

Original Research Article

Herbicide application in precision farming based on soil organic matter

ABSTRACT

In the present study, the influence of soil properties on pre-emergence herbicide effectiveness was estimated. Dose-response experiments were carried out to estimate the relationship between soil organic matter content and herbicide efficacy. Two weed species (*Alopecurus myosuroides*, *Stellaria media*) and two herbicides were included in the experiments. In bioassay trials on soil with varying organic matter content, dose-response curves were estimated for pendimethalin and chlorotoluron. ED₅₀ values were calculated. The experiments were conducted in a climate chamber under defined conditions. The results demonstrate that the efficacy of soil-applied herbicides is related to the soil organic matter content within agricultural fields [DTDGK1]. Therefore precise usage with variable herbicide application rates can be part of a precision farming concept. A reduction in herbicide is possible.

Keywords: Bioassay, dose response, herbicide efficacy, soil, variability, weed species

1. INTRODUCTION

Herbicides are used in weed control worldwide in crop production on a large scale to save harvests. In that regard, soil-applied herbicides are still an important component in weed control concepts. Soil-applied pre-emergence herbicides are used to control germinating weeds in many crops. They are normally sprayed uniformly on the entire field. In general, the recommended dose rates are based on efficacy and dose justification trials. These recommendations are based on worst-case situations and do not take into account specific field situations like spatial soil and weed variability.

Each herbicide has a unique set of chemical characteristics that influences its behaviour. The interaction between herbicide chemistry and soil properties affects the efficacy of herbicide weed control. Research has shown that soil characteristics clearly influence bioavailability, plant uptake and herbicidal efficacy [1, 2]. Also, the uneven occurrence of weeds can be correlated with soil characteristics [3].

Soil-applied herbicides are adsorbed more or less by the clay and organic matter (OM [DTDGK2]) found in soils, meaning that a certain percentage of the herbicide is not available to the plants. Adsorption of herbicides in soil is a key factor for soil bioavailability, plant uptake and efficacy. Herbicide adsorption varies with soil organic matter and other soil characteristics (e.g. clay content, mineral oxides, soil pH, soil water content). The important factor for the adsorption and bioavailability of most herbicides is the soil organic matter content [4, 5, 6]. This was investigated and confirmed in field trials [7]. In Germany, the organic matter content in agricultural soils was found to range from 1 to 15%. Clay content and other soil factors were often less correlated. Herbicide adsorption was described dependent on clay content in Arizona soils [8]. For the sorption of glyphosate, metal oxides are of particular importance [9]. But besides soil factors, also environmental factors (e.g. temperature, soil moisture) can influence herbicide activity. It must basically be stated that the efficacy of soil-applied herbicides depends on the application rate and their availability to weeds.

The interactions between soil organic matter and herbicides are often studied in the laboratory using batch-equilibrium experiments in combination with techniques that quantify the chemical and structural characteristics of organic matter [10]. Herbicide adsorption to soil can be described using soil/organic matter (K_{oc}) and soil/soil solution indices (K_d). The K_{oc} and K_d values are defined as the ratio between the amount of herbicide adsorbed and the amount in soil solution [11]. The soil organic matter and/or humic matter fraction is highly correlated with the adsorption of herbicides in soils. Soil organic matter is considered as the single most important soil constituent influencing herbicide sorption in soils. Pedersen et al. [10] showed the relationship between adsorption and ED_{50} values of five soil-applied herbicides. Gaultier et al. [12] showed that the sorption of 2,4-D by soil was positively correlated with soil organic matter content. The objective of the study was to quantify the variability of soil properties and 2,4-D sorption. These results are supported by further sorption experiments.

Normally, according to label recommendations, herbicides are sprayed with a uniform application rate throughout the entire field. There is no specific recommendation based on soil properties. [DTDGK3] But each field has a natural variability in soil characteristics and weed occurrence [13, 14, 15]. Soil parameters are known to vary spatially. Therefore, herbicide application according to soil parameters is conceivable [16]. Nolte et al. [17] used variable rate technologies for soil-applied herbicides.

