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| **refs itemname** | Book |
| **Bibliography** | Hartemink, Alfred E. (2003) Case study 1: sugarcane plantation, Papua New Guinea, Soil Fertility Decline in the Tropics, with Case Studies on Plantations, 264-288, CABI Publishing, Wallingford, United Kingdom, URL: http://www.alfredhartemink.nl/PDF/2003%20-%20Soil%20fertility%20decline%20book%20Hartemink.pdf |
| **Associated conference** |  |
| **Abstract / Content summary** | In the late 1970s a sugarcane plantation [Ramu] was established in Papua New Guinea, where sugarcane is indigenous. The plantation is owned by the Government of Papua New Guinea and managed by a British plantation company. The sugarcane is not irrigated and as the availability of manual labour is limited, the plantation was designed for relatively high rates of mechanization. In 1996 and 1997, studies were conducted to investigate whether soil chemical and physical properties had changed due to the cultivation of sugarcane. This case study focuses on the changes in soil chemical properties and the information is partly derived from earlier publications. The data presented in these publications have been re-evaluated and updated where appropriate. As was done in the previous sections, the soil data are presented based on their mode of collection: Type I data, Type II data and a nutrient balance. [From case study introduction] |
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