GROWTH, CANE YIELD AND SUGAR CONTENT OF SIX GENOTYPES OF SUGARCANE IN A FOREST ZONE OF SOUTHEASTERN NIGERIA.

D. A. Okpara and P. I. Okocha
College of Crop and Soil Sciences
Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike

ABSTRACT

The growth and yield of six sugarcane genotypes were studied in field plots between 1999 and 2001, at Umudike, in the humid forest zone of southeastern Nigeria. Treatments comprised five improved sugarcane genotypes (NCS 001, NCS 003, NCS 004, NCS 005 and C062175) and one local variety (Umudike Local) arranged in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Cultivar NCS 003 gave significantly the highest stalk lengths and cane yields in both the plant-cane and ratoon crops. The genotype NCS 005, on the other hand, gave the highest cane yield in the plant-cane but not in the ratoon crop, while C062175 gave the least yield in the plant-cane but had one of the highest yields in the ratoon crop. Sugar concentration (Brix %) was highest in Umudike Local in the plant-cane crop.

Key words: Sugarcane, genotypes, growth cane yield sugar content.