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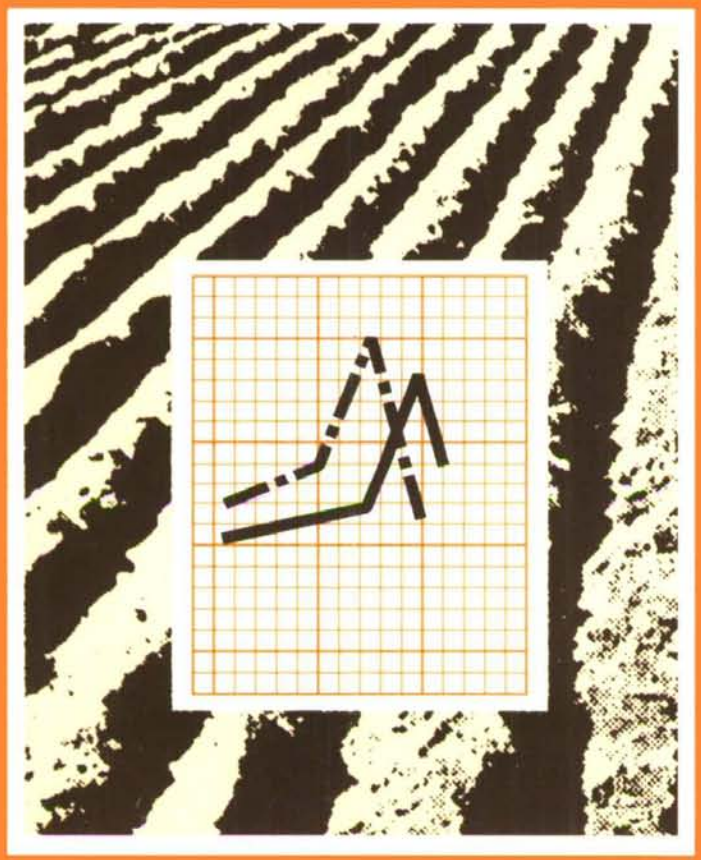

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The Journal of Agricultural Science

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In text:

Smith (1984); Smith (1985*a*, *b*); Smith & Jones (1968); (Bloggs 1988); (Smith 1985; Bloggs 1987, 1988; Fisher 1989); Smith (in press); (Smith, in press); A. B. Smith (unpublished); (A. B. Smith, unpublished).

In Reference list:

Dabney, S. M., Breitenbeck, G. A., Griffin, J. L. & Hoff, B. J. (1989). Subterranean clover cover crop used to increase rice yield. *Agronomy Journal* **81**, 483–487.

Firman, D. M. (1987). *Leaf growth and senescence of the potato*. PhD thesis, University of Cambridge.

Jones, L. (1990). White clover understorey as a supply of nitrogen to cereals. In *Proceedings of the 13th General Meeting of the European Grassland Federation, Volume I* (Eds N. Gáborčik, V. Krajčovič & M. Zimkova), pp. 154–158. Banksá Bystrica, Czechoslovakia: Grassland Research Institute.

Kirby, E. J. M. & Appleyard, M. (1984). Cereal development and its relation to crop management. In *Cereal Production* (Ed. E. J. Gallagher), pp. 161–173. London: Butterworths.

Saxena, M. C. & Singh, K. B. (Eds) (1987). *The Chickpea*. Wallingford: CAB International.

Smith, A. B. (in press). Birds feeding in cereal fields. *Journal of Agricultural Science, Cambridge*.

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Erratum

G. H. RUBÆK, K. HENRIKSEN, J. PETERSEN, B. RASMUSSEN AND S. G. SOMMER

Journal of Agricultural Science, Cambridge (1996), **126**, 481–492

p. 489 (left-hand column), replace 2nd paragraph with:

Denitrification rates and total losses were small and constituted < 2% of the applied TAN compared to other studies. The highest denitrification rates were measured at the highest water content (74–100% of FC). Thompson & Pain (1989) found considerably higher denitrification losses after direct injection and surface application of cattle slurry to grassland (100 kg TAN ha^{-1}) in spring (April) under wetter soil conditions. Here, denitrification losses were 18% of TAN for direct injection and 5% of TAN for splash-plate surface application. Injection depths were 10–15 cm and the distance between injection tines was 50 cm. Petersen (1992) and Comfort *et al.* (1990) also studied denitrification losses from injected raw animal slurry and found losses of 20–30 kg N ha^{-1}. In these studies, however, slurry was injected to 15–30 cm depth, while the injection depth in the present study was only 5 cm and the injection slit stayed open.