Depending on field history, fields vary more or less in organic matter content and weed occurrence. This means that a full area application with a uniform application rate is not an appropriate application of herbicides. According to small-scale soil variability, differences in herbicide adsorption and the availability of herbicides to plants can be generally assumed. Blumhorst et al. [18] reported that, in most cases, the optimum rate of herbicide could be determined with a linear regression equation based on organic matter content. Knezevic et al. [19] reported different herbicide application rates depending on soil organic matter content. Soils with high organic matter content and a high adsorptive capacity need a higher herbicide application rate to ensure sufficient effectiveness.

In precision farming, variable rate technologies offer the possibility to spray herbicides according to field heterogeneity [20]. However, soil information is often not available. With global positioning system (GPS) technology and soil sensors [21], soil variability can be mapped precisely. Furthermore, spatially variable herbicide application according to weed distribution or varying soil properties offers the opportunity for herbicide minimisation and the protection of beneficial weeds. This is in accordance with the principles of integrated pest management (IPM) and the national plan of action. The challenge is to bring the right amount of herbicide to the right place in the field. This means an appropriate application of herbicides. It can reduce herbicide use and can lead to economic and ecological benefits.

The hypothesis is that, in a field varying widely in organic matter, the use of herbicides can be adjusted to small-scale field differences to reduce herbicide use in comparison to a uniform application [DTDGK4].

The aim of this project was to investigate the herbicidal effectiveness of soil-applied herbicides on arable weeds, depending on soil organic matter. Bioassay trials with different weed species, herbicides, soils and dose rates were carried out.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Bioassay trials for different herbicides, weed species and soils were conducted to estimate the relationship between soil organic matter and herbicide doses. Herbicide dose-response curves were estimated and ED_{50} values were calculated. For the experiments, two weed species were chosen to test the effectiveness of the herbicides. – some words about the weed debnsitiy (occourence of the choosen species)

94 Weed species:
95 *Alopecurus myosuroides* (ALOMY)
96 *Stellaria media* (STEME)
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98 Herbicides used were:
99 Chlorotoluron
100 Pendimethalin
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102 The herbicides are registered in Germany for the control of monocotyledonous and
103 dicotyledonous weeds in agricultural fields before and after emergence.
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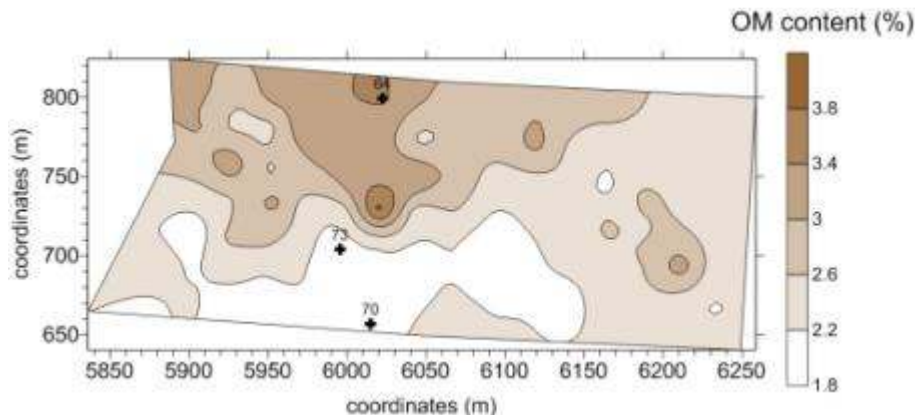
105 Experiment 1

106 Herbicide efficacy was tested with soil samples varying in soil organic matter (OM) content.
107 Soil samples were taken from an agricultural field (Fig. 1) at different locations (sampling
108 points 64, 70, 73) from the topsoil layer (0–20 cm). According to organic matter content,
109 three areas of the field were selected and sampled. The soils were sieved (3 mm), placed in
110 plastic pots (6 x 6 cm) and planted with weeds. Organic matter was estimated by measuring
111 organic carbon (dry combustion) and multiplication with the factor 1.72. For the sampling
112 points an organic matter content of 1.9% (point 73), 2.2% (point 70) and 3.5% (point 64) was
113 calculated.

