# Modelling weed suppression in intercropping systems



## David Kottelenberg, Jochem Evers, Lammert Bastiaans, Niels Anten

Wageningen University

### Introduction

- Agricultural yields are impacted severely by weed pressure
- Herbicide use subject to increasingly stricter regulations
- Intercropping has the potential of enhanced weed suppression due to competitive selection
- The details of selection and the effect of different intercropping systems on performance are poorly understood

Crop

Intercrop Sole faba

Plasticity is a potential mechanism of selection.

## **Research questions**

- What is the effect of plant trait plasticity on weed suppression in different cereal-legume intercropping systems?
- What is the effect of different intercropping systems on the system's weed suppression and yield?

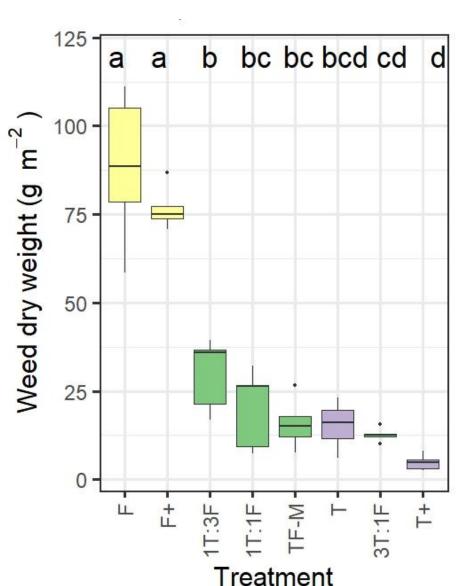
#### Methods

- Field data on crop biomass, yield, weed biomass, plant trait plasticity
- Plant model development in Julia using VPL<sup>1</sup>
- Focus on modelling plant plasticity

Triticale

## **Results**

 Intercrop weed biomass nearly as low as that of the sole crop cereal



Weed biomass in plots with triticale (T), faba (F), with high density (T+ F+), row intercrops in various proportions (1T:1F, 3T:1F, 1T:3F), and mixed 1:1 intercrop (TF-M) (p < 0.001).

 Intercrop light interception and canopy cover nearly as high as sole crop cereal

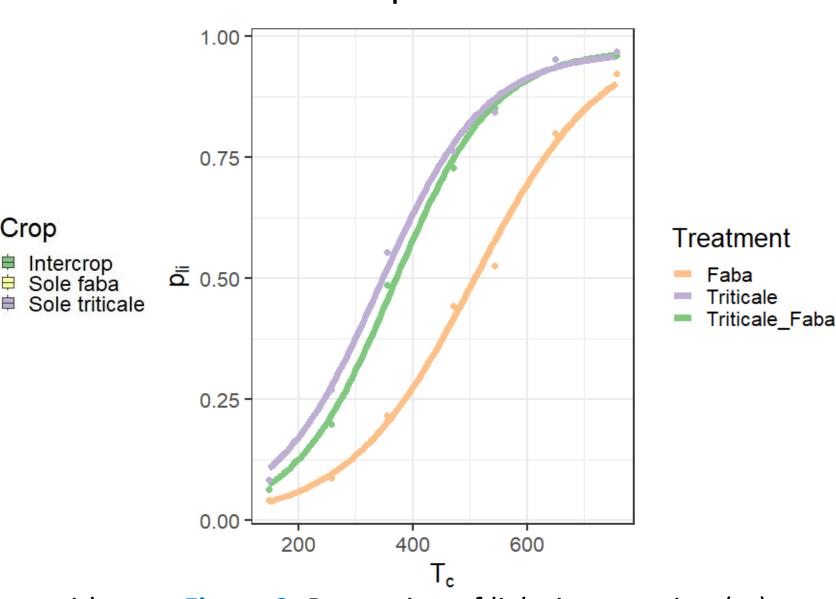


Figure 2 Proportion of light interception (p<sub>ii</sub>) over cumulative daily average temperature (T<sub>c</sub>) of faba and triticale sole crops and 1:1 row intercrop.

 Plasticity responses visible in number of tillers, tiller angle, and plant height

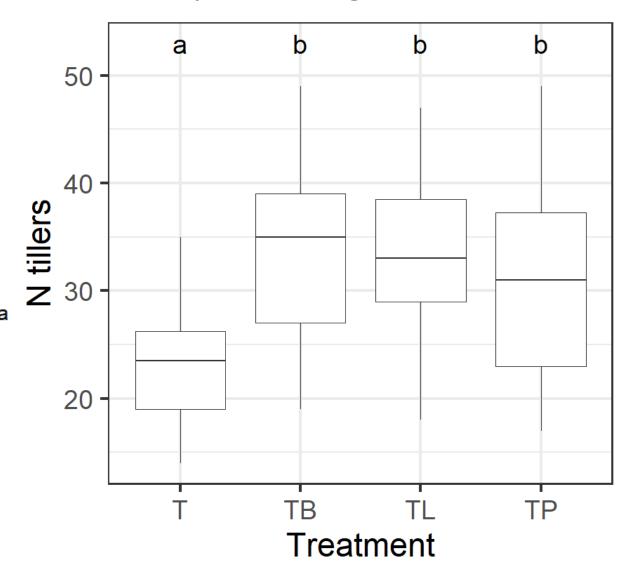


Figure 3 Number of tillers of triticale sole crop (T), and triticale in 1:1 row intercrop with faba bean (TB), lupine (TL), and pea (TP) (p < 0.001).

### **Future work**

- Functional-structural plant model development
- Quantification of plant trait plasticity
- Quantification of intercrop planting patterns







