

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 readable, or you suspect there are some problems, please let us know and we will correct that.



ROTHAMSTED
RESEARCH

Rothamsted Report for 1936

[Full Table of Content](#)



Report for 1936

Rothamsted Research

Rothamsted Research (1937) *Report for 1936* ; Rothamsted Report For 1936, pp 155 - 159 - DOI: <https://doi.org/10.23637/ERADOC-1-68>

WOBURN EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORT FOR 1935-36

BY DR. J. A. VOELCKER, C.I.E., M.A.

The season 1935-1936 was wet and cold, with much rain in January, June, July (6.42 inches) and September. Seed bed preparation for autumn-sown crops was difficult, and wheat tillered slowly. The heavy July rainfall delayed cereal ripening and encouraged weeds and potato disease, but kale and grass benefited. Harvesting conditions were difficult but yields were better than expected.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

| Month | Rainfall | | Bright Sun- shine | Temperature (Mean) | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Total Fall | No. of Rainy Days | | Maximum | Minimum | 1 ft. in Ground | Grass Minimum |
| 1935 | Ins. | | Hours | °F. | °F. | °F. | °F. |
| Oct. .. | 2.84 | 18 | 107.5 | 55.8 | 42.2 | 49.4 | 38.4 |
| Nov. .. | 3.48 | 20 | 62.0 | 49.4 | 39.1 | 44.6 | 35.5 |
| Dec. .. | 1.95 | 19 | 32.4 | 41.5 | 32.7 | 37.9 | 29.6 |
| 1936 | | | | | | | |
| Jan. .. | 3.29 | 21 | 42.2 | 43.5 | 33.1 | 38.4 | 30.1 |
| Feb. .. | 1.91 | 16 | 80.0 | 41.0 | 29.7 | 36.5 | 26.1 |
| Mar. .. | 1.34 | 16 | 89.0 | 50.9 | 38.0 | 43.1 | 34.9 |
| April.. | 1.29 | 13 | 131.4 | 50.1 | 36.3 | 45.3 | 32.5 |
| May .. | 1.25 | 8 | 161.8 | 61.3 | 42.7 | 55.7 | 39.5 |
| June .. | 3.58 | 16 | 169.0 | 66.9 | 48.9 | 61.0 | 46.6 |
| July .. | 6.42 | 21 | 134.0 | 66.4 | 52.3 | 62.1 | 50.2 |
| Aug. .. | .34 | 8 | 179.2 | 69.8 | 50.8 | 63.8 | 45.7 |
| Sept. . | 3.00 | 19 | 95.0 | 64.0 | 51.1 | 59.7 | 48.5 |
| Oct. .. | 1.80 | 17 | 110.3 | 55.5 | 40.4 | 49.1 | 36.0 |
| Nov. .. | 2.14 | 17 | 44.3 | 47.0 | 34.7 | 43.3 | 32.6 |
| Dec. .. | 1.38 | 16 | 51.5 | 46.1 | 34.9 | 40.5 | 31.2 |
| Total or mean for 1936 .. | 27.74 | 188 | 1287.7 | 55.2 | 41.1 | 49.9 | 37.8 |

CONTINUOUS GROWING OF WHEAT AND BARLEY

Stackyard Field, 1936. 60th year (no manure since 1926). First crop after a second two years' fallow (1934 and 1935); previous two years' fallow (1927 and 1928).

(a) *Continuous Wheat.* During 1934 and 1935 no seeding of weeds was allowed and the land was kept well ploughed and stirred. Although twitch in its various forms (*Holcus mollis* and *Agrostis stolonifera*) were eradicated, mayweed, spurry, vetchling and sorrel survived.

Red Standard wheat, sown in October, germinated slowly and unevenly. The unmanured plots had much mayweed, but the very acid ones (2a, 5a, 8a, 8b), while over-run with spurry, were singularly free from mayweed and *Holcus*. On the limed plots (2b, 5b, 8aa, 8bb) mayweed again made its appearance. Sorrel also grew freely on the acid plots. Vetchling and mayweed occurred mostly on the nitrate and farmyard manure plots. *Holcus* and vetchling seemed to be absent from the sulphate of ammonia plots. The results are given in Table I.

