

The background of the slide is a photograph of a vast agricultural field. In the foreground, there are dense, green, leafy plants, likely soybeans, growing in neat rows. Beyond this, there are several more rows of similar crops, creating a sense of depth. In the far distance, a line of trees is visible against a sky filled with soft, white clouds. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

# Weed Changes After Eight Years of Continuous Glyphosate Use

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# Glyphosate-Resistant Crops

- Benefits
  - Highly effective weed management
  - Favorable herbicide characteristics
    - Environmental
    - Toxicological
  - Simplified weed management
- Risks
  - Less emphasis on integrated weed management
  - Changes in weed community composition
  - Selection for glyphosate-resistant weeds

# Potential Problem Weed Species

- Broadleaf weeds

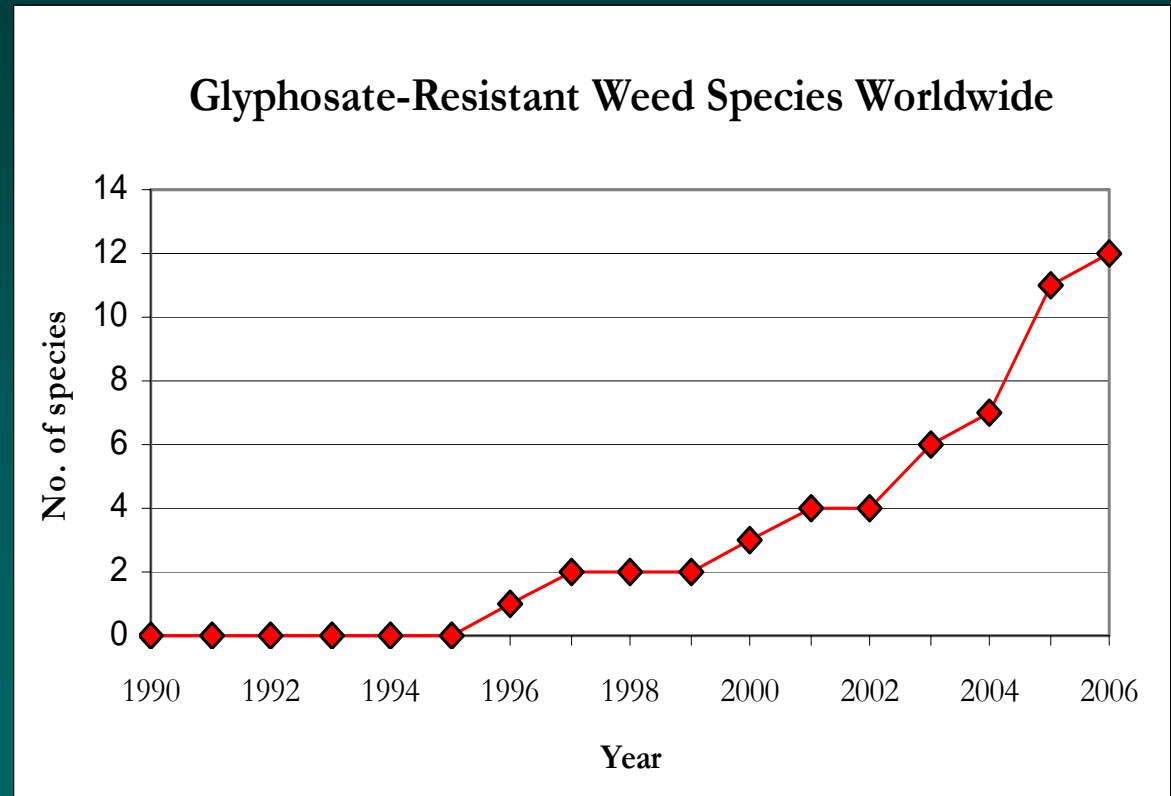
- Velvetleaf: difficult to control
- Giant ragweed: difficult to control, extended emergence
- *Amaranthus* species: variable sensitivity, late emergence
- Eastern black nightshade: late emergence, less sensitive
- Common lambsquarters: variable sensitivity

