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THE GROWTH AND TUBER YIELD OF CASSAVA AS AFFECTED BY CASSAVA PEEL COMPOST APPLICATION

ABSTRACT

Study was conducted to assess the effect of cassava peel compost rates on the growth and tuber yield of cassava .The treatments were six compost rates which are 0,5,10,15,20,and 25t/ha which were applied to cassava and arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Growth and yield parameters were taken from 4th weeks after planting till harvest. The data collected were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 5% level of probability and the resulted means were separated using Duncan Multiple Range. The results showed significant difference among the treatments applied. Application of 10t/ha compost significantly produced taller plants at all growing stages. Addition of 10t/ha compost also produced significantly higher leaf number at 6,8 and 12 weeks after planting and tuber weight was significantly highest from the application of 15t/ha compost. It is concluded that compost application improved the growth and tuber yield of cassava when applied between 10 and 15t/ha.

Key Words: Compost, cassava peel, Tuber yield, organic fertilizer.

INTRODUCTION

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) belongs to the family euphorbiaceae and one of the most important tuber crops in the world. It grows in tropical and sub tropical areas of the world and was originated from tropical America and later introduce in Africa in the Congo basin by the Portuguese (IITA, 2009). It is rich in carbohydrate, calcium, vitamins B and C and essential minerals. These nutrients varies according to variety, age of harvesting, soil condition and climate (Asher et al, 1980) .Cassava are made into various food forms such as gari (toasted granules), chips/flour, fermented pastes or fresh root among others which form major important staples food for rural and urban household in Nigeria. Cassava is also useful as a raw material in industries. These industries include, brewing, baking, livestock etc (FAO, 2009).

Nigeria is the largest producer of cassava in the world (FAO,2008) with about 45 million metric tonnes and its cassava transformation is the most advanced in Africa (Egesi et al., 2006).Cassava is grown throughout the tropics and could be regarded as the most important root crop, in terms of area cultivated and total production (Ano,2003). It is a major food crop in Nigeria and its strategically valued for its role in food security, poverty alleviation and as a source of raw materials for agro-allied industries in Nigeria (Ogbe et al., 2007; Akinpelu et al, 2011). It also have a huge potentials for the export market which made it a crop that attract foreign exchange (Egesi et al., 2007).

In urban areas, cassava consumption of poor households is double that of non poor households. In rural areas, poor households consumption of cassava is triple that of non poor households. When dried, cassava is both conservable and transportable over long distances.
One major problem facing the production of cassava is poor soil fertility of the Saharan soil. This is as a result of continuous cultivation of farm land over a long period of time. This has been a pattern of our Agricultural practices especially in the tropics. The only way out is the application of fertilizers either as organic or inorganic. Inorganic fertilizers are always out of reach by the farmers due to high price as many farmers could not afford the cost of inorganic fertilizers in addition to the scarcity

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experienced in the country .Organic fertilizer has been found as the most suitable alternative because when applied to soil it releases nutrient into the soil at a steady rate and improve the soil structure ,also help to improve the activities of micro organism living in the soil .It add organic matter into the soil there by increasing the fertility and peculation of the soil which render the soil more penetrable for the tuber leading to increase in the yield of the cassava tuber. The study was therefore set up to investigate the effect of cassava based compost on the growth and development cassava.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted at the Teaching and Research Farm of Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria located at Latitude 8,10 and Longitude 4,10 with 420 m above the sea level. It has a bimodal rainfall pattern between 1150mm to 1250mm per year. It has the minimum temperature of 28^{0C} and maximum of 33^{0C} with high humidity of about 74%.The soil was sandy loamy with Ph of 5.81, total N of 0.26gkg^{-1} and organic carbon of 2.90gkg^{-1} organic matter of 2.90kg-1, available P, 7.40gkg-1, available K0.26kg-1 exchangeable Ca, 3.11cmolkg-1, exchangeable Mg 0.59cmolkg-1. The compost was prepared from cassava peel, poultry manure and grasses .It was mixed in a ratio of 3:1:1 using a pit composting method as outlined by Akanbi (2002).

The experimental plots were ploughed, harrowed and were laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The plot size was 9m x 6m (54m^2) with a total of 300heap per plot spaced at 1m x 1m.Planting was done and later weeding w as done by the use of hoe at two weeks after planting and at when necessary. The compost manure were applied two weeks before planting at the rates of 0,5,19,15,20,and 25t/ha while the plants were allowed to grow and develop to maturity. Four plants per plot were tagged for observations and measurement starting from 4weeks after planting and fortnightly till 12 weeks after planting. Growth and yield parameters were taken which were: Number of leaves, Plant height, Number of branches, height at branching, Number of tuber per plant, Length of tuber, Width of tuber and their weights

The data obtained were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 5% level of probability and the means were separated using Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT).

