Effects of organic, inorganic and organo-mineral fertilizer on the growth, yield and nutrient composition of Corchorus Olitorious (L.)

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Abstract: Corchorus olitorious (L.) is an important leafy vegetable known for its rich source of several nutrients and dietary fibre in Africa, Asia and some parts of America. One major limitation of cultivating Corchorus olitorious in the tropics is inadequate soil fertility. Fertilizer application is an integral part of the vegetable cultivation due to low soil productivity. The study therefore aims at evaluating the effects of organic, inorganic and organo-mineral fertilizer at different concentrations on the growth, yield and nutrient composition of Corchorus olitorious. The experimental setup followed a complete randomized block design with three replicates. Treatments include control, 1,000 kg/ha sole poultry manure (PM), 2,000 kg/ha sole PM, 200 kg/ha sole NPK, 400 kg/ha sole NPK, 600 kg/ha sole NPK, 1,000 kg/ha PM+200 kg/ha NPK, 1,000 kg/ha PM+400 kg/ha NPK, 1,000 kg/ha PM+600 kg/ha NPK, 2,000 kg/ha PM+200 kg/ha NPK, 2,000 kg/ha PM+400 kg/ha NPK and 2,000 kg/ha PM+600 kg/ha NPK fertilizer combinations. The growth, yield and nutrient composition of C. olitorious plants were significantly enhanced in all fertilizer treated plots in comparison to the control. Significantly (p<0.05) higher growth parameters, yield and nutrient composition were recorded in the plots treated with combined application of both fertilizers at 2,000 kg/ha PM+400 kg/ha NPK and 2,000 kg/ha PM+600 kg/ha NPK when compared to other application combinations. This study affirms that the combined application of organic and inorganic fertilizer as a soil amendment could enhance growth, yield, and nutrient composition of C. olitorious in comparison with sole application of either fertilizers.

Keywords: Corchorus olitorious, fertilizer, growth, nutrient composition

INTRODUCTION

Corchorus olitorious known commonly as ‘fruited jute’, ‘bush okra’ or ‘jute mallow’ is a common tropical leafy vegetable found in Africa, Asia and some parts of the Middle East and Latin America (Odofin et al., 2011). It has succulent leaves which soften rapidly with cooking, and thickens into a viscous mucilaginous soup which can be eaten with starchy foods (Adeediran et al., 2015). On average, 100 g of edible leaves of Corchorus olitorious contains 85-87g water, 5-6 g protein, 0.7 g oil, 5 g carbohydrate, 1-5 g fibre, 250 – 266 Mg and Ca, 4-8 mg iron, 3000 iu vitamin A, 0.1 mg thiamine, 0.3 mg riboflavin, 1.5 mg nicotinamide and 53–100 mg ascorbic acid (Aluko et al., 2014). One of the major challenges of crop production in the tropics is inadequate soil fertility which results from soil erosion, denitrification, overgrazing, deforestation and other human activities (Adeediran et al., 2015). Deficiency or inadequate soil nutrients for proper plant nourishment is evident in poor yield and yield quality (Aluko et al., 2014). Attempts made by agriculturists to meet the demands of the ever-growing population by application of fertilizer to replace the lost nutrient in the soil (Adeediran et al., 2015). Inorganic fertilizers have been used to ameliorate the soil nutrient level (Adejoro, 2011; Law-Ogbono and Remison, 2007; Masarirambi et al. 2011) owing to their rapidly release of nutrients to be taken up by plants and also due to their easy handling (Adeediran et al., 2015). However, inorganic fertilizers have several limitations including high purchase costs, scarcity, pollution of ground water and deterioration of soil physical properties by depleting the soil organic matter on account of continuous usage over time (Ghoneim and El-Araby, 2003). Several studies have confirmed the use of organic manure as a better alternative to chemical fertilizer (Abd El-Megeed et al., 2000; Mahmoud et al., 2000; Mohamed and Gabr, 2002). This is because it is cheap and affordable, eco-friendly and it had a profound effect on the activity of soil microflora as well as soil physico-chemical properties (Ghoneim and El-Araby, 2003). Organic fertilizers also have their limitations including high risk of infection, high cost of transportation and labour on account of its bulkiness as well as a slow release of nutrients for plant uptake (Adeediran et al., 2015). Studies have also confirmed that the combination of organic and inorganic fertilizer in a sustainable ratio as a strategy to combat low available soil nutrients in the tropics (Law-Ogbono and Osaigbovo, 2016). However, information comparing the three fertilizer application forms in the cultivation of an important leafy vegetable like Corchorus olitorious is scanty (Ghoneim and El-Araby, 2003). The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of organic, inorganic and organo-mineral fertilizer applications on the vegetative growth, productivity and nutrient constituents of Corchorus olitorious.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Source of Materials

