

Biodiversity-promoting measures in arable farming



Insect Responsible
Sourcing Regions

Late cultivation of stubble fields

Description of the measure

Stubble treatment is not carried out until 15th of August or, in the case of very late flowering target species, after 10th of September. Some rare wild herbs flower in late summer and their seeds ripen on the stubble fallow after harvest.

Sites with late flowering wild weeds and low incidence of problem weeds are best, preferably on sites with low yields.

This measure can also be implemented on parts of a plot.

Effects on biodiversity

Wild herbs in the stubble field provide food for insects, birds and field hares.

Migratory amphibians are not endangered by soil cultivation.

Other positive effects

Supporting low-competitive arable weeds, especially late-flowering wild herb species and those that receive a development boost from long stubble retention.

Ground cover protects the soil from erosion and improves the soil food web (bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms).

Further recommendations

This measure is generally not suitable for fields that are potentially overgrown with problem weeds.

It is also possible to maintain wheat stubble throughout the winter until February, instead of an intercrop, followed by a summer crop, e.g. turnips.

Good combination with the measure "Do not harrow".

Further reading

BfN-Skript 351 - Ackerwildkrautschutz - Eine Bibliographie

Sources

www.landwirtschaft-artenvielfalt.de

www.schutzaecker.de

www.lal-bw.de/pb/,Lde/Startseite/Unsere+themes/field-wild-weed-aecker

"Preserving and promoting wild field herbs" - Blühende Landschaft network www.bluehende-landschaft.de/nbl/nbl.handlungsempfehlungen/nbl.landwirtschaft/

With financial support from



Cooperation Partners

