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Response of Maize (*Zea mays L.*) growth and yield components to omission of nutrients at Kersa District, Jimma zone, Southwestern Ethiopia

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Application of fertilizer is the most effective means to increase nutrient uptake in crop plants and improve yields and quality. A field experiment was conducted with an objective to identify which of macronutrients N, P and K are limiting maize grain and yield components in the study area during 2017/18 cropping season. The experiment was laid out in a completely randomized block design with six treatments replicated across six farmers' fields in Kersa district, Jimma zone, south western Ethiopia. The trial consisted of six treatments, unfertilized control, PK, NK, NP, NPK and NPK+. Maize grain yield was the highest for the NPK treatment followed by NPK+ treatment but lowest for the unfertilized control and N omitted plots. In absence of N, P, and K maize grain yields were significantly lower compared to that of NPK and NPK+ treatments. Among the different treatments, NPK gave the highest grain yield(9185 kg ha^{-1}), while the control treatment gave the lowest grain yield ($1861.3 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$). Grain yield levels obtained for different fertilizer treatments were ranked as NPK > NPK+ > NP > PK > NK, illustrating that N deficiency was the most yield limiting nutrient followed by P and K in order. Therefore, NPK is the most suitable balanced fertilizers as application of secondary and micronutrients did not further enhance grain yield in the study area.

Keywords: Maize, Nutrient, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium.

INTRODUCTION

Most soils cannot supply all essential plant nutrients in sufficient amounts to support good crop growth and yield and hence the application of fertilizer is one of the most effective means to increase nutrient uptake in crop plants and improve crop yields and quality (Kumar *et al.*, 2012). Low soil fertility is a major factor implicated for the generally low crop yields in most agro-ecological regions of the world (Neumann *et al.*, 2010). Minerals are necessary for the maintenance of certain physicochemical processes and are essential for plants. These inorganic substances are used by plants in many ways. Macronutrients play a key role in plant growth and

development and are incorporated into the structure of plants. Crop productivity is affected by the type as well as amount of fertilizer applied to the plants. Mineral fertilizers are the major nutrient sources to supply sufficient nutrients in soil as well as to promote better plant productivity.

One of the major constraints to higher crop productivity among smallholder farmers in SSA is low soil fertility related mainly to continuous cropping without replenishment of depleted nutrients (Rusinamhodzi *et al.*, 2011; Sanchez, 2015). In addition to the low soil fertility status of Ethiopian soils, partly due to the removal of nutrients through harvested products and losses through erosion and leaching, phosphorus fixation and aluminum toxicity are two major constraints of most Ethiopian soils (Agegnehu *et al.*, 2006). This is particularly apparent in soils with pH less than 5.5, the effect being attributed

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mainly to nutrient deficiency and toxicity. In such soils, phosphate is unavailable to plant roots because of fixation unless it is applied in large amounts (Marschner, 2012). Many empirical studies (Getachew et al., 2012; Bogale, 2014) have documented the problem of low soil nutrient reserves and negative nutrient balances in croplands with few or no external nutrient inputs compared to the nutrient status of forest areas, grazing or well managed lands. Maize is a high nutrient-demanding crop, requiring the intensive application of inorganic or organic fertilizers to produce a high yield (Asadu and Unagwu, 2012). Fertilizers are needed to replenish the nutrients that are removed from the soil when plants are collected and to supplement the soil with more nutrients to increase production (Awotundun, 2005).

Nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are macronutrients that play a major role in plant growth and crop yields (Marschner, 2012). In smallholder farming systems in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), removal of N, P and K from fields through crop harvest and farms often exceeds input via applied fertilizers. Ethiopia is considered as one of the most vulnerable countries in SSA with regard to soil fertility depletion because of its mountainous topography and intensive farming systems based on small cereals. Indeed, the soils in Ethiopia are being depleted at annual rates of 41 kg/ha for N, 6 kg/ha for P, and 26 kg/ha for K (Stoorvogel and Smaling, 1993). Such negative N, P, K balance sheets lead to a gradual and insurmountable decrease in N, P and K soil fertility status (Sanchez et al., 1997). Restoration of soil fertility status and the provision of crop specific N, P and K recommendations are prerequisites to increase crop yields.

The major problems of maize production in southwestern Ethiopia are infertile soils with high soil acidity and low available phosphorus content. Maize grain yields are variable across farmers' fields. This is due to variability in soil conditions, management practices and crop response to nutrients. Chemical fertilizers play a significant role in yield increment however, the application of higher amount of fertilizers do not always result in increased maize yield (Amujoyegbe et al., 2007). Nutrient limitation in soils has led to a drastic decline in maize yields in most smallholder farms.

This is caused by decline in soil fertility (Nziguheba et al., 2002a, b), which inevitably leads to low agricultural productivity. It is evident that agricultural output is fundamentally affected by productivity status of soil. This decline in soil fertility has decreased farmland productivity in most smallholder farming communities (Tilahun and Schubert, 2003). The existing fertilizer recommendation is based on blanket recommendation which assumes that the need of a crop for nutrients is constant over time and large areas. Research that aims to improve soil fertility management and productivity of small-scale farmers has

to reckon with soil variation by identifying the most limiting nutrient elements and come up with flexible recommendations rather than blanket recommendations (Kolawole et al., 2018). Moreover, the need for supplemental nutrients vary greatly among fields, seasons and years and a blanket dose of fertilizer will not fit to all fields. There is a need to investigate crop response to nutrient application to know the most yield limiting nutrients in smallholder fields of Ethiopia. Therefore, the objectives of this study were to identify the most yield limiting nutrient in maize and to quantify the magnitude of yield limitation due to different nutrient omission namely: N, P, K and secondary and micronutrients in the study area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted in Kersa district, Jimma Zone, Oromia National Regional State, Southwestern Ethiopia. Kersa is one of the districts in Jimma Zone of Oromia Region. Geographically, the district is located between 7°35'-8°00'N latitudes, 36°46'-37°14'E longitude and altitude that ranges from 1740 to 2660 m.a.s.l and consists of 10 percent dega, and 90 percent woinadega, agro ecologies.

