

**Table 4. Effect of seed cane quality on juice sucrose, cane and sugar yields of commercial crop.**

Nutrient Level	Juice Sucrose %			Cane Yield (t/ha)			Sugar yield (t/ha)		
	1998-1999	1999-2000	Mean	1998-1999	1999-2000	Mean	1998-1999	1999-2000	Mean
75% RDN	20.06	19.43	19.75	78.57	99.50	88.04	11.37	14.37	12.87
100% RDN	20.40	19.78	20.09	82.49	98.78	90.64	11.94	14.13	13.04
125% RDN	20.12	19.58	19.85	79.91	101.10	90.51	11.56	14.20	12.88
75% RDN + 25kg K <sub>2</sub> O/ha at 90DAP	20.08	19.95	20.02	79.93	101.80	90.87	11.61	14.50	13.06
100% RDN + 25kg K <sub>2</sub> O/ha at 90DAP	20.11	20.26	20.19	82.79	102.60	92.70	12.00	14.50	13.25
125% RDN +25kg K <sub>2</sub> O/ha	20.15	19.61	19.88	81.91	102.0	91.96	11.87	14.40	13.14
S.Em ±	0.81	0.30		3.01	1.5		0.21		
CD at 5%	NS	NS		NS	NS		NS		
<b>Time of nitrogen application</b>									
Two splits at 45 to 90DAP	20.04	19.92	19.98	80.83	98.5	89.67	11.78	13.97	12.88
Three splits at 45,90 & 120 DAP	20.15	19.49	19.82	81.29	100.7	91.00	11.78	14.41	13.10
Four splits at 45,90, & 135 DAP	20.12	19.90	20.01	80.60	103.7	92.15	11.69	14.90	13.30
S.Em ±	0.06	0.24		2.14	2.6		0.18		
CD at 5%	NS	NS		NS	NS		NS		
<b>Interaction (N x T)</b>									
S.Em ±	0.14	0.61		5.22	2.9		0.29		
CD at 5%	NS	NS		NS	NS		NS		

tillering ability of the commercial crop. Similarly, the length of millable canes, number of millable canes at harvest and cane yields realized from the commercial crop were unaffected and all the treatments registered similar cane yields.

Sucrose content of commercial crop recorded at harvest was also unaltered with quality of seed cane. It ranged from 20.04 to 20.40 % in 1998, 19.43 to 20.26% in 1999 and 19.75 to 20.19 when averaged over two years. The estimated sugar yield realized from commercial crop also did not vary significantly due to quality of seed cane (Table 3). In studies carried out at Anakapalle also, the cane yields and juice quality of main crop do not seem to have been influenced with the levels of fertilizers given to the short crops which were used as seed material for raising main crop with recommended nitrogen (Anonymous, 1988). The experimental results revealed that nitrogen application at 100% recommended dose in two equal splits at 45 and 90 DAP was more advantageous for realizing higher seed cane yield. Late application of nitrogen up to 135 DAP though improved seed cane quality by registering higher

glucose, it had no beneficial effect on growth, yield and quality of succeeding commercial crop.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are highly grateful to Associate Director of Research, RARS, Anakapalle, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University for providing facilities and extending co-operation during the period of experimentation.

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*Received March 20, 2006; Accepted April 5, 2006*

#### Erratum

Please consider the author sequence in the article "Leaf Nitrogen-Sodium Ratio in sugarcane Clones and its Associations with other Parameters at Grand Growth Period" Published in Sugar Tech Vol. 7 (4): 2005 : 141-144 as S. Thangavelu, K. Chiranjivi Rao, P. Rakiyappan and K. Chiranjivi Rao instead of P. Rakiyappam, S. Thangavelu and K. Chiranjivi Rao