Effect of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Fertilizers on Yield and Yield Components of Three Cultivars of Maize (*Zea mays*)

By

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DEDICATION

To my parents, to my wife 'Samia' and my sons, and to my friends with respect

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iii

CONTENTS

Page No.

Dedication Acknowledgments Contents List of Tables List of Figures Abstract Abstract in Arabic	xiii	ii iii iv iiiv xi xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION		1
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW		
2.1 Classification	5	
2.1.1 Dent corn 2.1.2 Flint corn 2.1.3 Flour or soft corn	5	5 5
2.1.4 Sweet corn 2.1.5 Popcorn 2.1.6 Wax corn	6	6 6
2.2 Crop ecology	6	
2.2.1 Moisture 2.2.2 Temperature and soils	7	6
2.3 Effect of fertilizer on the growth and yield of main	ze	8
CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS		
 3.1 The experimental site and soil properties 3.2 Soil analysis 3.3 Climate 3.4 Source of ecode 	13 14	13
3.4 Source of seeds3.5 Experimental design and treatment3.6 Fertilizer, sowing and sowing date	14	14 15
5.0 Tertilizer, sowing and sowing date	Page	e No.
3.7 Watering, thinning and weeding3.8 Measurements of growth attributes	15 15	
3.8.1 Plant height 3.8.2 Leaf number per plant	16	16

	3.8.4	Leaf area Number of cobs per plant Dry weight		16 16 16
3.9 H	arvest		16	
	3.9.2	Length of cob/cm Number of rows/cob Number and weight of seeds/cob	17	17 17
	3.9.4	100-seeds weight Final yield (kg/ha)	17 17	17
CHAP	TER F	OUR: RESULTS		
4.1 Ve		ive growth of the first season ant height	18	18
		 4.2.1 Plant height at 30 days 4.2.2 Plant height at 45 days 4.2.3 Plant height at 60 days 4.2.4 Plant height at 75 days 4.2.5 Changes in plant height with time 	18 18 19 21	
	4.3 N	umber of leaves per plant		21
		4.3.1 Number of leaves/plant at 30 days4.3.2 Number of leaf/plant at 45 days4.3.3 Number of leaf/plant at 60 days4.3.4 Changes in number of leaves/plant	21 27	25 25
	4.4 Le	eaf area (cm²)		27
		4.4.1 Leaf area at 30 days from sowing	27 Page	No.
		4.4.2 Leaf area at 45 days from sowing 4.4.3 Leaf area at 60 days from sowing 4.4.4 Changes in leaf area	27 31	31
4.5 Yi	eld an	id yield components		31
		4.5.1 Dry weight of plant 4.5.2 Number of rows/cob 4.5.3 Weight of 100 seeds (g)	35	31 35
		 4.5.5 Weight of 100 seeds (g) 4.5.4 Length of cob (cm) 4.5.5 Weight of cob (kg/ha) 4.5.6 Weight of seeds (kg/ha) 	39	37 37
		4.5.7 Number of seeds /cob	5	39