Seeds of Corchorus olitorious (‘oniyaya’ cultivar) were obtained from National Horticultural Research Institute (NIHORT), Ibadan, Nigeria. Barnyard manure was

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obtained from a local poultry establishment at Tanke Oke-Odo, Ilorin, Nigeria. Inorganic fertilizer (NPK 15-15-15) was procured from an Agro-chemical shop in Ilorin.

Analysis of Soil and Organic Manure

Air-dried and pulverized poultry manure as well as a composite soil sample (0-30 cm depth) taken from the site were both analysed for physio-chemical properties using standard laboratory procedures outlined by Mylavapus and Kannelley (2002). The soil particle size distribution was determined by Hydrometer method. Organic carbon content was determined by modified wet oxidation method of Walkey and Black (1945). The soil pH was measured with a pH meter (Oakton™water proof pH 450 portable meter) in 1:1 soil-water ratio suspension. Total nitrogen was determined by a semi-micro Kjeldahl distillation method (Bermer and Mulvacy, 1982) while the available phosphorus was determined by L-asparagin method (Bray and Kurtz, 1945). The total exchangeable acidity was assessed by method described by Maclean (1982), while the cation exchange capacity (CEC) was determined via ammonium saturation of exchange site and analysis of saturated ammonium using an ammonium ion-selective electrode. (Soil and Plant Analysis Council, 2000). Similarly, exchangeable K, Ca, Mg, Na were determined using the KCl method and the percentage base saturation was calculated as the sum of exchangeable bases divided by the cation exchange capacity and multiplied by 100.

Experimental Design and Treatments

The experimental layout followed a complete randomized block design with three replications per treatment. The dimension of the gross plot measured 10 m x 8 m, while that of the net plots is 2 m x 2 m. Each net plot was separated from each other by 0.5 m. Plant spacing on each of the net plots is 2 m x 2 m. Treatments include control, sole NPK, sole poultry manure, sole NPK+600 kgha⁻¹ poultry manure, sole NPK+400 kgha⁻¹ poultry manure, sole NPK+200 kgha⁻¹ poultry manure, NPK fertilizer and NPK fertilizer combinations

The experimental plots were manually cleared and plant beds were prepared. The seeds dormancy of Corchorus olitorious L was broken by steeping in hot water between 80- 97°C for 5 seconds (Tolorunse et al., 2015) to ensure rapid and uniform germination of seeds. Thereafter, seeds were sown at 0.3 m x 0.3 m using drilling method to give room for hand-weeding operations. Plots were hand-weeded at intervals of 2 weeks throughout the study period. Harvesting was done at 8 weeks (56 days) after planting.

Fertilizer Application

Sole organic fertilizer (poultry manure) at the rates of 1,000 kg ha⁻¹ and 2,000 kg ha⁻¹ poultry manure were uniformly spread on the plots and lightly incorporated into the soil with the use of a hoe. Sole inorganic fertilizer (NPK 15-15-15) containing 1.10% sulphur, 0.02% boron, 0.05% copper, 0.1% iron, 0.05% manganese, 0.001% molybdenum and 0.05% zinc was also applied by ringing them around the plant at the rate of 200 kg ha⁻¹, 400 kg ha⁻¹ and 600 kg ha⁻¹ while organominaler fertilizer was applied at the rates of 1000 kg ha⁻¹+200 kg ha⁻¹, 1,000 kg ha⁻¹+400 kg ha⁻¹, 1,000 kg ha⁻¹+600 kg ha⁻¹, 2,000 kg ha⁻¹+200 kg ha⁻¹, 2,000 kg ha⁻¹+400 kg ha⁻¹ and 2,000 kg ha⁻¹+600 kg ha⁻¹ poultry manure and NPK 15:15:15 combinations, respectively.

