

Original Research Article

PROFITABILITY OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER MICRO-DOSES ON MAIZE PRODUCTION IN SUB-HUMID FARMING SYSTEMS OF TANZANIA

["IMPACT OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER MICRO-DOSES ON PROFITABILITY OF MAIZE PRODUCTION IN SUB-HUMID FARMING SYSTEMS, TANZANIA" OR](#)

["NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER MICRO-DOSES ON MAIZE AND ITS EFFECT ON PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM SUB-HUMID FARMING SYSTEMS, TANZANIA"](#)

ABSTRACT

Despite a high productivity potential for many best bet agricultural technologies there is a low adoption. Recommendations of improved technologies such as fertilizer use basing on agronomic data without economic analysis contributes to low adoption. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the profitability of selected fertilizer types and rates in maize production in a sub humid farming system. A field experiment was conducted to investigate costs and revenue of fertilizer types and rates on maize. The phosphate fertilizers were local Minjingu mazao (MM), di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and triple super phosphate (TSP), urea was used to supply nitrogen. Fertilizer rates were micro-doses at 12.5, 25, 50 and 75% compared to control and recommended. Local MM at 75% micro-dosing produced the highest net benefit 3.0 – 3.5 million Tanzanian Shillings per hectare (TSH/ha) followed by 2.7 – 2.9 million TSH/ha from TSP at recommended and DAP at 75% micro-dose rate under subsistence farming. Micro-dosing fertilizer at 25 and 50% produced the highest benefit cost ratio under both commercial and subsistence farming conditions. Micro-dosing rate at 12.5% was more profitable than control and the profitability increased towards 25% and 50% and thereafter, decreased at recommended rate. Adoption of micro-dosing fertilizer at 12.5% could be an entry point to fertilizer use and later on advance to 25% and 50% micro-dosing rates which are more profitable under smallholder farming systems in sub-humid tropics.

Key words: Benefit/Cost ratio, Fertilizer use, Gross margin, Revenue

30 1.0 INTRODUCTION

31 Agriculture is the backbone of country's economy in most of developing countries in the
32 world as it provides the main source of food, feed, employment, raw materials for industry
33 and foreign exchange earnings (1). In Tanzania, agriculture employs 65.5% of people,
34 contributes 100% to the national food supply when there is adequate rainfall and 29.1% of
35 gross domestic product (2) and (3). Cereals such as maize and rice are most important crops
36 grown for food and cash in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries, including Tanzania (4); (5)
37 and (6). Maize accounts for 50% of the calories and protein in Eastern and Southern Africa
38 and generates about 50% of rural cash income in Sub Saharan Africa (7).

39 Despite a high productivity potential for many best bet agricultural technologies there is a
40 low adoption. This results into low productivity of most food and cash crops about 30% of
41 potential yield (8). Low maize yields, for instance 1.0 – 1.7 t/ha in SSA compared to potential
42 7.5 – 8.2 t/ha (9) is attributed mainly to declining soil fertility caused by very low fertilizer
43 application averaging 19 kg/ha in Tanzania (2), that is 38% of African Union's Abuja
44 Declaration (10). Nitrogen and P fertilizers have been recommended for various parts of
45 Tanzania (11). Fertilizer micro-dosing a technology of a reduced application by 25 – 33% of
46 recommended rate (12) and (13) has been reported to increase crop yields in semi-arid
47 conditions of West Africa (14) and (15). In Sub Saharan sub-humid and semi-arid agro-
48 climates the maize yield increase with micro-dosing was found to attain twice the amount
49 compared with no fertilizer application (16) and (17). Recommendations of improved
50 fertilizer application technologies normally target on an optimum production rate while
51 fertilizer purchase economically may not be feasible to poor farmers.

52 Economic analysis therefore is very important and enhances the usefulness of biophysical
53 research results (18). Smallholder farmers are much aware on the prices of labour, inputs

54 such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Hayashi *et al* (19) reported more profit from farmers
55 applying inorganic fertilizers than without fertilizer in millet cropping. However, (20)
56 reported that lower net profit of micro-dosing fertilizer as compared to recommended rates in
57 maize production might limit its adoption. Lessons on the economy of the fertilizer micro-
58 dosing technology can further be drawn from the different countries (12); (19) and (15) as
59 more contributions are still needed to the debate on how soil fertility can be revitalized (21).
60 Therefore, study of cost components of micro-dose based maize production under agronomic
61 experiments will help understand costs and can increase profitability. Thus, the objective of
62 this paper is to evaluate the profitability (gross margin, return to labor and benefit/cost ratio)
63 of selected fertilizer types and their micro-dose rates in maize production in a sub humid
64 farming system.