The main rainy season in Kersa area stretches from March to September and the area receives an average annual rainfall of 900-1300 mm. Temperatures are moderate ranking from 20-28°C with variations across specific agro-ecologies. The dominant soil type in the experimental site was Nitisols. Acidity ranges from medium to strong, and pH is generally less than 6 (Feyissa and Mebrate, 1994).

Experimental Design and Treatments

The nutrient omission trials (NOTs) consisted of six treatments that included: the unfertilized control, PK (0-40-40), NK (120-0-40), NP (120-40-0) NPK (120-40-40) in kg ha⁻¹ and NPK + secondary nutrients such as sulphur (S), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) + micro-nutrients such as boron (B) and zinc (Zn), which here after is denoted as NPK+. The rate of each nutrient in the NPK+ treatment were 120-40-40-20-10-10-5-5 (kg ha⁻¹) in that order.

The experiment was conducted during main rainy season in 2017/18 at Kersa district. The treatments were laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design. The experiment was established on six selected farmers' fields as replications. Choice of the experimental fields was limited to farmer fields currently in crop production. The plot size used was 4.5 m x 4.2 m (18.9 m²).

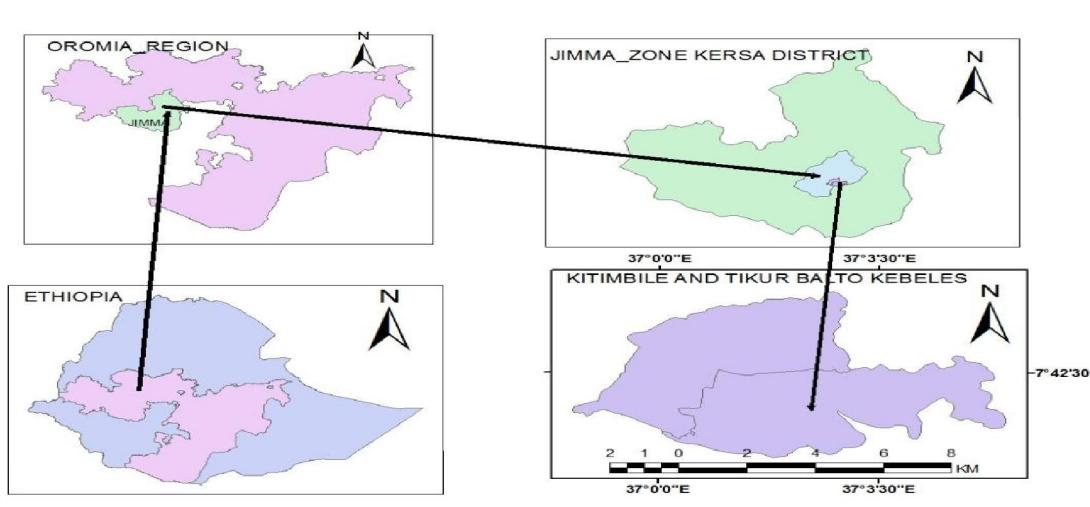


Figure 1: Map of the study area Kersa district-Jimma Zone, Oromia National Regional State.

Land preparation, fertilizer application and planting

The experimental fields were prepared using a local plow (maresha) according to farmers' conventional farming practices. The fields were ploughed two times to a depth of 15-20 cm and furrows were constructed by a hand-held hoe.

Bako hybrid maize (BH-661) which is high yielder as compared to other improved maize varieties in the study area was used as a test crop. A plant spacing of 75 cm (inter-row) and 30 cm (intra-row) was used. Two seeds of maize were planted per hill and later thinned to one seedling ten days after emergence. Other appropriate agronomic management practice was followed uniformly across treatments and farmers fields. Urea, triple super phosphate (TSP), Murate of potash (MOP), hydrated forms magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4$), calcium sulphate ($CaSO_4$), zinc sulphate ($ZnSO_4$) and borax were used as fertilizer sources for N, P, K, Mg, Ca, Zn and B, respectively.

The nutrients were applied based on nutrient requirements to achieve the expected attainable yield without nutrient limitation in each field. Basal fertilizer was applied in the planting holes at sowing time. Half of urea, whole of TSP, Murate of Potash, Calcium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate, Zinc Sulphate and borax were spot applied in the planting holes at planting. The applied fertilizers were covered with some soil before placing the seeds to avoid direct contact of seed with fertilizer. Fertilizers were pre-weighed, using a suitable balance, for each plot before going to the field. The remaining half (1/2) of urea was top dressed by spot-application five weeks after emergence (35DAE) for all plots receiving N. There were totally seven rows and 14 planting stations (maize) per row in the plot.

Soil sample analysis

Representative soil samples were collected from the experimental fields at the depth of 0-20 cm before planting, prepared and analyzed following standard laboratory procedures for some selected soil physico-chemical properties.

The soil samples were analyzed for soil pH, organic carbon, total nitrogen, available phosphorus, particle size and bulk density. Selected soil physical and chemical properties were analyzed at Jimma Agricultural Research Center, Soil and Plant Analysis Laboratory. Bulk density of the soil samples was analyzed on undisturbed soil samples collected using the core sampling method (Prikner *et al.*, 2004). The pH of was measured using potentiometric method in 1:2.5 soil water suspensions (McLean, 1983). Organic carbon content was determined by the wet oxidation method of Walkley and Black (Nelson *et al.*, 1996) and total nitrogen by the semi-micro Kjeldahl method (Okalebo *et al.*, 2002). Available soil P was determined using Bray-II method as described by Bray and Kurtz (1945). The particle size distribution was determined by the hydrometer method (Gee and Bauder, 1986).

