

Practical results of the improvement of clay cover soils

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Summary

In this paper the authors have tested, in pot experiments and on a number of trial fields, the theory described in a previous paper (WIND and HIDDING, 1961). From the experiments it can be concluded that the results of the improvement of clay cover soils can be calculated from the gain in available water.

1. Introduction

One of the means to improve clay cover soils is the mixing of sand from the subsoil with the clayey top layer. The structural improvement allows the roots to grow deeper, making it possible to the crop to draw more moisture from the profile.

The total amount of moisture that by capillary rise is available to the plant in a specific profile at a specific moment can be calculated with the aid of the theory of capillary conductivity (WIND and HIDDING, 1961).

DE WIT (1958) came to the conclusion that a rectilinear relation exists between transpiration and yield. A combination of both theories would make it possible to calculate the productivity of a soil before and after improvement.

In this paper an analysis will be made of pot-culture and field experiments, executed to test the validity of the theories and their combination, and to evaluate the practical significance of being able to determine theoretically the effect of an improvement of clay cover soils.

2. Procedure

2.1. Pot experiments

Pots with a diameter of 50 cm and a depth of respectively 70 and 100 cm were filled with artificial profiles of clay cover soils.

The subsoil in every pot consisted of sand, compacted to such an extent that no root growth in it could occur, the upper boundary lying at depths of respectively 20, 35, 50 and 65 cm below surface. The topsoil consisted of clay mixed with sand from the subsoil. Mixtures were made with a clay percentage by volume of 70, 55, 40 and 25 %. Two pots were taken with every possible combination of clay content and depth of the subsoil.

The pots could drain freely and the amount of drain water was measured. The moisture content in the profile was measured by means of nylon units.

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Total evapotranspiration was calculated as the sum of rainfall minus drainage plus the difference between the moisture content in the profile at the beginning and at the end of the growing season. For the statistical calculations the means of the duplicates were used.

2.2. Field experiments

When improving clay cover soils in practice some conditions must be fulfilled. The top layer should always contain at least 10 % of clay; if it contains less, the hazards of wind erosion are too great. This implicates that the profile should not be turned upside down completely.

To make the total amount of water in the profile available, a good root distribution is necessary. The greatest number of roots will be found at the boundary of clay and sand. The clay layer must therefore be broken up into particles as small as possible. Another argument for thoroughly breaking and mixing is, that the clay particles must act as stabilizers of the new soil structure. The sand will again turn into a compact mass if the mixing is not thorough enough.

In most cases the mixing on the experimental field was done by deep ploughing. During the last two years, however, better mixing at lower costs was achieved by using a 'mixing rooter' (FIG. 1).

On a number of fields, normal arable land, in the South-West of the Netherlands, a half of each field was mixed by ploughing while the other half was left undisturbed. Ground-water depths were measured in tubes and yields were determined.

The total yield was found as the total amount of dry matter harvested, and the dry weight of stubble and roots. The latter was taken from figures found in literature.

From the measured ground-water depths the total available moisture in the soil was calculated according to the theory described by WIND and HIDDING (1961). Together with rainfall, the available moisture gave the actual transpiration.

3. The rectilinear relation between transpiration and dry-matter production

According to DE WIT (1958) there is a rectilinear relation between transpiration and dry-matter production. The regression coefficient in this relation varies with the kind of crop. It is possible that other factors, as for instance fertility, can affect this regression coefficient too. When mixing topsoil and subsoil, a change in fertility might be expected. A pot-culture experiment was therefore made to test the rectilinear relation in a case like this.

3.1. 1960, crop spring barley

The following variables were included in the calculations of which the results are given in TABLE 1:

D: depth of topsoil in cm,

C: clay content of topsoil,

E: evapotranspiration in mm,

Y: yield, as total amount of dry matter in kg/ha,

S: number of productive stalks.

The original values of E, Y and S can be split up into their expectation values and rest values. The last ones can be considered to be accidental differences between the expected and the measured values.



