Thank you for using eradoc, a platform to publish electronic copies of the Rothamsted Documents. Your requested document has been scanned from original documents. If you find this document is not readible, or you suspect there are some problems, please let us know and we will correct that.



Report for 1927-28

Rofusented Experimental Station
Harperdon

REPORT 1927-28

Supplement

"Golds to the Experimental Futor"
The Volume of American
Foliation of the Experimental Futor"
The Volume of American
Foliation of the Office of

Full Table of Content

Plant Growth and Quantity of Fertiliser

Rothamsted Research

Rothamsted Research (1928) *Plant Growth and Quantity of Fertiliser*; Report For 1927-28, pp 40 - 40 - **DOI:** https://doi.org/10.23637/ERADOC-1-85

PLANT GROWTH AND QUANTITY OF FERTILISERS.

Of the many attempts to find the relationship between the amount of plant growth and the quantity of fertiliser applied, the most widely discussed is the attractive one of E. A. Mitscherlich, which, however, is open to some criticism. Professor Balmukand, working in Dr. Fisher's laboratory, has shown that the results may be expressed in terms of two constants, one representing the importance of the nutrient to the crop, while the other represents the amount of nutrient the crop can extract from the unmanured soil. The first of these constants is presumably a crop and even a varietal factor, and the second is a soil factor: the constants promise to afford a means of estimating both, and so of expressing numerically both the crop need and the amount of available plant food in the soil.

DETAILED LABORATORY AND POT CULTURE INVESTIGATIONS ON FERTILISERS.

The laboratory work is carried out in the Chemical Department by Mr. R. G. Warren and Dr. H. L. Richardson, under Dr. E. M. Crowther, and the pot culture work by Dr. W. E. Brenchley and Miss K. Warington.

Cyanamide. No experiments had been made at Rothamsted with this substance since 1920 and, as the method of manufacture has considerably altered, an extended series of investigations was begun in 1927 and is being continued. The modern material is practically free from the dicyanodiamide which used to cause much trouble, and it is also easier to handle than the old samples: it still needs, however, to be applied a few days before sowing. In our experiments, it has been as effective as sulphate of ammonia on barley at Rothamsted, but less on potatoes at Woburn and sugar beet at Colchester. The increments in crops for 1 and 2 doses of cyanamide and of sulphate of ammonia have been:—

no. No bereit	No Nitro- gen.	One dose.			Two doses.			Cyana- mide value when	Urea value when Sul-
		Sul- phate of am- monia	Cyana- mide	Urea	Sul- phate of am- monia	Cyana- mide	Urea	Sul- phate of am- monia = 100	phate of ammonia = 100
Rothamsted. Barley, bushels. 1927 1928 Additional bushels	23.6 28.6	10.4 7.0	12.4 4.8	9.2 6.4	14.2 6.0	12.3 8.9	20.2 7.2	310	
per lb. nitrogen. 1927 1928 Woburn.	=	0.45 0.31	0.54 0.21	0.40 0.28	0.31 0.13	0.27 0.19	0.44 0.16	106 94	110 100
Potatoes 1926 1927 1928 Additional cwts. per	tons. 6.50 6.53 11.9	cwt. 17.6 12.8 44.4	cwt. 15.2 7.2 16.6	11.0	cwt. 27.2 -2.0	cwt. 25.0 4.0	8.0		
lb. nitrogen. 1926 1927 1928 Colchester.	Ξ	$0.76 \\ 0.37 \\ 1.29$	0.66 0.21 0.48	0.32	0.59 -0.03	0.54 0.06	0.12	89 791 37	129
Sugar beet. 1928	tons. 6.09	_	_	_	tons. 1.32	tons. 0.70	_		
Additional cwts. per lb. nitrogen	_	-	_	_	0.44	0.23	_	52	_

¹ Single dressing.