Exchangeable acidity was extracted by 1M potassium chloride and titration of the extract against sodium hydroxide solution following the procedure described by Okalebo *et al.* (2002).

Crop management

The trials were researcher-designed and managed to ensure uniformity and optimal management. Uniformity in management was ensured and the following standard agronomic practices were followed. The plots were

regularly weeded to minimize any impact of weed pressure on maize performance. Pest infestation and disease symptoms were monitored regularly and controlled appropriately.

Agronomic Data Collection

Relevant plant parameters were recorded from the five central rows (12.6 m^2) out of the seven rows per plot (14.6 m^2). Plant parameters measured include plant height, stem girth, ear height, leaf area, stand count, number of cobs per plot, weight of cobs per plot, weight of five sub-sample cobs for determination of shelling percentage, weight of grain yield, and stover yield.

The height (cm) of five randomly selected plants per plot were measured from ground level to the point where the tassel started branching when 50% of the plants in the plot reached tasselling stage and the mean value was taken as plant height. Leaf area Index was determined from five randomly selected plants per plot with the method developed by McKee (1964). Harvest index was calculated as the ratio of grain yield to above ground biomass yield on dry weight basis (Donald and Hamblin, 1976). Grain and biomass yields were determined by harvesting the entire net plot area of ($3\text{m} \times 4.2\text{m}=12.6\text{ m}^2$) and converted into kilogram per hectare. The harvested grain yield was adjusted to 12.5% moisture level (Birru, 1979). The adjusted seed yield at 12.5% moisture level per plot was converted to grain yield as kilogram per hectare; whereas stover yield was weighed after leaving it in open air for 7 days. The above ground total biomass yield was calculated as the sum of the grain and stover yields.

$$AE = \frac{GYf \text{ plot} - GYc \text{ plot}}{\text{Fertilizer applied kg/ha}}$$

AE=Agronomic Efficiency,

GYf= Grain Yield of fertilized, GYc=Grain Yield of control

Table 1: Selected physicochemical properties of soil before planting maize on farmer's field

Treatments	Farm-1	Farm-2	Farm-3	Farm-4	Farm-5	Farm-6	Mean
Sand (%)	54.00	56.00	64.00	58.00	54.00	64.00	58.33
Silt (%)	12.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	24.00	6.000	14
Clay (%)	34.00	34.00	24.00	22.00	22.00	30.00	27.67
Textural class	SCL	SCL	SCL	SCL	SCL	SCL	SCL
BD (g/cm ³)	1.060	1.020	1.160	1.170	1.120	1.020	1.09
pH(H ₂ O)	4.990	4.890	4.540	4.770	5.100	5.140	4.91
OC (%)	2.180	1.995	2.293	2.500	1.595	1.687	2.04
Total N (%)	0.165	0.151	0.190	0.207	0.174	0.104	0.17
Av.P (mg/kg)	0.957	0.878	2.761	3.388	3.545	7.251	3.13
CEC (cmol(+) kg ⁻¹)	12.44	15.92	15.98	17.10	13.60	20.16	15.87
Ex.A (meq/100g)	1.610	1.620	1.860	1.520	1.080	1.016	1.45

SCL=Silt Clay Loam, OC=Organic Carbon, BD=Bulk Density, CEC=Cation Exchange Capacity

Harvesting and determination of grain and biomass yield

Harvesting was done after the crop has reached physiological maturity and the cobs have dried through monitoring the grain moisture content. All the plants in the net-plot were cut at the soil surface and total stover fresh weights determined in the field. The cobs were then harvested in such a way that the husk still remain on the plant. The cobs were counted and the weight of the total number of cobs was determined. Grain and stover yields were determined by harvesting the entire net plot area of 5 rows x 4.2 m (leaving out 2 rows from each end) and converted into kilogram per hectare. Grain yield was adjusted to 12.5% moisture level; whereas stover yield was weighed after leaving it in open air for seven days. The total dry matter yield, grain yield (at 12.5% moisture content), and harvest index were calculated as a ratio of grain yield to total biological yield.

Statistical Data Analysis

The collected agronomic data were analyzed using statistical analysis software (SAS) 9.3 (SAS, 2012). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out to determine whether there was a significant difference among treatments. Mean separation of significant treatments was carried out using the least significant difference (LSD) test at $P \leq 0.05$ levels. Correlation analysis was done to establish the relationship between yield and yield components.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of fertilizer treatments on different growth parameters

Plant height

Plant height of maize was significantly affected ($p<0.05$) by fertilizer treatments. Significantly the tallest plant (296.5cm) was obtained with the application of NPK+ and NPK (285.5cm) treatments compared to all the other treatments, while significantly the shortest plant (228.4 cm) was recorded for the control treatment followed by N-omitted (245.5cm) and P omitted (266cm) treatments (Figure. 2). The extent of plant height reduction due to nutrient omission was in the order of N omission>P omission>K omission. The increment in plant height

might be due to increase in cell elongation and more vegetative growth attributed to the balanced application, especially of primary nutrients N, P and K. On the other hand, the shortest plant in unfertilized plots might have been due to insufficiency of indigenous nutrients supplied by the soil to support plant growth as a result of low soil fertility status of the farms. Supporting the result of the current study, Landon, (1991) reported that plant growth and development is significantly retarded if soil nutrients are less than their critical value for a crop or not adequately balanced with other nutrient elements. Thus, our results indicated that balanced nutrient application has considerably enhanced the maize vegetative growth such as plant height compared to unbalanced counterpart.