FIG. 1. Mixing rooter

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF CLAY COVER SOILS

TABLE 1. Evapotranspiration (E), yield (Y) and number of productive stalks (S), as influenced by clay content (C) and depth (D) of the top layer for spring barley (1960) and oats (1961) in pot experiments

C in %		D in cm							
		20		35		50		65	
		1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
100	E	—	199	—	220	—	233	—	252
	Y	—	192	—	221	—	195	—	224
	S	—	49	—	49	—	49	—	63
70	E	253	197	237	203	288	206	348	230
	Y	221	173	206	183	202	224	276	232
	S	154	42	136	43	124	47	177	48
55	E	233	180	169	195	294	226	334	262
	Y	170	176	193	176	209	211	310	249
	S	124	48	133	47	138	46	189	54
40	E	238	200	245	205	251	198	274	205
	Y	142	152	267	198	173	183	261	213
	S	110	45	112	48	130	45	166	51
25	E	240	181	231	179	248	206	256	217
	Y	140	144	167	167	214	187	202	180
	S	116	47	126	47	144	44	146	49

The co-variance analysis shows, that there is no significant regression of E on S. So the differences in numbers of productive stalks are not caused by differences in transpiration. Higher transpiration causes higher yields, by means of bigger grains, bigger stalks, more grains or more stalks. As the influence of the number of stalks on the yield can only be shown to be significant in the rest values, there is no need to correct the expectation values of the yield for number of stalks.

The relation between E and Y can be calculated from the expectation values. This relation is given by

$$Y = 66,2 E - 7380 \text{ (FIG. 2).}$$

From this formula follows that 110 mm is already evaporated when production is zero. One of the causes is that roots and stubble were not harvested. According to literature data (KÖHNLEIN, 1954; KÖNEKAMP, 1953) this mass will have been in the neighbourhood of 2000 kg/ha dry matter (see TABLE 3). This means that approximately 35 mm water was needed to produce roots and stubble. An other factor is the evaporation from the bare soil. It is assumed that the rainfall under this circumstance is totally lost in so far it does not exceed maximal evaporation (DE WIT, 1958). In our case approximately 20 mm was lost by direct evaporation. The remaining amount must be attributed to runoff from the pots in July, when very heavy showers occurred.

We assumed the mass of roots and stubble to be constant. Although water deficiency in the later part of the growing period for cereals is the only factor that influences total yield, it is not likely this will influence the mass of stubble and roots to any appreciable extent. It is on the other hand reasonable to expect that rooting depth and root mass are highly correlated. In an other pot experiment we found nothing of this kind, however. In that experiment the rooting depth in

a sandy soil was also regulated by compacting the sandy subsoil. The topsoil consisted of sand with the same total mass of organic matter, independent of the thickness of the toplayer. Under corn we found the following root weights :

Rooting depth (cm) :	20	40	60	80
Dry matter (g/m ²) :	260	240	260	260

Data from SCHUURMAN (1955) confirm this result. The explanation seems to be that in shallow layers an excessive radial growth of the roots occurs on the boundary with the not penetrated subsoil.

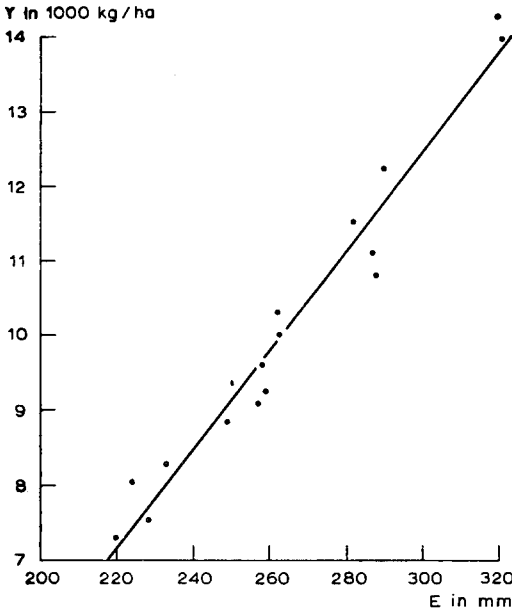


FIG. 2
Relation between evapotranspiration (E) and yield (Y) according the expectation values for spring barley in 1960 (pot experiments)

