繊維の生産性が高いサトウキビ新品種 「DOA Khon Kaen 4 (KK4)」

生産

品目:サトウキビ

バイオマス活用

調達

概要

普及品種と同程度の砂糖を生産しつつ、高い繊維生産が可能であるサトウキビ新品種を開発した。 この品種の利用により、繊維を利用したバイオエネルギー等の増産が期待できる。

背景·効果·留意点

サトウキビ産業では、砂糖生産とともに、繊維を利用した発電等が増加している。繊維の利用拡 大に向け、タイにおいて製糖用サトウキビとサトウキビ野生種(Saccharum spontaneum)との種 間交配を利用して「DOA Khon Kaen 4 (KK4)」を育成した(タイ農業局新品種番号0317/2558、品 種登録名「TPJ04-768」)。同品種は、普及品種「KK3」と比べて、可製糖率(砂糖含有率)は低いが 繊維分は高く(表1)、原料茎収量が多い(図1、2)。そのため、砂糖収量は同程度であるが、繊維収 量が約1.5程度多く(図2)、発電等の原料の増産が可能である。厳しい乾季を持つ東北タイでも株 出し栽培での収量減が少ないが(図1、2)、茎が細く茎数が多いため(表1)、機械収穫が適する。

同様の品種開発は、製糖産業の繊維利用促進を目指す他のアジア地域でも適用できる。

表1「KK4」の諸形質(図2の株出し栽培の収穫時)

品種名	原料茎数 (本/ha)	茎径 (cm)	可製糖率 (%)	繊維分 (%)
KK3	42468	2.84	14.0	11.3
KK4	51282	2.22	12.7	15.0

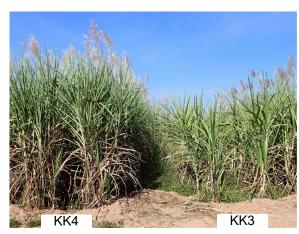


図1 東北タイのコサムピサイにおける株出し2回 目の収穫時写真。左:「KK4」、右:普及品種「KK3」。 (2014年12月撮影)



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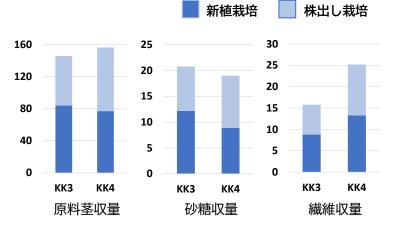


図2 東北タイのコンケンにおける「KK4」の新植と株出し 栽培における単位面積当たりの収量(t/ha)

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DOA Khon Kaen 4 (KK4): A new sugarcane cultivar with high fiber (bagasse) productivity

Production

Implementation

Item: Sugarcane

Biomass utilization

Procurement

Implementation

Outline

A new sugarcane cultivar with high fiber production and the same amount of sugar production as conventional cultivars was developed in Thailand. The use of this cultivar is expected to increase the production of bioenergy and other products using fiber.

Background/effect/note

In the sugarcane industry, electricity generation using fiber is increasing along with sugar production. To expand the utilization of fiber, DOA Khon Kaen 4 (KK4) was developed in Thailand using an interspecific crossing between sugarcane and its wild species (*Saccharum spontaneum*) (registered as TPJ04-768, new cultivar number 0317/2558, Department of Agriculture, Thailand). The sugar yield of this cultivar was comparable to that of the conventional cultivar KK3 although the sugar content was slightly lower. Moreover, the production of fiber (bagasse*) in this cultivar is approximately 1.5 times higher than that in KK3 in Northeast Thailand (Figs. 1 and 2). Thus, KK4 is a suitable raw material for biofuel and other biomass applications. KK4 is more suitable than KK3 for multiple ratoon cultivation based on its decreased yield reductions in ratoon cropping. Machine harvesting may be required due to the thin and large number of stalks of the cultivar (Table 1). Breeding of similar cultivars can be applied to other Asian countries to promote fiber utilization in the sugar industry.

* Bagasse is the fibrous material that remains after crushing sugarcane stalks to extract the juice. This material is used as a raw material for electricity production.

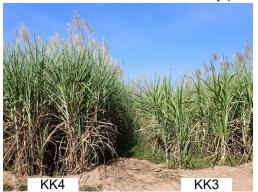


Fig. 1. The growth at second ratooning in Kosum Phisai of Northeast Thailand (December 2014), Left: KK4, Right: KK3

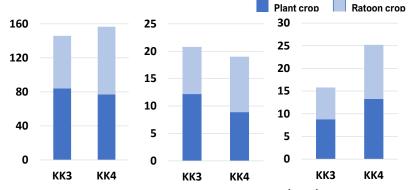


Fig. 2. Yield of KK4 at plant and ratoon crop (t/ha) in Khon Kaen of Northeast Thailand

Left: Cane yield, Middle: Sugar yield, Right: Fiber yield

Table 1. Characteristics of the yield components of KK4 (at harvesting of ratoon crop of Fig. 2)

Variety	Stalk no. (no. /ha)	Diameter (cm)	CCS (%)	Fiber (%)
KK3	42468	2.84	14.0	11.3
KK4	51282	2.22	12.7	15.0



Technical details:

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