



Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Inst. f. skoglig mykologi och växtpatologi

Kompetenscentrum för biologisk bekämpning
(CBC)



Projektet OSCAR

Optimerad användning av
mellangrödor i växtföljden

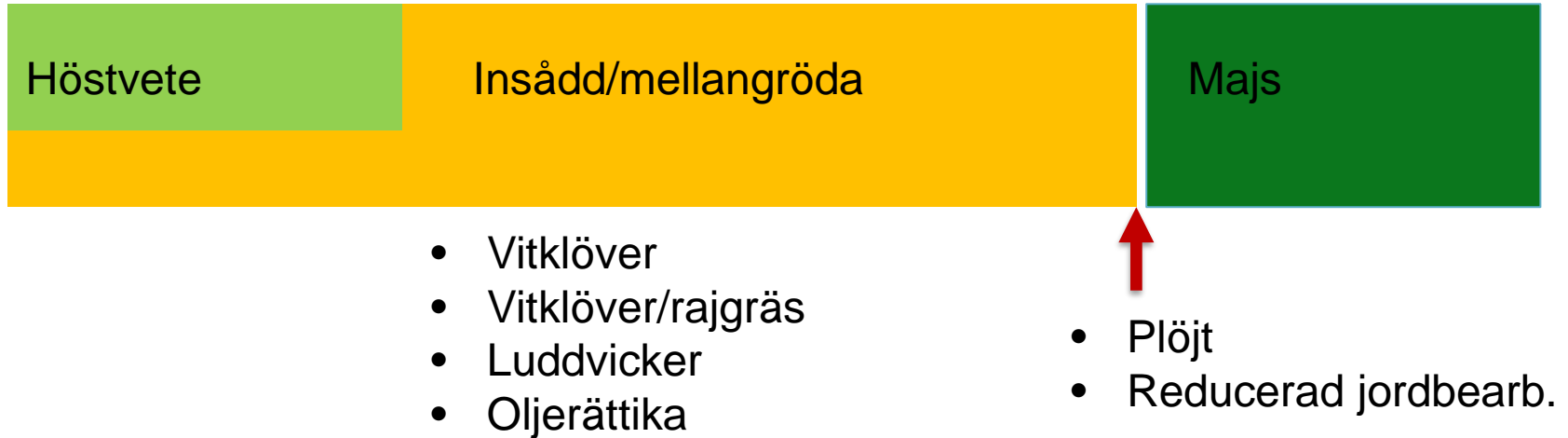
*Hanna Friberg
Paula Persson, Dan Funck Jensen,
Göran Bergkvist*



EU-projekt 2012-2016


- Användning av understödjande grödor (mellangrödor, insådda grödor)
- För mer hållbara system (ekonomiskt och miljömässigt)
- Med minskad jordbearbetning
- I både ekologisk och konventionell produktion
- I olika klimatområden (Norge – Marocko)

Fältförsök i 12 länder (Sverige – Marocko)




Specifika studier (lab/växthus/fält)

SLU: Fusarium i och efter mellangrödor (Paula Persson, Hanna Friberg)
Kvickrotsbekämpning (Göran Bergkvist)



Oljerättika
Sådd 25/8
Uppsala

2014-10-30



Luddvicker
Sådd 25/8
Uppsala

2014-10-30



2014-05 20

Luddvicker i Uppland
Sådd 20/8, 101 kg/ha

Ingen effekt på
efterföljande majs (SLU)

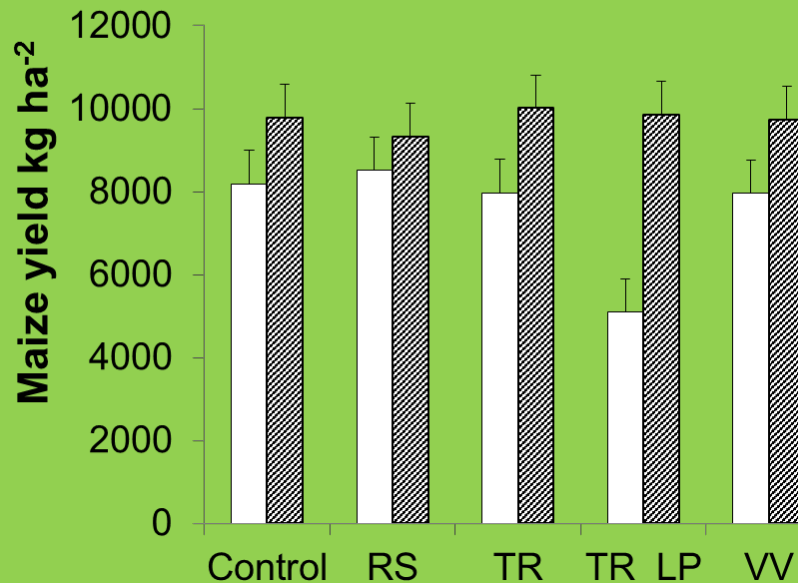
På många andra platser
(högre biomassa) positiv
effekt på majsskörd