3.2. 1961, crop oats

In this year pots with top layers containing 100 % clay were included in the experiment. The same trend as in 1960 was found (see TABLE 1). There was a rectilinear relation between yield and evapotranspiration, that can be written as :

$$Y = 59,0 E - 2700 \text{ (FIG. 3).}$$

In this experiment runoff was excluded by covering the pots with a plastic shelter during heavy rainfall. In the calculations this amount of rain that did not reach the crop was, of course, subtracted from the used precipitation data. Direct evaporation is estimated to have been approximately 15 mm. When accounting for all the moisture this would mean that root and stubble together equalled 1800 kg dry matter and this is in good accordance with literature data.

From the results of these experiments we may conclude that mixing subsoil and clay cover does not change fertility substantially. So we may assume that the linear relation between transpiration and yield stays valid when comparing treated and untreated soils.

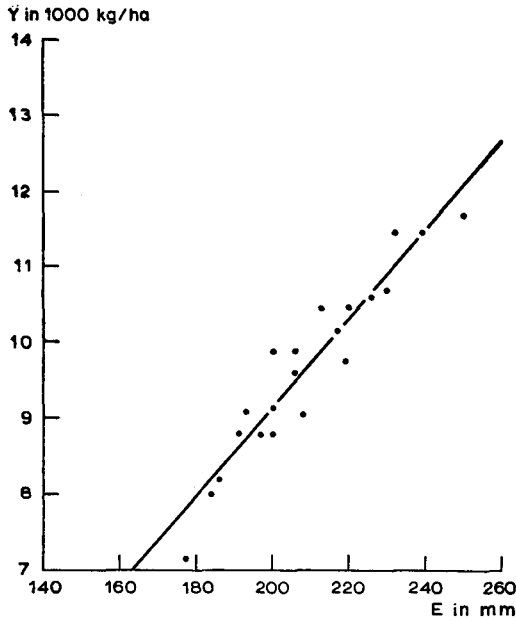


FIG. 3
Relation between evapotranspiration (E) and yield (Y) according the expectation values for oats in 1961 (pot experiments)

4. Calculation of the amount of moisture available from the soil

To test the theory of WIND and HIDDING (1961), the potential profiles measured with nylon units have been compared with the profiles calculated with their theory. Because of the low moisture content of the sandy subsoil, testing by means of moisture samples was not possible.

When calculating a potential profile one has to know the flow velocity and for one place in the profile (for instance the bottom of the root layer), the actual suction. The best moment to calculate and to measure the potential profile is at the end of a long dry period, when flow velocities will be about 0,1 mm a day of less.

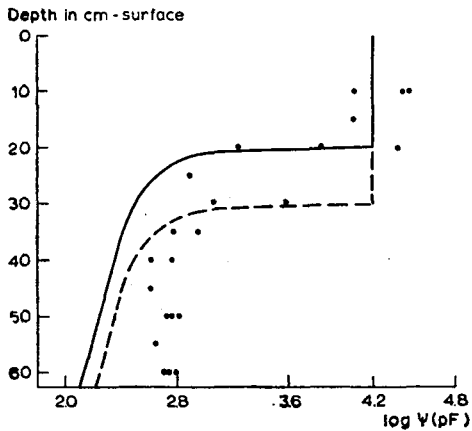


FIG. 4
The measured moisture profile in pots with a clay cover of 20 cm at the end of the growing season and the theoretical profiles for root depths of resp. 20 (solid line) and 30 cm (dashed line) at a flow velocity of 0,5 mm/day

At the end of the growing season the pF-values given in FIG. 4 were found in four pots with a clay cover of 20 cm. An abrupt fall occurs in the layer of 20—30 cm below surface. The two lines in this graph are the theoretical profiles at a flow velocity of 0,5 mm a day. There is some uncertainty on the exact place of the nylon units and the root boundary will not be at exactly the same depth as the clay boundary. That the measured profile becomes vertical at pF 2,7, is caused by the free drainage of the pots.

