

S U M M A R Y.

The Results of the Demonstration Fields in 1926—27.

Cereals following a Maize Crop.

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The following results are based on the yields of these fields:

a) This year too the fields show that the preparation of the soil is the main factor influencing the size of the maize crops. Manuring results in a very slight and non-economical increase of the yield which in many cases does not increase at all.

b) The influence of the chemical fertilizers applied to the maize crop, on the cereals following it, is, indeed, very conspicuous and sometimes amounts to 25—50%, but this influence is not constant enough and is much below that of the chemical fertilizers applied to the cereals during sowing.

c) The influence of the chemical fertilizers applied to cereals following a maize crop stand in direct ratio to the degree of preparation of the soil; the better the preparation of the land for the maize the greater the influence of the fertilizer on the cereals sown in it.

d) The maximum influence on the cereal yields has been reached in fields where manure had been applied both to maize and cereals. But the surplus yield is not economical. Such a manuring method can only be considered in the first years of crop rotation for the purpose of improving the soil and increasing its fertility.