Foto: Göran Bergkvist

2014-09-13



2014



RS: Oljerättika
 TR: Vitklöver
 TR+LP: Vitklöver+rajgräs
 VV: Luddvicker

2014-09-13



Vit: Direktsådd (glyphosat)
Skuggad: plöjt

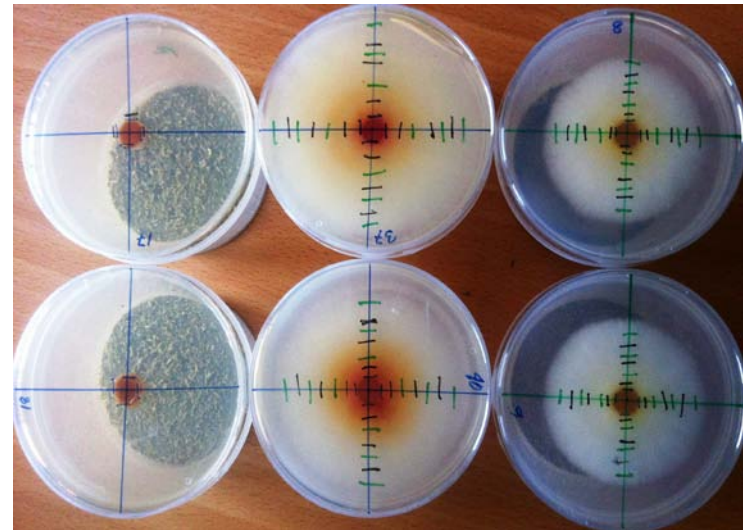
På många platser något lägre skörd vid direktsådd, utom Marocko (torrt) som fick stora skördeökningar

Växtpatologiska effekter av mellangrödor

Fusarium culmorum och *F. graminearum* – låg förekomst i försöken

Labstudier:

Oljerättika producerar ämnen som hämmar tillväxten av
F. graminearum och *F. culmorum*



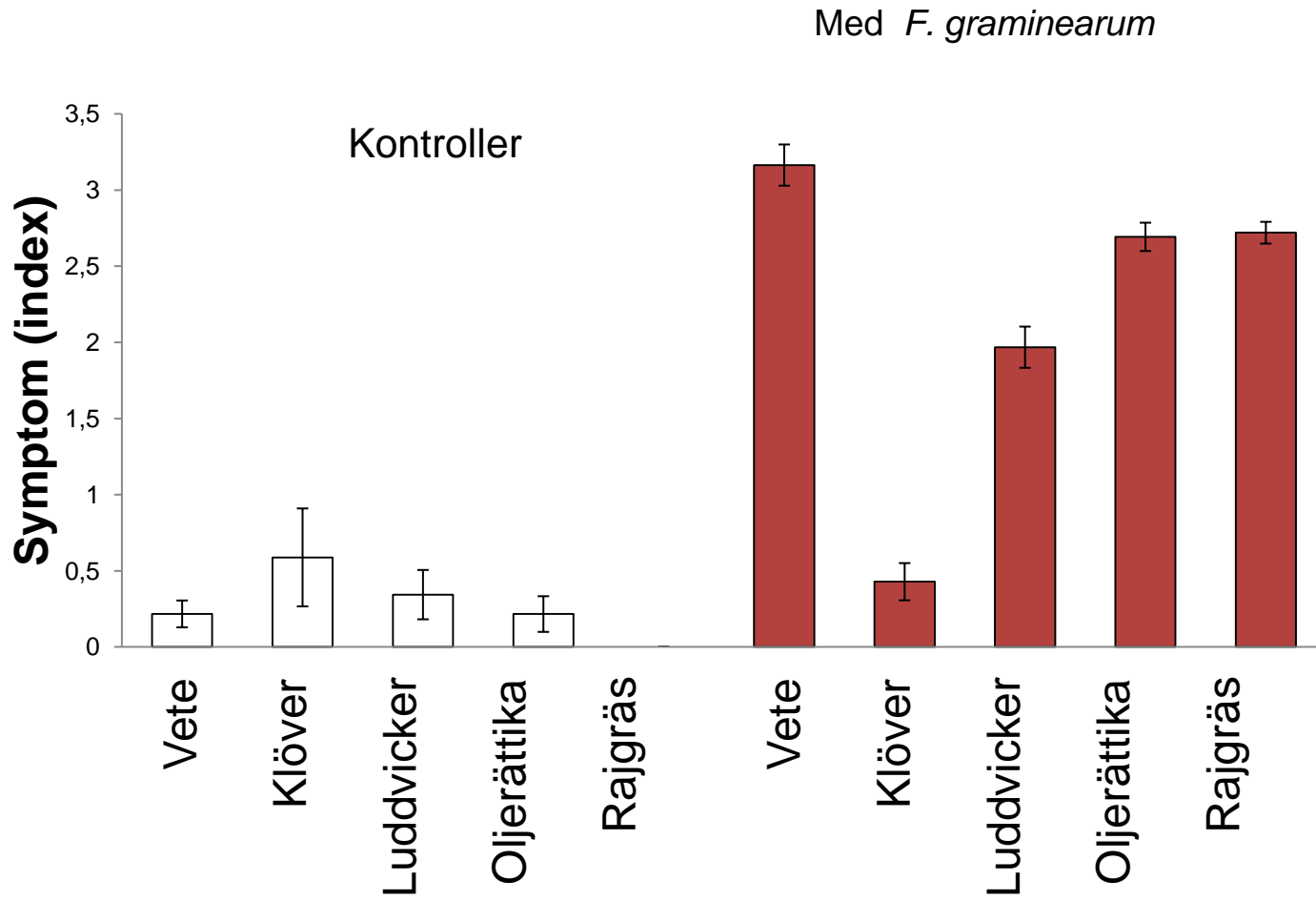
Växtpatologiska effekter av mellangrödor