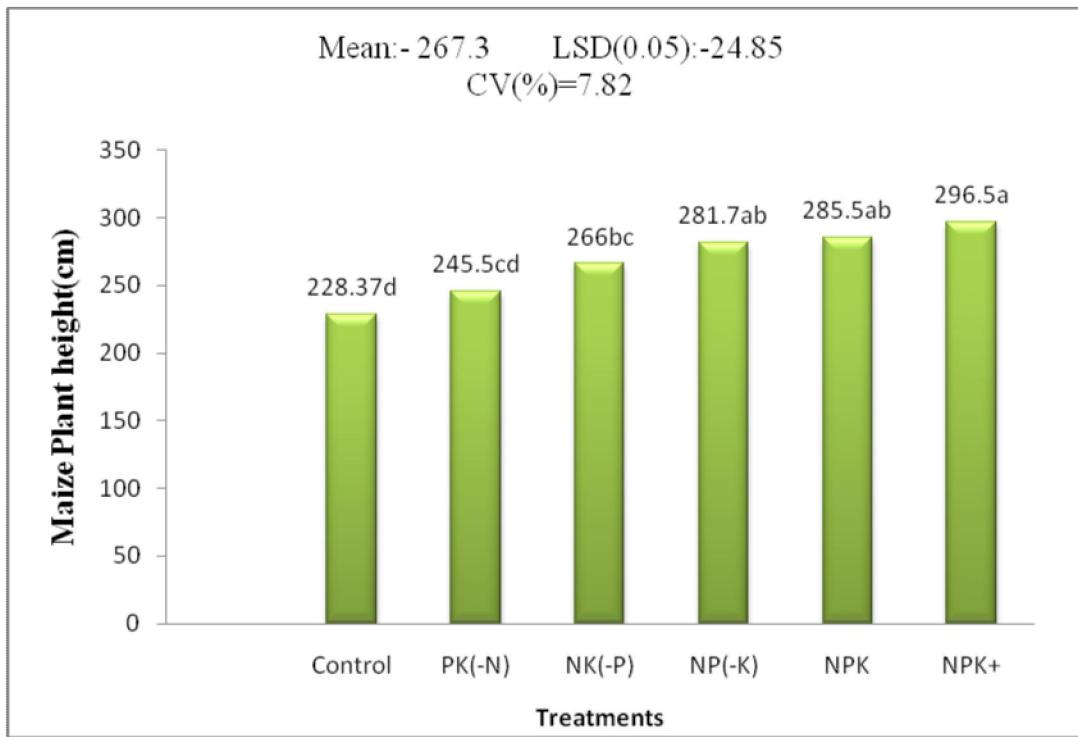


Figure 2: Effect of omitting different nutrients on maize plant height.

The increase in plant height with the application of balanced NPK fertilizer could be due to their synergistic effects and the fact that N is considered as one of the major limiting nutrients in plant growth and adequate supply of it promotes the formation of chlorophyll which in turn resulted in higher photosynthetic activity, vigorous vegetative growth and taller plants. Phosphorus is required for shoot and root development where metabolism is high and cell division is rapid while K is required for stomata regulation and hence entry of raw materials of photosynthesis and water regulation

(Hasanuzzaman *et al.*, 2018). Our results are in line with the findings of Duminda *et al.* (2018), who also reported significant difference in maize plant height in plots treated with balanced fertilizers compared to the unfertilized plots.

Leaf area index

Leaf Area Index of maize was significantly affected ($P < 0.05$) by fertilizer treatments (Figure.3). Significantly the highest leaf area index (3.92) was obtained with the

application of balanced NPK and NPK+ (3.69) both of which were at par. The lowest LAI (2.15) and (2.48) were obtained from the control and N-omitted treatments, respectively (Figure 3). The LAI increased by 63.3% due to application of NPK when compared to N omitted treatment and this increase was attributed to only N effect, while LAI increased by 76% due to NPK application compared to the P omitted treatment and the increase was solely due to P effect.

The leaf area index significantly increased with the application of balanced NPK fertilizer because of vigorous growth of the crop and leaf expansion in length and width. Leaf area index has primary importance in increasing the yield of crop. The reason for an increase of

leaf area index could be attributed to development of more above ground biomass with expanded leaves produced in response to nitrogen. Phosphorous also promotes rapid canopy development and contributing to root cell division. Leaf expansion was improved in plants by giving chemical fertilizers and was illustrated in terms of leaf length and width. Kumar *et al.* (2012) reported that growth of maize plants in terms of leaf area index varied significantly due to different nutrient applications. He reported the maximum leaf area index, from application of NPK as compared to the other treatments. Greater LAI in NPK treatment was attributed to production of new leaves and increase in size of the existing leaves (Bandyopadhyay *et al.*, 2010).