- Grass weeds

- Giant foxtail: extended emergence period?
- Shattercane: late emergence
- Large crabgrass: late emergence
- Fall panicum: late emergence

# Confirmed Cases of Glyphosate-Resistant Weeds

- Rigid ryegrass (1996)
- Goosegrass (1997)
- Horseweed (2000)
- Italian ryegrass (2001)
- Hairy fleabane (2003)
- Buckhorn plantain (2003)
- Common ragweed (2004)
- Palmer amaranth (2005)
- Common waterhemp (2005)
- Johnsongrass (2005)
- Wild Poinsettia (2005)
- Giant ragweed (2006)



# Objective

- Assess long-term weed community dynamics in a corn-soybean rotation as influenced by tillage system and glyphosate use
  - Weed species, density, and biomass
    - Soil weed seedbank
    - Plant population
  - Crop yield

- Tillage systems
  - Moldboard Plow (MP)
  - Chisel Plow (CP)
  - No Tillage (NT)



# Weed Management Treatments

## SOYBEAN

Even years (1998-2006)

1. Glyphosate POST
2. Glyphosate POST
3. Glyphosate POST
4. Metolachlor PRE + Glyphosate POST
5. Glyphosate POST
6. Non-glyphosate herbicide program

## CORN

Odd years (1999-2005)

- Glyphosate POST
- Glyphosate POST + LPOST
- Glyphosate POST + Cultivation
- Metolachlor PRE + Glyphosate POST
- Non-glyphosate herbicide program
- Non-glyphosate herbicide program

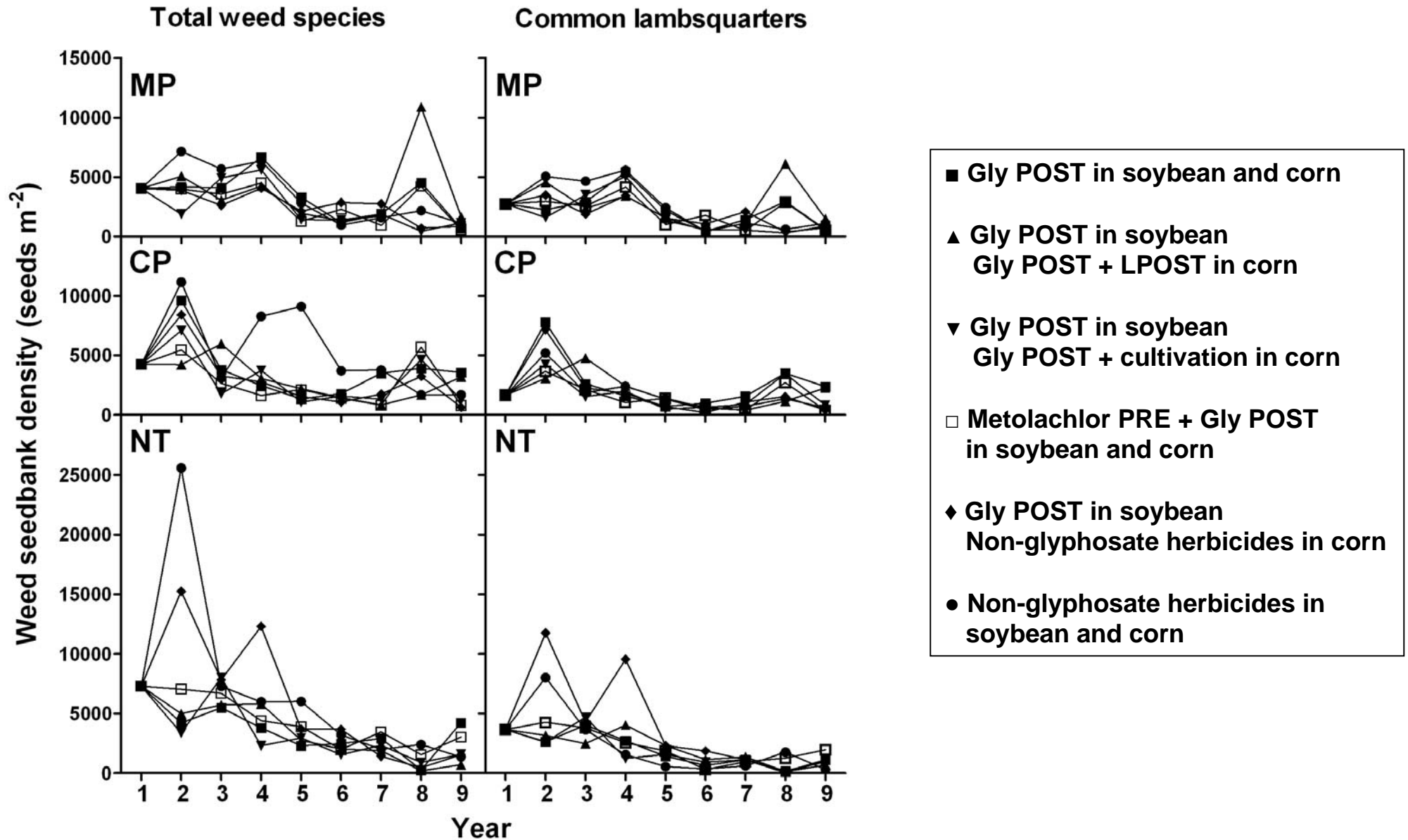
A photograph of a soybean field with a cornfield and trees in the background. The soybean plants are in the foreground, showing a dense canopy of green leaves. A dark, tilled soil strip is visible on the left side of the frame. In the background, a cornfield is visible, followed by a line of tall evergreen trees under an overcast sky.

