AGROSTEMIN

# THE INFLUENCE AND EFFECTS OF AGROSTEMIN®
# APPLICATION ON SUGARCANE
## *( Saccharum officinarum L. )*

– demonstration experiment on plantations of "Colonial"*–

* alcoholic beverages manufacturer

## THE TRIALS WITH SUGARCANE
## – R e p o r t –

The experiments were conducted on "Colonial" alcoholic beverages manufacturer plantations in the city Aquiraz – CE Brazil. As an demonstration plot was selected field which was intended and otherwise to start planting sugar cane on it.

The usual process of planting sugar cane on a plantation firstly start off by plowing the field, meaning, in the "open" furrow with prepared planting material ("seed pieces" or "setts") on the bottom, add 300 kg / ha of fertilizer and furrow "closed" ("earth" planting material ) after. Per two setts are placed side by side along furrow. Planting was completed when on the surface throw about another 300 kg of fertilizer per hectare.

The experiment consisted of the following combinations of fertilizers and **AGROSTEMIN®:**

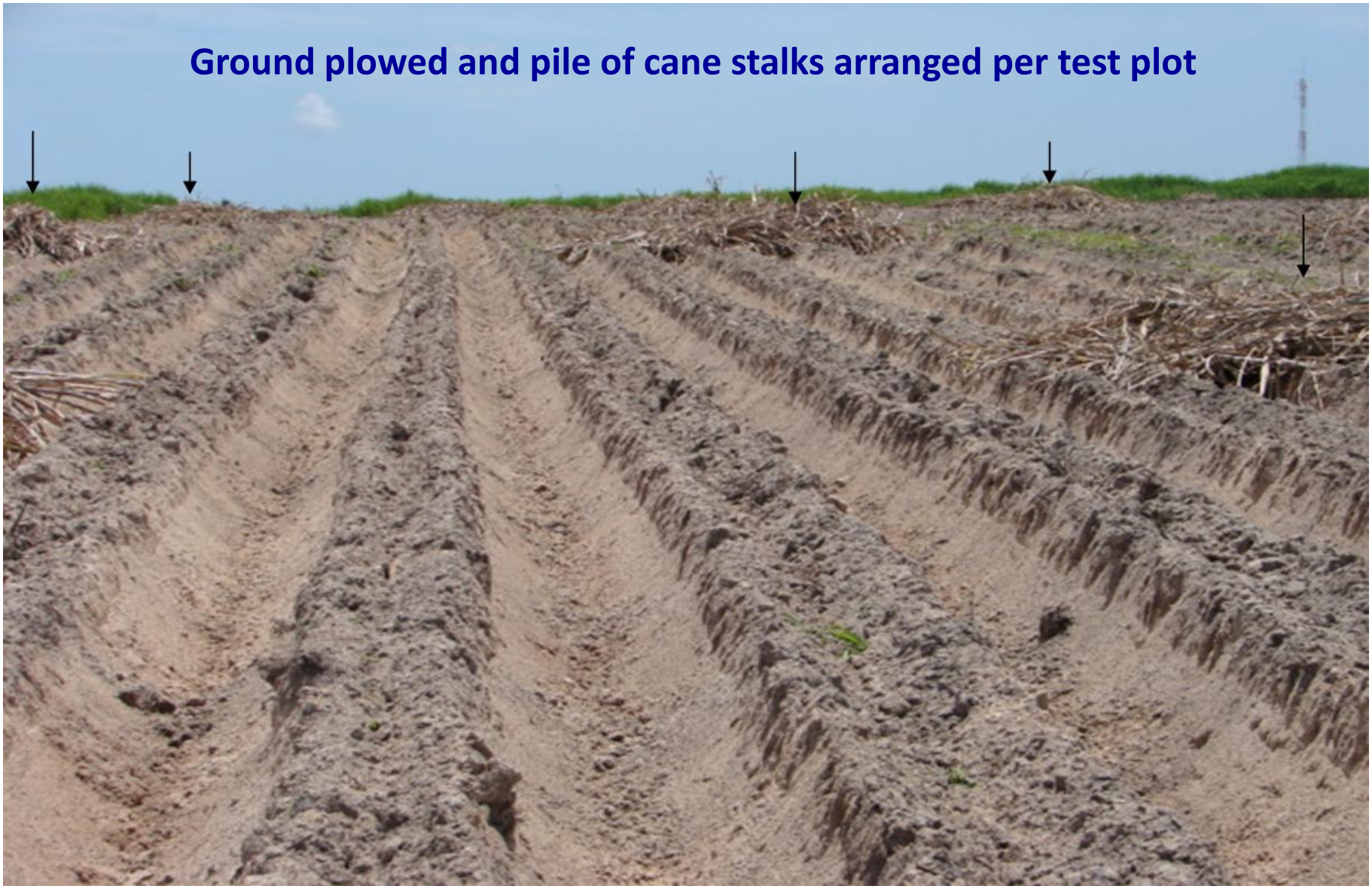
1 – Usual cultivation of the soil with the addition of the entire amount (300 kg + 300 kg) of fertilizer, without adding **AGROSTEMIN®**;

2 –Usual cultivation of the soil with the addition of the entire amount (300 kg + 300 kg) of fertilizer, with the addition of **AGROSTEMIN®**;

3 – The cultivation of the soil by adding half of the norm amount of fertilizer (300 kg) during the planting, only in "open" furrows and with the addition of **AGROSTEMIN®**;

4 – The cultivation of the soil without adding fertilizers and adding **AGROSTEMIN®**.

