10cm increment plant sampling down through canopy









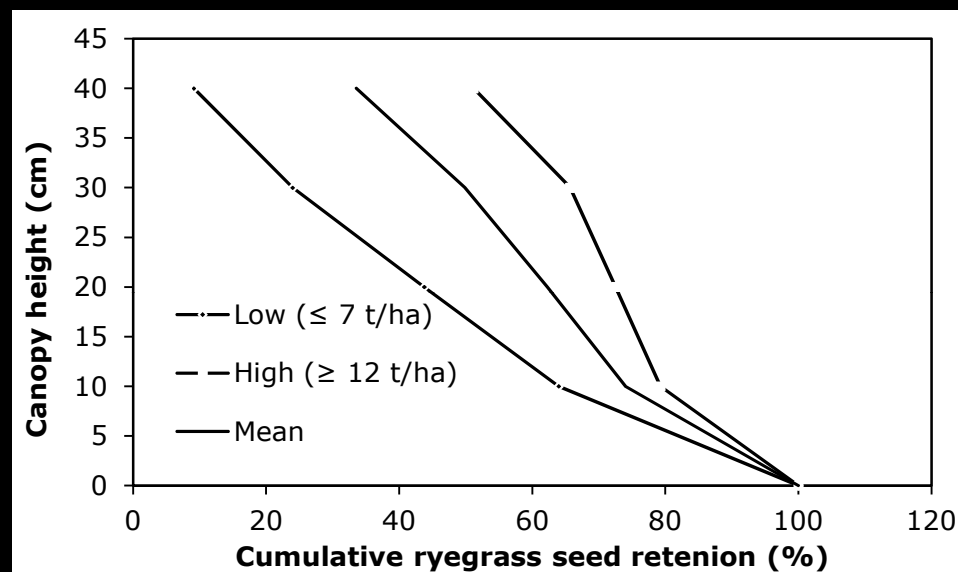
Harvest implications

Height reduction from 30 to 10 cm increased

- biomass collection by 14%
- annual ryegrass seed collection by 30%

