

#### **Trial Objective**

- Determining when to terminate a cover crop while getting the most benefit out of the cover crop and maintaining the yield potential can be impacted by the tillage practice.
- The objective of this trial was to determine the interaction between cover crop termination timing and tillage practice, as well as the effect on soybean stand, weed suppression, and yield.

#### **Experiment/Trial Design**

Location	Soil Type	Previous Crop	Tillage Type	Planting Date	Harvest Date	Potential Yield (bu/acre)	Seeding Rate (seeds/acre)
Gothenburg, NE	Hord silt loam	Corn	Strip-till and no-till	6/1/2022	10/18/2022	90	160,000

- This trial was designed as a split-plot with cover crop termination timing as the whole plot and tillage practice (strip-till or no till) as the sub-plot.
- The cover crop species used was winter wheat which was drilled at 120 lbs of seed/acre on 11/11/2021.
- On 4/12/2022 the trial had a base fertilizer application of 29 lbs of nitrogen (N)/acre, 60 lbs of phosphorus (P)/acre, 25 lbs of sulfur (S)/acre, and 0.25 lb of zinc (Zn)/acre. The fertilizer was applied with a strip-till machine in the strip-tilled plots and banded on the soil surface of the no-till plots.
- All treatments were planted in 30-inch rows.
- Each termination timing of 1, 3, and 5 weeks before planting (WBP), was paired with no-till and strip-till (Table 1).
- Cover crops were terminated using Roundup PowerMax® herbicide at 32 fl oz/acre with a spray volume of 15 gal/acre (Table 2).

Table 1. Treatments with cover crop termination timings and tillage practice treatment combinations.							
Treatment	Cover Crop Termination Timing	Tillage Method					
1	5 WBP	No-till					
2	5 WBP	Strip-till					
3	3 WBP	No-till					
4	3 WBP	Strip-till					
5	1 WBP	No-till					
6	1 WBP	Strip-till					
WBP, week(s) before planting soybean.							



Table 2. Herbicide applications made during the 2022 growing season.									
Date	Timing	Herbicide	Rate (fl oz/acre)						
04/22/2022	5 WBP	Roundup PowerMAX® herbicide	32						
05/06/2022	3 WBP	Roundup PowerMAX herbicide	32						
		Authority® MTZ herbicide	12						
05/00/0000	1 WBP + Pre in entire study	Zidua® herbicide	4						
05/22/2022		Warrant® herbicide	48						
		Roundup PowerMAX herbicide	32						
		Section® Three herbicide	6						
		Warrant® herbicide	48						
06/14/2022	Post	Roundup PowerMAX herbicide	32						
		XtendiMax® herbicide with VaporGrip® Technology, a restricted use pesticide*	22						
06/30/2022	Post	XtendiMax herbicide with VaporGrip Technology*	22						
07/12/2022	Post	Clethodim 2E herbicide	16						

WBP, week(s) before planting.

\*XtendiMax® herbicide with VaporGrip® Technology is part of the Roundup Ready® Xtend Crop System, is a restricted use pesticide and must be used with VaporGrip® Xtra Agent (or an equivalent volatility reduction adjuvant). For approved tank-mix products (including VRAs and DRAs), nozzles and other important label information visit <u>XtendiMaxApplicationRequirements.com</u>. Applicators must check XtendiMaxApplicationRequirements.com no more than 7 days before application of this product for additional labeling, including state restrictions. Where applicable, users must comply with additional requirements found on this website.

- Pre-plant, burndown, and post-emergence herbicide applications are listed in Table 2. All plots had identical weed management but differed in cover crop termination timing.
- A total of 6.48 inches of precipitation accumulated during the soybean growing season. An additional 8 inches of water was applied by sprinkler irrigation which was a limited amount, leading to lower-than-normal yields.
- Weed suppression and early soybean stand were assessed when the crop reached the V1-V2 growth stage, prior to the first post-emergence herbicide application. Late stand assessment notes were recorded close to soybean harvest time.
  - » Primary weed species evaluated in this trial were Palmer amaranth (Amaranthus palmeri) and volunteer corn.
- The trial was harvested with a plot combine, measuring grain moisture content, test weight, and total grain weight to determine yield.