65 **2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS**

66 **2.1 Study Area and Experimental Treatments**

67 Field experiments were carried out in Ilakala and Changarawe villages of Kilosa District,
68 Morogoro Region in Tanzania during the 2015 and 2016 cropping seasons. Three phosphate
69 fertilizers namely Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Minjingu Mazao (MM) and triple super
70 phosphate (TSP) were applied at planting and urea fertilizer was applied at vegetative growth
71 of maize to supplement nitrogen (11). Different fertilizer micro-dose rates at 12.5, 25, 50 and
72 75% were applied and compared with no fertilizer application and recommended rates
73 (100%) in maize (17), whereby, a TMV-1 variety was used as test crop (22).

74 **2.2 Data Collection**

75 Costs of inputs such as seeds and fertilizers were collected from agro-shops during
76 procurement of these materials. Labor costs for commercial farming and number of human

labor (man-days per ha) under subsistence farming for land preparation, planting, fertilizer application, weeding, harvesting, shelling, transport and storage of produce were collected during execution of the entire experimentation, respectively (Table 1). Commercial and subsistence farming have been distinguished by Waceke and Kimenju (23). Subsistence farming is a form of farming in which crops or livestock are raised to sustain the farm family, farmers are not endowed with financial resources to buy inputs and very rare to hire labour as most of activities are done by family labour. Commercial farming is a type of farming which farmers maximize crop production, endowed with financial resources to buy inputs and use hired labour or implements to perform farm activities.

Table 1: Costs of inputs and labour in field activities under commercial and subsistence farming

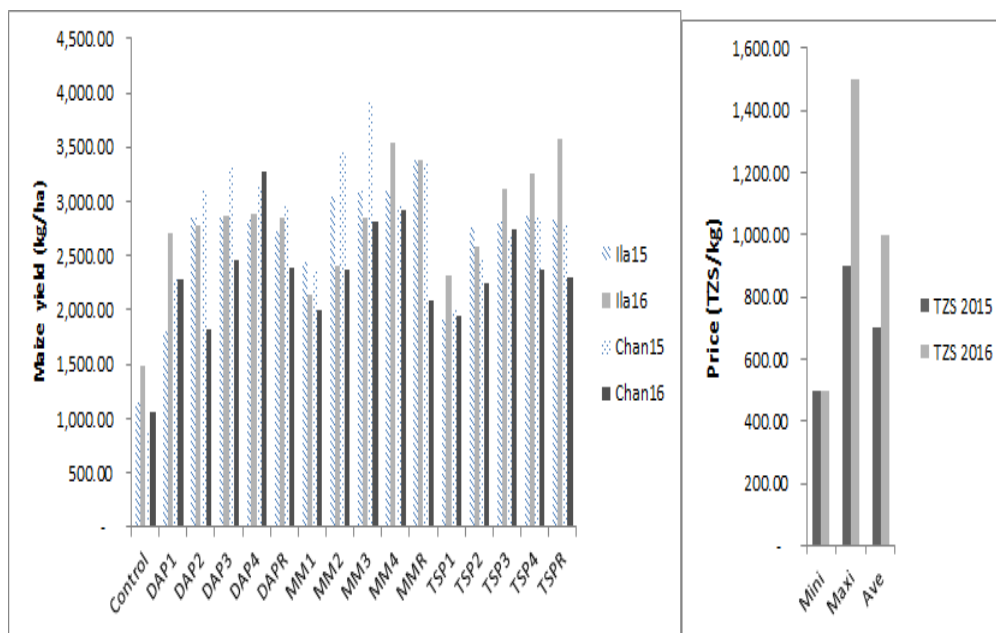
Item/ Activity	Unit	Cost or Labour power
Seeds	TZS per ha	62,500.00
Fertilizer- DAP	TZS per 50 kg bag	75,000.00 – 80,000.00
Fertilizer- MM	TZS per 50 kg bag	35,000.00
Fertilizer- TSP	TZS per 50 kg bag	60,000.00
Fertilizer- Urea	TZS per 50 kg bag	55,000.00- 60,000.00
Cultivation (Non- family labour)	TZS per ha	125,000.00
Cultivation (family labour)	Man-days per ha	35.00
Planting (Non- family labour)	TZS per ha	75,000.00
Planting (family labour)	Man-days per ha	7.81
Fertilizer application (Non- family labour)	TZS per ha	75,000.00
Fertilizer application (family labour)	Man-days per ha	6.25
Weeding twice (Non- family labour)	TZS per ha	200,000.00
Weeding twice (family labour)	Man-days per ha	33.75