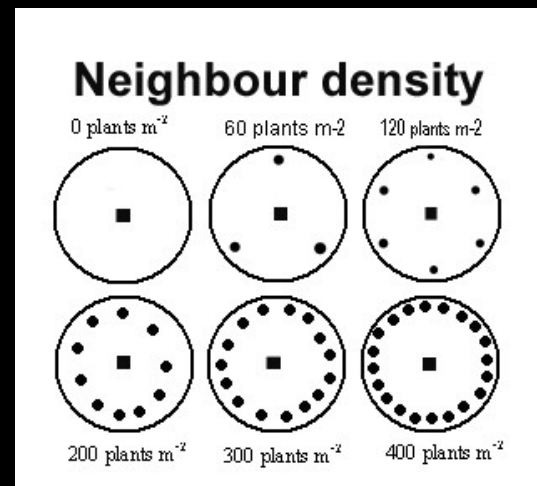


Crop biomass effects on annual ryegrass seed retention height

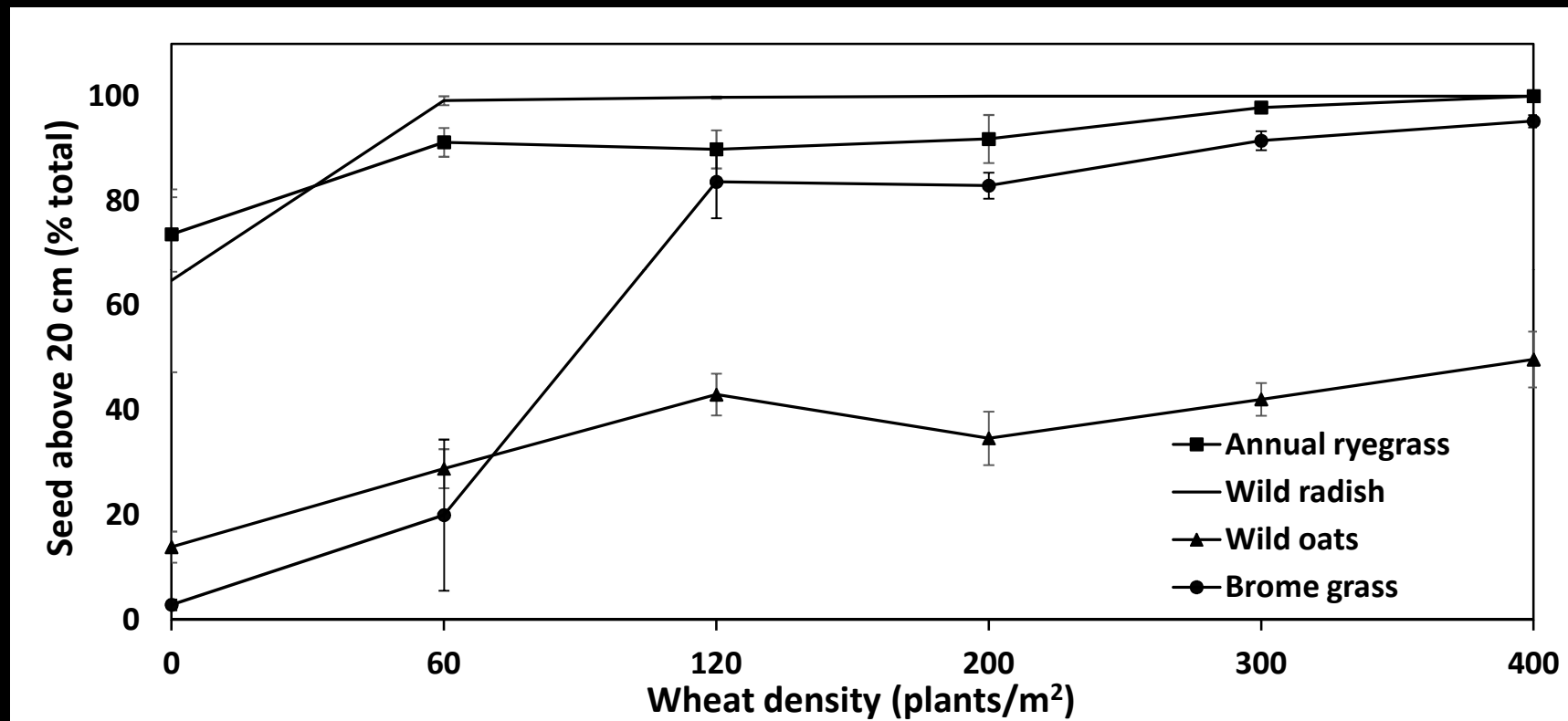


Crop competition pot trials

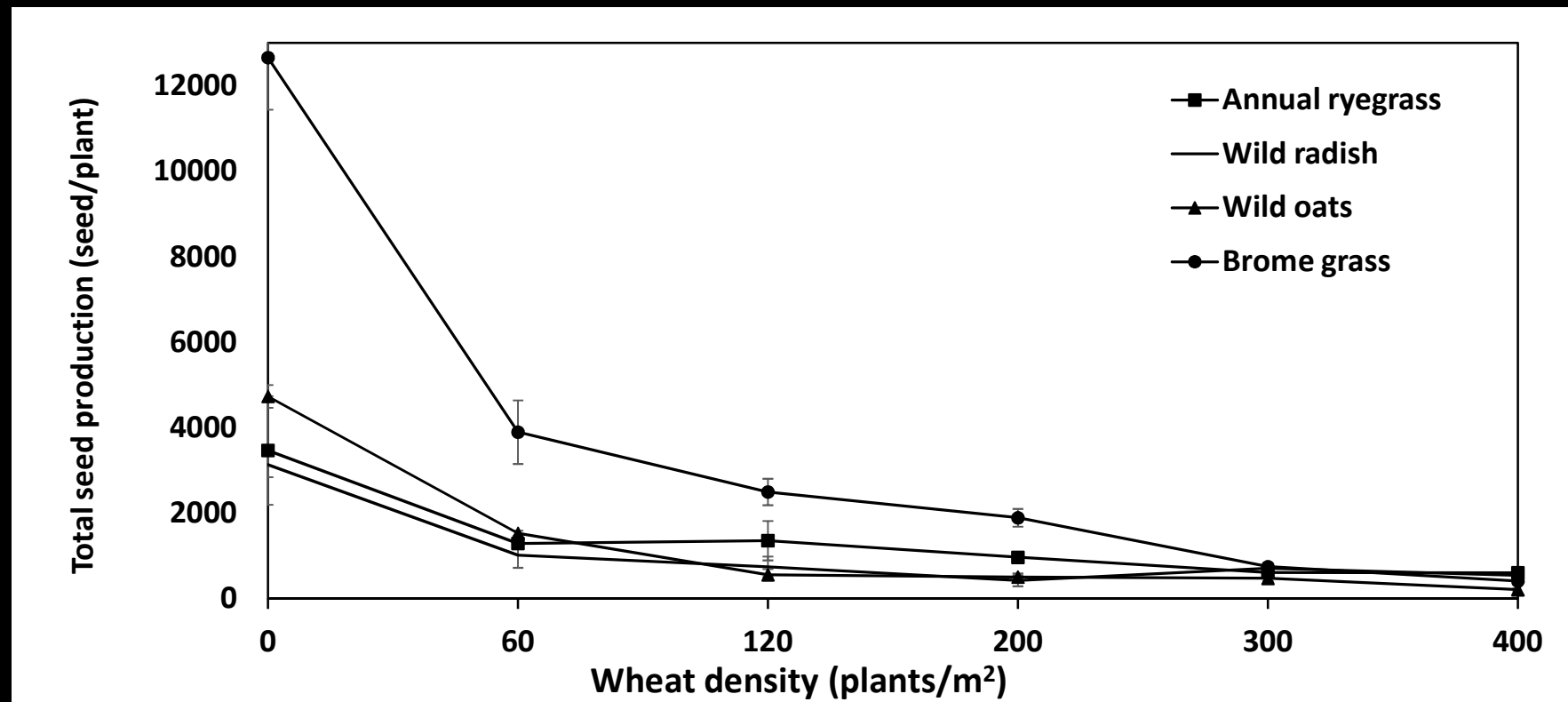
Competition effects of crop (neighbour) on weed (target)