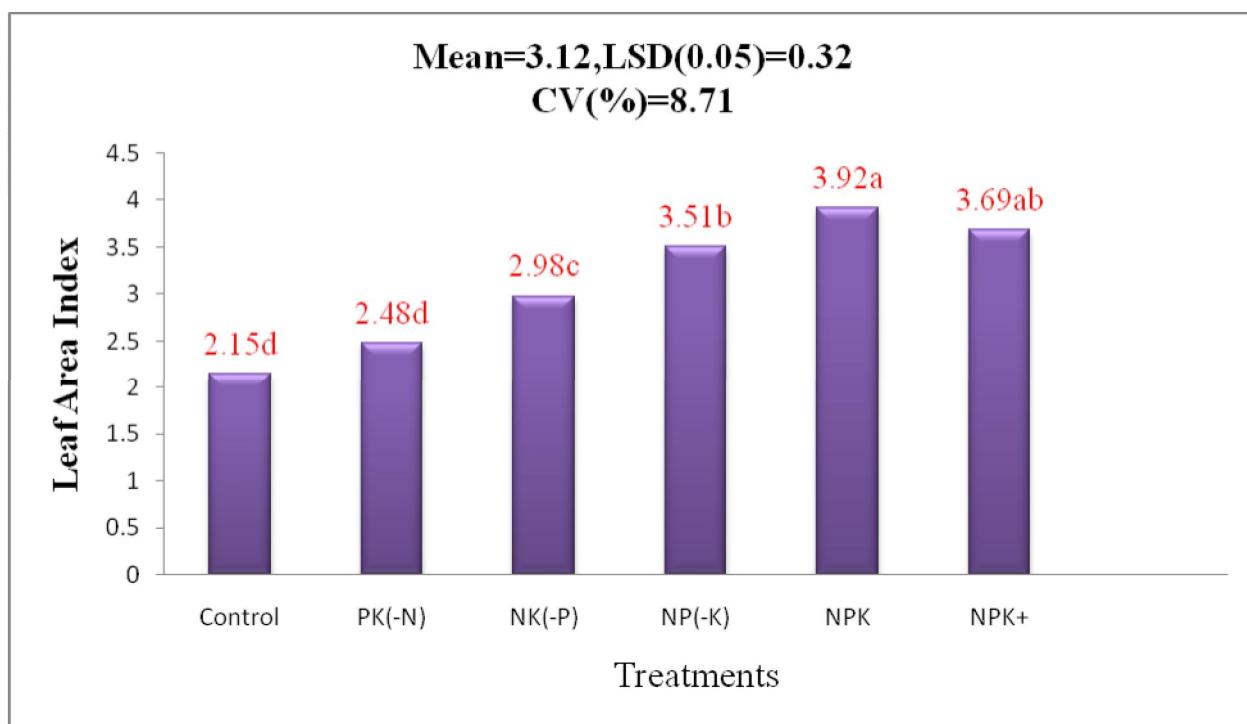


Figure 3: Effect of omitting different nutrients on maize Leaf area Index

Yield and Yield Components

Effect of nutrient omission on maize grain yield

The results of the nutrient omission trials showed that there was a significant fertilizer treatment effects on yields of maize (Figure 4). The highest maize grain yield (9185 kg ha^{-1}) was recorded with the NPK treatment followed by the NPK+ treatment (8362 kg ha^{-1}). Results demonstrated that addition of secondary and micronutrients did not increase maize grain yield. Our

findings are agreement with the result Tesfaye *et al.*, (2019) who also reported high maize yields with the application of NPK fertilizers as compared to NPK+ demonstrating that secondary and micronutrients application does not increase grain yield in Jimma areas. The results indicate low grain yield was achieved for the treatment to which PK was applied (i.e. N omitted plot). This shows that N was the most grain yield limiting nutrient in this experiment. N application increased yield and yield components of maize. Many studies indicated that plants suffering from N deficiency mature earlier thus

the vegetative growth stage is shortened leading to low grain yields. Further, Alam *et al.* (2006) reported that adequate supply of nitrogen leads to a significant increase in grain yield and its components.

Following the control and PK treatments, the NK treatment where P was omitted gave lower grain yields. This observation was in line with the results of Kogbe and Adediran (2003), who also found that the application of inadequate P depressed maize grain yield. Grant *et al.* (2001) reported that plants require adequate P from the very early stages of growth for optimum production and this could be the reason why yield was depressed due to P omission in the current study. Bunemann *et al.* (2004) also reported depressed maize yields when P supply was inadequate over the entire maize growth period supporting our current observation. Enhanced early-season P nutrition in maize increased the dry matter

partitioning to the grain at later development stages (Gavito and Miller, 1998) and P omission will have the counterpart effect thus depressing grain yield as observed in the current study for P omitted treatment. There exists low biomass production of maize under P deficiency in field conditions since the aboveground biomass accumulation was severely reduced (~60%) during early stages of maize growth (Plénet *et al.*, 2000). Phosphorus deficiency results in plants that grow slowly with poorly developed root systems and small leaves of grayish-green color (Plénet *et al.*, 2000).

Nitrogen was the most grain yield limiting nutrient in the current study. However, both P and K omissions also significantly reduced the grain yield in all the maize farms ($p < 0.05$). Nitrogen had a major effect on growth and yield of maize. P was the next most important yield-limiting nutrient after N in the current study.