# Weed Management Results 1998-2006

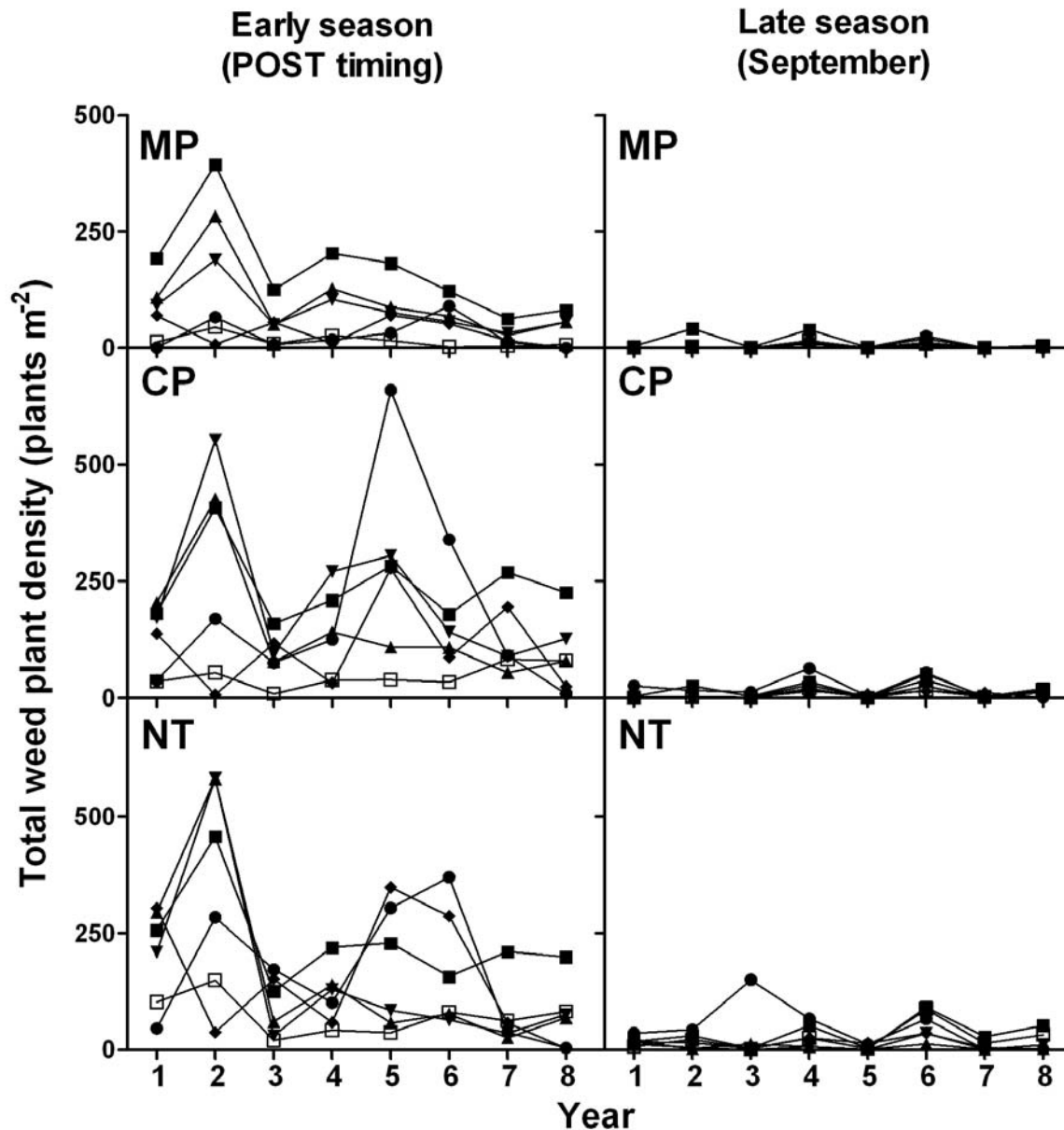
# Weed Species Composition in the Soil Seedbank and Plant Population 1999-2005

	Soil Seedbank		Plant Population	
Weed Species	1999	2005	1999	2005
	————— % of total —————			
Common lambsquarters	70	65	33	34
Redroot pigweed	12	11	20	6
Giant foxtail	16	11	33	29
Velvetleaf	2	2	8	2
Shattercane	0	3	1	2
Giant ragweed	0	3	0	23
Large crabgrass	0	1	0	1
Other	0	3	5	4