In a trial field we found by sampling after a dry period with a duration of about four weeks in 1959, the potential profiles given in FIG. 5. Here also the measured points agree to a great extent with the theoretical profiles, calculated for a flow velocity of 0,5 mm a day.

From this we concluded that the amount of moisture that becomes available by capillary rise can be calculated with some accuracy by means of our previously published theory.

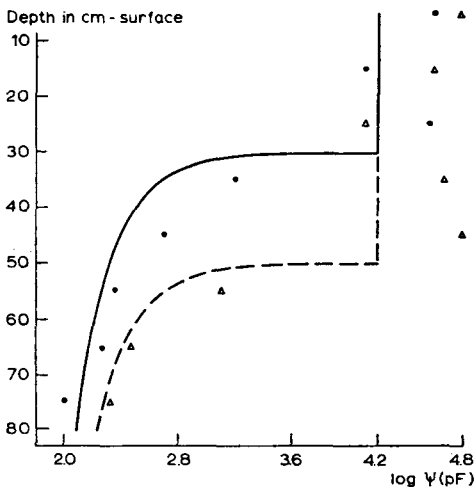


FIG. 5

The measured moisture profiles in a field with a clay cover of 30 cm at the end of a four weeks dry period; root depth 30 (•) and 50 (Δ) cm. Drawn are the theoretical profiles for root depths of 30 (solid line) and 50 (dashed line) cm at a flow velocity of 0,5 mm/day

5. Calculation of the actual transpiration

To calculate the total transpiration, the following things have to be known:

a. *The rainfall used.* Although precipitation on bare soil will cause evaporation, it does not contribute to the production of organic matter. During the period that transpiration is less than precipitation, only that amount of rain is effective that equals the transpiration of the crop. Crop transpiration was estimated with the aid of Penman's formula. The meteorological data were derived from the weather station at Vlissingen, situated in the neighbourhood of the experiment fields.

To obtain the transpiration by the crop the value E_0 will have to be multiplied by a reduction factor. In our case the reduction factors given in TABLE 2 were used.

b. *The moisture content of the root zone.* This amount of available water was determined by means of the pF at every depth in the profile, at that moment in spring when transpiration equalled precipitation. The difference in water content at the pF-value found in this way and at pF 4,2 was derived from the pF-curve.

TABLE 2. Reduction factors used to convert evaporation into transpiration

Month	Crop				
	spring wheat	winter wheat	beets	peas	potatoes
March	0,5	0,6	—	—	—
April	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,4	0,3
May	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,5
June	1,0	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,8
July	0,7	0,7	1,0	0,8	1,0
August	0,5	0,5	1,0	0,5	0,8
September	—	—	0,6	—	0,5

c. *The capillary supply.* WIND and HIDDING (1961) calculated the maximum amount of moisture that could be extracted from the sub-root zone. We then took it that a capillary flow existed during 100 days, beginning with a moisture potential of 10 atm. in the root zone and with field capacity in the sub-root zone. Because the subsoil dries out during this extraction, the potential gradient as well as the capillary conductivity strongly decreases. The flow velocity decreases therefore at the end of the growing season to such low values as 0,2 mm a day. In this investigation, however, we must calculate the actual amount of moisture extracted from the sub-root zone. The difficulty is, that one cannot exactly determine when and with what amount, gradient flow starts. It was, somewhat arbitrarily, assumed that the flow begins when half of the available moisture in the root zone has been used. The mistake in the total amount of flow from the subsoil will only be small.

6. Field experiments and their results

Field experiments were carried out in order to prove that the ratio Q_y of the total dry-matter production on an improved and on an original profile equals Q_m , the latter being the ratio of the actual amount of water transpired on the improved and on the original profile. This could be expected since yield has a linear relationship with the amount of actual transpiration — which can be calculated — and it appeared in pot experiments that this relationship stays valid for original and improved profiles. Underneath an example is given of the way Q_y and Q_m were calculated :

Experiment field : Dees, Koninginnepolder

Depth original clay cover : 30 cm

Crop : spring barley

Harvesting date : July 18th, 1960

Depth of gronud-water table in cm below surface :

28/III : 155; 28/IV : 180; 14/V : 200; 30/V : 200.

