

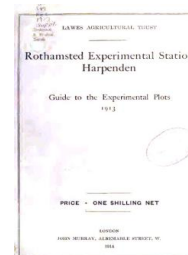
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ROTHAMSTED
RESEARCH

Guide to the Experimental Plots - 1913

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The Rothamsted Soil

Rothamsted Research

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THE ROTHAMSTED SOIL

The Rothamsted soil was described by Lawes in 1847, as follows:—
“The soil upon which my experiments were tried consists of rather a heavy loam resting upon chalk, capable of producing good wheat when well manured; not sufficiently heavy for beans, but too heavy for good turnips or barley. The average produce of wheat in the neighbourhood is said to be less than 22 bushels per acre, wheat being grown once in five years. The rent varies from 20s. to 26s. per acre, tithe free.”

It is fairly uniform in the different fields, and consists essentially of a heavy loam containing little coarse sand or grit, but a considerable amount of fine sand and silt, and a large body of clay. In consequence, the soil has to be worked with care, becoming very sticky and drying to impracticable clods if moved when wet. It “runs together” if heavy rain falls after a tilth has been established, and then dries with a hard, unkindly surface, these difficulties being much exaggerated on the plots which have been farmed for a long time without any supply of organic matter in the manures.

The most notable feature in the Rothamsted soil is the amount of calcium carbonate in the surface layer; analyses of the earliest samples available (1856) show more than 5 per cent. in the surface soil of Broadbalk field. The subsoil below the depth of 9 inches contains little or no calcium carbonate, and this fact, together with the varying proportion in the surface soil, indicate that the original soil was almost devoid of calcium carbonate, and that the quantity now found in the surface soil has all been applied artificially.

AGDELL FIELD

Crops grown in Rotation.

The Agdell field, which was put under experiment in the year 1848, differs from the other Rothamsted fields in that it is farmed on a four-course rotation of Swedes, barley, clover (or beans) or fallow, and wheat, instead of growing one crop continuously. It is divided into three main plots, one of which (O) has received no manure, the second (M) mineral manures only, and the third (C) a complete manure, containing the same minerals, but also nitrogen in the form of rape cake and ammonium-salts. The manures are applied to the Swedes only, the other three crops of each course being grown without manure. Each of the three plots is further subdivided:—Half the plots carry clover or beans as the third crop of the course, and half the plots are bare fallow. This shows the effect of introducing the leguminous crop into the rotation, as compared with the bare fallow.

On this field the long-continued cropping without manure on O affects the successive crops in the rotation very differently. The Swede crop is least capable of growing in the impoverished soil, and is reduced to less than a ton per acre; the clover and barley crops are also small, but the deep-rooted wheat crop is comparatively little affected, and yielded as much as 24.2 bushels per acre in 1911, the sixty-fourth year without any