www.goodhorizon.eu

#### AGROECOLOGICAL WEED MANAGEMENT REPOSITORY

The Agroecological Weed Management (AWM) Repository (<u>https://www.goodhorizon.eu/platform/awm-practices/</u>) is a virtual space where you can freely and openly find information and educational material on current and agroecological weed management practices in the European Union. You can browse and learn about several weed management practices and crops.

#@Agroecology is GOOD



Version 1.0 – April 2024





#### **DESCRIPTION & BENEFITS**

Hand weeding is a manual weed management practice involving the physical removal of weeds by hand or using handheld tools. This traditional method is the most ancient weed management practice and:

- **remains an effective way** to control weeds in various agricultural systems (e.g., organic farms, smallholder family farms)
- is often selected in situations where mechanical or chemical control methods are impractical or environmentally non-sustainable
- offers targeted weed removal and minimizes disturbance to crops

## STRENGTHS (+

- Improved labor opportunities, supporting rural livelihoods and communities
- Environmentally friendly practice, reducing reliance on synthetic herbicides and minimizing environmental impacts
- Precise and effective removal of weeds while minimizing damage to crops

#### OPPORTUNITIES 🕢

- Promotion of agroecological principles (i.e., human and social values, co-creation and sharing of knowledge)
- Training and educational opportunities for farmers, agricultural workers and youth
- Facilitation of community engagement and social cohesion through collective weed management efforts and agricultural cooperatives

## WEAKNESSES -

- Labor-intensive and time-consuming, leading to higher operational costs and reduced efficiency compared to mechanized practices
- Limited availability of skilled labor, particularly in regions facing demographic shifts or rural abandonment
- Risk of repetitive strain injuries and occupational health hazards for workers engaged in manual weeding activities



- Vulnerability to fluctuations in labor availability and costs, particularly during peak agricultural seasons or in times of economic uncertainty
- Risk of non-compliance with labor regulations or ethical standards, particularly in regions with inadequate labor protections
- Competition with cheaper labor alternatives or mechanized weed management practices, leading to reduced demand for hand weeding and labor

# • TIPS

- equip the workers with the right tools (e.g., hoes, or other handheld tools)
- identify the weed species that are present in the agricultural field and design carefully the timing of application(s) to prevent regrowth of certain weeds and achieve a desired effect
- train the workers to avoid unintentional damage to crops (e.g., precise weed removal to avoid damaging the crop roots)
- act as early as possible to manage the weeds in the early stages of growth to give advantage to crops
- be aware that hand weeding is time-consuming, laborintensive and often costly
- ensure and respect human and workers rights (e.g., for safety)

#### LIABILITY DISCLAIMER

This is the first version of AWM repository released in April 2024. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided in this factsheet, we make no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability, suitability, or availability of the information contained herein for any purpose. Any reliance you place on such information is therefore strictly at your own risk. In no event will we be liable for any loss or damage, including without limitation, indirect or consequential loss or damage, or any loss or damage whatsoever arising from loss of data or profits arising out of, or in connection with, the use of this factsheet.



Funded by the European Union under Grant Agreement No. 101083589. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or REA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.