114 For the bioassay test the weed seeds were sown in potting compost under greenhouse
115 conditions. For *Alopecurus myosuroides* (ALOMY) and *Stellaria media* (STEME), five plants at
116 the cotyledon stage were pricked out into each pot using a dibber, with 300 g of
117 homogeneous soil from the different sampling points. The herbicide efficacy of chlorotoluron
118 was estimated by spraying 5 application rates (0, 0.525, 1.05, 1.68, 2.1 kg ai/ha) with four
119 replications. Rates are given in active ingredient (ai). The herbicide used was Lentipur 700
120 (3 L/ha) with 700 g ai/L. The herbicide was applied at growth stage BBCH 11-12.

121 Herbicides were applied with the use of a moving-nozzle cabinet sprayer equipped with a
122 flat-fan nozzle tip (TeeJet 8002EVS, TeeJet Technologies GmbH, Ludwigsburg, Germany)
123 calibrated to deliver 300 l ha⁻¹ of spray solution at 210 kPa in a single pass over the soil.
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125 The plants were cultivated in a climate chamber with 16 hours light at temperatures from 20
126 to 24°C during the day and 15 to 16°C at night. A relative air humidity of 50 to 55% was
127 recorded during the day and 55 to 60% during the night. The pots were irrigated as needed
128 for 14 days and the fresh weight of the plants was estimated for each pot. The experimental
129 layout was always a complete randomized design with 4 replicates.
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133 **Fig. 1. Agricultural field with different soil sampling points (64, 70, 73) varying in soil**
134 **organic matter content (OM)**

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Experiment 2

The herbicide efficacy of pendimethalin was estimated by spraying 4 herbicide application rates (1.1, 2.2, 4.4, 8.8 L/ha) with four replications. The herbicide used was Stomp Aqua (active ingredient pendimethalin) with 455 g ai/L.

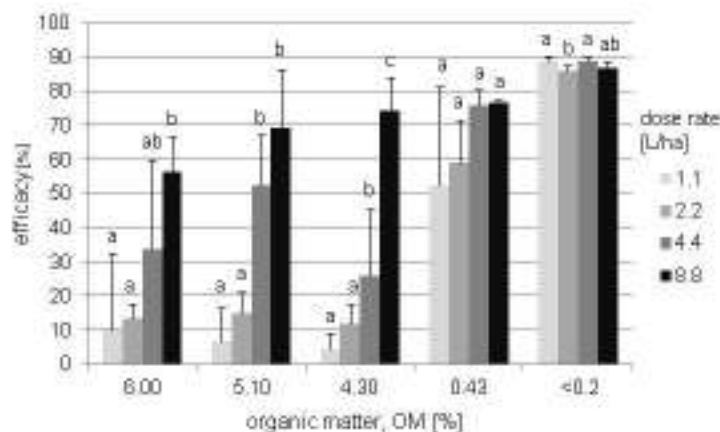
A sandy soil with an organic matter content of 4.1% was selected. Soil samples were taken from an agricultural field from the topsoil layer. For the experiments soil samples with different organic matter content were compounded through the addition of a substrate with no natural humus content (quartz sand). Quartz sand and soil were well mixed to reach 0.25, 2.5, 3.0 and 3.5% organic matter content in the soil samples. *Stellaria media* was sown with 20 seeds per pot (sowing depth 2–3 mm). After they had emerged, plants were separated to 7 plants per pot. The herbicide was applied before emergence. For cultivating the plants, herbicide application, experimental layout and test conditions, see experiment 1.

