Using energy requirements to compare the suitability of alternative methods for broadcast
and site-specific weed control – CORRIGENDUM

Guy R. Y. Coleman, Amanda Stead, Marc P. Rigter, Zhe Xu, David Johnson,
Graham M. Brooker, Salah Sukkarieh and Michael J. Walsh

In the original publication of Coleman (2019), the reported tillage parameters and implement
definition for the rotary hoe were based on a power take off (PTO)-driven cultivator; however,
the presented energy consumption calculations were for the ground-driven implement. The name rotary
hoe is used for two significantly different implements: i) a PTO-driven cultivator commonly used in the UK
and Australia for aggressive soil disturbance with slow work rates, and ii) a ground-driven implement
used for shallow cultivation in the US with high work rates.

The direct energy estimate of 8 to 10 MJ ha$^{-1}$ was calculated using parameters provided for
the US definition of the rotary hoe in Bowman (1997) and ASAE (2000), with a cultivation depth
of 2 to 5 cm and a forward speed of 14 to 16 km h$^{-1}$. The draft force figure provided in ASAE
(2000) of 600 N m$^{-1}$ relied on for energy estimates is correct; however, an additional PTO energy
consumption of 2 to 4 MJ ha$^{-1}$ was incorrectly included. The implement does not require any
external rotational power, so the inclusion of this energy is incorrect. The correct direct energy
consumption per hectare is 6 MJ ha$^{-1}$. The indirect energy associated with rotary hoe tiller
surface wear rates of 15 to 158 g ha$^{-1}$ was based on a PTO-driven implement (Casilli et al.
2017). This value has been updated to match other ground-driven implements with wear rates
of 30 to 96 g ha$^{-1}$ (0.6 to 1.9 MJ ha$^{-1}$). Energy associated with the transport of the implement
(3.5 MJ ha$^{-1}$) remains unchanged with similar reported equipment masses. The updated total
estimated energy consumption range of 10 to 11 MJ ha$^{-1}$ has been included in Figure 3, whereby
the rotary hoe now sits below the sweep cultivator, based on average energy consumption. The rotary hoe
entry from Table 3 has been revised to reflect the corrected direct and indirect
energy consumption estimates.

The correct definition of the rotary hoe to match the energy estimation assumptions is a
ground-driven implement, featuring curved steel fingers that uproot weeds by rapidly lifting
the top 2 to 5 cm of soil. The curved steel fingers are mounted on a flexible, spring arm enabling

![Figure 3](https://doi.org/10.1017/wet.2019.131)
fast movement over large fields, with the ground-driven wheels typically measuring 45 to 53 cm in diameter.

The authors apologize for this error.

References


Table 3. Corrected summary of direct and indirect energy consumption for the ground-driven rotary hoe. References provided cover efficacy of control option and/or estimations for energy consumed including variables used in draft force and energy for transport calculations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Direct energy input</th>
<th>Energy source</th>
<th>Consumable</th>
<th>Estimated equipment mass</th>
<th>Indirect energy input</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotary hoe</td>
<td>MJ ha⁻¹</td>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>30–96 g steel</td>
<td>kg m⁻¹ width</td>
<td>MJ ha⁻¹</td>
<td>(ASAE 2000; Bond et al. 2003; Bowman 1997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>300a</td>
<td>4.1–5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hatzenbichler Rotary Hoe (Hatzenbichler 2019)