Harvesting (Non- family labour)	TZS per ha	87,500.00
Harvesting (family labour)	Man-days per ha	6.56
Shelling (Non- family labour)	TZS per ha	60,000.00
Shelling (family labour)	Man-days per ha	7.50
Storage bags (woven/ polythene)	TZS per bag	1,200.00
Transportation of produce to home	TZS per bag	1,500.00

88

89 Yield of produce (kg/ha) was obtained from a split-block designed farm trial (17) and
90 corresponding results are presented using Figure 1. Moreover, prices of produce in case study
91 sites were collected during harvest and sowing from a total of 15 local key informants
92 involving project research assistants, village agriculture extension officers and, in
93 particularly, subsistence farmers. Minimum price was collected during harvest and the
94 maximum at sowing period, the average price is a reflection of the overall prices combining
95 all prices during both cropping seasons (Figure 1).

96 **Figure 1: Maize grain yield (kg/ha) and prices (TZS/kg) during 2015 and 2016 cropping seasons**



Key: DAP, MM and TSP are Di-ammonium phosphate, Minjingu mazao and Triple super phosphate fertilizers;
 Numbers 1 to 4 are micro-dose rates 12.5, 25, 50 and 75% of recommended nitrogen and phosphorus;
 R is a recommended rate 40 kg P and 80 kg N/ha in maize.
 Ila is Ilakala and Chan is Changarawe site, 15 and 16 are cropping years 2015 and 2016
 TZS is Tanzani Shillings, Mini is minimum, Maxi is maximum, and Ave is average

97

98 Then, from these data gross return (GR), total variable cost (TVC) gross margin (GM) or net
 99 profit, return from labor and benefit- cost (C/B) ratios (BCR) were calculated using the
 100 following equations (24):

101 $Gross\ Return = Yield\ of\ produce \times its\ market\ price \dots\dots\dots (1)$

102 $Gross\ Margin = Gross\ Return - Total\ Variable\ Costs \dots\dots\dots (2)$

103 $Return\ to\ labor = \frac{(Gross\ Return - Total\ Variable\ Costs) per\ ha}{Number\ of\ persondays\ per\ ha} \dots\dots\dots (3)$

104

105 $Benefit - Cost\ ratio = \frac{Gross\ Return}{Total\ Variable\ Cost} \dots\dots\dots (4)$

106

107

108 3.0 RESULTS

109 3.1 Revenue and Costs of Fertilizer Use in Maize Production

110 The lowest gross return was noted in control plots while the highest returns were due to
 111 fertilizer application from Ilakala and Changarawe study areas during 2015 and 2016 (Table
 112 2). A gross return increased from control to micro-dose rates in DAP and thereafter decreased
 113 towards recommended rate DAP5. The trend of DAP was similar with Minjingu mazao
 114 (MM) and triple super phosphate (TSP) with few exceptions at Ilakala where gross return
 115 increased up to recommended rates in MM during 2015 and TSP during 2016 as shown in
 116 Table 2. The highest gross return in both sites was recorded from MM3 (2.7 million TZS/ha)
 117 and MM5 (2.3 million TZS) during 2015 while, MM4 and TSP 5 (3.5 million TZS/ha) during
 118 2016 at Ilakala and DAP4 (3.2 million TZS/ha) at Changarawe during 2016.

119 Total variable costs in both commercial and subsistence farming increased with fertilizer
 120 application rates and types (Table 2). Fertilizers TSP and DAP had more total variable cost
 121 than MM in both commercial and subsistence, however, commercial farming costs 500,000
 122 Tanzanian shillings (TZS/ha) more compared to subsistence as far as fertilizer application is
 123 concerned. Fertilizer application had more labor demand than control but fertilizer micro-
 124 doses and recommended rate had equal labor (man-days) demand in spot application (Table
 125 2).

