

Institute Announces New Book: *Sugarcane Nutrition*

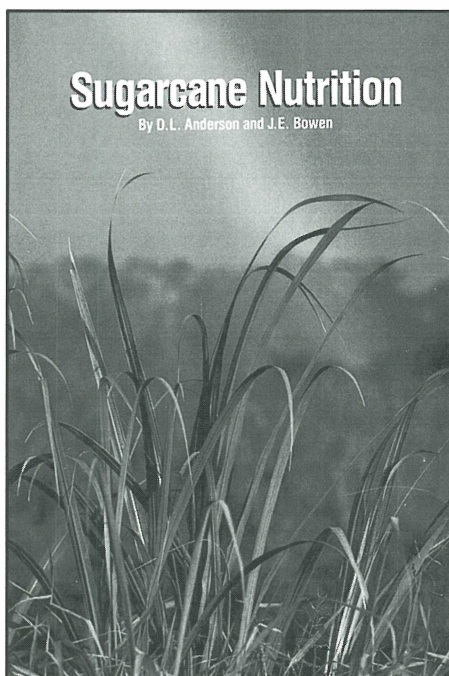
A NEW BOOK titled *Sugarcane Nutrition* is now available from the Potash & Phosphate Institute (PPI). The publication features more than 40 pages of information with 44 color photographs illustrating specific malnutrition conditions in sugarcane.

Sugarcane Nutrition was authored by Dr. David L. Anderson, Sugarcane Nutritionist at University of Florida, Everglades Research and Education Center, and by Dr. John E. Bowen, Plant Physiologist, University of Hawaii, Honolulu. The book was published jointly by PPI, the Potash & Phosphate Institute of Canada (PPIC), and the Foundation for Agronomic Research (FAR).

"*Sugarcane Nutrition* is international in scope and should appeal to sugarcane growers, research scientists, Extension specialists, consultants and others interested in nutritional deficiencies and toxicities affecting sugarcane plants," said Dr. David W. Dibb, PPI President.

The text includes descriptions of the metabolic functions of important nutrients, leaf nutrient concentrations, listing of fertilizer sources, and comments on management considerations.

Printed on special synthetic paper resistant to moisture, the book is durable and easy to use.



Sugarcane Nutrition is priced at \$15.00 per copy (plus shipping). Discounts are available on quantities.

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Bahiagrass . . . from page 23

bahiagrass fertilized with ammonium nitrate contained about 0.1 percent S, which indicates S deficiency. Ideally, bahiagrass should contain between 0.2 to 0.5 percent S.

Soil pH. Application of both ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate resulted in a decrease in soil pH 3 years after application. Predictably, ammonium sulphate resulted in a greater decrease in soil pH than ammonium nitrate (pH 4.8 versus 5.2 at the highest N rate). However, the results of a 3-year liming study on bahiagrass show no significant differences

in dry matter production with soil pH values within the pH range observed in this study (4.8 to 5.7).

Summary

Based on the results of this 3-year study and other research conducted in Florida, S application increases both yield and quality of bahiagrass pasture. Bahiagrass tissue should be tested for S to determine fertilization needs, with a level below 0.20 percent of the tissue dry matter indicating a S deficiency. Where S is limiting, forage yield and quality may be improved by using S-containing fertilizers. ■