Abstract

M. Winnik and Miriam Goldberg

Studies were made of the seasonal changes in numbers of bacteria in soils under Palestinian climatic conditions, characterized by a wet winter and dry summer. Samples were periodically obtained throughout two successive years from the experimental fields of the station. The observations were carried out with two types of soil, one a red loamy sand, the second a loamy clay soil. Both soils are poor in organic matter, contain carbonates with slightly alkaline reaction. From each one of them samples of soils from four experimental plots were taken monthly. The following plots were chosen: 1, Bare fallow; 2, cropped and not fertilized; 3 and 4, cropped and fertilized; one with manure only, the second with complete mineral fertilizer. All samples were taken at a depth of 0 to 20 cm.

1 Contribution from the Universities of Cracow and Warsaw, Poland, and the Rothamsted Experiment Station, Harpenden, England. Originally presented before Section VIII of the Third International Congress for Microbiology, and published in the Abstracts of Communications presented before that organization, page 308. 1939. Published also in the Proceedings of the Congress, pages 695-696. 1940.

2 Contribution from Mikveh Israel Experimental Station, Palestine. Originally presented before Section VIII of the Third International Congress for Microbiology, and published in the Abstracts of Communications presented before that organization, pages 308-309. 1939. Published also in the Proceedings of the Congress, page 696. 1940.