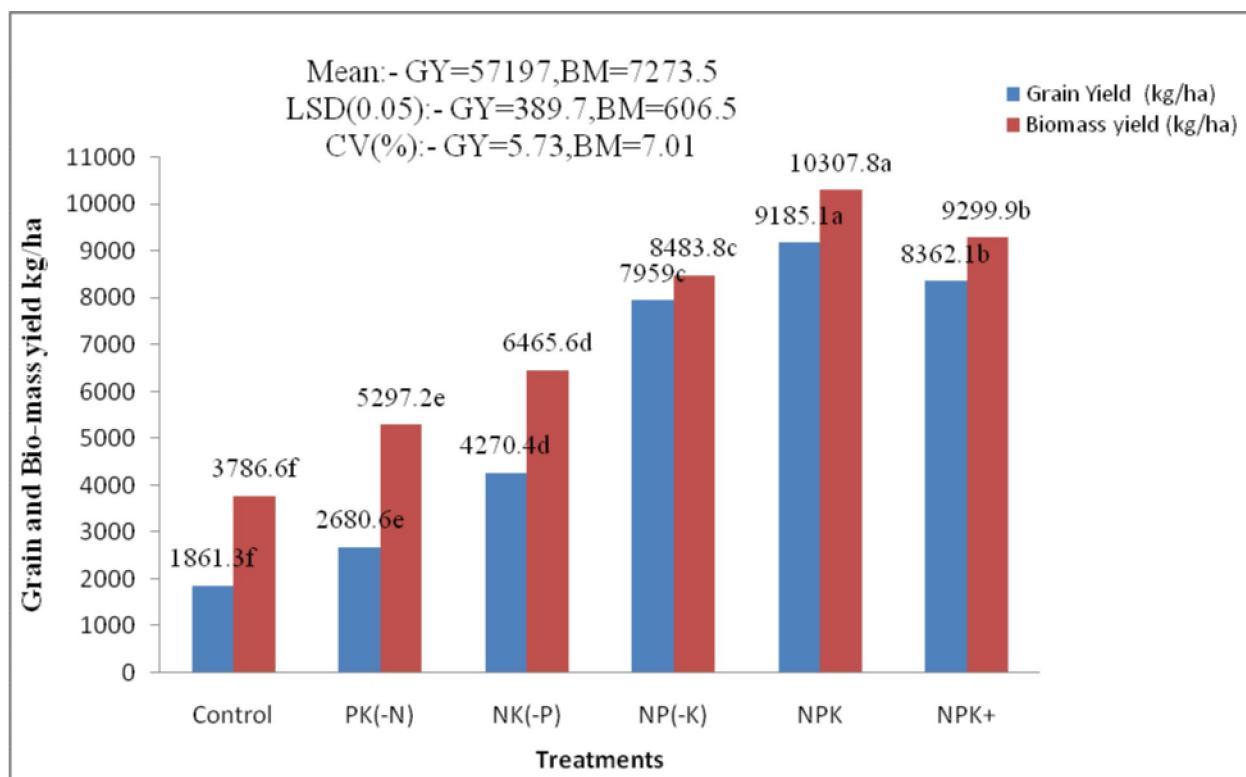


Figure 4: Effect of omitting different nutrients on maize grain yield and biomass yield.

Grain and biomass yield of maize were significantly affected ($P < 0.05$) by the fertilizer treatments (Figure 4). Grain yield of maize significantly differed for all fertilizer treatments. Significantly the highest grain yield (9185 kg ha^{-1}) was obtained with the application of NPK fertilizer compared to all the other treatments followed by the application of NPK+ ($8362.1 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$), while the lowest

grain yield was recorded for the control treatment ($1861.3 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$) and N-omitted treatment ($2680.6 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$). The present result agrees with the finding of Tesfaye *et al.* (2019), who also observed the highest maize grain yield from the NPK treatments than the other treatments both in Bako Tibe and four districts of Jimma Zones. The fact that the highest maize grain yield was recorded for the

NPK treated plots compared to the rests of the treatments has the implication that the current blended fertilizer should contain potassium both to enhance maize productivity as well as to safeguard further depletion of soil K. Other treatments, such as NP, NK and PK were lacking at least one major nutrient, i.e., N, P or K, and thus may induce a specific nutrient deficiency stress and retard overall growth of maize with a concomitant reduction in yield. Results showed that yield increase due to nitrogen application was 6504.5 kg ha⁻¹. Likewise, yield increase due to P application was 4914.7 kg ha⁻¹. The yield increase due to K application was only 1,226.1 kg ha⁻¹. The yield response to K fertilizer was much lower than to the crop response to N or P application, most likely due to high inherent soil K levels, which might be sufficient to satisfy the crop K demand. On the other hand, yield increase due to supplementing NPK with secondary and micronutrients was, 823 kg ha⁻¹. The result suggests that supplementing N and P fertilizers with K is more useful than supplementing with secondary and micronutrients, since there was no yield increase due to the later. There was no positive impact of secondary and micronutrient on maize grain yield in the study area. Therefore, application of fertilizer containing secondary and micronutrient is not an urgent matter at least in the current study. However, balanced application of N, P and K fertilizers is quite important since such application significantly improved recovery efficiency. The highest grain yield in NPK treated plot could be due to highest final plant height (285.5cm), leaf area index (3.92), and harvest index (47.15%), respectively, suggesting that the improvement in the yield attributes might have increased the grain yield. This could be justified by the positive linear correlation between grain yield and plant height (0.701**) and stem girth (0.552**) and biomass yield (0.992**) (Table 2).

Further, the highest stover yield could also be another reason for the highest yield of maize under NPK fertilization plot. This has also been verified from the strong positive correlation between grain yield and stover yield (0.962**) (Table 2). Lemcoff and Loomis (1986) also reported that application of balanced amount of nutrient increases nutrient uptake which facilitates more photosynthetic activity and more partitioning of dry matter to the ears, consequently increase in yield components and grain yield of maize. This forms the basis for high yield under high nutrient availability.

The lowest grain yield in PK (-N) and unfertilized control treatments indicate that N application cannot be substituted and has highest contribution in maize yield. It could be due to high effect of N on chlorophyll formation, photosynthesis and assimilate production because nitrogen stress reduces crop photosynthesis by reducing leaf area development and leaf photosynthesis rate by accelerating the leaf senescence (Ding et al., 2005).

Moreover, under N deficiencies, a considerably large proportion of dry matter is partitioned to roots than shoots, leading to reduced shoot/root dry weight ratio (Rufty et al., 1988) and consequently the grain yield. Another strong reason might be due to low indigenous N supply capacity, as the soil of sloppy land is prone to soil and nutrient erosion.