126 **Table 2 Gross return, total variable costs and labor in maize fertilizer micro-dosing**
 127 **technology**

Treatmen t	Gross Return (1000'TZS/ha)				TVC (1000'TZS/ha)		Labor Person days/ha
	GR Ilakala 2015	GR Ilakala 2016	GR Changaraw e 2015	GR Changaraw e 2016	TVC- Commertia l	TVC- Subsistenc e	
Control	806.4	1492.0	611.8	1059.0	639.5	149.5	91
DAP1	1263.5	2715.0	1599.5	2277.0	819.9	223.9	97
DAP2	1997.1	2776.0	2184.0	1824.0	883.5	278.3	97
DAP3	2009.0	2864.0	2323.3	2466.0	997.1	372.3	97
DAP4	1983.8	2886.0	2197.3	3270.0	1107.5	473.7	97
DAP5	1904.7	2846.0	2067.8	2389.0	1206.0	575.1	97

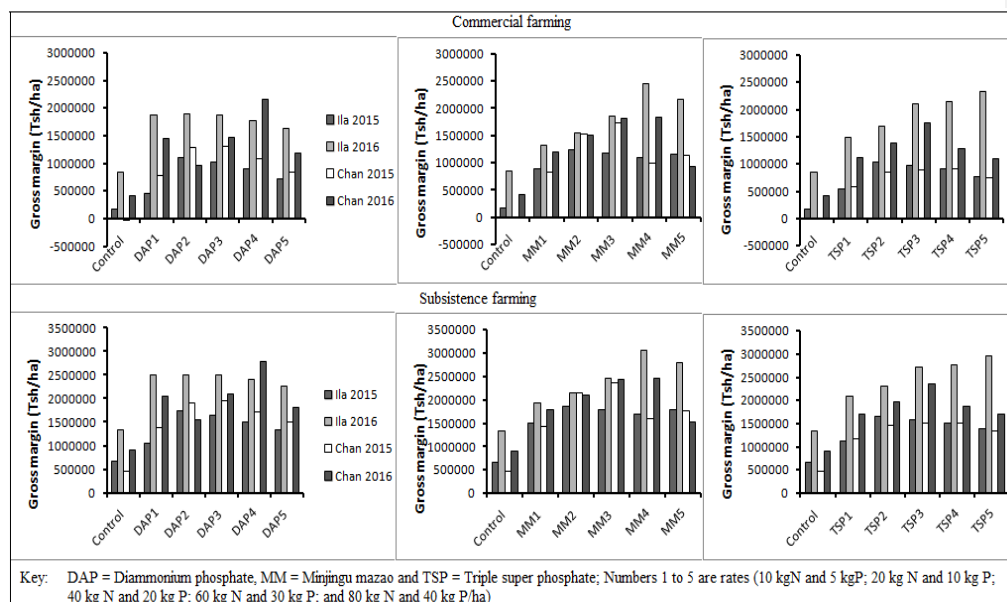
MM1	1716.4	2146.0	1646.4	2003.0	817.6	221.1	97
MM2	2136.4	2415.0	2433.9	2379.0	883.4	270.9	97
MM3	2172.8	2844.0	2737.0	2805.0	991.8	371.2	97
MM4	2175.6	3543.0	2070.6	2924.0	1092.5	471.9	97
MM5	2363.9	3373.0	2340.1	2089.0	1191.8	573.3	97
TSP1	1354.5	2319.0	1406.3	1940.0	815.2	223.7	97
TSP2	1932.0	2579.0	1731.1	2253.0	882.3	277.9	97
TSP3	1971.2	3106.0	1887.9	2747.0	997.7	385.2	97
TSP4	2010.4	3258.0	2015.3	2372.0	1106.7	493.6	97
TSP5	1988.7	3573.0	1952.3	2300.0	1214.0	600.9	97

DAP, MM and TSP are fertilizer types namely Di-ammonium phosphate, Minjingu Mazao and triple super phosphate. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are fertilizer rates as 7.5 kg P and 10 kg N, 10kg P and 20, 20 kg P and 40kg N/ha, 30 kg P and 60 kg N, and 40kg P and 80 kg N/ha. GR is gross return, and TVC is a total variable costs. Number bolded are highest GR.

3.2 Gross Margin of Fertilizer Rates in Maize Production

Gross margin that is also a net profit from fertilizer types and rates was very high under subsistence farming compared to commercial farming with the highest profit in Minjingu Mazao (MM4) as presented in Figure 2. Under commercial farming, control had the lowest gross margin and during 2015 Changarawe had a net loss or negative profit. Plots with DAP2 and DAP4, MM2, MM3 and MM4, TSP2, TSP3 and TSP5 had the highest gross margin (Figure 2).

