

Module 1.2 ANNUAL PRODUCTION PLAN		STATEMENT OF INTENT Production potential of the land is maintained or enhanced
Measures		Notes
<b>Better management practice</b>	<p><b>The production potential of the land is maintained or enhanced through recording and monitoring inputs and outputs.</b></p> <p><b>A field specific record-keeping system exists, showing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of sugarcane recorded in hectares</li> <li>• Area planted to each variety recorded in hectares</li> <li>• Replant dates are recorded</li> <li>• Sugarcane yield in tons cane per hectare harvested</li> <li>• The average RV% recorded</li> <li>• All fertiliser applications recorded annually</li> <li>• All agrochemical (herbicide and pesticide) applications recorded annually</li> <li>• Net irrigation water used is recorded</li> <li>• Net rainfall recorded annually</li> <li>• Net electricity usage for sugarcane production is recorded in kWh</li> </ul>	<p>In order to ensure an economically viable farming unit into the future, it is necessary to plan and then record against that plan, what was actually achieved. Only by monitoring over time will it be possible to ensure that the production potential of the land is maintained or enhanced. The following inputs and outputs will contribute toward managing this important aspect of the LUP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area of sugarcane on the farm must be recorded annually (in hectares) and depicted over time.</li> <li>• The area planted to each variety must be recorded annually (in hectares).</li> <li>• Sugarcane yield (in tons cane per hectare harvested) must be measured annually, and also depicted over time, with the objective of improving yields over time.</li> <li>• Actual yields should be compared with potential yield using SASRI benchmarks.</li> <li>• The SA sugar industry uses recoverable value (RV% cane) to estimate the amount of sucrose in cane. The average RV% should be recorded per crop cycle.</li> <li>• The date of replant should be recorded on a field basis so that age of ratoons can be monitored.</li> <li>• A Land Use Plan must be used to provide soil form information which will influence variety performance.</li> <li>• The type, rate, frequency and cost of fertilisers should be recorded annually and interpreted over time in relation to the yield of the sugarcane crop.</li> <li>• Volumes of all agrochemicals (herbicides and pesticides) used, should be recorded.</li> <li>• A record of annual planting, harvesting and transport costs must be kept.</li> <li>• A record of infrastructure establishment and maintenance must be kept.</li> <li>• Record net irrigation water consumed annually.</li> <li>• Record net rainfall received annually</li> <li>• Record net electricity used (in kWh) for all sugarcane production practices.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net diesel used for all sugarcane on-farm production operations is recorded</li> <li>• Net diesel used for sugarcane transport to the mill is recorded</li> <li>• Records of sampling (done once every four years) for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil pH</li> <li>- Acid saturation</li> <li>- Salinity (where this is an issue)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record diesel usage for all sugarcane on-farm production operations.</li> <li>• Record diesel used for sugarcane transport to the mill.</li> <li>• Record sampling (done once every four years) for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil pH</li> <li>- Acid saturation</li> <li>- Salinity (where this is an issue)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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