Statistical Analysis

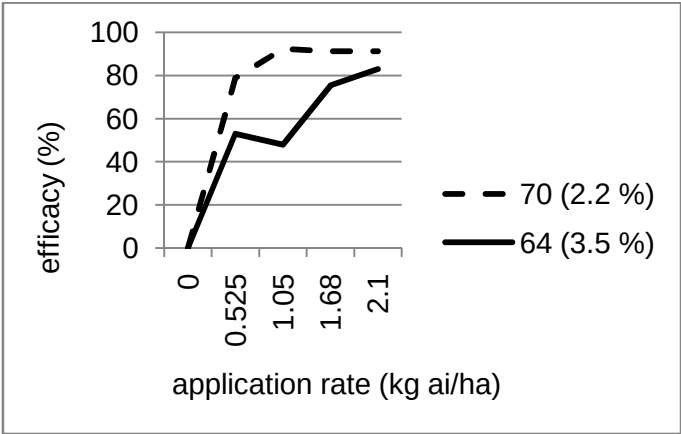
The data sets were analysed for normal distribution using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and subsequently tested using one-way ANOVA and the Duncan test for significant differences ($p < 0.05$). Statistical analyses were performed in Statgraphics Centurion XV. Dose-response curves were conducted by the Excel macro BIOASSAY97 [22]. The effective dose (ED_{10} , ED_{30} , ED_{50} and ED_{90}) values were conducted using the statistical program R version 3.03.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig. 2 shows the efficacy of 4 application rates of pendimethalin (product Stomp Aqua). The efficacy on *Stellaria media* is shown depending on soil organic matter content. In general, an increasing application rate up to 8.8 L/ha (4 kg ai/ha) shows an increasing efficacy against *Stellaria media*. All organic matter levels show an increasing efficacy with increasing application rates. At level 3.5%, OM efficacy increased from 10% at 1.1 L/ha to 56% at the 8.8 L/ha application rate. At level 2.5%, OM efficacy increased from 4% at 1.1 L/ha to 74% at the 8.8 L/ha application rate. At the lowest organic matter content (< 0.1%), all application rates show nearly the same efficacy (nearly 90%). It is characteristic that the efficacy is very low for dose rates of 1.1 and 2.2 L/ha at OM levels 2.5, 3.0 and 3.5%. At lower OM levels, the efficacy increased significantly. Differences in efficacy between the tested dose rates are greater in the soils' organic matter content (see figure 2, for example, 4.3 and 0.43% OM).



173 **Fig. 2. Herbicidal effects of different concentrations of pendimethalin against *Stellaria***
174 ***media* in soils with varying organic matter content. Columns with different letters are**
175 **significantly different, according to one-way ANOVA**
176 Fig. 3 shows the efficacy of chlorotoluron (product Lentipur with 700 g ai/L) against
177 *Alopecurus myosuroides*, demonstrating efficacy in dependence on the soil organic matter
178 content. Soil 70 (OM = 2.2%) already shows good weed control with low doses (0.525 and
179 1.05 kg/ha). It results in an efficiency of up to 90%. Higher application rates do not result in
180 greater efficacy. Soil 64 (OM = 3.5%) shows a slower increase in efficacy against
181 *Alopecurus myosuroides* in comparison to soil 70. A maximum efficacy (82%) was reached
182 with an application rate of 2.1 kg/ha. Efficacy was lower than in soil 70. It is obvious that soil
183 organic matter content influences herbicide efficacy. Figure 4 shows fitted dose-response
184 curves (21 days after application) of chlorotoluron applied to *Stellaria media*. Differences in
185 curve progression are small. From the efficacy curves (Fig. 2 and 3) ED values were
186 calculated (Table 1, Table 2). The ED₁₀, ED₃₀, ED₅₀ and ED₉₀ values show great differences
187 between soil 70 and soil 64 (Table 1). The factor is about 3 to 5. The ED values for *Stellaria*
188 *media* show only small differences between soil samples 73 and 64. [D TDGK5]
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193 **Fig. 3. Efficacy of chlorotoluron against *Alopecurus myosuroides***
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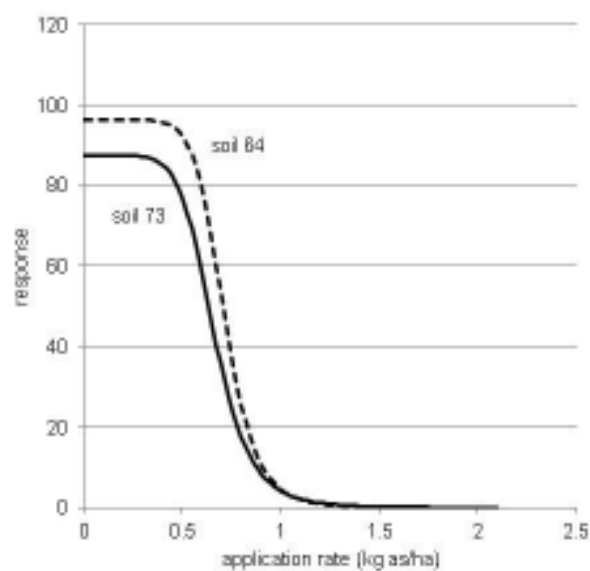


