This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

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.

Yields of the Field Experiments 1979

Full Table of Content

Table of Means

Rothamsted Research

Rothamsted Research (1980) *Table of Means ;* Yields Of The Field Experiments 1979, pp 8 - 8 **- DOI: https://doi.org/10.23637/ERADOC-1-45**

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Harvest areas for cereals

On most of those cereal experiments at Rothamsted and Woburn (but not Saxmundham) which are harvested by combine the 'blank-row' technique is used to distinguish the areas taken for yield from the discard areas. When seed is drilled in rows 7 in. (18 cm.) apart (the most common arrangement), appropriate coulters are prevented from sowing and 8 or 16 rows are left for yield according to the cutter-bar width of the combine to be used. If the row-spacing is other than 7 in. a similar arrangement is used but with a different number of rows.

The ends of plots are separated from each other or from headlands by 3 ft (91 cm.) fallow paths made after the crop has established.

The 'Area harvested' in the 'Yields', when the blank-row technique is used, is the product:-

number of rows harvested x distance between rows x length of rows.

A series of experiments at Rothamsted showed that on average the yield of 16 rows (50 ft (15 m) long) was 7.8% greater with blank rows than without. (Experimental Husbandry 23 pp 16-20 (1972)).

If no rows are left blank and the plot is wider than the combine harvester so that discards are left uncut, the 'Area harvested' is the product:-

width of cutter bar x length of rows.

If the plot is narrower than the combine so that the whole area between paths is cut, the 'Area harvested' is the product:-

number of rows x distance between rows x length of rows.

We do not apply the adjustment used by some workers who take the harvested areas as width x length where each is measured to the centre of 'paths' up to a maximum of 18 in (46 cm).

Tables of means

Tables of means are presented directly from computer output. Both factor and level names are present in upper case characters. Vertical and horizontal lines are omitted e.g.:-

FACTOR C	LEVEL C1		LEVEL C2		LEVEL C3	
FACTOR B	LEVEL B1	LEVEL B2	LEVEL B1	LEVEL B2	LEVEL B1	LEVEL B2
FACTOR A						
LEVEL A1	*	*	*	*	*	*
LEVEL A2	*	*	*	*	*	*

Standard errors

NOTES: (1) This report gives standard errors of differences, not of means.

(2) Annotations (e.g. * min rep, max-min, max rep) to S.E.Ds are only explained the first time they occur in any experiment.

https://doi.org/10.23637/ERADOC-1-45