#### **Understanding the Results**

• Winter wheat biomass accumulation took off after April 25th due to dry weather in the fall of 2021 and spring of 2022. By the time 1 WBP was terminated, the cover crop canopy cover was 45.5% of the soil, compared to 1.2% and 0.5% in the 3 WBP and 5 WBP, respectively. Therefore, there was no significant cover crop growth in the 3 WBP and 5 WBP treatments (Figure 1).

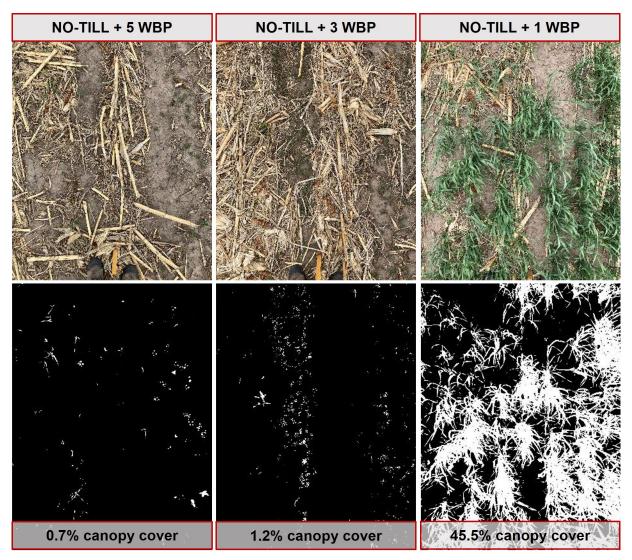


Figure 1. Cover crop biomass accumulation prior to soybean planting. Pictures were taken on 5/19/2022 at the Bayer Water Utilization Learning Center near Gothenburg, NE. WBP: week(s) before planting soybean.

Weed pressure in this trial was high and required four herbicide applications to achieve effective weed control.
 Weed suppression was greater (66%) when the cover crop was terminated 1 week before soybean planting (1 WBP) compared to 3 WBP and 5 WBP (Figure 2). The increased cover crop biomass accumulation in treatment 1 WBP helped building canopy closure to compete against weeds in the area. No difference in weed suppression was found between tillage practices.





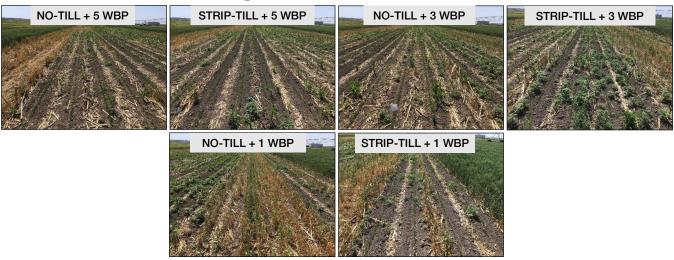


Figure 2. Cover crop termination timings and tillage practice treatments in soybeans at the V1-V2 growth stage. Pictures were taken on 6/14/2022 at the Bayer Water Utilization Learning Center near Gothenburg, NE. WBP: week(s) before planting corn.

• There was an advantage of strip-till compared to no-till for early stand of soybean which could be due to the increased seed bed quality that is provided by strip-tilling (Figure 3).

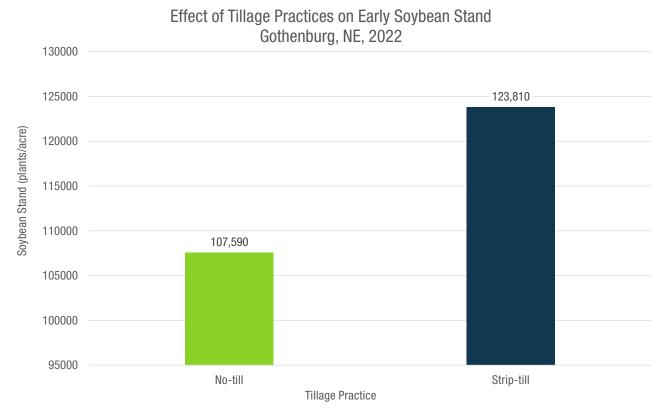


Figure 3. Early soybean stand counts with different tillage practices, Gothenburg, NE, 2022.