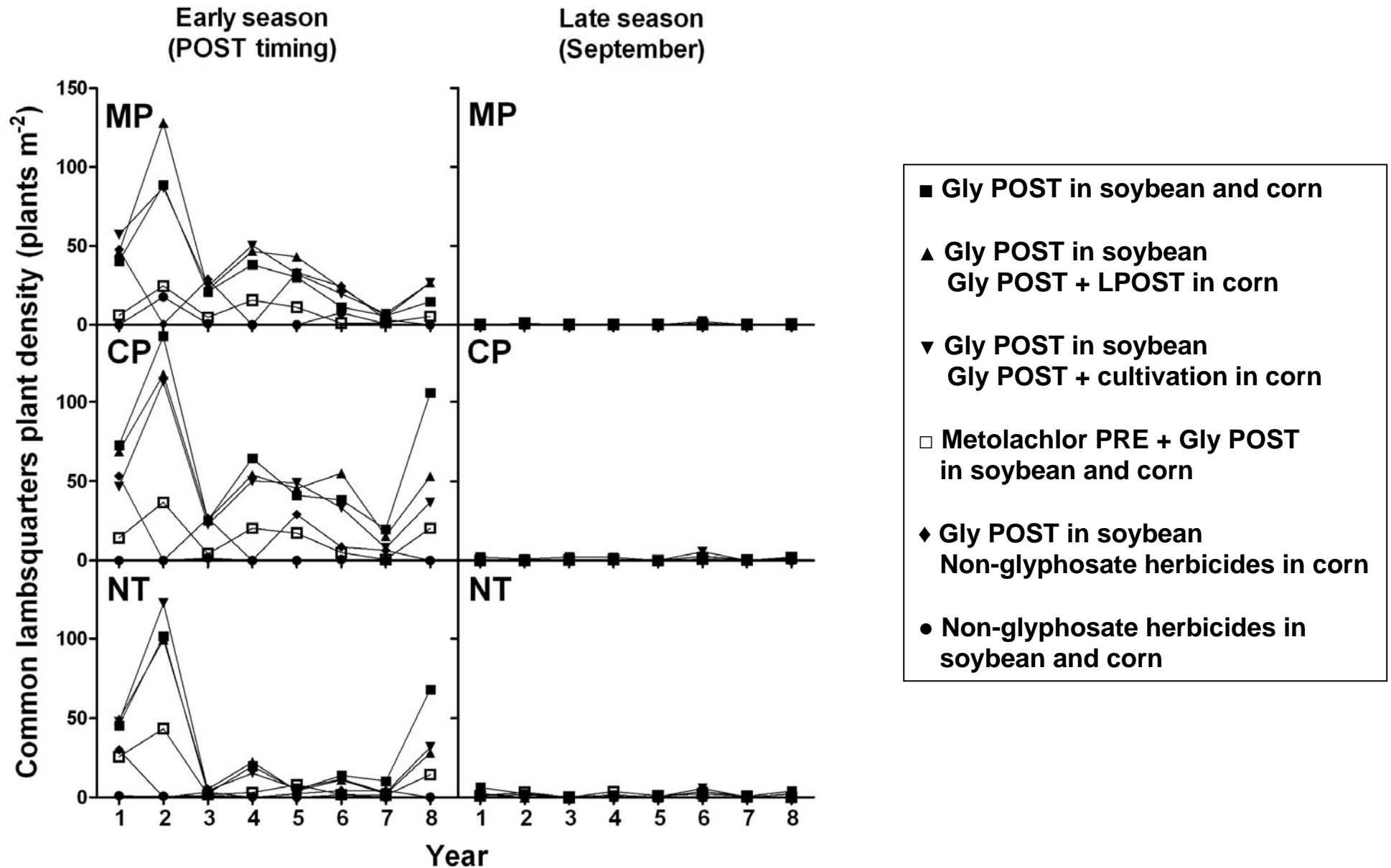
# Viable Weed Seedbank Density 1998-2006



