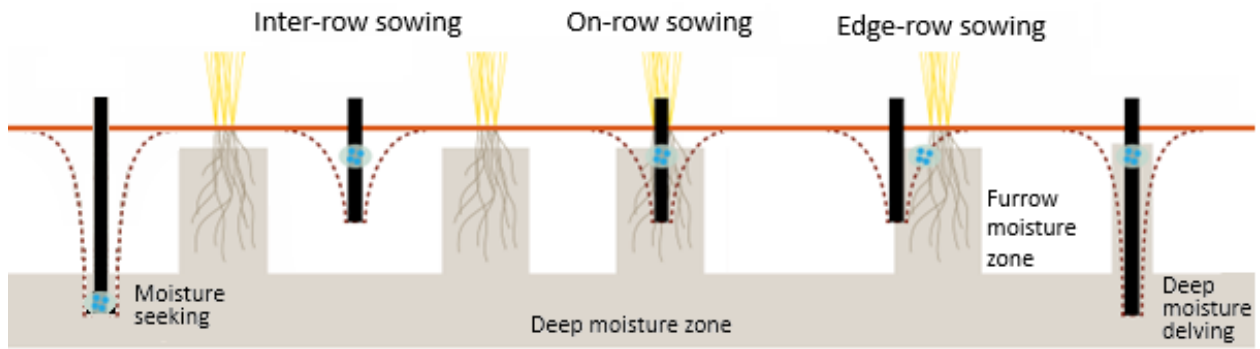


# Seeding Techniques



Conceptual representation of seeder strategies for improved soil moisture access in water repellent sands  
(Diagram: University of South Australia)



Edge row sowing helps to capture existing soil moisture under the stubble rows for better crop establishment in non-wetting sands (Image: University of South Australia)

## Key points:

- In non-wetting sand, the soil wets up preferentially via the existing stubble rows and the soil moisture reaches across to the interrow below the water repellent layer.
- RTK level tractor autosteer guidance coupled with seeder tracking stability allows the placement of seeds into - or on the edge of - the wet stubble row zone.
- Active implement guidance technology can help compensate for variable seeder tracking, or positively control it, to achieve reliable edge-row or on-row seeding.
- When this is not achievable, shallow inclined furrow openers can be set deep to lift lower soil moisture up into a shallower seed zone.
- Deep sowing of long coleoptile cultivars can extend the ability to sow into deeper moisture.
- Soil wetters can simultaneously be used to maximise the crop response to extra soil moisture being accessed at seeding.

## Further information:

GRDC factsheet:

<https://grdc.com.au/resources-and-publications/all-publications/factsheets/2022/seeding-sandy-soils-national>

