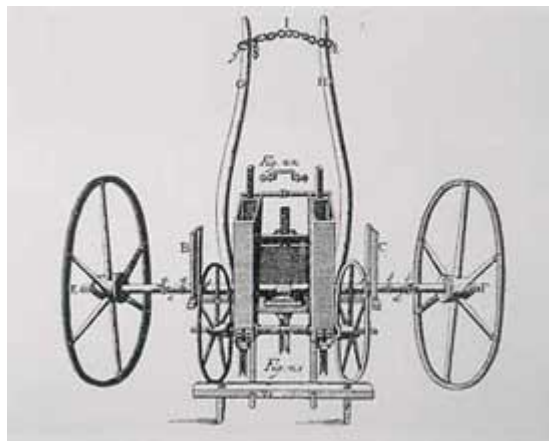




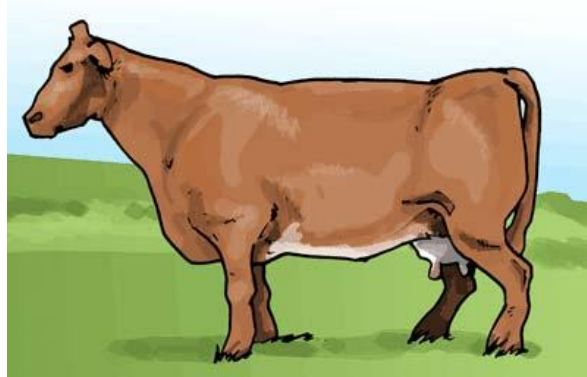
Jethro Tull and his Seed Drill

He is important because he introduced ideas that others went on to develop.

- In 1701, he invented a **horse-powered seed drill** that planted seeds at the same depth in straight lines. This wasted less seeds and allowed farmers to manage their crops more easily.
- In 1714, he invented a **horse-drawn hoe** that made it easier for farmers to weed between their seed rows.
- In 1731, he wrote a book called "**Horse Hoeing Husbandry**", which promoted new farming ideas.



Robert Bakewell



A Durham Shorthorn cow

He was a pioneering selective breeder. His new methods were simple:

- He only chose the **best farm animals** and bred from them. His most successful animals were the **New Leicester Sheep and the Dishley Longhorn cattle**. They were bigger animals, but they did not have better meat.
- Bakewell kept **detailed records** about his livestock, made sure they were very healthy and their stables and pens were always clean.
- He was so successful that other farmers often hired his animals to breed from.
- Bakewell also wrote **articles and pamphlets** describing his new breeding techniques and their advantages.

The Colling Brothers

They were also selective breeders, but not as well known as Robert Bakewell.

- They improved on Robert Bakewell's methods and their main success was breeding the **Durham Shorthorn cattle**, which were able to produce large amounts of milk and high quality lean meat for sale at market.

Charles 'Turnip' Townshend

He popularised new techniques and proved that they were more profitable. He:

- Introduced the **Norfolk Four-Course crop rotation** (wheat, turnips, barley, clover) to Britain. Turnips were used as a cleansing crop to allow the land to be hoed to kill the weeds, and clover was grown to replace the nutrients in the soil that the crops had depleted. This rotation prevented land from lying fallow and both turnips and clover were fodder crops, which could be fed to animals to allow more of them to survive cold winters.
- Used a method called **marling**, which mixed rich subsoil with a poorer sandy soil to produce better quality crops and increasingly more profit.
- Gave his tenant farmers **longer leases** to encourage them to invest more money to experiment with new ideas and improving their land.

