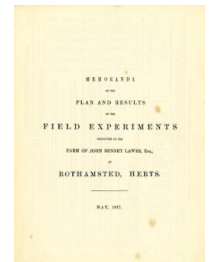


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Memoranda of the Field Experiments at Rothamsted, May 1872



[Full Table of Content](#)

Experiments on Clover; Hoos Field

Rothamsted Research

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EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS.

I.—BEANS, PEAS, AND TARES—GEESBROFT FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS on the growth of Leguminous corn-crops (beans, peas, and tares), with different descriptions of manure, were commenced in 1847, about nine acres being devoted to the purpose.

Experiments with BEANS were continued for thirteen consecutive seasons, to 1859 inclusive; but, during the later years, the crop fell off very much, and the land became very foul.

In 1860 the land was fallowed.

In 1861 a crop of wheat, without manure, was taken.

In 1862 beans were again sown, but with some variation in the manuring.

In 1863 the land was fallowed.

In 1864, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, beans were grown, with much the same manures on the same plots, each year, as in 1862.

In the winter of 1869-70, 5000 lbs. of fresh burnt lime were applied per acre, over all the plots.

In 1870 beans were grown with the same manures on the respective plots as in 1864-69.

In October, 1870, winter beans were sown (without manure), but the plants were to so great an extent destroyed by the severe weather which followed, that, in April 1871, the crop was ploughed up, and the land left fallow.

During the winter and early spring of 1871-2, the land was so wet that it could not be prepared in time for sowing. It is therefore left fallow for 1872, and will be subsoiled.

The general result of the experiments with BEANS has been, that mineral constituents used as manure (more particularly potass), increased the produce very much during the early years; and, to a certain extent, afterwards, whenever the season was favourable for the crop. Ammonia-salts, on the other hand, produced very little effect; notwithstanding that a Leguminous crop contains two, three, or more times as much nitrogen as a Gramineous one grown under similar conditions as to soil, &c. Nitrate of soda has, however, produced marked effects. But Leguminous crops grown too frequently on the same land seem to be peculiarly subject to disease, which no conditions of manuring that we have hitherto tried seem to obviate.

Experiments with PEAS were soon abandoned, owing to the difficulty of keeping the land free from weeds, and an alternation of BEANS and WHEAT was substituted; the beans being manured much as in the experiments with the same crop grown continuously as above described.

In alternating WHEAT with BEANS, the remarkable result was obtained, that nearly as much wheat, and nearly as much nitrogen, were yielded in eight crops of wheat in alternation with the highly nitrogenous beans, as in sixteen crops of wheat grown consecutively without manure in another field, and also nearly as much as were obtained in a third field in eight crops alternated with bare fallow.

Experiments with TARES, like those with Peas, were soon abandoned, and for the same reasons. Beans were at first substituted, with some variation in the description of the manures employed; but this experiment has likewise been abandoned for some years.

II.—RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)—HOOS FIELD.

EXPERIMENTS on the growth of Clover, with many different descriptions of manure, were commenced in 1849, and, with the occasional interposition of a corn-crop, or fallow, have been continued up to the present time.

As with other Leguminous crops, the result was, that mineral constituents applied as manure (particularly potass) considerably increased the early crops; whereas ammonia-salts had little or no beneficial effect, and were sometimes injurious. It may be added that, even up to the present time, the beneficial effects of long previous applications of potass are apparent whenever there is any growth at all. To go a little more into detail:—

In the first year, 1849, the crops were throughout very heavy; especially with mineral, and without nitrogenous manure.

In autumn 1849 wheat was sown, and in spring 1850 Red Clover. In 1851 small cuttings were taken; and in 1852, though the crops were not heavy, there was by no means a failure. Since that time, however, all attempts to grow clover year after year on the same land have failed to give anything like a full crop, or a plant which would stand the usual time on the ground. Small cuttings were obtained in the autumns of 1855 and 1859 from seed sown in the spring of those years, and small but rather heavier cuttings in June and August 1865, from seed sown in 1864.

On two occasions (1851 and 1854), heavy dressings of Farmyard dung were applied to some of the plots; and in 1854 some received a dressing of 20 tons of Dung, and 5000 lbs. of lime, per acre.

On some portions of the land Clover-seed has been sown 10 times during the 23 years, and more frequently alone than with a corn-crop; but in 7 out of the last 8 trials the plant has died off in the winter and spring succeeding the sowing the seed.

In view of these failures in the field, it is a fact of much interest, that in 1854 Red Clover was sown in a garden, only a few hundred yards distant from the experimental field, on soil which has been under ordinary garden cultivation for probably two or three centuries, and it has every year since shown very luxuriant growth; and, after re-sowing 4 times during the period, namely, in 1860, 1865, 1868, and 1871, there is at the present time (spring 1872) a fairly luxuriant plant on the ground.

In reference to the field experiments, it may be added that, in 1864, a portion of the land was trenched 2 feet deep, and one-third of the manure was mixed with the layer from 24 to 16 inches, one-third from 16 to 8 inches, and the remainder from 8 inches upwards. Owing to the characters of the season, the mechanical condition of the land was at first very unfavourable after this treatment; but, although many years have now elapsed, and the excess of constituents supplied was in some cases considerable, the plant has died off as completely on these plots as elsewhere.

Again, in the winter of 1867-8 small portions of the experimental land were dug, some to the depth of 9 inches, some to the depth of 18, some to the depth of 27, and some to the depth of 36 inches, and sown to the respective depths with different mixtures; supplying in some cases very large amounts of potass, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, nitrate of soda, &c. From other similar sized plots, the soil was removed to the depths of 9, 18, and 27 inches