4.6 Vegetative growth of the second season	41	
4.7 Plant height		41
4.7.1 Plant height at 30 days 4.7.2 Plant height at 45 days 4.7.3 Plant height at 60 days 4.7.4 Plant height at 75 days 4.7.5 Changes in plant height with time	41 41 43 45 45	
4.8 Number of leaves per plant		48
4.8.1 Number of leaves/plant at 30 days 4.8.2 Number of leaves/plant at 45 days 4.8.3 Number of leaves/plant at 60 days 4.8.4 Changes in number of leaves/plant		
4.9 Leaf area (cm ²)		54
4.9.1 Leaf area at 30 days from sowing 4.9.2 Leaf area at 45 days from sowing 4.9.3 Leaf area at 60 days from sowing 4.9.4 Changes in leaf area	54 54 55	55
	-	
	Page	e No.
4.10 Yield and yield components	Page	e No. 55
4.10 Yield and yield components 4.10.1 Dry weight of plant 4.10.2 Number of rows/cob 4.10.3 Weight of 100 seeds (g) 4.10.4 Length of cob (cm) 4.10.5 Weight of cob (kg/ha) 4.10.6 Weight of seeds per cob (g) 4.10.7 Number of seeds/cob 4.10.8 Weight of seeds (kg/ha)	Page 61 63 65	
 4.10.1 Dry weight of plant 4.10.2 Number of rows/cob 4.10.3 Weight of 100 seeds (g) 4.10.4 Length of cob (cm) 4.10.5 Weight of cob (kg/ha) 4.10.6 Weight of seeds per cob (g) 4.10.7 Number of seeds/cob 	61 63	55 59 61 61
 4.10.1 Dry weight of plant 4.10.2 Number of rows/cob 4.10.3 Weight of 100 seeds (g) 4.10.4 Length of cob (cm) 4.10.5 Weight of cob (kg/ha) 4.10.6 Weight of seeds per cob (g) 4.10.7 Number of seeds/cob 4.10.8 Weight of seeds (kg/ha) 	61 63	55 59 61 61
 4.10.1 Dry weight of plant 4.10.2 Number of rows/cob 4.10.3 Weight of 100 seeds (g) 4.10.4 Length of cob (cm) 4.10.5 Weight of cob (kg/ha) 4.10.6 Weight of seeds per cob (g) 4.10.7 Number of seeds/cob 4.10.8 Weight of seeds (kg/ha) CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION 5.1 Vegetative growth	61 63 65	55 59 61 61

REFERENCES	74
APPENDICES	82

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page	No.	
1.1	Area, yield and production of maize in Sudan		4	
2.1	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on seed yield of maize			11
2.2	Effect of NPK on yield of seeds over four seasons			12
4.1	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant hei of three cultivars of maize (30 days from sowir	•		20
4.2	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant hei of three cultivars of maize (45 days from sowir			20
4.3	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant hei of three cultivars of maize (60 days from sowir			22
4.4	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant hei of three cultivars of maize (75 days from sowir			22
4.5	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf num of three cultivars of maize (30 days from sowir			26
4.6	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf num of three cultivars of maize (45 days from sowir			26
4.7	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf num of three cultivars of maize (60 days from sowir			30
4.8	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf area three cultivars of maize (30 days from sowing)		30	
4.9	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf area three cultivars of maize (45 days from sowing)		32	

Table	e Page	e No	
4.10	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf area of three cultivars of maize (60 days from sowing)	32	
4.11	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on dry weight per plant of three cultivars of maize		36
4.12	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on number of rows per cob of three cultivars of maize	36	
4.13	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on 100 seeds weight of three cultivars of maize	38	
4.14	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on length of cob of three cultivars of maize		38
4.15	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on weight of cob of three cultivars of maize		40
4.16	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on weight of seeds of three cultivars of maize	40	
4.17	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on number of seeds per cob of three cultivars of maize	42	
4.18	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant height of three cultivars of maize (30 days from sowing)		42
4.19	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant height of three cultivars of maize (45 days from sowing)		44
4.20	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant height of three cultivars of maize (60 days from sowing)		44
4.21	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on plant height of three cultivars of maize (75 days from sowing)		49
4.22	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf number of three cultivars of maize (30 days from sowing)		49

Table	e Page	No	
4.23	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf number of three cultivars of maize (45 days from sowing)		51
4.24	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf number of three cultivars of maize (60 days from sowing)		51
4.25	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf area of three cultivars of maize (30 days from sowing)	56	
4.26	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf area of three cultivars of maize (45 days from sowing)	56	
4.27	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on leaf area of three cultivars of maize (60 days from sowing)	60	
4.28	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on dry weight per plant of three cultivars of maize		60
4.29	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus number of rows per cob of three cultivars of maize	62	
4.30	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on 100 seeds weight of three cultivars of maize	62	
4.31	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus length of cob of three cultivars of maize		64
4.32	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on weight of cob of three cultivars of maize		64
4.33	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus weight of seeds per cob of three cultivars of maize	66	
4.34	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on number of seeds per cob of three cultivars of maize	66	
4.35	Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on seed yield of three cultivars of maize		67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page No.
1.	Changes in plant height as affected by nitrogen	23
2.	Changes in plant height as affected by	