Data Collection

The vegetative parameters such as plant height, stem girth, number of leaves and leaf area using CI-202 portable leaf area meter (CID Bio Science Inc) were recorded at 28, 42 and 56 days after planting. At harvest (56 days after planting), above-ground fresh and dry weight were determined. Yield components such as number of pods per plant, pod weight (fresh and dry) were also determined. Harvest was done at 56 days after planting by cutting at the soil level, and the fresh plants were weighed for total biomass using a Kern electronic weighing balance ABT 120-4M. The plant material obtained was oven dried at 80°C for 24 hours before taking the dry weight measurements.

Proximate and Mineral Analysis

The leaf samples were analysed for proximate composition (moisture, ash, crude fats, protein, crude fibre and carbohydrate) were determined according to the standard method described by AOAC (2010). Nitrogen content was deduced by the micro kjedal method (AOAC, 2010) while potassium and phosphorus contents were measured using an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (PG 990) after digestion with nitric acid. All the samples were analysed in triplicate and the mean values were recorded.

Data Analysis

The data were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS version 20.0). Means were separated using Duncan multiple range test at 5% probability level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil Parameters

The soil is slightly alkaline (pH of 7.5) with 82.25, 10.09, and 7.66 % sand, silt and clay respectively with a textural class of sand (Table 1). The soil organic carbon, cation exchange capacity and base saturation are 1.22%, 2.95% and 27.45% respectively (Table 1). All other inherent mineral nutrients except exchangeable magnesium and organic matter were below the critical levels as suggested by Ibude et al. (1988) and Law-Ogbo and Osajigbo (2016). This result aligns with Akanbi and Togun (2002), who reported that most African soils are impoverished due to weathering, leaching and intensive cultivation. Similar result was also obtained by Law-Ogbo and Osajigbo (2016) in a study conducted on to evaluate the use of food waste compost and inorganic fertilizer on the growth and yield of Corchorus olitorius in a humid ultisol of southwestern Nigeria.
Chemical Composition of Organic Fertilizer

The organic manure contained organic carbon, organic matter, nitrogen, potassium, calcium and magnesium contents of 22.8%, 36.62 %, 1.37 %, 0.35 cmol/kg, 6.04 cmol/kg and 1.40 cmol/kg respectively (Table 2). The result of the organic manure analysis depicts a considerably higher nutrient status when compared to that of the field soil. This is an indication of the organic manure’s capability of improving the soil nutrient status if allowed to mineralize for the release of its nutrients (Law-ogbomo and Osaigbovo, 2016). A similar result was obtained by Adediran et al. (2015) in a study on the effect of different nutrient sources on the growth and yield of Corchorus olitorious. Thereafter, Plots treated with different concentrations of sole poultry manure became significantly higher than those of sole NPK fertilizer at 56 days after planting. Significantly lowest plant height, number of leaves, stem girth and leaf area were recorded in the control at all sampling stages (Table 3 and 4). Significantly higher growth parameters obtained in plots treated with 2000 kg/ha poultry manure + 600kg/ha NPK compared to sole NPK at 56 days after planting could be due to the combined effect of both fertilizer forms as suggested by Ullah et al. (2008) in a study to evaluate the effects of organic and chemical fertilizers on the growth and yield of Solanum melongena. The combined application of poultry and inorganic fertilizers has been shown to integrate the attributes of sole organic and sole inorganic fertilizers (Okunola et al., 2011). Significantly higher growth parameters obtained in sole poultry manure treatments when compared to sole NPK 15:15:15 at 56 days after planting could be due to the fact that the nitrogen present in poultry manure is released slowly and consistently to meet the growth requirement of the plant throughout its growth stages unlike inorganic nitrogen source that is easily lost soon after application.

