FIELD TECHNIC FOR DETERMINING COMPARATIVE YIELDS IN WHEAT UNDER DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA

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A number of experimenters have reported results of field technic in wheat investigations, but their conclusions do not agree in all cases. This seems to be due to the different materials and methods used and to different conditions of soil and weather. It would be of interest to make a field technic study with the same materials and methods under different environmental conditions. With this purpose in mind, the writer presents here the results of his study on competition, the number and field arrangement of replications, and the size of plat at Nanking for the years 1925 to 1928 and at Kaifeng for 1926 to 1928.

Nanking is situated in the southeastern part of China, with a mean winter temperature of 4° C and a minimum temperature of —10° C. The soil is loamy. Kaifeng is located in North China with a mean winter temperature of 0° C and a minimum temperature of —12° C. The soil is a loess with alkaline spots. The two places present a wide difference in mean precipitation, as shown by the following averages for the period of 1906–25:

- **Nanking**: Spring 300 mm, Summer 500 mm, Autumn 200 mm, Winter 120 mm
- **Kaifeng**: Spring 100 mm, Summer 400 mm, Autumn 100 mm, Winter 20 mm

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