RESULTS

Cassava peel compost application has significant effects on the vegetative growth parameters of cassava (tables, 2, 3, 4).Plant height showed a significant difference at all growth stages where application of 10t/ha compost produced a taller plants and the least from the control plant. The highest number of leaves were produced from the addition of 10t/ha compost at, 6,8 and 12 weeks after planting while at 10weeks after planting addition of 5t/ha had the highest significant number of leaves followed by plants that received 10 and 15t/ha compost the least from the control rate (table 2).Height at branching produced significant difference and application of 15t/ha compost gave the highest value followed by 5 and 20 t/ha respectively while the rest treatments did not differ statistically. There was no significant different among the number of branches produced by the cassava plant at all growth stages with the respect to compost applications (table 3).

The yield parameters were also significantly affected by the compost application. Number of tuber per plant was significant and the plants that received 15t/ha compost performed best with the least from 5 and 0t/ha compost rate (table4). The length of tuber was also affected by the compost application and application of 20t/ha compost had significant higher length which does not differ statistically from 10 and 15t/ha compost. Also width of the tuber was statistically highest from plant that received 20 and 10t/ha compost and the least from the control. Application of 15t/ha compost produced the highest tuber weight which was significantly followed by 20 and 25t/ha with the least weight from the control.

DISCUSSIONS

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Cassava peel compost application influenced the growth and yield of cassava and the results are statistically better than the control plants. This support the work of Elioff,1998 that the use of compost has a great potentials for improving soil productivity and crop yield through improvement of the physical, chemical and microbiological properties of the soil as well as nutrient supply .Application of 10t/ha compost produced the highest plant height and leaves number. This confirm the work of Havlin, *et al*.,2005, that compost released nutrients such as N and made available to crop need in a synchronized manner throughout the growing period which help to improve the physiological activities such as cell division that improved the plant growth. Compost rate of 15t/ha produced the highest number of tuber .This is because compost ensure a long time supply of nutrient which benefited cassava that stayed in the field due to its slow release of nutrients, also the compost application improved soil water holding capacity and also reduces evaporation by acting as soil temperature buffer making sufficient moisture available to growing tuber (Kumar *et al*, 1977). It is concluded from the study that compost application improved the growth and tuber yield of cassava especially when applied between 10 and 15t/ha.

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Table 1.1: Chemical properties of matured cassava peel compost

Properties	matured compost
%N	6.60
%P	10.20
%K	1.82
%Ca	2.80
%Mg	0.56
%Fe	320.80
%Zn	98.50
%Cu	16.80

Table 1: Effect of cassava peel compost on the height of cassava plant at various growth stages..

Treatments	**4wap**	**6wap**	**8wap**	**10wap**	**12wap**
0t/ha	7.1b	14.2c	25.1c	39.7b	51.7b
5t/ha	10.2ab	18.9b	30.0bc	47.5ab	53.0b
10t/ha	11.6a	22.4a	40.0a	52.5a	73.1a
15t/ha	10.2ab	20.6ab	34.oab	42.1ab	62.7ab
20t/ha	9.9ab	19,0ab	31.1bc	47.7ab	55.6b
25t/ha	8.2b	17.6b	30.1bc	43.8ab	56.5b

WAP = Week after planting

Table 2: Effect of cassava peel compost on number of leaves of cassava plant at various growth stages.

Treatments	**4wap**	**6wap**	**8wap**	**10wap**	**12wap**
0t/ha	43.0a	40.0c	41.0c	50.1c	57.2c
5t/ha	36.0a	42.7c	57.3b	87.7a	73.7b
10t/ha	39.7a	61.7a	74.0a	77.0b	83.3a
15t/ha	38.7a	33.7c	44.3c	70.7b	66.0bc
20t/ha	23.3a	50.7b	62.3b	67.3ab	80.7a
25t/ha	31.0a	59.3a	68.7ab	58.7bc	77.0b

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WAP = Week after planting

Table 3: Effect of cassava peel compost on the height at branching and number of branches of cassava plant.

Treatments	Height at Branching	Branch Number
0t/ha	96.1b	3.0a
5t/ha	106.4ab	3.1a
10t/ha	98.6b	2.8a
15t/ha	119.7a	2.8a
20t/ha	106.5ab	3.1a
25t/ha	93.0b	2.7a

Table 4: Effect of cassava peel compost on the yield parameters of cassava plant at harvest.

Treatments	Weight of Tuber(kg)	Length of Tuber	Width of Tuber	Number of Tuber /plant
0t/ha	4,8c	41.3b	11.6c	3.0b
5t/ha	5.1bc	42.3b	14.7bc	3.0b
10t/ha	6.7b	51.0a	28.2a	4.0ab
15t/ha	8.2a	50.8a	19.6b	5.0a
20t/ha	7.0ab	56.1a	34.5a	4.0ab
25t/ha	7.3ab	48.2ab	21.2b	4.0ab