



Practice Abstract Nº 9

Top weaknesses of non-chemical weed management for farmers, researchers and advisors

INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness and sustainability of weed management strategies depend on stakeholders' perspectives, including farmers, researchers, and advisors. Understanding their concerns regarding **non-chemical weed management (NCWM) weaknesses** is crucial for developing integrated and sustainable weed management approaches. This study identifies commonalities and differences, enabling better-targeted solutions for agroecological weed management.

The analysis is based on 240 interviews conducted at the GOOD Living Labs in 2023 and presented as aggregated data.

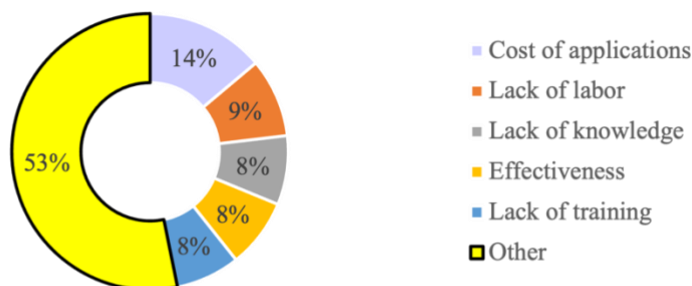
MAIN RESULTS – OUTCOMES

- 1 Farmers, researchers, and advisors all highlight the expense associated with NCWM methods, limiting their adoption
- 2 Non-chemical methods often require more labor, posing a challenge in agricultural systems facing workforce shortages
- 3 A lack of knowledge and training on NCWM techniques hinders effective implementation, especially among farmers and advisors
- 4 Factors such as the availability of equipment, entrenched farming habits, and other difficulties further complicate the transition to NCWM

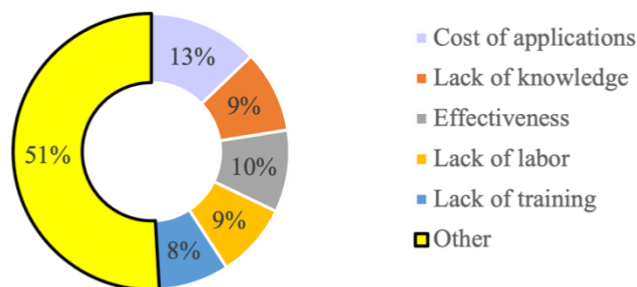
PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 **Promote agroecological weed management** such as cover crops and bioherbicides to reduce herbicide reliance
- 2 **Create farmer training programs** to improve knowledge and implementation of agroecological weed management strategies
- 3 Encourage **research and innovation** & support **policies** for sustainable weed management

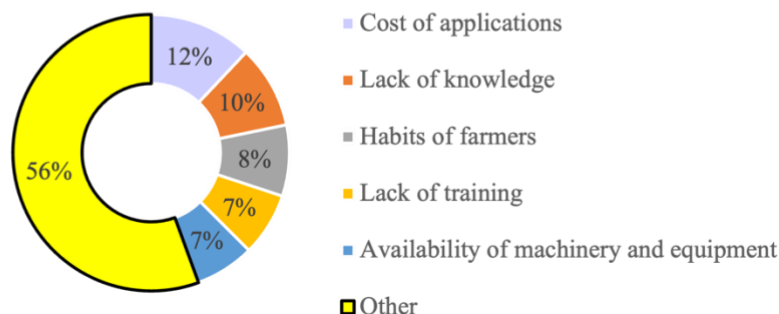
TOP 5 WEAKNESSES OF NON-CHEMICAL WEED MANAGEMENT (FARMERS)



TOP 5 WEAKNESSES OF NON-CHEMICAL WEED MANAGEMENT (RESEARCHERS)



TOP 5 WEAKNESSES OF NON-CHEMICAL WEED MANAGEMENT (ADVISORS)


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