THE NITROGEN AND DRY MATTER CONTENT OF SWEET CLOVER TOPS AND ROOTS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF GROWTH

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The Illinois Experiment Station as early as 1905 started some field experiments the object of which was, according to a statement in the original records, "to test the value of sweet clover as a leguminous green manure crop." With this beginning sweet clover has been extensively used as a green manure in field experiments and has shown marked success in all sections of the state. These field results have been of immense practical value to the farmer and have given rise to many questions of importance regarding the utilization of sweet clover for various purposes. One important question is that pertaining to the fertility value of the tops and roots at various stages of growth. This paper deals especially with the nitrogen and dry matter content of tops and roots at various stages during the growth of the sweet clover plant.

EXPERIMENTAL

The data reported in this paper were obtained from sweet clover grown on the Spring Valley experiment field which is located in the Contribution from the Division of Experiment Fields, Department of Agronomy, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois. Received for publication January 23, 1926.

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