Table 1: Analysis of the experimental field soil.

| Soil parameters   | Value | Critical Value* |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| pH                | 7.5   | --              |
| Total Nitrogen (%)| 0.3   | 0.15            |
| Organic Carbon (%)| 1.12  | ---             |
| Organic matter (%)| 2.11  | 2.0             |
| Sand (%)          | 82.25 | ---             |
| Silt (%)          | 11.09 | ---             |
| Clay (%)          | 7.66  | ---             |
| Available Phosphorus (mg/kg) | 1.50 | 8.50 |
| Exchangeable K (cmol/kg) | 0.04 | 0.16 |
| Exchangeable Ca (cmol/kg) | 0.08 | 1.50 |
| Exchangeable Mg (cmol/kg) | 0.68 | 0.28 |
| Exchangeable Na (cmol/kg) | 0.25 | --- |
| Acidity           | 1.96  | ---             |
| C.E.C. (cmol/kg)  | 2.95  | ---             |
| Base saturation (%)| 27.45 | ---             |

*Ibedu et al., (1988); Law-ogbomo and Osaigboyo, (2016).

Table 2: Analysis of organic fertilizer used for the experiment.

| Treatment                  | Value |
|----------------------------|-------|
| pH                        | 7.2   |
| Total Nitrogen (%)        | 1.37  |
| Organic Carbon (%)        | 22.80 |
| Organic Matter (%)        | 36.62 |
| Available Phosphorus (mg/kg) | 0.92 |
| K (cmol/kg)               | 0.35  |
| Ca (cmol/kg)              | 6.04  |
| Mg (cmol/kg)              | 1.40  |
| Na (cmol/kg)              | 0.17  |
Poultry manure has been reported to have a greater ability to conserve nitrogen when compared to NPK 15:15:15 which easily lost after application through rapid crop removal, run-off, volatilization, leaching and/or denitrification. (Olaniyi et al., 2010) As expected, the poor plant growth was reported in control plots as plants suffer due to the inherently poor soils. The results are similar to the study carried out by Mogapi et al. (2013) to check the effect of poultry manure and commercial fertilizer on growth of Corchorus olitorius. Significantly highest fresh and dry weight was recorded in plots treated with a combination of 20000 kg/ha poultry manure and 600 kg/ha NPK with values of 29.49 g and 7.95 g respectively when compared to all other treatments. This was followed by the various combined application of poultry and inorganic manure (1000 kg/ha organic fertilizer + 200 Kg/ha inorganic fertilizer, 1000 kg/ha organic fertilizer + 400 Kg/ha inorganic fertilizer, 1000 kg/ha organic fertilizer + 600 Kg/ha inorganic fertilizer, and 2000 kg/ha organic fertilizer + 200 Kg/ha inorganic fertilizer) all of which were significantly higher (p<0.05) compared to sole application of both fertilizers and the control. Fresh and dry biomass were significantly higher in sole organic manure treated plants when compared to the inorganic and the control while significantly lowest fresh and dry weight was recorded in the control plots (Table 4). Significantly higher fresh and dry biomass accumulation in the organomineral fertilizer treatments obtained in this study when compared to the sole application of either fertilizers and the control is an indication that organo-mineral fertilizer is a better alternative to the sole application of either fertilizers. The combinations of organic and mineral fertilizer have been reported to perform better on the yield of tomato, maize, and Solanum macrocarpon than sole application of either fertilizers (Akanni et al., 2011; Ayeni, 2008; Ogunlade et al., 2011).

Proximate and Mineral Composition

Proximate composition as well as percentage nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium of Corchorus olitorius were significantly influenced by different types and rates of fertilizer application. Percentage ash content, crude protein, crude fat, fibre and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were significantly highest in plants treated with combination of both organic and inorganic fertilizer when compared to sole application of both fertilizer types alone and the control. It should be noted that the aforementioned nutrient attributes were significantly enhanced in plants treated with sole organic manure when compared with sole inorganic manure. Plants in the control plots showed the lowest values. Combined application of poultry manure and inorganic manure has been shown to integrate the beneficial attributes of both organic and inorganic fertilizers (Okunola et al., 2011). This is evident in the higher ash content, crude protein, crude fat and fibre as well as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium uptake recorded in the combined application of both fertilizer as compared to either of the sole applications and the control. Significantly higher levels of the aforementioned nutrients in sole organic manure treated plant when compared to its sole inorganic fertilizer could be attributed to a better nutrient uptake in organic fertilizer plots than in inorganic fertilizer. These trends had earlier been reported by Mishra and Ganesh (2005) where they tested how different fertilizers affect the nutrient status of Abelmoschus esculentus.