	various cultivars		24
3.	Changes in number of leaves as affected by nitrogen	28	
4.	Changes in number of leaves as affected by various cultivars		29
5.	Changes in leaf area as affected by nitrogen	33	
6.	Changes in leaf area as affected by various cultivars		34
7.	Changes in plant height as affected by nitrogen	46	
8.	Changes in plant height of various cultivars	47	
9.	Changes in number of leaves as affected by nitrogen	52	
10.	Changes in number of leaves as affected by cultivars	53	
11.	Changes in leaf area as affected by nitrogen	57	
12.	Changes in leaf area as affected by various cultivars		58

ABSTRACT

Field experiments were conducted in the Demonstration Farm of People's Arms Defense Camp at El-Getaina (White Nile) for the two consecutive seasons (summer and winter) 2001/02 to study the effect of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers on yield and yield components of three cultivars of maize (*Zea mays* L.) under irrigation.

The treatments used consisted of three levels of nitrogen control (N_0), 43 kg N/ha, (N_1), 86 kg N/ha (N_2), two levels of phosphorus control (P_0), 43 kg P_2O_5 /ha, (P_1) and three cultivars, Giza-2 (V_1), Mugtama-45 (V_2) and Pannar-6480 (V_3).

The 18 factorial treatments were executed in randomized complete block design, with 5 replications.

The results obtained showed that the nitrogen fertilizer had a significant effect on growth of maize cultivars, particularly plant height and leaves number, leaf area and dry weight of plant. Nitrogen fertilizer also significantly affected final seed yield and some yield components, cob yield and number of seeds per cob. When phosphorus fertilizer has no significant effect on seed yield.

The studies obtained showed negligible differences between the two seasons (summer and winter) in seed yield.

This suggest that the maize crop can be grown successfully in both seasons, but since there is few winter crops, it would be possible to treat maize as a winter crop in the area to intensively and diversify the rotations.

xii

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت تجربة حقلية بمعسكر الدفاع الشعبى بالقطينة (النيل الأبيض) لموسمين 2001/2002 فى العروتين الصيفية والشتوية على التوالى لدراسة تأثير السماد الأزوتى والفوسفاتى على نمو وإنتاجية ثلاثة أصناف من الذرة الشامية جيزا-2، مجتمع-45 وبانار-6480 تحت ظروف الرى الإصطناعى.

وقد كانت المعدلات المستعملة للأزوت صفر، 43 كجم أزوت/هكتار و 86 كجم أزوت/هكتار، والمعدلات المستعملة للفوسفات كانت صفر، 43 كجم فسفور/هكتار، حيث كان مصدر الأزوت سماد اليوريا (46% أزوت) والفسفور سماد الفوسفات (48% فسفور) على التوالى.

تض منت التجربة 18 معاملة للعينات والأسمدة المختلفة، وكان التص ميم الإحصائى المستعمل لهذه التجربة هو التص ميم العشوائى ذو القطاعات الكاملة والتكرار الخماسى. أوضحت النتائج أن للسماد الأزوتى كان له تأثيراً معنوياً على زيادة إنتاجية الحبوب وعدد الحبوب فى الكوز (القندول) ووزن الكيزان ولم يكن هنالك تأثير معنوى للفسفور على الإنتاجية ومكونات الإنتاج.

إتضح أن الزيادة فى الإنتاجية كانت بسبب الزيادة فى وزن الكيزان (القناديـل) وعـدد الحبـوب فى الكـوز الواحد.

أوضحت النتائج أن الإنتاجية ومكوناتها كانت متماثلة تقريباً فى الموسمين الأمر الذى يوضح أنه يمكن زراعة المحصول فى أى من الموسمين الشتوى والصيفى.

وحيث أن هنالك نقص فى المحاصيل الشتوية بالدورات الزراعية فيمكن الإعتماد بزراعة محصول الذرة الشامية فى العروة الشتوية الأمر الذى يمكن من تكثيف وتنويع الدورات الزراعية فى منطقة الدراسة.