Crop competition effects on weed seed retention height



Crop competition effects on weed seed production





Dual effects of Crop competition

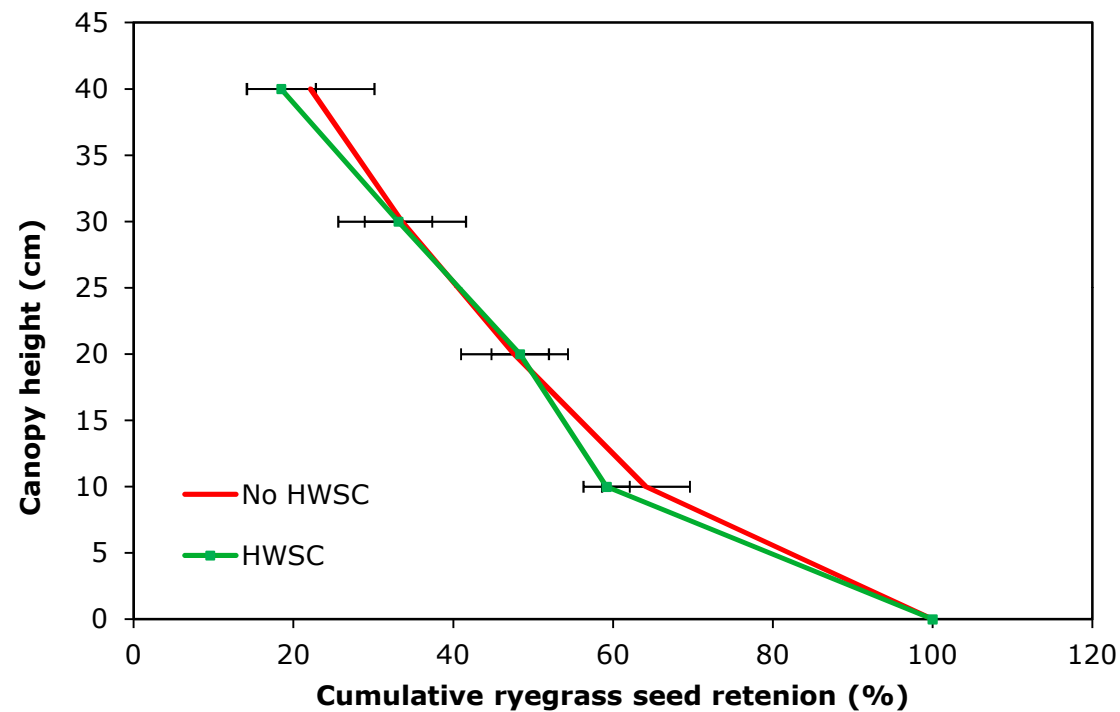
Reduced weed seed production

Increased height of seed retention





Resistance to HWSC



Ryegrass seed retention

9 + and - HWSC sites

5 – 10 seasons HWSC use





HWSC: Australian grower innovations with global adoption

20,000 Ha narrow windrow burning in Arkansas

3 HSD systems (research) in North America

3 Bale Direct systems in US

1 Bale Direct system in Israel

Chaff tramlining in UK

Thank you



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY
NSW
GOVERNMENT

Department of
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Charles Sturt
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