Influence of Compost, Lime and NPK on Performance of three Cassava Varieties

Maria Egwakhide\textsuperscript{1}, Stefan Hauser\textsuperscript{1}, Olugbenga Adeoluwa\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Root & Tuber Cropping Systems Agronomy, Nigeria
\textsuperscript{2}University of Ibadan, Soil Fertility, Nigeria

Abstract

Soil fertility is one of the major limitations to productivity of Cassava (\textit{Manihot esculenta} Crantz). The use of different soil amendments such as fertilisers could improve the productivity of cassava and also increase the fertility of the soil. Thus, the potential of brewery-based compost, lime and NPK 15:15:15 were evaluated on the growth and yield of three cassava varieties (TMS01/1393, TMS1980581 and TMS101/0040).

The study was conducted at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria. The experiment was a 4 factorial randomised complete block design in a split plot arrangement with three replicates. The first factor was compost application at 2 levels nil versus 5 Mg ha\textsuperscript{-1}; second factor was NPK 15:15:15 at 2 levels: nil versus 500 kg ha\textsuperscript{-1} (equivalent to 75:33:62 kg ha\textsuperscript{-1} N:P:K); third factor was lime at 2 levels: nil versus 500 kg ha\textsuperscript{-1}; fourth factor was the cassava variety at 3 levels: TMS01/1393, TMS1980581 and TMS101/0040, with the input combinations nested within varieties. Cassava was planted at 1 by 0.5 m distance and harvested after 12 months.

TMS01/1393 had the highest stem yield with an average of 22.65 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} followed by TMS1980581 20.60 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} and TMS101/0040 14.30 t ha\textsuperscript{-1}. Compost + lime combination gave the highest yield (42.54 t ha\textsuperscript{-1}, \(p \leq 0.0001\)), significantly different from other treatments.

Root yield across all treatments of TMS01/1393 was 36.96 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} fresh mass (FM) and 10.29 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} dry mass (DM), for TMS1980581 root fresh yield was 25.13 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} and 7.01 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM, and TMS101/0040 produced 28.00 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} FM being 6.33 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM. Combination of compost + lime had the highest yield in TMS01/1393 at 42.32 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} FM (10.97 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM) which was not statistically different from the control at 40.29 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} FM (9.40 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM). There was a significant increase over the control yield 22.14 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} (5.14 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM) of TMS101/0040 in the following combinations: compost +lime + fertiliser 36.06 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} FM (8.20 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM), compost + fertiliser 36.60 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} FM (8.55 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM), lime + fertiliser 34.85 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} FM (8.36 t ha\textsuperscript{-1} DM).

Keywords: Cassava, compost, lime, NPK, soil fertility

Contact Address: Maria Egwakhide, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Iita Oyo Road, 200285 Ibadan, Nigeria, e-mail: m.egwakhide@cgiar.org