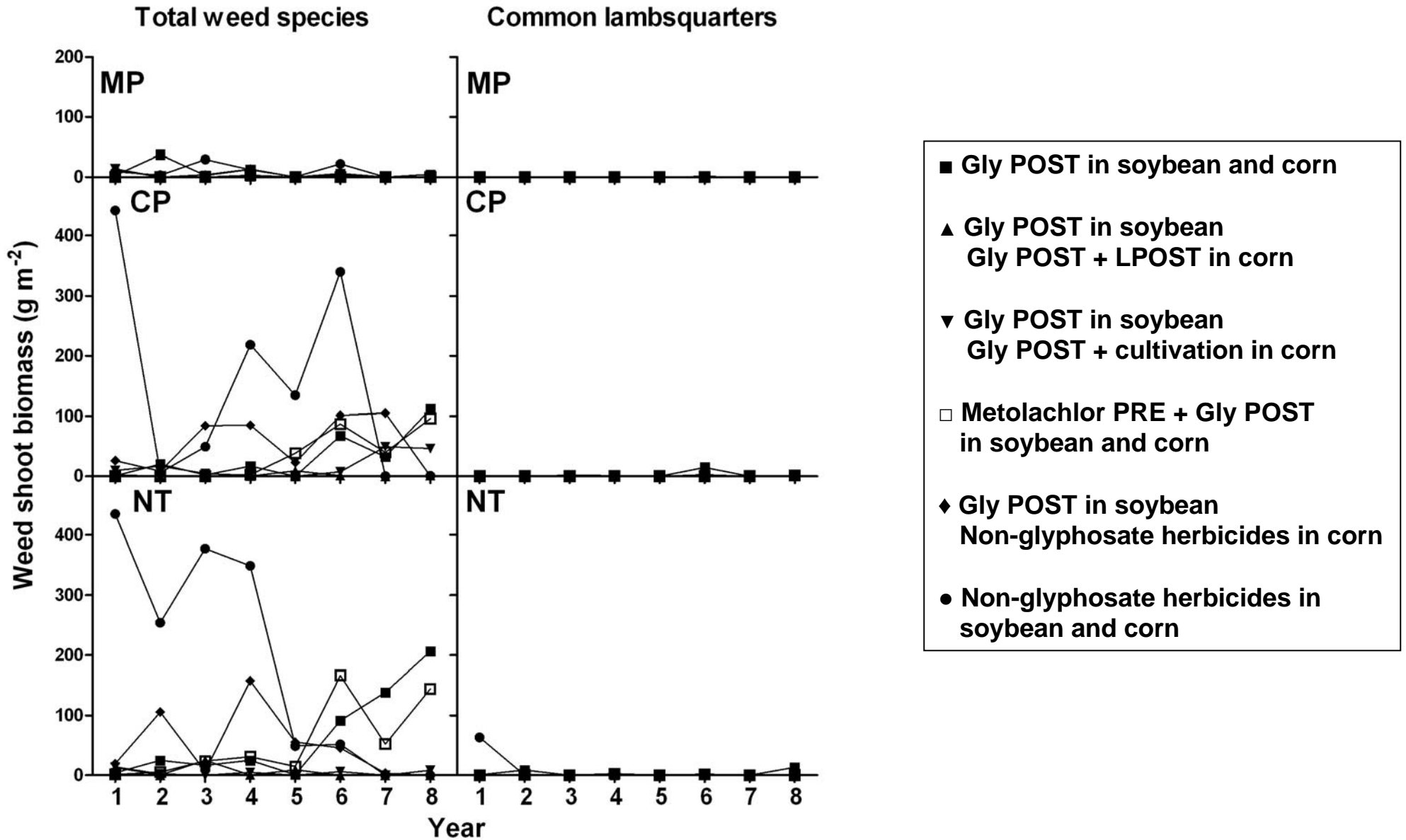
# Total Weed Plant Density 1998-2005



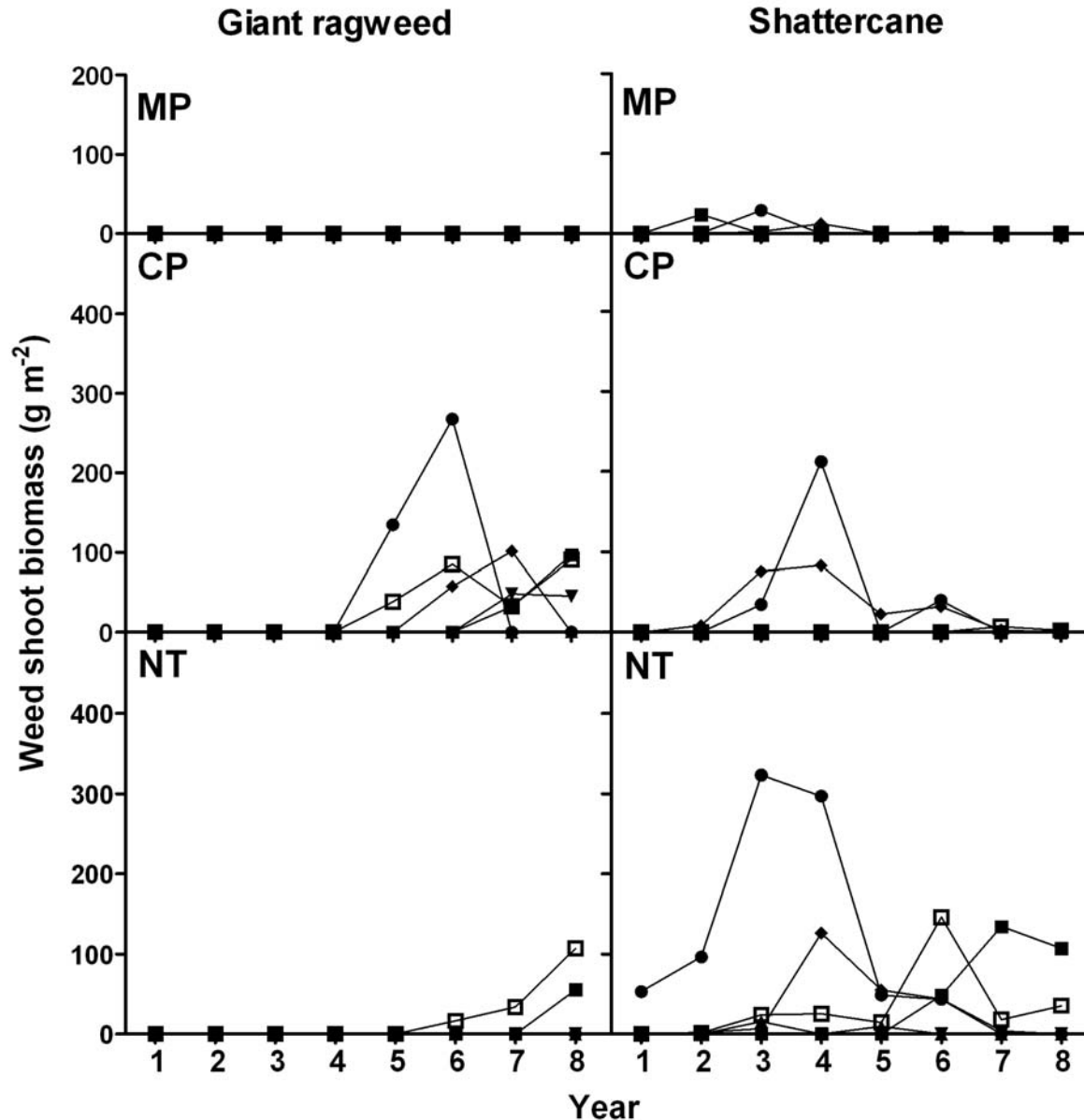
# Common Lambsquarters Plant Density 1998-2005



## Late-Season Weed Shoot Biomass 1998-2005



# Late-Season Weed Shoot Biomass 1998-2005





**No-Tillage Corn-Soybean Rotation 1998-2006**  
**Glyphosate burndown fb glyphosate POST**  
**(Photo Aug 2006)**



**No-Tillage Corn-Soybean Rotation 1998-2006**

**Glyphosate burndown fb glyphosate POST in soybean  
Glyphosate burndown fb glyphosate POST + LPOST in corn  
(Photo Aug 2006)**



**No-Tillage Corn-Soybean Rotation 1998-2006**  
**Glyphosate burndown fb**  
**non-glyphosate herbicide program**  
**(Photo Aug 2006)**

# Summary

- **Common lambsquarters was the most abundant broadleaf species over time**
  - Treatment efficacy was consistently high over eight years
    - Application conditions typically optimal for glyphosate
    - Integrated management practices
  - Viable seedbank density decreased for most treatments
- **Giant ragweed and shattercane developed as difficult management problems in CP and NT**
  - Developed relatively rapidly in non-glyphosate herbicide programs
    - Attributed to limited efficacy of specific non-glyphosate herbicides
  - Developed more slowly over time in glyphosate POST treatments
    - Attributed to later, extended emergence periods for both species