Among the chemical fertilizers, nitrogen is also considered one of the most important factors affecting crop morphology, physiological traits and grain yield (Khan et al., 2008). The main role of N in the plant is its presence in the structure of protein, the most important building substances from which the living material or protoplasm of every cell is made. In addition, nitrogen is also found in chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of leaves. Chlorophyll enables the plant to transfer energy from sunlight by photosynthesis. Therefore, the nitrogen supply to the plant will influence the amount of protein, protoplasm and chlorophyll formed. In turn, this influences cell size, leaf area and photosynthetic activity (Bass et al., 2018). Maize is very sensitive to insufficient nitrogen and very responsive to nitrogen fertilization. Insufficient N availability to maize plants results in low yields and significantly reduced profits compared to a properly fertilized crop (Singh et al., 2013).

The nitrogen nutrient has synergistic effect on growth and yield attributes resulting in greater translocation of photosynthesis from source to sink, beneficial effect on physiological process, plant metabolism, growth and the major ingredient of proteins, enzymes, amino acids, amides and nucleic acids (Yayock et al., 1988) and thereby leading to higher grain yield. The P supply is particularly important for stimulating early root formation and growth, functions in plant macromolecular structures as a component of nucleic acids and phospholipids, with crucial roles in energy metabolism, participation in signal transduction path ways via phosphorylation and controlling key enzyme reactions (Marschner, 2012). Application of potassium fertilizer in adequate amount is essential for obtaining optimal crop yields. Many other researchers also have reported that the application of potassium fertilizer along with N and P fertilizers increased maize grain yield (Fageria et al., 2010). Generally, the application of balanced N, P and K nutrient is useful to enhance crop productivity and nutrient use efficiencies.

Biomass yield

Biomass yield was also significantly influenced by the fertilizer treatment ($p<0.05$). The highest biomass yield was obtained with the application of NPK fertilizer, while the lowest biomass yield was obtained from the unfertilized control. N, P and K omission significantly reduced biomass yield over NPK application. The

omission of N, P and K suppressed biomass yield (Fig.4). However, the biomass yield from the unfertilized control and N omitted treatments were significantly lower as compared to any of the other treatments (Figure 4). Biomass yield is strongly correlated with K supply and was reduced significantly due to its omission by 21.5% in comparison to NPK. Omission of secondary and micronutrients had no significant effect on biomass production.

Harvest index

Harvest Index of maize was significantly affected ($p<0.05$) by the fertilizer treatments (Figure 5). The highest harvest index (47.36%) was obtained by the application of NPK+ treatment compared to all the other

treatments followed by the application of NPK (47.15%), while the lowest harvest index was recorded from the control (33%) and N-omitted treatment (34%).

On average, maximum leaf area index was observed when balanced NPK was applied. In addition to its effect in promoting photosynthetic activity, potassium increases cell expansion by regulating solute potential that may increase the rate of leaf expansion and the leaf area (Kumar *et al.*, 2018). The treatments that promoted better growth of the maize crop had a positive influence on HI, presumably due to faster growth and partitioning of more carbohydrates into the grain. All treatments had higher HI compared to the control, reflecting poor plant growth in the control. The results suggest that an application of NPK supply is essential for optimized partitioning of dry matter between grain and other parts of the maize plant.

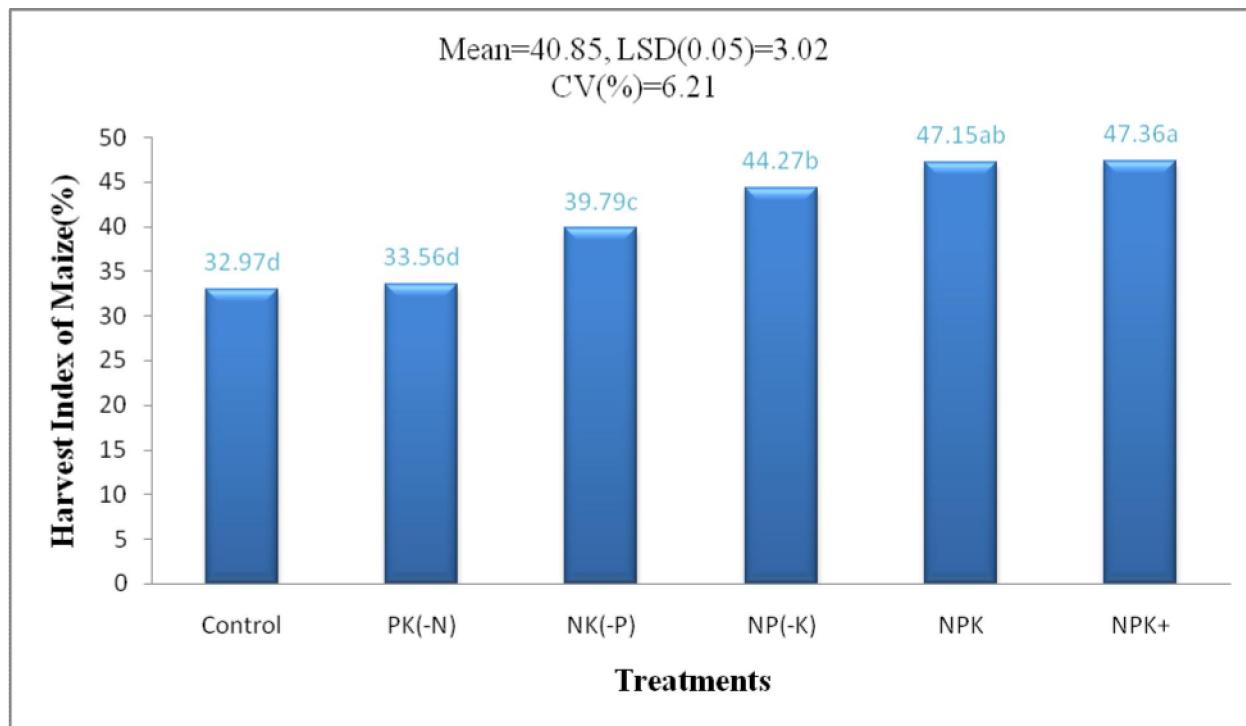


Figure 5: Effect of omitting different nutrients on maize harvest Index.