Fig. 4. Fitted dose-response curves (21 days after application) of pendimethalin applied to *Stellaria media*.

Table 1. Effective dose of chlorotoluron applied to *Alopecurus myosuroides* – calculated ED values (dose rate)

	Soil sample 70 (2.2% OM)	Soil sample 64 (3.5% OM)
ED ₁₀	0.02	0.06
ED ₃₀	0.06	0.25
ED ₅₀	0.14	0.61
ED ₉₀	1.26	6.21

Table 2. Effective dose of pendimethalin applied to *Stellaria media* – calculated ED values (dose rate)

	Soil sample 73 (1.9% OM)	Soil sample 64 (3.5% OM)
ED ₁₀	0.48	0.56
ED ₃₀	0.58	0.65
ED ₅₀	0.66	0.71
ED ₉₀	0.89	0.91

In this study the effect of soil organic matter on herbicide efficacy was determined. Soil-applied herbicides (pre-emergence or early post-emergence) can be a very important component in weed control. This is particularly applicable for the control of herbicide-resistant weeds. After spraying soil-applied herbicides, bioavailability in the soils depends on the herbicide properties, weather conditions and soil factors such as texture, moisture, pH and organic matter. For the efficacy assessment of soil-applied herbicides, it is important to know the different factors that affect their fate. The behaviour and plant uptake of pre-emergence herbicides is strongly influenced by soil properties. Herbicide adsorption varies with soil organic matter content. Soils with high organic matter content are more adsorptive.

These soils may require higher rates. Many investigations have shown soil organic matter content varying between fields or within field.

The results demonstrate the relationship between soil organic matter and herbicide efficacy. The experiments confirm the results of other investigations demonstrating that soil organic matter is an important factor for herbicide adsorption. Knezevic et al. [19] used dose-response curves to determine the effective application rate that provides 90% weed control. The results from Pedersen et al. [10] indicate the possibility of adjusting the herbicide application rate according to soil factors. This can be an important part of integrated weed management, as pointed out by Swanton et al. [23].

The results show that variable rate application could be done in a precision farming concept within fields with varying organic matter content according to Fig. 1. This could be a good approach to reduce herbicide use that will allow the reduction of costs at the sametime. But to describe the relationship between soil organic matter and herbicide efficacy more investigations are necessary.

Under field conditions, there is a complex interaction of several soil factors affecting the bioavailability of herbicides. Some factors have a high temporal variability (e.g. soil moisture) whereas others have low variability (e.g. soil organic matter). Dry soil conditions will lead to low plant uptake even though we have low adsorption due to low organic matter content. This makes it difficult to find appropriate application rates based on soil organic matter. Other soil factors and weather conditions at the time of application should be considered. The strong relationship between soil organic matter content and herbicide adsorption and effectiveness is only valid if all other factors are optimal. It is only in these conditions that using a herbicide application rate according to the organic matter content can be varied without a loss of efficacy.

However, this is only one step required for the precise usage of herbicides according to soil variability. In further investigations it will be necessary to clarify how to implement the results in agricultural practice and precision farming.

4. CONCLUSION

In a field varying in organic matter content, the use of herbicides can be reduced if herbicides are sprayed with the right amount in the right place. Herbicides must be sprayed as required by the situation. Detailed information on soil heterogeneity at the field scale is required. In this case, the potential benefits of site-specific herbicide application are obvious. It leads to reduced exposure of herbicides to the environment, better weed control, reduced crop injury and lower costs. Furthermore, small-scale variation in herbicide application requires specific application techniques with high accuracy in spatial application.

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