

Influence of Plant Population and NPSB Blended Fertilizer Rates on Yield Parameters and Yield of Maize (*Zea mays* L.) in Bako, Ethiopia

Fufa Anbessa Feyisa, Thomas Abraham* and Habtamu Ashagre

Department of Plant Sciences, College of Agriculture & Veterinary Sciences, Ambo University, Ethiopia, P.O. Box -19

Communication author: drthomasabraham7@gmail.com (ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3241-5038)

Paper No. 803

Received: 06-07-2019

Revised: 03-10-2019

Accepted: 28-11-2019

ABSTRACT

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is ranked number one in total production among food grains and is inevitable in achieving food security in Ethiopia. In spite of good agro-climatic conditions and soils, maize productivity is constrained by a number of problems; optimum plant population and nutrient management are the most critical among many others. Hence, this field experiment was carried out in split plot design distributing three levels of plant population 53,333 plants/ha, 66,666 plants/ha, and 76923 plants/ha in the main plots and five levels of NPSB fertilizer rates 0,100,150,200 and 250 kg/ha in sub-plots comparing with NP recommended rates in the research area. The two main effects, the plant population and NPSB rate did not change cob length, number of row cob⁻¹ and harvest index. The analysis of variance showed the interaction of plant population and NPSB rates influenced number of kernels cob⁻¹, thousand kernel weight, number of cobs per plot and above ground biomass. Highest number of cob plot⁻¹ was recorded from the plot with 66,666 plants ha⁻¹ and highest biological yield 28299 kg/ha was harvested from the plot with standard check. The highest grain yield was obtained from 150 kg/ha with the plant population of 66666 plants/ha (60 cm × 25 cm). From the research it was concluded that the yield of maize was significantly affected by fertilizer rates and plant population, the combination of 66,666 plant/ha and 150 kg/ha of NPSB fertilizer rate was found to be superior and economically viable for maize production in the study area and similar agro ecologies.

Highlights

- ① Highest plant population treatment of 76923 plants ha⁻¹ (65 cm × 20 cm) has produced the highest grain yield.
- ② Application of NPSB blended fertilizer significantly improved the grain yield and yield components of maize, highest grain yield of 9717 kg ha⁻¹ was recorded from the application of 150 kg/ha of NPSB fertilizer with N 92 kg ha⁻¹ in split application.
- ③ Optimum plant population of 66,666 plants ha⁻¹ (60 cm × 25 cm spacing) with optimum amount of 150kg NPSB fertilizer substantially enhanced yield and yield components of maize at Bako.

Keywords: Maize, Yield, Plant population, NPSB fertilizer rate

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the most important crop and ranks top spot in terms of total production among food grains and plays a critical role in achieving food security in Ethiopia. In spite of good agro-climatic conditions and soils, maize productivity is constrained by a number of problems; optimum plant population and nutrient

management are the most critical among many others.

Maize is the main staple food for millions of people in developing countries especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is an important source of protein and energy for mankind as well as animals and a source of raw material for the industry. It is a C4 plant with

a great photosynthetic efficiency and has capacity to produce more photosynthates with less water loss as compared to C3 plants.

The estimated average yields of maize for smallholder farmers in Ethiopia are about 3.2 tons ha⁻¹, which is much lower than the yield recorded under demonstration plots which was 5 to 6 tons ha⁻¹ CSA, (2017). Hence, the potential maize productivity in the country has not yet been fully exploited. Site-specific optimum fertilizer rates for maize in the country was not recommended in all regions and the awareness among farmers is less for optimum inorganic fertilizer due to knowledge gap. Lack of optimum plant population per hectare is also another factor for yield reduction in maize. Over population, under population and inadequate seed rate as per variety are important problems, which limit productivity potential in maize.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field experiment was conducted in 2018-19 main cropping season under rain fed conditions at Bako, Oromia National Regional State. Bako Agricultural Research Center is geographically located at 9° 06' N and 37° 09' E latitude and longitude respectively. The study area is about 260 km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city. Bako is in mid-altitudes about 1650 m a s⁻¹.

High yielding maize hybrid variety BH-546 adapted to the agro-ecology of the area, was used for the experiment. NPSB blended fertilizer which contains 18.9% Nitrogen, 37.75% P₂O₅, 6.95% Sulfur and 0.1% Boron was used in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cob length

There was no statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) difference in cob length in main and interaction effects among treatments of plant population and NPSB fertilizer levels (Table 1). Magnitude of cob length changed from 19.4 cm to 19 cm when the plant population increased from 53,333 to 66,666 and 76,923 plants ha⁻¹. Only numerical change (18.6 to 19.6 cm) was observed among treatments as the amount of fertilizer level increased from control. The result was in agreement with Raouf and Ali (2016) who reported that the amount of fertilizer increased the length of the cob also increased than the control.