TABLE I
Continuous Growing of Wheat, 1936—after 2 years' (1934—1935) fallowing and previous fallowing, 1927 and 1928.

| Plot | Manures Applied Annually. (Before the Fallow.) For amounts see Report 1927-1928 No manures since 1926 | Produce per acre | | | |
|------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Dressed Corn per acre. Bushels. | Total Corn per acre. lb. | Weight per bushel. lb. | Straw, Chaff, etc., per acre. lb. |
| 1 | Unmanured | 10.7 | 608 | 56.1 | 1,327 |
| 2a | Sulphate of Ammonia | — | — | — | — |
| 2aa | As 2a, with Lime, Jan., 1905, repeated 1909, 1910, 1911 | 11.8 | 714 | 60.0 | 1,109 |
| 2b | As 2a, with Lime, December, 1897 | 13.7 | 832 | 60.0 | 1,288 |
| 2bb | As 2b, with Lime, repeated Jan., 1905 | 10.2 | 615 | 60.5 | 1,029 |
| 3a | Nitrate of Soda | 13.8 | 812 | 58.5 | 1,260 |
| 3b | Nitrate of Soda | 13.4 | 776 | 57.5 | 1,185 |
| 4 | Mineral Manures (Superphosphate and Sulphate of Potash) | 15.8 | 898 | 55.8 | 1,814 |
| 5a | Mineral Manures and Sulphate of Ammonia | 15.3 | 928 | 58.7 | 1,524 |
| 5b | As 5a, with Lime, Jan., 1905 | 14.8 | 887 | 59.0 | 1,526 |
| 6 | Mineral Manures and Nitrate of Soda | 11.4 | 688 | 59.7 | 1,058 |
| 7 | Unmanured | 13.0 | 788 | 57.2 | 1,454 |
| 8a | Mineral Manures and, in alternate years, Sulphate of Ammonia | 4.0 | 235 | 59.2 | 383 |
| 8aa | As 8a, with Lime, Jan., 1905, repeated Jan., 1918 | 15.8 | 948 | 59.5 | 1,548 |
| 8b | Mineral Manures and Sulphate of Ammonia (omitted in alternate years) | 1.1 | 65 | 59.2 | 112 |
| 8bb | As 8b, with Lime, Jan., 1905, repeated Jan., 1918 | 13.1 | 774 | 58.5 | 1,306 |
| 9a | Mineral Manures and, in alternate years, Nitrate of Soda | 10.9 | 657 | 59.5 | 1,073 |
| 9b | Mineral Manures and Nitrate of Soda (omitted in alternate years) | 11.0 | 652 | 59.0 | 1,046 |
| 10a | Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda | 7.1 | 429 | 60.0 | 634 |
| 10b | Rape Dust | 7.2 | 423 | 58.0 | 630 |
| 11a | Sulphate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda | 9.7 | 587 | 60.0 | 890 |
| 11b | Farmyard Manure | 14.3 | 856 | 59.0 | 1,358 |

In general the yields of 1936, after the second two years' fallowing, resemble those of 1929 after the first two years' fallowing, although no manures have been applied since 1926. But on the limed plots the 1936 yields were much greater than in 1929 :

| | 2aa | 2b | Plot | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| | | | 2bb | 8aa | 8bb |
| 1929 | 100 | 64 | 316 | 464 | 548 |
| 1936 | 714 | 832 | 615 | 948 | 774 |
| Total lime added, tons per acre .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |

(The dates of the lime applications, making up the above totals, are given in Table I.)

Evidently these plots provide valuable experimental material for the study of the relation of liming to soil acidity and crop yield.