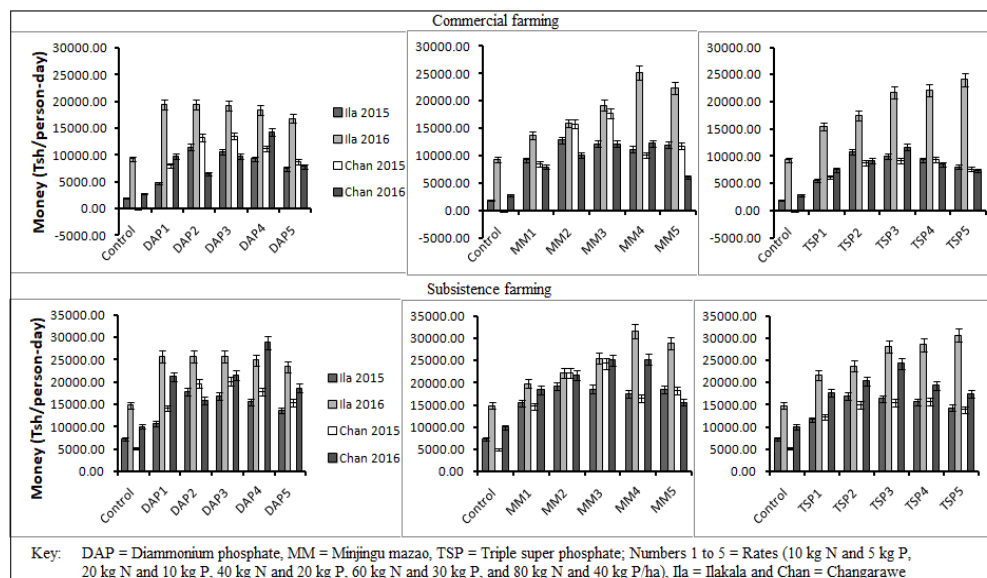
Figure 2: Gross margin of maize under fertilizer micro-dosing application



3.3 Return to Labor in Maize under Fertilizer Application

Return to labor was higher in subsistence farming than commercial with the highest amount of money saved with Minjingu mazao (MM4) as shown in Figure 3. Control had the lowest value, with negative return to labor at Changarawe during 2015 in commercial farming. There was increase in costs per person-day from control to micro-dose rates and it decreased towards recommended rates (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Return to labor in maize fertilizer micro-dosing technologies for 2015 and 2016 in Ilakala and Changarawe



150

151 3.4 Benefit and Cost Ratio of Fertilizer Micro-dose Rates in Maize Production

152 Commercial farming had lower benefit cost ratios (B/C) than subsistence. Maize commercial
 153 farming had the highest B/C in DAP2, DAP4 and MM2 with the lowest values in control
 154 plots (Table 3). Subsistence maize farming had the highest values in DAP1 and MM2 with
 155 different trend compared to commercial farming.

Comment [AAZ1]: You may use BCR

156 Table 3 Benefit cost ratio of maize from fertilizer micro-dosing

Treatment	B/C- commercial				B/C- subsistence			
	Ilakala 2015	Ilakala 2016	Changarawe 2015	Changarawe 2016	Ilakala 2015	Ilakala 2016	Changarawe 2015	Changarawe 2016
Control	1.27	2.30	0.96	1.66	5.39	9.98	4.09	7.08
DAP1	1.57	3.26	1.95	2.77	5.74	12.13	7.14	10.17
DAP2	2.26	3.12	2.43	2.12	7.37	9.97	7.85	6.55
DAP3	2.04	2.86	2.30	2.49	5.40	7.69	6.24	6.62
DAP4	1.83	2.60	1.97	2.92	4.19	6.09	4.64	6.90
DAP5	1.61	2.34	1.70	1.98	3.31	4.95	3.60	4.15
MM1	2.09	2.63	2.00	2.47	7.76	9.71	7.45	9.06
MM2	2.40	2.77	2.70	2.73	7.89	8.91	8.98	8.78
MM3	2.19	2.90	2.70	2.86	5.85	7.66	7.37	7.56
MM4	1.99	3.22	1.90	2.69	4.61	7.51	4.39	6.20
MM5	1.97	2.81	1.95	1.79	4.12	5.88	4.08	3.64
TSP1	1.67	2.82	1.73	2.39	6.05	10.37	6.29	8.67

TSP2	2.17	2.92	1.97	2.57	6.95	9.28	6.23	8.11
TSP3	1.98	3.09	1.90	2.76	5.12	8.06	4.90	7.13
TSP4	1.82	2.91	1.82	2.17	4.07	6.60	4.08	4.81
TSP5	1.64	2.90	1.61	1.92	3.31	5.95	3.25	3.83