Number of rows per cob

The statistical analysis showed that ($P < 0.05$) there was no significant difference among treatments due to different plant populations except that of magnitude. When the plant population increased from 53,333 plant/ha to 66,666 plants/ha and 76,923 plants/ha, the rows per cob reduced from 15.8 to 14.9 but the change was not significantly different (Table 1). Application of different levels of NPSB fertilizers did not change the number of rows per cob. Interaction of the plant population and NPSB fertilizer rate also did not change the number of rows per cob. This result was similar with result reported by Raouf and Ali (2016) that the application of additional fertilizer did not significantly change number of rows per cob. This may be due to the fact that rows per cob in maize are formed at the early growth stage of maize when there is not much competition among plants for nutrients for growth and development.

Table 1: Main effect of fertilizer rate and plant population on maize cob length, number of rows cob⁻¹ and harvest index

Treatment	Cob length (cm)	NROW	Harvest Index (%)
NPSB rates			
0	18.6	14.7	41.7
92/69 NP	18.6	15.5	37.92
100	19.44	15.04	39.9
150	19.6	15.09	37.7
200	18.9	14.82	37.6
250	19.4	15.16	38.64
CV	6.6	4.5	8.3
LSD	1.2	0.7	3.1
F-Prob	ns	ns	ns
Plant population			
53,333 (25cm*75cm)	19.4	15.82	39.37
66,666 (60cm*25)	18.9	14.96	39.27
76,923 (65cm*20cm)	19	14.91	38.08
CV	6.6	4.5	8.3
LSD	0.7	0.46	2.19
F-Prob	ns	ns	ns

NROW = Number of rows cob⁻¹

Harvest index (HI%)

Harvest index of the crop is a reflection of division of photosynthates between the seeds and the

vegetative plant part and improvement in harvest index emphasizes the importance of carbon allocation in grain production.

There was no significant difference among treatments of NPSB fertilizer levels and plant population on harvest index at $P < (0.05)$ level of significance. However, only numerical change was observed from both level of factors plant population and fertilizer levels (Table 1). Adamu *et al.* (2015) reported similar results in harvest index in maize research.

Number of cobs per plot

Regarding the number of cobs per plot, there was significant difference among treatments of plant population and level of NPSB rates. Interaction of plant population and fertilizer rates also significantly influenced the number of cobs plot⁻¹, highest cob number 118, followed by 115 and 113 cobs per plot were recorded from the interaction of 66,666 plants/ha with 250 kg/ha NPSB fertilizer rate, 66,666 plants/ha with 150 kg/ha NPSB fertilizer rate, and 66666 plant/ha with 100 kg/ha NPSB fertilizer rate, respectively. Lowest cob number 81 cobs per plot were recorded from the interaction of 53,333 p/ha and control (Table 2).

Table 2: Interaction effects of plant population and fertilizer rate on number of cob plant⁻¹

Fertilizer Rates (NPSB + N) kg ha ⁻¹	Plant population with intera and inter spacing			
	53,333 plants ha ⁻¹	66,666 plants ha ⁻¹	76,923 plants ha ⁻¹	Mean
0	81de	106.0abcd	85.0cde	88.1
92/69 NP	73.33e	99.3abcde	110.0abc	96.8
100	82.67de	113.0ab	102.7abcd	99.4
150	81.33de	115.3a	107.3abcd	101.3
200	87.0bcde	106.0abcd	104.0abcd	99.0
250	87.67bcde	118.0a	106.3abcd	104.0
Mean	82.2	109.6	102.6	98.1
CV (%)	8.2			
LSD (0.05)	13.51			
F-prob	*			

This result agreed with the results reported by Besufikad and Tesfaye (2018) who reported as interaction of optimum plant population and fertilizer rate improved the number of cobs harvested per plot. Onasanya *et al.* (2009) reported that optimum plant population may facilitate to

the plants to use the resources and the optimum fertilizer rate helps the plant to be nourished through its growth seasons.

Number of kernels per cob

Number of kernels per cob is the very prominent factor, which influences yield in the maize. There was no significant difference among treatments of plant population and levels of NPSB fertilizer rates in maize (Table 3).