CONCLUSION

The observed increase in growth, yield and nutrient composition of Corchorus olitorius plants treated with different combinations and rates of both organic and inorganic fertilizers over the control suggests that fertilizer application is highly necessary for a successful production of the plant. However, combined application of organic and inorganic fertilizers could be a better soil nutrient amendment when applied at a rate of 2000 kg/ha⁻¹ PM + 400 kg/ha⁻¹ NPK and 2000 kg/ha⁻¹ PM + 600 kg/ha⁻¹ NPK in the cultivation of Corchorus olitorius.

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Table 3: Growth parameters of fertilizer treated Corchorus olitorius plants.

| Plant Height (cm) | Number of Leaves | Stem Girth (cm) | Leaf Area (cm²) | Above-Ground Weight (g) | Pod Mass (g) | Pod Number/Plant |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|                   | 24 DAP           | 42 DAP          | 56 DAP          | 24 DAP                  | 42 DAP      | 56 DAP          | Fresh Weight | Dry Weight | Fresh Weight | Dry Weight |
| T₁₀              | 54.59           | 80.02           | 22.11           | 47.89                   | 75.56       | 13.90           | 24.54        | 6.27       | 1.54        | 0.39       | 5.22       |
| T₁              | 35.60           | 59.50           | 75.60           | 27.22                   | 72.11       | 11.21           | 25.08        | 6.41       | 1.54        | 0.40       | 7.11       |
|                   | 30.68           | 54.59           | 80.02           | 26.89                   | 78.45       | 11.96           | 25.80        | 6.76       | 1.73        | 0.52       | 10.11      |
|                   | 33.56           | 58.26           | 84.75           | 25.78                   | 77.78       | 11.66           | 27.82        | 7.56       | 1.70        | 0.49       | 10.11      |
|                   | 34.28           | 59.97           | 87.30           | 26.89                   | 78.45       | 11.96           | 25.80        | 6.76       | 1.73        | 0.52       | 10.11      |
|                   | 31.15           | 53.86           | 79.73           | 23.89                   | 74.22       | 11.92           | 25.80        | 6.76       | 1.73        | 0.52       | 10.11      |
|                   | 33.30           | 54.78           | 86.96           | 26.22                   | 76.22       | 12.59           | 25.80        | 7.74       | 1.68        | 0.50       | 8.22       |
|                   | 34.81           | 59.48           | 90.10           | 27.44                   | 80.11       | 12.82           | 25.80        | 7.95       | 1.75        | 0.55       | 9.56       |
| Control           | 24.17           | 39.27           | 48.20           | 15.27                   | 45.44       | 9.29            | 17.11        | 5.21       | 1.28        | 0.31       | 4.22       |

Values with the same superscripts are significantly the same at p<0.05, N=3; DAP=Days After Planting T₁₀=1000 kg/ha sole PM, T₁=2000 kg/ha sole PM, T₂=200 kg/ha sole NPK, T₃=400 kg/ha sole NPK, T₄=600 kg/ha sole NPK, T₅=1000 kg/ha PM + 200 kg/ha NPK, T₆=1000 kg/ha PM + 400 kg/ha NPK, T₇=1000 kg/ha PM + 600 kg/ha NPK, T₈=2000 kg/ha PM + 200 kg/ha NPK, T₉=2000 kg/ha PM + 400 kg/ha NPK, T₁₀=2000 kg/ha PM + 600 kg/ha NPK.
Table 4: Nutrient composition of fertilizer treated Corchorus olitorius plants.