157

158 DAP, MM and TSP are fertilizer types namely Di-ammonium phosphate, Minjingu Mazao
159 and triple super phosphate. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are fertilizer rates as 7.5 kg P and 10 kg
160 N, 10kg P and 20, 20 kg P and 40kg N/ha, 30 kg P and 60 kg N, and 40kg P and 80 kg N/ha.
161 GR is gross return, and TVC is a total variable costs

162 4.0 DISCUSSION

163 Gross return was influenced by the cost of resources invested (labour and inputs); quantity of
164 crop produced and price fluctuation. Amount of maize crop produced per unit area varied
165 among fertilizer types and levels applied as well as cropping year. These variations among
166 treatments reflected the importance of fertilizer application to increase crop yield. Maize
167 Prices fluctuated between seasons, during harvest the supply of maize was very high that
168 resulted into low price. At sowing, maize supply was very low to most of smallholder farmers
169 so that their value increased extremely. Fluctuation of maize prices reported in this study
170 followed a trend reported by (25) confirming the supply and demand theory described by
171 (24). Total production costs increased in plots treated with fertilizers due to extra expenses
172 incurred for purchasing fertilizers, costs of transportation and labor needed to apply fertilizers
173 (26). Subsistence farming required some extra field activities such as cultivation, sowing,
174 weeding, and fertilizer application and harvesting to family labor which generally is
175 considered as routine responsibility in family farming as many other examples show (27).
176 Family labour often included self-exploitation not striving for a regular minimum salary and
177 social benefits; but in exchange includes higher flexibility, self-determination, and more or
178 less transparent profit-sharing (28). That resulted into lower production costs than
179 commercial farming where everything was charged for the activity performed.

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180 Net loss in control plots under commercial farming was caused by increased production costs
181 in land which is not productive without fertilizer application. This indicates that whenever
182 farmer is shifting from subsistence to commercial production especially fertilizers should be
183 used more intensively, as experienced also by other authors such as (29) and (23). Fertilizer
184 micro-dose rates of only 25, 50 and 75% from the recommended nitrogen and phosphorus
185 rates produced the highest net profit. This can be considered a strategy for coping with low
186 rainfall periods or harsh weather conditions (30), declining soil fertility (31) and reducing
187 fertilizer costs due to lower amount purchased (12). Results of net return reported in this
188 study are different from those reported by Bachmann *et al.* (2016) who found 16.9% lower
189 net return in fertilizer micro-dosing rates of 55.3 % compared to the recommended rate of
190 NPK fertilizer. This difference can be attributed to differences in better weather conditions
191 such as 800 – 1100 mm rainfall. The result of profitability is in similar trend with those
192 reported by Camara *et al* (12) showing that micro-dosing had higher investment return
193 compared to recommended fertilizer. Profitability analysis in terms of net profit, return to
194 labor and benefit-cost ratio indicated that MM fertilizer was more profitable followed by
195 DAP and TSP. This is mainly due to lower market price of MM fertilizer. Also, MM fertilizer
196 had relatively more yield compared to DAP and TSP that increased revenues. Fertilizer
197 micro-dosing at 12.5, 25 and 50% of recommended nitrogen and phosphorus were more
198 profitable than recommended rate due to increasing yields with still lower amount of fertilizer
199 usage. Hence, these lower rates, for instance 223,900 TSH/ha for 12.5% fertilizer micro-dose
200 rates are economically more viable for poor smallholder farmers in sub-humid tropical
201 conditions.

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202 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

203 Market prices of maize fluctuated over the year, with the price during harvest being low and
204 increasing towards field operations of next cropping seasons. Minjingu Mazao fertilizer had

the highest return among the phosphate fertilizer types under this study. Micro-dosing rate of 12.5% was more profitable than no fertilizer application and the profitability increased towards 25% and 50% and decreased at recommended rate (100% N and P) in subsistence and commercial farming. Subsistence farming was more profitable than commercial farming due to high labour charges. Therefore, smallholder farmers should first adopt for 12.5% as a low cost entry point to fertilizer use and later on advance to 25% and 50% micro-dosing rates which are even more profitable. These micro-fertilization techniques can easily offset fertilizer costs and bring fairly higher yields, profits and increase return on investment under the current changing of weather conditions affecting crop production in sub humid tropics.

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