Table 3: Interaction effects of plant population and fertilizer rates on number of kernels cob⁻¹

Fertilizer Rates (NPSB + N) kg ha ⁻¹	Plant population with intera and inter spacing			
	53,333 (75cm × 25cm)	66,666 (60cm × 25cm)	76,923 (65cm × 20cm)	Mean
0	642.8a	620.2ab	478.2b	580.4
92/69 NP	637.8ab	656.5a	629.9ab	641.4
100 + 73.1	611.7ab	593.1ab	595.5ab	600.1
150 + 63.65	634.2ab	574.3ab	666.4a	625
200 + 54.2	614.9ab	629.3ab	595.6ab	615.3
250 + 44.7	622.8ab	614.7ab	653.7a	630.4
Mean	627.4	614.7	603.2	
CV (%)	8.1			
LSD (0.05)	82.48			
F-prob	*			

However, there was significant difference in interaction effects of plant population and level of NPSB fertilizer rates. Highest kernel number of 666 kernels/cob was registered from the treatment with 76,923 plants per hectare and 150 kg/ha NPSB fertilizer rate followed by 656.5 kernels/cob from the treatment with 92 N and 69 P₂O₅ kg/ha. Lowest number of kernels per cob was recorded from the treatment of 76,923 plant/ha and zero fertilizer application. Lowest number of grain per cob was obtained from the highly dense plant population of 76,923 plant/h and zero fertilizer application. Reason behind this results may be the competition among plants for resources which lead to the smallest cobs and small cob can produce only limited grains. The plants that were provided with sufficient NPSB fertilizer has higher capability to utilize nutrients and facilitate to use other nutrients from the soil and produce bigger cobs that produces more number of grains per cob. Interaction of optimum NPSB fertilizer rate and plant population can increase

number of kernels per cob due to the fact that rows formed at early growth stages are developed to full kernels. Anbessa *et al.* (2018) reported similar results from his maize research in Assosa.

Grain yield

Plant population, fertilizer rates and their interactions significantly affected grain yield. Highest grain yield of 9,393 kg/ha was recorded from the plant population of 76,923 plant/ha followed by 8,830 kg/ha grain yield from a plant population of 66,666 plant/ha. The lowest grain yield of 8316 kg/ha was recorded from the farmer's practice, which is 53,333 plant/ha (Table 4). Increase of plant population over the farmers practice of 53,333 plants/ha to 66,666 plant/ha has increased yield advantage by 7% and when plant population increased to 76,923 plants/ha, the yield advantage over the farmers practice was 12%. This may happen due to fact that optimum plant population efficiently utilizes resource in the soil such as water, nutrient, sunlight and spaces and compete with the weed.

Highest grain yield of 9717 kg/ha was recorded from application of 150kg/ha of NPSB fertilizer with N 92 kg/ha in split application followed by 100 kg/ha which has produced a grain yield of 9448 kg/ha. The third highest grain yield of 9,385kg/ha was recorded from the treatment with 250 kg/ha. The lowest grain yield of 6144kg/ha was recorded from the control, which was without any fertilizer application (Table 4). These two treatments 100kg/ha and 150kg/ha gave higher yield advantage of 2% and 5% than the standard check. Similar grain yield result was also reported by Onasanya *et al.* (2009) in maize research. As rate of fertilizer increased up to certain level, the yield of maize increased proportionately. This might be due to fact that optimum fertilizer application nourishes and supplies nutrients required for good productivity.

Interaction effect of fertilizer and plant population also affected grain yield of maize. The highest grain yield of 10,908 kg/ha was recorded from the interaction of 76,923 plant/ha and 100kg/ha NPSB fertilizer rate, followed by the interaction of 76,923 plant/ha and recommended NP (92/69) that recorded 10303 kg/ha grain yield. Plot with 66,666 plant/ha and 150 kg/ha NPSB fertilizer rate produced 10014 kg/ha grain yield, which is a substantial advantage over the control. Lowest grain yield of 4701 kg/ha

was recorded from the plot with farmers practice i.e., plant population of 53,333 plants/ha and zero fertilizer (Table 4).

Table 4: Effect of plant population and fertilizer rate on grain yield

Fertilizer Rates (NPSB + N) kg ha ⁻¹	Plant population with intera and inter spacing			Mean
	53,333 (75cm × 25cm)	66,666 (60cm × 25cm)	76,923 (65cm × 20cm)	
0	4701f	7490de	6241ef	6144b
92/69 NP	9409abcd	8115bcde	10303ab	9276a
100+73.1	7981cde	9454abcd	10908a	9448a
150+63.65	9167abcd	10014abc	9944abc	9717a
200+54.2	9167abcd	8866abcd	9303abcd	9112a
250+44.7	9458abcd	9037abcd	9660abcd	9385a
Mean	8318b	8830ab	9393a	8848
CV (%)	7.9			
LSD (0.05)	1158.4			
F-prob	<0.001			

Means with similar letter showed non-significant difference.