Evaporation according to Penman (E_o); evapotranspiration (E_p) and effective rainfall (R_e):

Month	E_o (mm)	E_p (mm)	R_e (mm)
March	41	20	20
April	72	50	10
May	100	80	58
June	134	134	26
July	113	40	40
Total		324	152

Starting point of the use of stored moisture: April 1st.

A. Original profile

Stored moisture:

Depth (cm)	pF	Stored (mm)
0—10 ..	2,17	14
10—20 ..	2,14	14
20—30 ..	2,11	15
Total		43

Half the storage is exhausted on April 15th. Depth of the ground-water table at that moment is 140 cm below the root zone. Capillary supply during 90 days gives approximately 15 mm. Total transpiration: $152 + 43 + 15 = 210$ mm.

B. Improved profile by means of deep ploughing to a depth of 50 cm

Stored moisture:

Depth (cm)	pF	Stored	
		clay	sand
0—10 ..	2,17	14	7
10—20 ..	2,14	14	7
20—30 ..	2,11	15	7
30—40 ..	2,08	15	7
40—50 ..	2,04	16	8
Total		74	36

The ratio between clay and sand content is 3 : 2. So total stored moisture is $\frac{3 \times 74 + 2 \times 36}{5} = 59$ mm. Half the storage is exhausted at approximately April

25th. Depth of the ground-water table at that moment is approximately 130 cm below the root zone. Capillary supply during 80 days gives approximately 18 mm. Total transpiration: 230 mm.

C. Improved profile by means of deep ploughing to a depth of 70 cm

Here we find, in the way described above, a total transpiration of 250 mm.

The following amounts of dry matter in straw and grains were harvested: A: 5750; B 6435; C: 6590 kg/ha. These amounts are to be increased with 2000 kg/ha for stubble and roots (see TABLE 3).

TABLE 3. Dry-matter weight of roots and stubble (kg/ha)

Winter wheat	2500
Spring wheat	2000
Spring barley	2000
Oats	2000
Beets	500
Peas, beans	500

When comparing A and B we find for $Q_y : 8435 = 1,09$ and for $Q_m : \frac{230}{210} = 1,095$.

When comparing A and C we find $Q_y = 1,11$ and $Q_m = 1,19$.

For the not harvested roots and stubble, the amounts to be found in literature (BLOODWORTH, 1958; KÖHNLEIN 1954; KÖNEKAMP, 1953; LIESHOUT, 1956) were used. In TABLE 4 the results of the field experiments are given.

7. Discussion

7.1. Reliability of the single values

If the theory described is right the value of Q_y and Q_m must be equal. This is not true for the single values. If we put them in a graph (FIG. 6) they scatter around a line that can be described with the equation $Q_y = 1,30 Q_m - 0,36$. As the variance is rather large ($\sigma = 0,080$), a significant difference between the given regression and the regression $Q_y = Q_m$ cannot be shown.

On the other hand the correlation between Q_y and Q_m is so high ($r = 0,74$) as to rule out any coincidence. Under conditions as given here, the correlation coefficient is already significantly different from zero at a 1 % level above 0,51.

Although the data obtained by the field experiments correlate well with the values of the theoretical calculations, the rather great variances in the single values make a further investigation into the reliability of the single factors necessary.

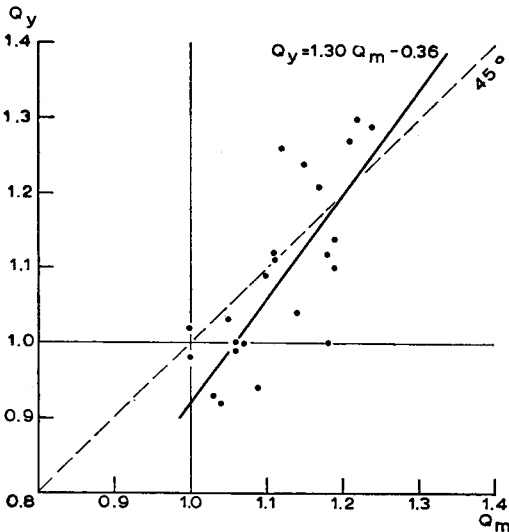


FIG. 6
The relation between the total-transpiration ratio (Q_m) and the total dry-matter/yield ratio (Q_y)