 No-till and strip-till reached similar soybean late stands, with the exception of the cover crop termination timing 1 week before soybean planting (1 WBP) in the no-till system (Figure 4). That is likely due to the increased cover crop biomass that impacted soybean emergence (Figure 1).

## Effect of Cover Crop Termination Timing and Tillage Practices on Late Soybean Stand, Gothenburg, NE, 2022

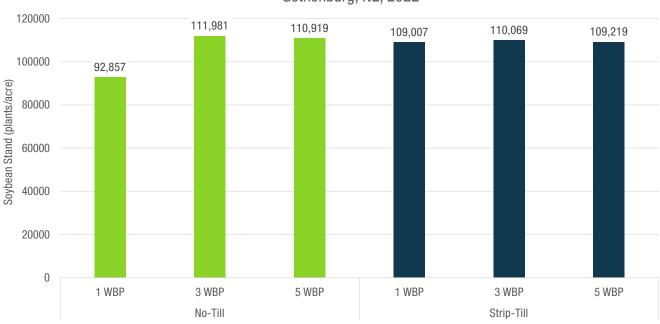


Figure 4. Late soybean stands with different cover crop termination timings and tillage practices, Gothenburg, NE, 2022.

- In general, soybean yield was better with no-till than strip-till. On average, soybean yields in no-till were 46.4 bu/a compared to 44.2 bu/a in the strip-till treatment (Figure 5).
- There were no significant soybean yield responses due to cover crop termination timing (Figure 5).
- Although the soybean stand in the strip-till treatment was better than the no-till, the no-till plots had higher yields. This emphasizes the ability of soybean to adapt to population reductions.





Effect of Termination Timings and Tillage Practices on Soybean Yield, Gothenburg, NE, 2022

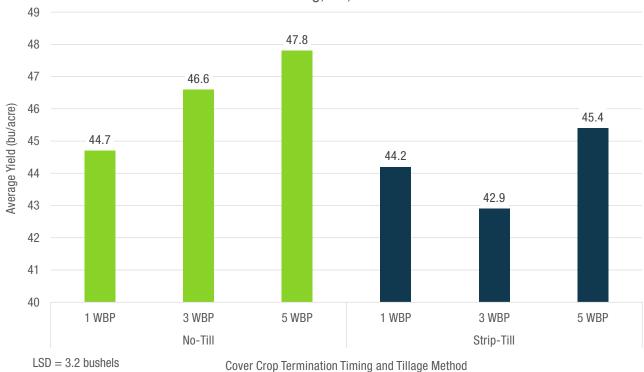


Figure 5. Average soybean yield with three cover crop termination timings, and no-till versus strip-till, Gothenburg, NE, 2022.

#### **Key Learnings**

- Winter wheat cover crop helped to increase weed suppression (mostly Palmer amaranth) when terminated
  week before planting (WBP) soybean. Cover crop canopy is key to providing soil coverage and could be used as a weed management tool.
- The strip-till treatments had higher early emergence and final stand than no-till, but soybean plants have the ability to adapt to adverse growing conditions and can produce similar yields with a reduced stand when the growing conditions are favorable.
- In a dry year like 2022, soil moisture preservation is key to achieving better yields. In this scenario, no-till treatments yielded better likely due to more soil moisture present. The strip-till plots possibly lost moisture by having the soil exposed to the environment due to the strip-till machine removing residue cover from the row. In addition, cover crops can use moisture and must be terminated timely. In this study we saw a trend of lower yields (not significant) when cover crops were terminated at 1 WBP.
- The soybean yields were similar across the cover crop termination timings likely due to irrigation application.





#### **Legal Statements**

The information discussed in this report is from a single site, non-replicated trial. This informational piece is designed to report the results of this demonstration and is not intended to infer any confirmed trends. Please use this information accordingly.

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