Vitklöver - få symptom och ingen detekterbar infektion

Luddvicker – vissa symptom, viss detektion

Oljerättika och rajgräs – infekteras och visar symptom







Home Wiki Decision Support Tool Database Research User Guide OSCAR portal

Welcome to the OSCAR Living Mulch and Cover Crop Toolbox; providing tools to help improve knowledge and drive the use of Conservation Agriculture practices and subsidiary cropping systems throughout Europe

The aims of the Toolbox are to:

- Make scientific literature and technical information on cover crops and living mulches widely available
- Promote the current knowledge and impact of innovative subsidiary cropping systems and potential solutions to ecological problems

The Toolbox will help you:

- Identify suitable cover crop and living mulch species and varieties and appropriate species mixtures
- Locate and access information on appropriate machinery
- Access the best current practical advice about management issues
- Identify economic considerations of subsidiary crop based systems

Wiki

Lever vidare i nytt EU-projekt (REMIX)
och kommer att utvecklas för samodling



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Alsike clover

This page contains changes which are not marked for translation.

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Trifolium hybridum

Alsike clover is a nitrogen-fixing legume in the pea family Fabaceae. The species is largely grown as part of a species mixture for fodder (hay or silage).

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Alsike clover 57

Description

The species is similar in appearance and growth habit to [red clover](#) and [white clover](#). The stalked, pale pink or whitish flower head grows from the leaf axils, and the trifoliate leaves are unmarked. Plant height ranges from 30–60cm.

Distribution

Alsike clover originates from Northern Europe; therefore, the species is said to be better adapted to northern conditions. The minimal germination temperature has been given as 2°C (Kahnt, 2008) or 5°C (Hartmann and Lunenberg, 2013). In terms of soil pH, normally the species is recommended for conditions that are too acidic for growing [red clover](#) or [lucerne](#). It is possible that alsike clover might tolerate both more acidic and more alkaline conditions than many other clovers (Smetham, 1973; Hartmann et al. ca., 2009). It is generally recognized that alsike clover can tolerate heavier soils than [red clover](#) (Zimmermann, 1958).



Alsike clover is often recommended for relatively wet conditions (Frame et al., 1998; Wright, 2001; Hartmann et al. ca., 2009), but is also said to be able to tolerate both wet and dry conditions (Smetham, 1973). While alsike clover requires more water than [red clover](#), it is not different from [white clover](#) in terms of both water requirements and drought tolerance (Kahnt, 2008).

Benefits as a subsidiary crop

Alsike clover is currently mainly used to complement other species in mixtures (Frame et al., 1998; Kahnt, 2008); it has been noted for its compatibility with [red clover](#) and timothy (Frame et al., 1998). As a sole crop it is less productive than [white clover](#) and [red clover](#) species with regards crop biomass, weed biomass or crop cover, yet still more productive than many other legumes such as [meadow pea](#) and [winter vetch](#).

Alsike clover is characterised by good grazing tolerance and a good presence in legume mixtures, but it has relatively low persistence as it is not as competitive as [white clover](#) or [red clover](#). The species is relatively short-lived and persists in swards for only approximately two years, though it has the ability to regenerate from seed (Frame et al., 1998).

Benefits			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Cost			
Cover crop	Living mulch		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Technical University Munich, Freising



Kassel University, Witzenhausen



ORC, UK



SLU, Sweden



IUNG, Poland]]

Results from Switzerland (Photos: Raphael Wittwer)



Machine for Agroscope, Switzerland.



Setting of the Weco-dyn for cover crop destruction and shallow tillage before planting



Result of the tillage operation with the Weco-dyn. Roots of weed and cover crop were cut



Result 5 days after the tillage operation with the Weco-dyn (26.5.2014). Weeds and



Tack!
Alla i OSCAR-projektet
EU

Slutrapport för OSCAR-projektet:

<http://cordis.europa.eu/docs/results/289/289277/final1-final-report-complete.pdf>