## Ground plowed and pile of cane stalks arranged per test plot



# PREPARE THE STEMS FOR PLANTING

Preparation of the solution of
3 g AGROSTEMIN® per 100 liters of water for soaking
the stem cuttings during 20 minutes


Preparation of the AGROSTEMIN® solution and
soaking the stem cuttings ("setts")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BRASILIT

## Laying the treated "setts" in a furrow

## Setts placed in the furrow

During the sprouting it could not be identified significant differences between the variants of the experiment but it seemed that where was used AGROSTEMIN® development has been a little better, but it was not possible to measure and differences.

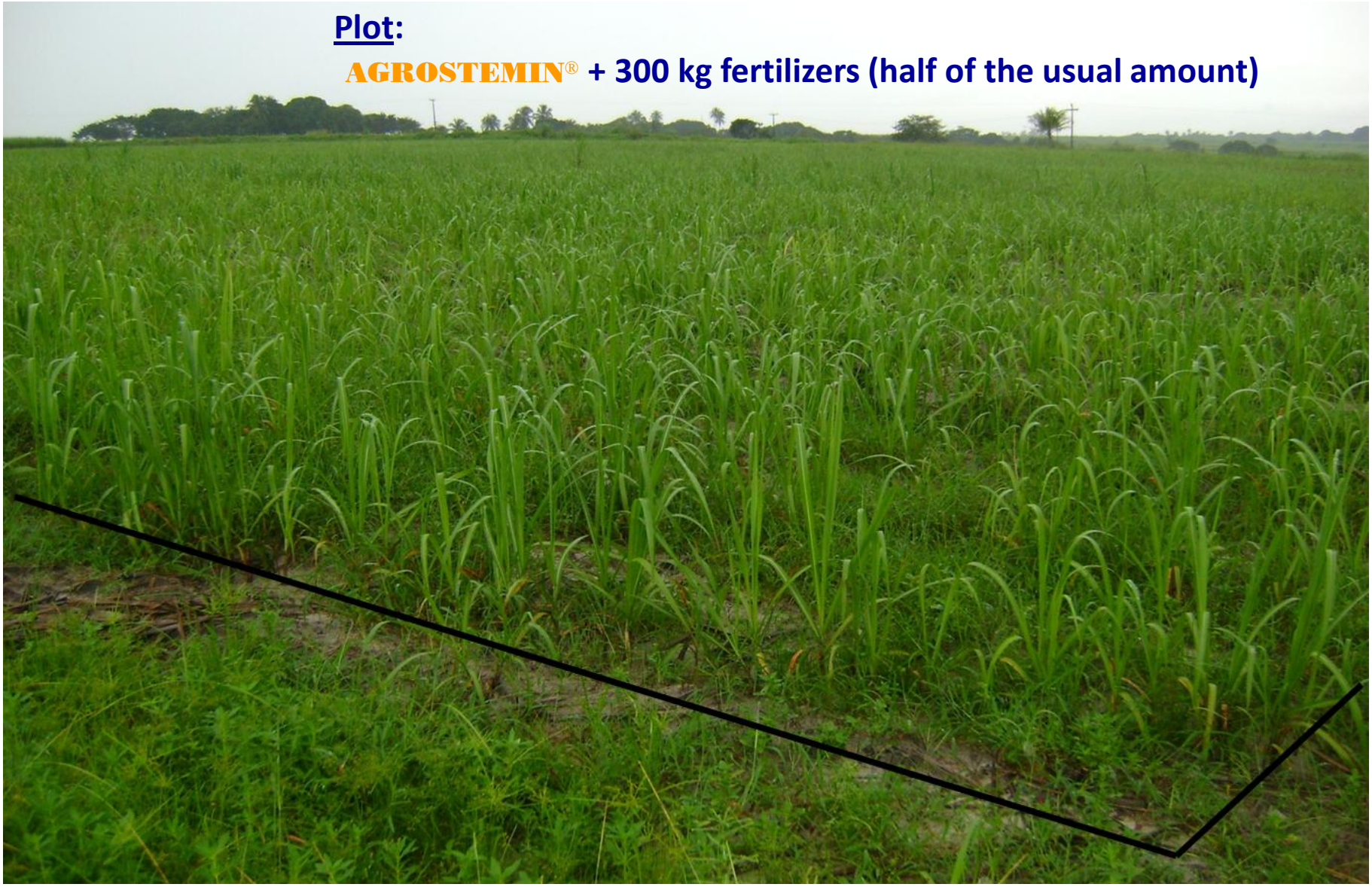
Also, the AGROSTEMIN® solution was applied in the field with already developed sugar cane plants. Unfortunately, the parcel allotted by the Colonial technical staff, due to too much rain in that year, it should be noted that the atypical, was the whole flooded so that no results could not be analyzed because all stem yellowed and follow-up was pointless.

The following are photos which show the preliminary results, indicative enough to be satisfying, in order to identify the difference arising from the application of AGROSTEMIN® on the plantation.

## Plot treated with AGROSTEMIN®
## (without fertilizing)

**Plot:**

AGROSTEMIN® + 300 kg fertilizers (half of the usual amount)



**Plot:**

AGROSTEMIN® + 600 kg fertilizers (half of the usual amount)

Plot where it was applied only AGROSTEMIN®


with AGROSTEMIN®
without AGROSTEMIN®


with AGROSTEMIN®
without AGROSTEMIN®

# S U M M E R Y

Noticeable impact by AGROSTEMIN® on sugarcane in the photographs, confirming preliminary results indicate that the application of this product can reduce the normal amount of fertilizer otherwise is normally used on the plantation per unit area.

More specific results can be expected that after harvesting and processing of sugar cane.

We believe that the answers regarding the application of AGROSTEMIN® to be very promising.

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