Showed there is significant difference among treatments.

This research portrayed that maize grain yield was influenced by the plant density and amount of fertilizer applied per unit area. Maize belongs to grass species and is sensitive to plant spacing and it is also a heavy feeder crop and sensitive to fertilizer applied per unit area. Increased plant population increases grain yield up to certain level and can fight to overcome the competition of weeds for available resources. As plant population density increased from 53,333 plat/h to 66,666 plant/ha with application of similar NPSB fertilizer rate, yield increased on the dense population by 10% with similar fertilizer rate and 9% on the plant population of 76923 plant/ha with similar fertilizer rate. In this study the plots treated with the fertilizer of 150 kg/ha and 66,666 plant/ha produced enhanced grain yield of 10,014 kg/ha (Table 4). The balanced nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur levels might have helped in efficient absorption and utilization of other required plant nutrients which ultimately increased the grain yield. Progressive increase of plant population and amount of fertilizer increased the grain yield up to certain level. Similar results were also reported by Tolera *et al.* (2009) from his maize research in Ethiopia. Increase in grain yield



up to certain level of NPSB is directly related to the vegetative and reproductive growth phases of the crop and attributes to complex phenomenon of NPSB utilization in plant metabolism. Similar research findings were also reported by Vijaya *et al.* (2018) from the maize research conducted in India.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, plant population practice of farmers which is 53,333 plants/ha in 25cm × 75cm spacing has given lower yield than the newly designed plant population 66,666 plants/ha and 76,923 plants/ha with the amendment of plant spacing (inter-row and inter-row spacing) which are 60cm × 25cm and 65cm × 20cm respectively. Moreover, better space, light, water, nutrients and other natural resources are effectively used by plants along with reduced weed infestation to enhance productivity. The highest plant population treatment of 76923 plants/ha (65cm × 20cm) has produced the highest yield in this research.

Optimum NPSB fertilizer rate with the optimum plant population was 150kg NPSB. It was also concluded that optimum fertilizer rate improved the yield and yield components of maize at Bako. Recommendation for optimum plant population in this research is based on the economic profitability considering fertilizer cost and other resources. Therefore, it is recommended to the farmers of the area to use the optimum plant population of 66,666 plants/ha (60cm × 25cm spacing) with optimum amount of 150kg NPSB fertilizer rate. Further research comparing various other suitable plant populations and NPSB fertilizer levels may be carried out in future to validate the findings in similar other agro-ecologies.

REFERENCES

- Adamu, U.K., Jerome, P.M. and Msaky, J.J. 2015. Growth Response of Maize (*Zea mays* L.) to Different Rates of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Farm Yard Manure in Morogoro Urban District, Tanzania, *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 9(2): 1-8.
- Anbessa, B., Tamene, D., Legesse, T. and Dereje, G. 2018. *Effect of Inorganic and Organic Fertilizer Application on Growth and Yield of Maize and Soil Fertility in Assosa Zone, Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrient Management*, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), 2018.
- Besufikad, E. and Tesfaye, D. 2018. Response of Maize Yield and Yield Related Components to Different Levels of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Fertilizers, *Acta Scientifica Agriculture*, 3(1).
- Onasanya, R., Aiyelari, A., Onasanya, S. Oikeh, F. and Oyelakin, O. 2009. Growth and Yield Response of Maize (*Zea mays* L.) to different rates of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers in Southern Nigeria, *World Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 5(4): 400-407.
- Raouf, S. and Ali, N. 2016. Effects of time and rate of nitrogen application on phenology and some agronomical traits of maize (*Zea mays* L.), *BIOLOGIJA*. 62(1): 35-45.
- Tolera, A., Daba, F. and Friesen, D.K. 2009. Effects of Crop Rotation and N-P Fertilizer Rate on Grain Yield and Related Characteristics of Maize and Soil Fertility at Bako, Western Oromia, Ethiopia. *East African Journal of Sciences*, 3(1): 70-79.
- Vijaya, B.R.U., Prabhakara, R.G., Srinivasa, R.M. and Kavitha, P. 2018. Effect of Different Nitrogen and Phosphorus Levels on Growth and Yield of Maize during Kharif Season, India. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 7(1): 3548-3555.

