SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AGRONOMISTS' ASSOCIATION

<u>Code</u> : R84/81/R1 <u>Cat.No.</u>: 1258

TITLE:

RIPENER X LODGED CANE - PONGOLA

1. Particulars of the crop:

This crop	:	1st ratoon	Spray method:
Site	:	Blks 1-28 : Pongola field Stn	CP3 overhead boom with two
Region	:	Northern irrigated	TK1,0 nozzles
Soil system form/series	:	Komatipoort Hutton/Makatini	<u>Pressure</u> : 200 kPa
Design	:	Randomised block	Volume/ha: 70 ℓ
Plot size	:	12 m x 1,3 m x 4 rows	Weather at spraying:
Variety Date &-age	:	NCo 376	Fine, warm and calm
Date & age at harvest	:	17/11/81 : 12,5 months	<u>Condition of cane at spraying</u> : Well grown and green
Sampling dates	:	10/9/81 1/10/81 17/11/81	<u>c</u> 11 green leaves Av juice purity %: 85
Irrigation	*	October 74 mm November 61 mm	Sampling technique: 4 stalks taken at random from
<u>Rainfall</u>	:	74 mm	each of 4 points (2 m apart)
<u>Total</u>	•	209 mm	in net row of each plot. Sampling points advanced by 1 m at each sampling. At harvest
			stacks in each plot

2. Objectives:

- 1. To determine the response of lodged cane to Polado.
- 2. To determine the effect lodging may have on yield and quality of NCo 376.

3. <u>Treatments</u>:

- 1. Upright cane not sprayed
- 2. Lodged cane not sprayed
- 3. Upright cane sprayed Polado @ 550 g product/ha
- 4. Lodged cane sprayed Polado @ 550 g product/ha

Comments on Treatments:

- Cane was lodged by physically pushing stools over after saturating irrigation. Very few stalks were damaged in the process.
- Lodged cane was sprayed by extending the boom over each plot and walking in the interrow of the adjacent plot. This made it particularly difficult to maintain a constant walking speed with the result that rates of up to 800 g product per hectare were inadvertently applied.
- Similar rates were then applied to the upright cane.
- Leaf-cover of lodged plots ranged between 15 and 35%.

Irrigation:

• One day prior to lodging the trial received 74 mm irrigation, after which it received only one irrigation of 61 mm during November before drying off for harvesting.

4. Results:

4.1 Results from samples taken

	Stalk	mass (c	/stalk)		Purity 9	×	Po	1 % car	
Dates and weeks from lodging* and spraying	10/9 (0)*	1/10- 0(3)	17/11 6(9)	10/9 (0)	1/10 0(3)	17/11 6(9)	10/9 (0)	1/10 0(3)	17/11 6(9)
Treatments:									
Upright-unsprayed	943	943	1080	85	92	87	12,2	12,2	13,7
Lodged -unsprayed	965	965	992	85	87	86	12,4	12,3	12,4
Upright- sprayed	1011	1020	1005	86	89	87	12,8	13,1	14,9
Lodged - sprayed	980	972	984	86	87	86	13,0	12,7	12,8
Mean	975	975	1015	85	89	86	12,6	12,6	13,4
CV %	10,1	8,8	7,5	1,5	4,6	2,5	4,7	3,6	5,4
LSD (P=0,01)	167	121	129	2,2	7,0	3,6	1,0	0,8	1,2
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* Figure in brackets indicates weeks from lodging

Stalk lengths(cm) from samples taken 3 and 6 weeks after spraying

Treatment	<u>3 weeks</u>	<u>6 weeks</u>
Upright-unsprayed Lodged -unsprayed Upright-sprayed Lodged -sprayed	228 231 237 231	282 256 275 245
Mean	232	264



4.2 Results at harvest

Treatments	Cane t/ha	Pol % cane	Suc t/ha
Upright-unsprayed	134	13,7	18,4
Lodged -unsprayed	131	12,4	16,2
Upright-sprayed	130	14,9	-19,4-
Lodged -sprayed	129	12,8	16,4
Mean	131	13,4	17,6
CV %	8,9	5,4	10,4
LSD (P≃0,01)	19,7	1,2	3,1

5. Comments:

- 5.1 The quality of the lodged cane at 9 weeks was significantly lower than unlodged cane. This resulted in an appreciable (ns) loss (2,2 t/ha) of sucrose at harvest.
- 5.2 Despite the significant increase in quality of treated upright cane at 6 weeks the sucrose yields were not significantly higher owing to the lower (ns) cane yields of the treated cane.
- 5.3 The response of lodged cane to Polado was negligible.

