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Hoos Field - Barley

Rothamsted Research

Rothamsted Research (1914) *Hoos Field - Barley ;* Guide To The Experimental Plots - 1913, pp 35 - 40 - DOI: https://doi.org/10.23637/ERADOC-1-121

BARLEY

HOOS FIELD

BARLEY

The experiments on the continuous growth of barley were begun in the Hoos field in 1852. The arrangement of the plots and the manures applied to each plot have practically been unchanged since, so that the plots to-day show the effects of more than sixty years' continuous growth of barley under the same treatment year after year. There are four longitudinal strips receiving different combinations of the mineral manures; these are all crossed by four breadths receiving different nitro-

•			Nitrogenous Manures.				Mineral Manures.				
Plot.	Abbreviated Description of Manures.	Farmyard Manure.	Rape Cake.	Ammonium- salts.	Nitrate of Soda.	Super- phosphate.	Sulphate of Potash.	Sulphate of Soda.	Sulphate of Magnesia.	Silicate of Soda.	
$\begin{array}{c}1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 0\end{array}$	No Minerals and no Nitrogen Superphosphate only, do. Alkali Salts only, do. Complete Minerals. do.	Tons.	Lb.	Lb. 	Lb. 	Cwt. 3.5 3.5	Lb. 200 200	Lb. 100	Lb. 100 100	Lb. 	
1 A 2 A	Ammonium-salts alone Superphosphate and Ammo-		••••	200							
3 A	Alkali Salts and Ammonium- salts		••••	200	••••		200	100	100	••••	
4 A	nium-salts			200	•••	3.5	200	100	100		
1 AA 2 AA	Nitrate of Soda alone Superphosphate and Nitrate	•••			275						
3 AA	of Soda Alkali Salts and Nitrate of	•••			275	3.2					
4 AA	Complete Minerals and Nitrate of Soda	•••		••••	275	 3•5	200 200	100	100	••••	
1 AAS 2 AAS 3 AAS	As 1AA and Silicate of Soda . As 2AA and do. As 3AA and do.	••••	···· ···	•••• •••	275 275 275	3.5	 200	 100	 100	400 400 400	
4 AAS 1 C	As 4AA and do. Rape Cake alone	••••	 1000	••••	275	3.2	200	100	100	400	
2 C 3 C	Superphosphate and Rape Cake Alkali Salts and Bape Cake		1000			3.2					
4 Č	Complete Minerals and Rape		1000			3.5	200	100	100		
7-1 7-2	Unmanured (after dung 20 years, 1852-1871) Farmyard Manure	 14	••••	•••					••••		

 TABLE XVII.—Experiments on Barley, Hoos Field. Manuring of the Plots per acre per annum, 1852 and since.

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			5.A	50	2 N.	.1.X	
			4	3	2	,	Series C.
			4	3	2	1	Series AAS.
	Gauge S	ierics.	4	3	2	1	Series AA.
	7-2	6-2	4	3	2	1	Serves A.
	7-1	6-1	4	3	2	1	Series 0.
L	(1, 2, 1, 2	fotal an 3, and 3, and	rea of ploug 4, of Series 4, of Series	hed land, ab s O, Series A	bout $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres A, and Series	s. C, each $\frac{2}{11}$] acre.

E.—Plan of the Plots in Hoos Field on which Barley has been Grown since 1852.

Area of Plots $\begin{cases} 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Series AA and AAS, \\ 1 N, 2 N, 5 O, and 5 A, each <math>\frac{1}{14}$ acre. 6-1 and 6-2, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. 7-1 and 7-2, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

The double lines indicate division paths between plot and plot.

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genous manures. The mineral manuring on the strips is as follows:— (1) None; (2) Phosphoric acid only, no potash or alkali salts; (3) Potash, magnesia, and soda, no phosphoric acid; and (4) Complete mineral manure, supplying both phosphoric acid and the alkaline salts. Each of these is combined with the four cross-dressings of nitrogenous manures— Series O, no nitrogen; Series A, ammonium-salts; Series AA, nitrate of soda; Series AAS as Series AA and silicate of soda in addition; and Series C, rape cake. There are other plots, one of which received farmyard manure for the first twenty years, but has since been unmanured.

 TABLE XVIII.—Experiments on Barley, Hoos Field. Produce of Grain and Straw

 per acre.
 Averages over 60 years (1852-1911), and over 10 (1902-1911).