Relationship between Grain Yield and Yield Components of Maize

All the independent variables showed a significant positive and linear relationship with grain yield (Table 2). The correlation analyses revealed that, there was a significant ($P < 0.001$) positive correlation between grain yield and yield related agronomic parameters of maize. Grain yield was significantly and positively correlated with

biomass yield ($r = 0.962^{**}$), leaf area index ($r = 0.871^{**}$) and harvest index ($r = 0.931^{**}$). Biomass yield was positively correlated with almost all agronomic parameters of maize crop. This indicates increasing grain yield could increase yield components of maize and vice versa. This pattern agrees with the findings that most of the variation in grain yield could be explained by above-ground dry matter (Haefele *et al.*, 2003; Katsura *et al.*, 2008). All these indicated that the improvement in above-

Table 2: Correlation among growth parameters, yield and yield components of Maize at Kersa

Variables	GY	BM	HI	PHT	LAI
GY	1.00	0.962**	0.931**	0.701**	0.871**
BM		1.00	0.818**	0.697**	0.875**
HI			1.00	0.651*	0.777**
PHT				1.00	0.873**
LAI					1.00

GY= Grain Yield; BMY= Biomass Yield; HI= Harvest Index; LAI=Leaf Area Index; PH= Plant Height; ** and * indicate significant at P < 0.001 and P < 0.05 level, respectively.

ground plant biomass with maintenance of high harvest index could be of great benefit for an additional increase in maize grain yield. Similar findings were reported by Solomon *et al.* (2015) that grain yield of maize was positively and significantly correlated with yield components.

Agronomic efficiency of NPK nutrients

The agronomic efficiency of the nutrients was significantly influenced by the fertilizer treatments (Table 3). The results showed that the highest agronomic efficiencies of

all N, P and K were observed for the NPK treatment followed by the NPK+ treatments.

Agronomic Efficiency of N, P and K was significantly affected ($p<0.05$) by the fertilizer treatments (Table 3). The AEN ranged from 20.08 (for NK treatment) to 61.03 kg grain kg-1 of applied N (for NPK treatment). The highest AEN was obtained from the application of NPK (61.03 kg of grain kg-1N applied) treatment, while the lowest AEN was recorded from the application of NK (20.08 kg/kg). Doberman (2005) reported that the AEN for cereals in developing countries could reach >30 kg/kg under optimum crop management.

Table 3: Agronomic and Apparent Recovery efficiency of N, P and K as affected by nutrients

Treatments	Agronomic Efficiency (kg grain kg ⁻¹ Nutrient applied)		
	AE _N	AE _P	AE _K
Control	-	-	-
PK(-N)	-	11.13c	17.25d
NK(-P)	20.08d	-	50.02c
NP(-K)	50.81c	55.48b	-
NPK	61.03a	68.81a	152.58a
NPK+	54.17b	64.78a	135.43b
Mean	46.52	50.05	88.83
LSD(0.05)	2.74	6.36	6.76
CV (%)	4.78	10.32	6.18

The AE_P ranged from 11.13(for PK treatment) to 68.81(for NPK treatment) kg of grain kg⁻¹ applied P. Omission of N (i.e. PK treatment) extraordinarily reduced AE_P, suggesting that P application in the absence of N cannot improve the agronomic efficiency of P. The AE_K ranged from 17.25(for PK treatment) to 152.58(for NPK treatment) kg of grain kg⁻¹ K. The highest AE_K was obtained from the application of NPK (152.58 kg grain kg⁻¹ K) plot, while the lowest AE_K was recorded from the treatment PK (17.25 kg grain kg⁻¹ K).

Xu *et al.* (2015) also reported higher AE of N, P, and K with lower doses. The application of NPK fertilizers improved N use efficiency by about 200% as compared to NK treatment. Similarly, the same trend was observed with P and K use efficiencies. High agronomic efficiency would be obtained if the yield increment per unit applied is high (Obreza and Rhoads, 1988). A lower yield response to any of the nutrients indicates higher soil indigenous nutrient supply or higher soil fertility, resulting in lower agronomic efficiency. In contrast, a larger yield

response means lower soil nutrient supply and relatively higher agronomic efficiency.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Higher mean grain yield of 9185.1 kg ha⁻¹ and biomass yields of 10307.8 kg ha⁻¹ maize were recorded with the application of balanced NPK fertilizers whereas the lowest was recorded from the control and N-omitted treatments indicating that N was the most yield limiting nutrient for maize production than any other nutrient in the study areas. The yield response to K fertilizer was also not nil although it was lower compared to N or P fertilizers. However, yield did not increase due to application of secondary and micronutrients. Grain yield was strongly correlated with biomass yield ($r = 0.962^{**}$), leaf area index ($r = 0.871^{**}$) and harvest index ($r = 0.931^{**}$). The highest AE_N was obtained from the application of NPK (61.03 kg of grain kg⁻¹N applied) treatment, while the lowest AE_N was recorded from the application of NK (20.08 kg/kg). The highest AE_P was obtained from the application of NPK (68.81kg grain kg⁻¹ applied P) while the lowest AEP was recorded from the PK treatment (11.13 kg grain kg⁻¹ applied P). Omission of N (i.e. PK treatment) extraordinarily reduced AE_P, suggesting that P application in the absence of N cannot improve the agronomic efficiency of P.

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