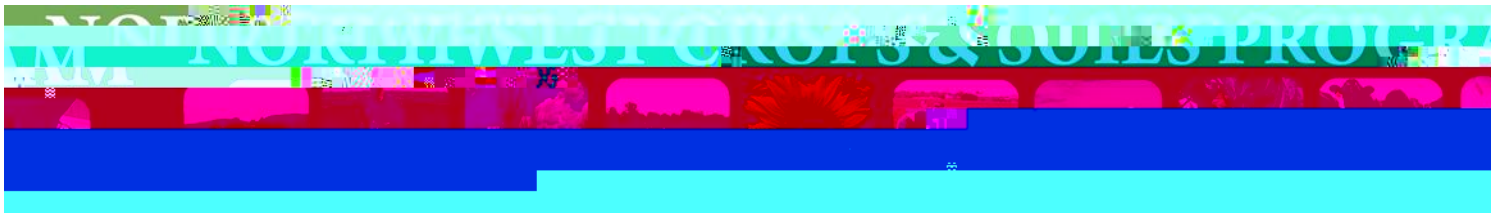

2023 Industrial

2023 INDUSTRIAL HEMP

On 8-May, approximately 2.5 weeks prior to planting, the trial field received 300 lbs ac^{-1} 19-19-19. Fertility amendments were based on soil test results. On 25-May, plots were seeded with a Great Plains NT60 cone seeder, and on 1-Jun plant emergence populations were recorded by counting the number of plants in a foot-

RESULTS

Seasonal precipitation and temperature were recorded with a Davis Instrument Vantage Pro2 weather station, equipped with a WeatherLink data logger at Borderview Research Farm in Alburgh, VT (Table 2). June exhibited cloudy weather with relatively
departure from normal with 10.8 inches of precipitation, 6.74 inches more than the 30 year average. Much of Vermont experienced persistent rain in tandem with hazy conditions caused by Canadian wildfire smoke over the course of July and August. Despite the heavy rainfall, the well-saturated research farm did not experience the heavy flooding that wrought havoc on many other farms in the state. Overall, from May to September there were 23.4 inches of rain and 2038 Growing Degree Days (GDDs) accumulated, which was 124 GDDs below normal.

Table 2. Seasonal weather data collected in Alburgh, VT, 2023.

Alburgh, VT	May	June	July	August

The trial results by fiber hemp seeding rate are summarized in Table 3. Our goal with this experiment was to observe the impact of four different seeding rates on plant characteristics and yield. Determining a seeding rate for fiber

possible that this stretch of dry weather, at the critical moment of germination, could have contributed to reduced stand density.

DISCUSSION

In the 2023 growing season, the UVM extension Northwest Crops and Soils Program initiated a fiber hemp seeding rate trial to evaluate the impact of seeding rate on fiber quality and plant characteristics. This trial marked our first look at the impacts of seeding rate on fiber hemp. The growing