

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR SUGARCANE IN THE BURDEKIN DISTRICT

Ameliorants

Table 1 – Lime guidelines based on exchangeable soil calcium (Ca)

Soil calcium (meq/100g)	Lime application (tonnes/ha)
< 0.2	4
0.2 – 0.4	3.5
0.4 – 0.6	3
0.6 – 0.8	2.5
0.8 – 1.2	2
1.2 – 1.6	1.5
1.6 – 2.0	1
> 2.0	0

Table 2 – Magnesium (Mg) guidelines based on exchangeable Mg

Soil Mg (amm-acet) meq/100g	< 0.05	0.06 – 0.10	0.11 – 0.15	0.16 – 0.20	0.21 – 0.25	> 0.25
Mg rate (kg/ha)	150	125	100	75	50	0

Table 3 – Gypsum guidelines for sodic soils

ESP (%)	Gypsum rate (tonnes/ha)
< 5	0
5 - 10	5
10 - 15	7.5
> 15	10

Table 4 – Silicate guidelines based on reserves and available soil silicon (Si)

	Si (BSES/sulphuric acid)		Si (CaCl)	Suggested application rate
Si (mg/kg)	< 70	and	< 10	Mud/ash at 200 wet t/ha

Table 5 – Modifications to ameliorant application rates where mill by-products have been applied

Product	Application rate	Reduce the next lime application by:	Magnesium (Mg)
Mill ash	200 wet tonnes/ha	2.5 t/ha	Sufficient Mg for one crop cycle
Mill mud	200 wet tonnes/ha	2.5 t/ha	Sufficient Mg for one crop cycle
Mud/ash mixture	200 wet tonnes/ha	2.5 t/ha	Sufficient Mg for one crop cycle

Nitrogen (N)

Table 6 – Nitrogen (N) fertiliser guidelines

District	Yield Potential	Crop	Organic C (%) range, N mineralisation index and N application rate (kg/ha)						
			< 0.40	0.41 – 0.80	0.81 – 1.20	1.21 – 1.60	1.61 – 2.00	2.01 – 2.40	> 2.40
			VL	L	ML	M	MH	H	VH
150 tc/ha		Plant after bare fallow	150	140	130	120	110	100	90
		Replant and ratoon	190	180	170	160	150	140	130
180 tc/ha		Plant after bare fallow	180	170	160	150	140	130	120
		Replant and ratoon	220	210	200	190	180	170	160

Table 7 – Calculation of Nitrogen (N) rate discount following a legume crop

Legume crop	N%	Crop dry mass (t/ha)	N discount if cover crop (kg/ha)	N discount if grain harvested (kg/ha)
Soybean	3.5	8	360	120
		6	270	90
		4	180	60
		2	90	30
Peanut	3.0	8	N/A	125
		6		100
		4		65
		2		25
Cowpea	2.8	8	290	100
		6	220	75
		4	145	50
		2	70	25
Lablab	2.3	8	240	80
		6	180	60
		4	120	40
		2	60	20

Table 8 – Modifications to nitrogen (N) rate where mill by-products have been applied

Product	Application rate	To be subtracted from the appropriate N application rate		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Mill ash	200 wet tonnes/ha	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mill mud	200 wet tonnes/ha	100 kg N/ha	50 kg N/ha	25 kg N/ha
Mud/ash mixture	200 wet tonnes/ha	60 kg N/ha	30 kg N/ha	15 kg N/ha

Note: Modifications to N rate are recommended where blocks of cane are irrigated with ground and tail water which may contain substantial amounts of nitrate. The N application needs to be reduced to take this source of N into account.

Notes for determining appropriate N application rate

- Determine baseline N rate from Table 6 by firstly selecting appropriate DYP, then use the Organic C (%) to determine N mineralisation index and N requirement for crop.
- Calculate N rate discount for sugarcane crops that follow a legume crop, using Table 7.
- If mill by-products were applied prior to planting, use Table 8 to determine N rate discount for the N contribution from mill mud and mud/ash mixture.

