

# NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR SUGARCANE IN THE PROSERPINE DISTRICT

## Ameliorants

CEC (meq/100g)	Lime application (tonnes/ha)
< 2.0	1.25
2.0 – 4.0	2.5
4.0 – 8.0	4
> 8.0	5

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

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

ESP (%)	Gypsum rate (tonnes/ha)
< 5	0
5 - 10	2
10 - 15	4
> 15	6

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

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)

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
130 tc/ha	Plant after bare fallow	150	140	130	120	110	100	90
	Replant and ratoon	170	160	150	140	130	120	110

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

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

### Notes for determining appropriate N application rate

- Determine baseline N rate from Table 7 by using the Organic C (%) value to determine N mineralisation index and N requirement for crop.
- Calculate N rate discount for sugarcane crops that follow a legume crop, using Table 8.
- If mill by-products were applied prior to planting, use Table 9 to determine N rate discount for the N contribution from mill mud and mud/ash mixture.

#### Example 1.

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 rate:  $160 - 90 = 70 \text{ kg N/ha}$

#### Example 2.

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:  $140 - 60 = 80 \text{ kg N/ha}$   
 N requirement for year 2:  $160 - 30 = 130 \text{ kg N/ha}$   
 N requirement for year 3:  $160 - 15 = 145 \text{ kg N/ha}$

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Phosphorus (P)											
Table 10 – 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	0
		Ratoon	40	40	30	25	20	20	20	20	0
281 - 420	High	Plant and replant	80	50	40	30	20	20	20	0	0
		Ratoon	40	40	30	25	20	10	0	0	0
140 - 280	Moderate	Plant and replant	60	40	30	20	20	20	0	0	0
		Ratoon	30	30	20	20	15	5	0	0	0
< 140	Low	Plant and replant	40	30	30	20	20	20	0	0	0
		Ratoon	20	20	15	10	10	0	0	0	0

Table 11 – 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 12 – 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 – 0.45	> 0.45	
< 0.70	Sand	Plant	100	80	50	50	0	0	0	
		Replant and ratoon	120	120	100	80	50	0	0	
	Loam	Plant	120	100	80	50	0	0	0	
		Replant and ratoon	120	120	100	100	80	50	0	
	Clay	Plant	120	120	100	80	50	0	0	
		Replant and ratoon	120	120	100	100	100	80	0	
> 0.70	Sand	Plant	80	50	0	0	0	0	0	
		Replant and ratoon	100	100	80	50	0	0	0	
	Loam	Plant	100	80	50	0	0	0	0	
		Replant and ratoon	100	100	100	80	50	0	0	
	Clay	Plant	100	100	80	50	0	0	0	
		Replant and ratoon	100	100	100	80	50	0	0	

Table 13 – 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

Sulphur (S)			
Table 14 – Sulphur fertiliser guidelines (kg/ha) for plant and ratoon crops			
Sulphate S (mg/kg)	N mineralisation index	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 15 – 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

Micronutrients			
Table 16 – Copper (Cu) fertiliser guidelines		Table 17 – Zinc (Zn) fertiliser guidelines	
Copper (DTPA)	Application rate	Zinc (HCL)	Application rate
< 0.2 mg Cu/kg	10 kg Cu/ha once per crop cycle	< 0.6 mg Zn/kg	10 kg Zn/ha once per crop cycle
		Zinc (DTPA)	Application rate
		< 0.3 mg Zn/kg	10 kg Zn/ha once per crop cycle

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).