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Winter Oats

Rothamsted Research

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Swedish Iron. In neither year did the nitrogenous dressing appreciably affect the percentage of nitrogen in the grain: though the muriate appeared to give a lower percentage than the sulphate in Square-Head's Master, as it usually does in barley. Nor did time of application have any effect. The results are shown in Table II.

Table II. Percentage of Nitrogen in dry matter of wheat grain.
Rothamsted 1928 crop.

	Square-Head's Master.			Yeoman II.		
	Early Dressing	Late Dressing	Early and Late Dressing	Early Dressing	Late Dressing	Early and Late Dressing
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	2.00	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.01	2.00
Muriate of Ammonia ..	1.96	1.97	2.01	2.00	2.05	1.99
No Nitrogen ..		2.02			1.98	
	Million III.			Swedish Iron.		
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	1.84	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.76	1.89
Muriate of Ammonia ..	1.78	1.84	1.95	1.77	1.85	1.84
No Nitrogen ..		1.83			1.80	

Note that the figures given on page 32 of the 1928 Report are for grain containing 15% moisture and not for dry grain, as there stated.

1929 Crop.

	Square-Head's Master.			Yeoman II.		
	Early Dressing.	Late Dressing.	Early and Late Dressing.	Early Dressing.	Late Dressing.	Early and Late Dressing.
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	1.80	1.79	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.71
Muriate of Ammonia ..	1.75	1.76	1.72	1.74	1.67	1.67
No Nitrogen ..	—	1.76	—	—	1.73	—
	Million III.			Swedish Iron.		
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	1.66	1.60	1.64	1.44	1.58	1.51
Muriate of Ammonia ..	1.65	1.55	1.62	1.49	1.51	1.55
No Nitrogen ..	—	1.55	—	—	1.60	—

WINTER OATS.

There was a serious loss of plant during the winter and, in consequence, many weeds appeared in spring. As not infrequently happens in these circumstances, the effect of nitrogenous manure was to increase the growth of the weeds as well as of the crop: in the end there was an increase in the straw (including the weeds) but not in the grain, indeed there was evidence that sulphate of ammonia lowered the yield of grain.