(b) *Continuous Barley*. During the fallow, plots 2a, 5a, 8a and 8b had abundant growth of sorrel and spurry, and the latter was mown to prevent seeding. Mayweed and vetchling were prominent on the

nitrate plots. Plumage Archer was sown in March, and ripened unevenly with a damp and weedy straw. (Table II). The yields are of the same order as those after the first two years' following.

TABLE II
Continuous Growing of Barley, 1936—after 2 years' (1934—1935) following and previous following, 1927 and 1928

| Plot | Manures Applied Annually (Before the Fallow) For amounts see Report 1927-1928 No Manures since 1926 | Produce per Acre | | | |
|------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Dressed Corn per acre. Bushels | Total Corn per acre. lb. | Weight per bushel. lb. | Straw, Chaff, etc., per acre. lb. |
| 1 | Unmanured | 19.8 | 970 | 47.8 | 1,746 |
| 2a | Sulphate of Ammonia | — | — | — | — |
| 2aa | As 2a, with Lime, Mar., 1905, repeated 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1923 | 19.5 | 1,039 | 46.2 | 2,172 |
| 2b | As 2a, with Lime, Dec., 1897, repeated 1912 | 19.0 | 910 | 44.0 | 1,738 |
| 2bb | As 2a, with Lime, Dec., 1897, repeated Mar., 1905 | 15.6 | 832 | 48.5 | 1,530 |
| 3a | Nitrate of Soda | 23.6 | 1,210 | 48.5 | 1,964 |
| 3aa | As 3a, with Lime, Jan, 1921 | 15.3 | 750 | 47.0 | 1,409 |
| 3b | Nitrate of Soda | 19.2 | 964 | 46.5 | 1,726 |
| 3bb | As 3b, with Lime, Jan., 1921 | 14.7 | 732 | 46.5 | 1,280 |
| 4a | Mineral Manures (Superphosphate and Sulphate of Potash) | 18.2 | 898 | 48.0 | 1,569 |
| 4b | As 4a, with Lime, 1915 | 20.2 | 1,079 | 48.9 | 1,711 |
| 5a | Mineral Manures and Sulphate of Ammonia | — | — | — | — |
| 5aa | As 5a, with Lime, Mar., 1905, repeated 1916 | 11.0 | 564 | 47.0 | 1,375 |
| 5b | As 5a, with Lime, Dec., 1897, repeated 1912 | 17.4 | 879 | 48.2 | 1,650 |
| 6 | Mineral Manures and Nitrate of Soda | 22.9 | 1,168 | 49.0 | 1,919 |
| 7 | Unmanured | 16.3 | 823 | 47.7 | 1,543 |
| 8a | Mineral Manures and, in alternate years, Sulphate of Ammonia | — | — | — | — |
| 8aa | As 8a, with Lime, Dec., 1897, repeated 1912 | 22.5 | 1,149 | 48.7 | 1,673 |
| 8b | Mineral Manures and Sulphate of Ammonia (omitted in alternate years) | — | — | — | — |
| 8bb | As 8b, with Lime, Dec., 1897, repeated 1912 | 24.2 | 1,262 | 48.7 | 1,911 |
| 9a | Mineral Manures and, in alternate years, Nitrate of Soda | 28.1 | 1,435 | 49.1 | 2,177 |
| 9b | Mineral Manures and Nitrate of Soda (omitted in alternate years) | 28.2 | 1,405 | 48.7 | 2,152 |
| 10a | Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda | 16.5 | 826 | 47.5 | 1,564 |
| 10b | Rape Dust | 9.6 | 483 | 46.7 | 1,058 |
| 11a | Sulphate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda | 23.4 | 1,175 | 48.2 | 1,961 |
| 11b | Farmyard Manure | 29.7 | 1,529 | 49.6 | 2,413 |

ROTATION EXPERIMENTS

THE UNEXHAUSTED MANURIAL VALUE OF CAKE AND CORN
(STACKYARD FIELD) 1936.

Series C. (Clover following barley).