 Also
 Produce in 1911.

		Dres	sed Gr a in.	Straw.		
Plot	Abbreviated Description of Manures.	Average, 60 years (1852-1911).	Average, 10 years (1902-1911). Season 1911.	Average, 60 years (1852-1911). Average, 10 years	(1902-1911). Season 1911.	
1 O 2 O 3 O 4 O	No Minerals and no Nitrogen Superphosphate only, do Alkali Salts only, do Complete Minerals, do	Bush. 12·7 19·7 15·2 19·7	Bush. Bush. 9·3 4·9 17·6 11·9 10·1 4·3 15·9 5·9	Cwt. Cw 8·4 6 10·0 9 8·8 8 11·1 12	t. Cwt. 2 5.5 2 9.1 2 5.3 4 7.8	
1 A 2 A 3 A 4 A	Ammonium-salts alone Superphosphate and Ammonium-salts . Alkali Salts and do Complete Minerals and do	25·5 38·2 28·0 41·5	19.713.829.710.320.311.838.428.5	14.71322.01916.91525.025	·0 12·5 ·3 11·6 ·6 14·1 ·3 22·9	
1 AA 2 AA 3 AA 4 AA	Nitrate of Soda alone	29·3 43·1 30·0 42·7	23.0 16.2 38.6 26.1 21.4 12.5 37.8 28.9	17.81626.32619.31627.326	·1 17·8 ·5 24·7 ·1 14·5 ·3 23·7	
1 AAS 2 AAS 3 AAS 4 AAS	As Plot 1 AA and Silicate of Soda As Plot 2 AA do. do As Plot 3 AA do. do As Plot 4 AA do. do	32·8* 42·3* 35·2* 43·6*	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 19 \cdot 7^* & 18 \\ 26 \cdot 0^* & 25 \\ 21 \cdot 7^* & 20 \\ 27 \cdot 7^* & 27 \end{array}$.5 18.4 .9 24.6 .3 18.1 .1 24.8	
1 C 2 C 3 C 4 C	Rape Cake alone.Superphosphate and Rape Cake.Alkali Salts anddo.Complete Minerals anddo.	38·3 40·5 36·9 40·5	33.427.435.428.233.121.638.225.7	22·1 20 23·6 22 22·3 21 24·5 24	.7 20.7 .0 20.8 .9 18.6 .4 20.1	
7-1 7-2	Unmanured (after dung 20 years, 1852-71) Farmyard Manure	24·8† 47·1	18·3 9·5 44·3 23·0	14·8† 12 29·6 31	·9 10·5 ·7 24·0	

* 48 years (1864-1911).

† 40 years (1872-1911).

Effect of Nitrogenous Manures.

The effect of nitrogenous manures upon the barley crop is best seen by comparing the yields of the various Plots 4, all of which receive the same mineral manures; the diagram, Fig. 11, shows this comparison in a graphic form.

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Effect of Mineral Manures.

The diagram, Fig. 12, shows in a graphic form the effects of the various mineral manures, the nitrogen supply being the same in all cases. The great importance of phosphoric acid to the barley crop is seen on

comparing Plots 3 and 4, which only differ from one another in the omission of phosphoric acid on Plot 3. In the field the most striking Total Produce

per Acre.





The figures in the labels indicate bushels of Grain and cwt. of Straw.

effect is seen in the hastened maturity brought about by the phosphoric acid. By comparing Plot 2 with Plot 4 we can see the effect of omitting potash from the manure. Where nitrate of soda is used as the source of nitrogen the soda liberates sufficient potash from the soil to supply the needs of the crop, but with ammonium-salts the omission of potash has latterly begun to tell upon the yield, though it did not do so in the earlier years of the experiment.

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wn in May, 1904.	own in May, 1904, resown 1906.	sown in May. 1904, resown 1906.	sown in October, 1904, resown April 1906.	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ $	<pre>}E</pre>
Lucerne	Red Clover	Alsike Clove	Fallow 1904, Veto	Fallow 1904, - N N + N - N - N - N - N - N - N - N -	

F.-Hoos Field Leguminous Plots. Season 1906.

[Total area under experiment, about 3 acres.] These crops were left for a time, then cereals were introduced, as shown in Table XIX., p. 41.

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