Errors in the measured yield. As can be seen in TABLE 4 most of the field-trial yields are means of those from four replicate plots. The standard error in yield of one single plot varies from 5 % to 10 %. Increasing the number of replicates does not decrease this error or its spread. This means that there is a constant variance in productivity of about 7,5 % of the mean yield on these soils. This value is in

TABLE 4. Results of the field experiments

Experiment field	Plot number	Thickness clay cover (cm)	Ploughing depth	Crop	Year	Yield (kg/ha)		Total transpiration (mm)	Q _y	Q _m	Compared experiment fields in the same group	Number of replicates	Remarks
						grains or beets	straw total						
A	3	25	0	spring barley	1959	1360	1360	4700	180			3] straw estimated
	4		55			2040	2040	6100	220	1,30	1,22	4	
	1		0	spring wheat	1960	2130	3300	7400	280			3	
	2		55			2410	3790	8200	310	1,11	1,11	4	
	3		0	sugar beets	1960	12700	3200	16400	350			3] dry-matter content estimated at beet 25 %, leaves 10 %
B	4		55		1961	13000	2900	16400	375	1,00	1,07	4] dry-matter content estimated at beet 25 %, leaves 10 %
	3		0	spring barley		3560	3530	9100	270			3	
	4		55			3560	3540	9100	320	1,00	1,18	4	
	1		0	spring barley		2540	2650	7200	270			3	
	2		55			3010	3110	8120	320	1,12	1,18	4	
C	1	30	0	spring barley	1960	2340	2550	6900	210			6	
	2		50			2600	2870	7500	230	1,09	1,10	4	
	3		70			2890	2720	7600	250	1,10	1,19	2	
	1		0	peas	1961	2240	1730	4470	215			6	
	2		50			3080	2070	5650	240	1,26	1,12	4	
D	3		70			3070	2100	5670	260	1,27	1,21	2	
	1	40	0	spring barley	1960	3650	3400	9050	260			1	
E	2		60			3580	3370	8950	275	0,99	1,06	1	
	1	55	0	spring barley	1961	3780	4200	10000	230			1	
	2		50			3350	3830	9200	240	0,92	1,04	1	
E	3		60			3400	3950	9350	250	0,94	1,09	1	
	2	35	0	sugar beets	1959	5780	2200	8500	310			2] dry-matter content estimated at beet 25 %, leaves 10 %
	1		100			7830	2640	11000	385	1,29	1,24	1	
	2		0	spring barley	1960	3690	3200	8900	235			2	
	1		100			4420	4420	10800	275	1,21	1,17	1	

2	0	spring barley	1961	4070	4130	10200	310							2
	100			4790	4810	11600	365	1,14	1,18	1/2				1
F	1	winter wheat	1961	2858	8655	14000	330							6
	70			2945	8550	14000	350	1,00	1,06	2/1				8
G	1	spring barley	1959	3700	4250	9950	275							4
	60			3940	4480	10400	315	1,04	1,14	2/1				4
	0	sugar beets	1960	14600	3900	10000	410							4
	60			15120	3810	19400	410	1,02	1,00	2/1				4
	0	peas	1961	3600	3930	8030	315							4
	60			3260	3620	7400	325	0,93	1,03	2/1				4
H	1	winter beets	1960	3790	4980	11300	325							6
	50			4500	5730	12700	360	1,12	1,11	2/1				6
J	1	sugar wheat	1961	14300	2200	17000	430							1
	0			12600	3600	16700	430	0,98	1,00	2/1				1
K	1	beans	1961	1830	1445	3800	275							1
	0			1970	1435	3900	290	1,03	1,05	2/1				1
	0			2390	1845	4700	315	1,24	1,15	3/1				1

dry-matter content
estimated at beet 25 %,
leaves 10 %

dry-matter content
beets determined 22 %
leaves estimated at 10 %

good accordance with such errors known to occur in other field trials. From these standard errors one may expect a standard error of approximately 5 % in the Q_y -values.