Examples:

- The Organic C value is 0.8%, the N mineralisation index is low (L), a crop of soybeans was grown with an estimated 6 t/ha dry mass that was harvested for grain. The calculation for the N requirement for a plant crop using the **replant** rate to establish baseline N: $210 - 90 = 120$ kg N/ha
- The Organic C value is 0.8%, the N mineralisation index is low (L) and a mud/ash mixture was applied to the fallow block at 200 wet tonnes/ha. **N requirement for year 1:** $170 - 60 = 80$ kg N/ha, **N requirement for year 2:** $210 - 30 = 180$ kg N/ha and **N requirement for year 3:** $210 - 15 = 195$ kg N/ha

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Phosphorus (P)												
Table 9 – Phosphorus (P) fertiliser guidelines												
PBI	P sorption class	Crop	BSES P (mg/kg) range and P application rate kg/ha									
			< 5	5 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 – 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 120	> 120	
> 420	Very high	Plant and replant	80	50	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	0
		Ratoon	40	40	30	25	20	20	20	20	20	0
281 - 420	High	Plant and replant	80	50	40	30	20	20	20	0	0	0
		Ratoon	40	40	30	25	20	10	0	0	0	0
140 - 280	Moderate	Plant and replant	60	40	30	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
		Ratoon	30	30	20	20	15	5	0	0	0	0
< 140	Low	Plant and replant	40	30	30	20	20	20	0	0	0	0
		Ratoon	20	20	15	10	10	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Modifications to phosphorus (P) application rate where mill by-products have been applied		
Product	Application rate	P contribution
Mill ash	200 wet tonnes/ha	Sufficient P for a plant crop and one ratoon
Mill mud	200 wet tonnes/ha	Sufficient P for two crop cycles
Mud/ash mixture	200 wet tonnes/ha	Sufficient P for two crop cycles

Potassium (K)								
Table 11 – Potassium (K) fertiliser guidelines								
Nitric K (meq/100g)	Texture	Crop	Exchangeable K (meq/100g)					
			< 0.20	0.20 – 0.25	0.26 – 0.30	0.31 – 0.35	0.36 – 0.40	> 0.41
< 0.70	Sand	Plant, replant and ratoon	100	80	50	50	0	0
	Loam	Plant, replant and ratoon	120	100	80	50	0	0
	Clay	Plant, replant and ratoon	120	120	100	80	50	0
> 0.70	Sand	Plant, replant and ratoon	80	50	0	0	0	0
	Loam	Plant, replant and ratoon	100	80	50	0	0	0
	Clay	Plant, replant and ratoon	100	100	80	50	0	0

Table 12 – Modifications to potassium (K) application rate where mill by-products have been applied				
Product	Application rate	To be subtracted from the appropriate K application rate		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Mill ash	200 wet tonnes/ha	120kg K/ha	120kg K/ha	120kg K/ha
Mill mud	200 wet tonnes/ha	50 kg K/ha	0	0
Mud/ash mixture	200 wet tonnes/ha	120kg K/ha	120kg K/ha	0

Note: Modifications to K rate are recommended where blocks of cane are irrigated with ground water which may contain substantial amounts of potassium. The K application needs to be reduced to take this source of K into account.

Sulphur (S)				
Table 13 – Sulphur fertiliser guidelines (kg/ha) for plant and ratoon crops				
Sulphate S (mg/kg)	N mineralisation index		N mineralisation index	
	VL - L	ML - M	MH - VH	
< 5	25	20	15	
5 – 10	15	10	5	
11 – 15	10	5	0	
> 15	0	0	0	

Table 14 – Modifications to sulphur (S) application rate where mill by-products have been applied				
Product	Application rate	To be subtracted from the appropriate S application rate		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Mill ash	200 wet tonnes/ha	0	0	0
Mill mud	200 wet tonnes/ha	15kg S/ha	15kg S/ha	15kg S/ha
Mud/ash mixture	200 wet tonnes/ha	15kg S/ha	15kg S/ha	0

Note: Modifications to S rate are recommended where blocks of cane are irrigated with ground water which may contain substantial amounts of sulphate. The S application needs to be reduced to take this source of S into account.

Micronutrients	
Table 15 – Copper (Cu) fertiliser guidelines	Table 16 – Zinc (Zn) fertiliser guidelines
Copper (DTPA)	Zinc (HCL)
< 0.2 mg Cu/kg	< 0.6 mg Zn/kg
Application rate	Application rate
10 kg Cu/ha once per crop cycle	10 kg Zn/ha once per crop cycle
	Zinc (DTPA)
	< 0.3 mg Zn/kg
	Application rate
	10 kg Zn/ha once per crop cycle

When interpreting soil test values for zinc, soil pH is used to determine the appropriate laboratory test to use.

- If soil pH < 6.5 use Zinc (HCL) guideline.
- If soil pH > 6.5 use Zinc (DTPA) guideline.

These guidelines are a summary of the tables that are included in the SIX EASY STEPS Nutrient Management workshop manual. SIX EASY STEPS development team: Bernard Schroeder, John Panitz, Barry Salter, Danielle Skocaj, and Gavin Rodman (2018).