| Treatment | ASH  | M/C | C/P | C/FT | CHO  | N   | P   | K   |
|-----------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
|           | %    | mg/100g | %   | %    | mg/100g | % | mg/100g | %  |
| T<sub>1</sub> | 10.29<sup>d</sup> | 10.58<sup>e</sup> | 1.29<sup>e</sup> | 33.10<sup>d</sup> | 1.8<sup>e</sup> | 42.89<sup>d</sup> | 205.60<sup>e</sup> | 92.40<sup>e</sup> | 82.45<sup>e</sup> |
| T<sub>2</sub> | 10.89<sup>d</sup> | 10.75<sup>e</sup> | 1.44<sup>e</sup> | 36.17<sup>d</sup> | 1.93<sup>e</sup> | 38.83<sup>d</sup> | 229.60<sup>e</sup> | 99.79<sup>d</sup> | 89.79<sup>d</sup> |
| T<sub>3</sub> | 9.41<sup>f</sup> | 11.12<sup>e</sup> | 1.01<sup>d</sup> | 31.60<sup>d</sup> | 1.65<sup>e</sup> | 45.23<sup>d</sup> | 160.10<sup>d</sup> | 79.31<sup>c</sup> | 72.52<sup>c</sup> |
| T<sub>4</sub> | 9.51<sup>e</sup> | 11.21<sup>d</sup> | 1.11<sup>d</sup> | 31.89<sup>d</sup> | 1.6<sup>e</sup> | 44.68<sup>d</sup> | 176.80<sup>d</sup> | 87.39<sup>d</sup> | 78.68<sup>d</sup> |
| T<sub>5</sub> | 9.56<sup>f</sup> | 11.44<sup>e</sup> | 1.30<sup>d</sup> | 32.95<sup>d</sup> | 1.60<sup>e</sup> | 43.15<sup>d</sup> | 208.0<sup>e</sup> | 89.98<sup>d</sup> | 80.92<sup>d</sup> |
| T<sub>6</sub> | 10.43<sup>d</sup> | 10.81<sup>e</sup> | 1.32<sup>d</sup> | 33.37<sup>d</sup> | 1.66<sup>e</sup> | 42.43<sup>d</sup> | 209.60<sup>e</sup> | 93.59<sup>c</sup> | 91.56<sup>c</sup> |
| T<sub>7</sub> | 10.39<sup>d</sup> | 10.97<sup>e</sup> | 1.35<sup>d</sup> | 33.43<sup>d</sup> | 1.73<sup>d</sup> | 41.64<sup>d</sup> | 215.20<sup>d</sup> | 98.42<sup>d</sup> | 94.16<sup>d</sup> |
| T<sub>8</sub> | 10.26<sup>d</sup> | 11.15<sup>d</sup> | 1.43<sup>d</sup> | 33.54<sup>d</sup> | 1.78<sup>d</sup> | 41.85<sup>d</sup> | 228.0<sup>e</sup> | 99.03<sup>e</sup> | 99.73<sup>d</sup> |
| T<sub>9</sub> | 10.89<sup>e</sup> | 11.22<sup>e</sup> | 1.41<sup>e</sup> | 35.53<sup>d</sup> | 1.70<sup>d</sup> | 39.26<sup>e</sup> | 225.60<sup>d</sup> | 92.37<sup>e</sup> | 93.98<sup>d</sup> |
| T<sub>10</sub> | 10.58<sup>b</sup> | 11.27<sup>c</sup> | 1.48<sup>b</sup> | 35.65<sup>d</sup> | 1.83<sup>d</sup> | 39.21<sup>c</sup> | 236.80<sup>b</sup> | 93.10<sup>e</sup> | 104.22<sup>b</sup> |
| T<sub>11</sub> | 10.54<sup>b</sup> | 11.33<sup>b</sup> | 1.55<sup>b</sup> | 35.01<sup>b</sup> | 1.96<sup>d</sup> | 39.64<sup>d</sup> | 247.20<sup>b</sup> | 105.56<sup>b</sup> | 111.93<sup>b</sup> |
| Control   | 7.35<sup>d</sup> | 10.11<sup>d</sup> | 0.76<sup>d</sup> | 29.60<sup>d</sup> | 1.45<sup>d</sup> | 50.74<sup>d</sup> | 121.80<sup>d</sup> | 64.58<sup>d</sup> | 57.02<sup>d</sup> |

Values with the same superscripts are significantly the same at p<0.05, N=3; DAP=Days After Planting T<sub>1</sub>=1000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> sole PM, T<sub>2</sub>=2000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> sole PM, T<sub>3</sub>=200 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> sole NPK, T<sub>4</sub>=400 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> sole NPK, T<sub>5</sub>=600 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> sole NPK, T<sub>6</sub>=1000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> PM + 200 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> NPK, T<sub>7</sub>=1000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> PM + 400 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> NPK, T<sub>8</sub>=1000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> PM + 600 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> NPK, T<sub>9</sub>=2000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> PM + 200 kg/ha NPK, T<sub>6</sub>=2000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> PM + 400 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> NPK, T<sub>11</sub>=2000 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> PM + 600 kg/ha<sup>1</sup> NPK.