The Alsike clover, sown in March 1935, was poor and weedy, and eelworms were present. The yields in cwt. per acre, were: cake-fed plot, 19.8; corn-fed plot, 20.2 The clover was ploughed up in September and sown to wheat.

Series D. Wheat after Clover

“Red Standard” wheat drilled in October, was affected by the early frosts, but recovered. The yields were:

| Plot | Head Corn | | Tail Corn | Straw, Chaff, etc. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Bushels | Weight per Bushel. | | |
| 1 After cake-feeding | 19.9 | lb. 64.3 | lb. 8½ | cwt. 18.1 |
| 2 After corn-feeding | 17.5 | 64.6 | 6½ | 15.0 |

This rotation being now concluded, the land will be fallowed and thoroughly cleaned in preparation for a new experiment.

GREEN MANURING EXPERIMENT

Stackyard Field (Series A)

This experiment has now been re-designed on modern statistical principles and will be fully described in next year's Report. Four crops—mustard, tares, clover and rye grass—are to be used, and the test crop will be kale instead of wheat. The results for the closing year of the old experiment were as follows :

(a) *Upper part.* After the wheat crop of 1935, mustard and tares were sown on the appropriate plots. They made good growth and were turned in and sown to kale.

(b) *Lower part.* This area had been sown to wheat after the mustard and tares of 1935. The green crops were too poor to be fed by sheep, so they were ploughed in in August 1935 giving, for mustard and tares respectively, 1,875 lb. and 4,981 lb. of green matter per acre, and 8.33 lb. and 24.6 lb. of nitrogen per acre. No second sowing was made. The wheat yields of 1936 were :

| Plot | Grain bushels per acre | Straw cwt. per acre |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Mustard unlimed | 10.2 | 10.1 |
| Mustard limed | 8.1 | 9.4 |
| Tares unlimed | 11.4 | 11.0 |
| Tares limed | 8.9 | 11.1 |

Lansome Field (Green-manuring). 1936. Green crops after wheat

The first crops of tares and mustard were ploughed in, in July, and a second sowing made, the crop being turned in later, in preparation for wheat. In both crops mustard made the better growth.

Lansome Field. Lucerne inoculation experiment

The plots were harrowed and received 10 tons of farmyard manure per acre. Three cuttings were taken, the yields, in tons per acre, being 21.3 green, or 4.4 hay for the uninoculated plots, and 21.1 green or 4.3 hay for the inoculated. As before, inoculation shows no benefit either on yield, or on nitrogen percentage. The lucerne is now five years old and is still growing very well.

POT CULTURE EXPERIMENTS

The main programme was the continuation of work on problems which have arisen in connection with the field experiments. The experiments on "clover sickness" in different kinds of clover, begun in 1931, have now definitely established that the clover sickness which is so common on the light soils of Woburn is something apart from eelworm attack, though the two are very frequently found

co-existent. Heating of the soil to 135-140 °F. prevents for a time the advent of clover sickness and also cures it, if present. In 1936 the still more important discovery was made that a liberal application of farmyard manure was successful in preventing clover sickness from appearing in the crop, while any kind of artificial manure failed to stop its appearance.

The study of questions relating to acid soils, such as those produced by the continued use of sulphate of ammonia on a lime-deficient soil, have again taken a good deal of time. Some of the important results are (a) excellent crops of barley can be grown on these soils without any addition of lime provided they receive a good dressing of farmyard manure, (b) the addition of calcium salts of any kind cannot replace the use of caustic lime in bringing back the fertility of acid soils, (c) even large dressings of phosphates do not bring back the fertility of these soils, as has been stated by many workers on the subject. This would, of course, have been the case if the loss of fertility had been due to the presence of aluminium salts in toxic quantities on such acid soils.

The work on the effect of manuring with various forms of green manure plant material, in comparison with farmyard manure and of sulphate of ammonia has continued. The results obtained do not lend themselves to a summary, but it is hoped that they will be published during the coming year.