Merriwagga Crop Rotation Trial 2001 Results

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Background and Method

In 1999 a long term farming system trial was established to investigate the consequences of four different cropping practices at Merriwagga under 2 tillage systems. The trial is located on Geoff and Ian Barber's property "Sylvanham", 10km west of Merriwagga Township. The paddock chosen has had a long history of traditional low input cropping. Within

the four different systems the performance of zero tillage and conventional tillage is being compared in this 375mm-rainfall environment on alkaline red earth soils (pH 7.2 CaCla). The trial has been designed so that all operations are performed using local farm equipment. All treatments are replicated 3 times, making a total of thirty 1 hectare plots.

Table 1: cropping timetable for each treatment. NB Continuous cropping treatment is repeated out of sync. (I & 2) for greater reliability of results.

Farming System Treatments			Cropping Timetable					
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
1	continuous wheat	wheat	wheat	wheal	wheat	wheat		
2	continuous rotational cropping 1	peas	wheat	canola	wheat	peas		
3	fallow/wheat/fallow/wheat	fallow	wheat	fallow	wheat	fallow		
4	continuous rotational cropping 2	wheat	peas	wheat	canola	wheat		
5	lev /fallow /wheat	lev	fallow	wheal	Ley/vetch	fallow		

2001 Results

Table 2: Table of yield means for 2001 (t/ha)

Trt	Rotation Name	2001	Overall	Conventional	No	No Tillage
		Crop	Mean	Tillage	Tillage	Penalty
1	continuous wheat	Wheat	1.113	1.123	1.103	-0.020
2	continuous rotation 1	Canola	0.208	0.218	0.198	
3	fallow/wheat/fallow/wheat	Fallow	NA	NA	NA	
4	continuous rotation 2	Wheat	1.188	1.237	1.140	-0.097
5	Icv/fallowAvheat	Wheat	0.920	1.200	0.640	-0.560
Average SED			0.104	0.147		
Aver	age LSD		0.220	0.311		

In 2001 the greatest yield penalty for no tillage is 560 kg/ha for the ley/fallow/wheat treatment. The least

effect of no tillage was a yield penalty of only 20kg/ha in the continuous wheat treatment.

Table 3: Wheat yield means across three years adjusted for year effects (t/ha)

Rot	Rotation Name	Overall	Conventional	No Tillage	No Tillage
		Mean	Tillage		Penalty
1	continuous wheat	1.760	1.872	1.648	-0.224
2	continuous rotation 1*	2.170	2.283	2.057	-0.226
3	fallow/wheat/fallow/wheat*	2.138	2.523	1.753	-0.770
4	continuous rotation 2	1.646	1.662	1.630	-0.032
5	ley/fallow/wheat*	1.472	1.752	1.192	-0.560
Average SED		0.199	0.194		
Average LSD		0.399	0.389		

◆Rotations 2, 3, and 5 have only been in wheat once so far. Their overall means should be regarded with caution.

The overall yield means for the past three years of cropping, adjusted for year*, (Table 3) are highest for the first continuous rotation (2) and the fallow/wheat/fallow rotation (3). The lowest yield mean is the ley/fallow/wheat (5). *data adjusted to remove effect of poor season, allowing comparison of tillage systems.

The yield penalty for no tillage (compared to cultivation) is 770 kg/ha for the fallow/wheat/fallow rotation and 560kg/ha for the ley/fallow/wheat rotation, whereas it is only 224kg for continuous wheat and 226kg and 32kg respectively for the two continuous cropping rotations.

Discussion

The trial is showing clearly that the early years of no tillage come with a significant yield penalty in most treatments. This is most significant when coming out of a spray fallow as seen in both the ley/fallow/wheat treatment and the wheat/fallow/wheat treatment. It must be noted that this trial began on a heavily cropped, (tired) conventional paddock. The trial site has never been deep ripped and has a classic plough pan. This result was expected and no farmer would be wise going straight into a no-till system

"cold turkey" from a conventional system in those conditions. It is interesting to note that the difference in vield between the no-till and conventional treatments the in wheat is apparently continuous reducing over time. In 2001 the yield difference of 20kg/ha was not significant. Is this treatment starting to show the benefits of no tillage and surface stubble retention? Time will tell. This trial will continue as long as funding and interest is maintained.

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