Errors in the calculated evapotranspiration. In the method of calculating total evapotranspiration here used there are two instances where an assumption is made that has no direct theoretical foundation.

In the first place, has the starting point for calculating capillary rise been chosen at the moment that half the amount of direct available moisture was consumed. A mistake in this assumption means that the length of the period in which capillary flow occurs with flow velocities of less than half a millimeter a day, differs from the one we took. As the same criterion is used for both the ploughed and the unploughed sections of the fields, the error in the calculated amount of available water will be nearly the same for both sections. The largest time error is equal to the length of the period regarded as being necessary for consuming half the amount of direct available water. This means, that the error in Q_y cannot exceed 3 %.

In the second place reduction-factors values used for transforming the evaporation according to Penman into crop transpiration are arbitrary. It is known that there are periods when this reduction factor has much higher values than 1,0. In our case this can only influence the Q_m -values, if more water would be available than should be needed for the maximal evapotranspiration calculated with the reduction factors of TABLE 2. Since this has never been the case, a deviation of the reduction factors used has no influence on the value of Q_m .

In comparing the ratios Q_y and Q_m we expected $D = Q_y - Q_m = 0$. With the standard errors found above, the standard error in D must be approximately 6 %. So, all D values of less than 0,12 are not significant at the 5 %-level. On the other hand all values of Q_m less than 1,10 and of Q_y less than 1,06 are not significantly different from 1,00.

7.2. The transpiration coefficient

It has been shown, for our pot experiment, that a rectilinear relation exists between yield and evapotranspiration ($Y = c.E - b$). From this it was concluded, that also in practice the transpiration coefficient c is a constant for one field, one year and one crop on both improved and undisturbed profiles. In cases, however, where the subsoil has qualities that differ greatly from those of the topsoil, e.g. pH and salinity, it will have to be checked whether this assumption is still valid.

7.3. Practical meaning of the measured yields

In the relation between yield and available moisture as described above, yield was defined as total dry-matter production. In practice, however, one is not interested in total dry matter, but only in that of the marketable parts. With the aid of TABLE 3 and the total dry-matter yields given in TABLE 4, the marketable dry-matter ratio Q_{ym} was calculated. Q_{ym} is then the ratio of the dry-matter yield of marketable parts on the ploughed and the unploughed fields. Putting these Q_{ym} -values in a graph against Q_y -values (FIG. 7) shows, that the gain in marketable yield is at least proportional to the gain in total yield (FIG. 6). So using Q_y for calculating the effect of the soil improvement, one will get a smaller effect than will be obtained in reality in marketable parts.

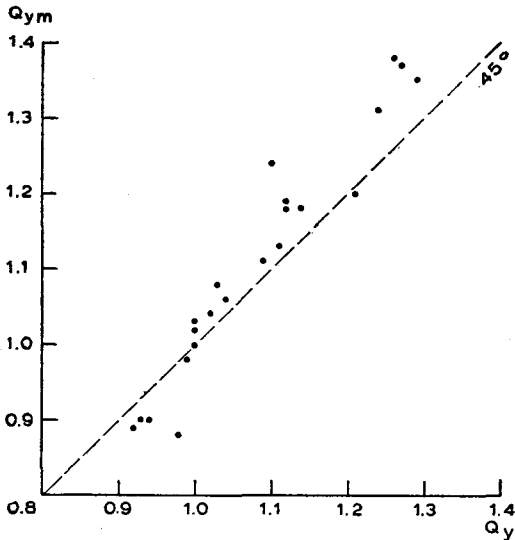


FIG. 7
The relation between the total dry matter/yield ratio (Q_y) and the marketable dry matter/yield ratio (Q^{ym})

8. Conclusions

It is possible to predict the effect on the yield of the improvement of clay cover soils, by calculating the gain in total available water.

To be sure of a positive effect of a possible improvement, the calculated increase of available moisture must be more than 10 % of the original amount of moisture available.

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