



Information Sheet

2006

13. VARIETIES

13.19 **Variety N32**

INTRODUCTION

N32 is recommended for irrigated areas. It is a fairly stable variety that performs well on low and high potential soils. N32 is a high sucrose variety with sucrose content better than N14 but similar to N19. While RV yields are best late in the season, its mosaic susceptibility prevents it from being recommended for harvest at this time of year.

Origin: SASRI, South Africa

Year of release: 1998

Variety Code: 86F0915

Parentage: N12 x MP

CANE QUALITY & YIELD

Tons RV: Early season (103%N14, 100%N19), Mid season (103%N14, 112%N19), Late season (109%N14, 118%N19).

Cane yield: Moderate (lower than N14 and NCo376, but higher than N19)

RV content: High (110%N14, 101%N19, 112%NCo376)

Fibre content: Moderate (97%N14, 96%N19, 93%NCo376)

Purity: Moderate

Fibre:sucrose ratio: Low

Non-sucrose:sucrose ratio: Low

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Germination (speed and reliability): Moderate speed but reliable

Stalk population (at harvest): High: 129 000/ha

Stalk mass (at harvest): Medium

Stalk height (at harvest): Average

Stalk elongation: Moderately rapid

Canopy formation: Rapid canopy formation. Fairly dense canopy

Flowering: Moderate

Lodging: Erect

Ratooning ability (speed and reliability): Rapid and reliable

REACTION TO DISEASES & PESTS

Smut: Intermediate

Mosaic: Susceptible

RSD: Susceptible

Rust: Intermediate

Leaf scald: Resistant

Red rot: Intermediate

Nematodes: Intermediate

Eldana: Intermediate-resistant

REACTION TO WATER STRESS

Growth during severe water stress: Poor

Recovery after water stress: Moderate

Ratooning after drought: Moderate

Poorly drained soils: Unknown

Salinity tolerance: Moderately tolerant



Irrigated

NUTRITION

Nitrogen use efficiency: Moderate to high

RIPENER RECOMMENDATIONS

Fusilade Forte: Ground rigs (250 ml/ha), Aerial (275 ml/ha): Yes

Ethephon (1.5 l/ha): Yes

Gallant Super: No data

Tandem (Ethephon + Fusilade Forte): No data

HARVESTING

Best months: May - Oct

BEST FEATURES

Yields of N32 are consistent over sites and seasons indicating that it is a stable variety. It has a high population of thin stalks and an erect growth habit which results in good payloads. N32 yields well on low and high potential soils. It yields well on heavy soils (Mhlume) and very sandy soils (Tonga). A high N use efficiency indicates that a lower rate of N fertiliser can be applied to this variety.

LIMITING FEATURES

Do not carry over on the Coast or in areas where there is water stress and eldana is a problem. Can get mosaic if planted near large grass areas, especially in summer. Because of the mosaic risk, avoid planting and harvesting in the late season. Tolerant to sugarcane yellow leaf virus although widespread infection has been recorded.



Identification Guide

HABIT AND GENERAL APPEARANCE

An erect variety that has a high population of thin stalks and a dense canopy of fairly thin leaves.

LEAF

Blade: medium to narrow width; erect. The canopy is fairly dense.

Sheath: light green with a lot of wax bloom and purple patches; more purple towards the base. No hairs present. Trash is fairly easy to remove.

Collar: medium; light green; sometimes purple. Often with a protruding fold or ridge present.

Auricle: medium to small; present on one side only.

STALK**Internode**

Thin, slightly staggered. Is cylindrical, but often bulges slightly towards the lower end. Light yellow-green, with a fair amount of wax bloom. Becomes greener on exposure. Corky markings present. Dark, sooty patches are fairly common, as are cracks.

Wax band: medium; fairly distinct.

Bud Furrow: absent

Node

Growth ring: medium to broad in width; greenish-yellow, turning to yellow when older.

Root band: light yellow; medium to broad.

Sheath scar: neat.

Bud: generally arises above the sheath scar. Slightly longer than broad. Young buds have a purple tinge on the lower half.

Flange: arises at or above the middle of the bud; narrow and usually reaches the growth ring.