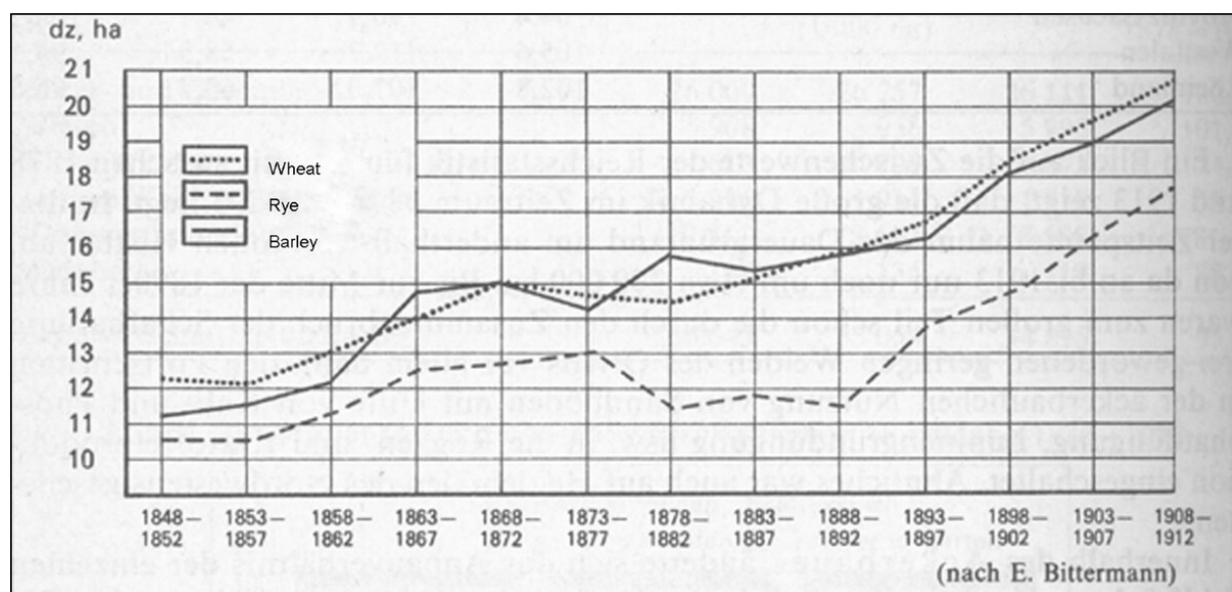


German Crop Yields (1848–1852 to 1908–1912)

Abstract

Industrialization allowed for the concentration of farms and the use of new products such as chemical fertilizers. As a result, farmers were able to produce more crops on the same square kilometer of land, thereby intensifying the productive capacity of the countryside as a whole. This graph shows the development of yields per hectare of wheat, rye, and barley in five-year averages from 1848–1852 to 1908–1912.

Source



Source: Statistics compiled from E. Bitterman, *Die landwirtschaftliche Produktion in Deutschland 1800–1950*, Kühn-Archiv (Faculty of Agriculture, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg) 70 (1956).; printed in Hermann Aubin und Wolfgang Zorn, ed., *Handbuch der deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte*. Stuttgart, 1971–76, vol. 2, p. 518.

Recommended Citation: German Crop Yields (1848–1852 to 1908–1912), published in: German History in Documents and Images, <https://germanhistorydocs.org/en/wilhelmine-germany-and-the-first-world-war-1890-1918/ghdi:document-635> [September 26, 2025].