

Mulching Effects and Nitrogen Application on the Performance of *Zea mays* L: Crop Growth and Nutrient Accumulation

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Abstract. Maize is an agronomic cereal species that is sensitive to nutrient applications, especially nitrogen. Field experiments were conducted in 2011 and 2012 to evaluate the effect of nitrogen and mulching using dried weeds on maize growth and nutrient accumulation. The study was located in the Research Farm of the Agricultural Science Education Unit of the Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria ((latitude 5° 46'N and longitude 6° 5'E). The experiment consist of eight (8) treatments (i) control (ii) 40kgNha⁻¹ (iii) 80kgNha⁻¹ (iv) 120kgNha⁻¹ (v) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Panicum maximum* + 40kgNha⁻¹ (vi) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Pueraria phaseoloides* + 40kgNha⁻¹ (vii) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Eleusine indica* + 40kgNha⁻¹ (viii) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Stylosanthes gracilis* + 40kgNha⁻¹. The treatments were replicated three times. From research results, the combination of *Pueraria phaseoloides* with 40kgNha⁻¹ showed higher maize plant height, foliage development attributes, shoot dry matter, crop growth indices and nutrient uptake compared to other combinations, while only nitrogen application of 120kgNha⁻¹ recorded the highest in all the treatments. It can be concluded based on the results in this study, that legume based weeds as mulch can be supplemented with nitrogen to improve maize growth.

1. Introduction

Continuous cultivation in tropical Africa, an aftermath of limited land for agriculture due to population pressure has remained a threat to soil productivity and crop production. Maize (*Zea mays* L.) a nitrogen demanding crop, is one of such crops under continuous cultivation. It is one of the most important cereal in Nigeria next to rice, because of its role in livestock and human consumption and in industrial food and non-food products (Kehinde, 1999, Ademiluyi, 2014).

Plant residues such as cleared weeds are usually burnt or packed out of farm and allowed to decay, especially in situations where the farmer is neither cultivating vegetables nor yam. However these cleared dried weeds or plant residues being organic in nature are rich source in soil nutrients (Memon, et al, 2012) hence can be recycled into the farmland to provide macro and micronutrients to the cultivated crops as well as providing and sustaining a balanced agroecosystem.

Application of mineral fertilizer on crop land on a continuous basis promotes soil acidification and reduction in soil organic matter (Ehui et al., 1994). As a way of improving productivity of farmlands, sustainable options which will result in efficient recycling of organic material are being considered for adoption by small holder farmers. Integrated systems which combine chemical fertilizers with plant materials such as dried weeds are needed to improve soil organic matter and provide a favourable environment for microbial activity (Akobundu, 1993). Use of plant materials as mulch are known to positively improve soil physical properties, increase availability of soil nutrients and soil flora and fauna populations. When legume weeds are used the demand for nitrogen fertilizer is reduced (Akobundu, 1993). Efficient use of chemical fertilizer and organic plant residues in maize production are measures that has been shown to enhance and increase maize growth and nutrient uptake, which forms the basis for higher crop yield (Tian et al., 1994; Gehlet al., 2005, Anjorin 2013). The use of plant residues in combination with nitrogen was reported to have significantly increased dry matter yield and nutrient uptake in maize (Tian et al., 1994, Memon, et al, 2012)

The objective of this study was to determine the comparative effects of weed-based organic materials on the growth and nutrient accumulation of maize.

2. Materials and Methods

The location of the field experiment was the Research Farm of the Agricultural Science Education Unit of the Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria ((latitude 5° 46'N and longitude 6° 5'E). The area has a bimodal rainfall with annual rainfall of 2323mm and a mean temperature of 26.7°C. The experiment was conducted during the 2011 and 2012 rainy seasons. Analysis of the surface soil (0-15cm) of the experimental site indicated the following properties: 47.3g kg⁻¹ organic matter, 0.72 g kg⁻¹ total nitrogen, pH (in water) 5.7, 778g kg⁻¹ sand, 98 gkg⁻¹ silt, 127g kg⁻¹ clay. The experiment consist of eight (8) treatments (i) control (ii) 40kgNha⁻¹ (iii) 80kgNha⁻¹ (iv) 120kgNha⁻¹ (v) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Panicum maximum* + 40kgNha⁻¹ (vi) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Pueraria phaseoloides* + 40kgNha⁻¹ (vii) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Eleusine indica* + 40kgNha⁻¹ (viii) 4.5t ha⁻¹ *Stylosanthes gracilis* + 40kgNha⁻¹. The treatments were replicated thrice and arranged in a randomized complete block design on a plot size of 6m by 4.5m, using a crop spacing of 90cm x 30cm.

Air dried weed materials were applied as mulch two days after maize was planted in 2011 and 2012. Nitrogen (urea) was applied in two equal splits, one and six weeks after planting (WAP). The maize variety was TZSR-Y. Plots were manually weeded at 2, 6 and 10 WAP. Growth parameters collected from the field were plant height, number of leaves, and leaf area. Leaf area was derived from the equation by Mokhtarpour et al. (2010) and stated as follows:

$\text{Ln(LA)} = -0.990 + 1.231\text{Ln(L)} + 0.854\text{Ln(W)}$, where L and W are the length and width of the maize leaf respectively.

Leaf area index (LAI) was determined using the formula by Palanisamy and Gomez (1974)

$\text{LAI} = (\text{L} \times \text{W} \times 0.75 \times \text{number of leaves/plant}) / (\text{Area occupied by plant})$

In other to obtain crop growth rate data, three plants randomly harvested from each plot at 9 and 12 WAP, oven dried at 65°C to obtain the shoot dry matter. Derived growth parameters such as crop growth rate (CGR), relative growth rate (RGR) and net assimilatory rate (NAR) were estimated using the following equations.

$\text{CGR} = (\text{W}_2 - \text{W}_1) / (\text{T}_2 - \text{T}_1)$ in g/day (Watson, 1948)

$\text{RGR} = (\log_e \text{W}_2 - \log_e \text{W}_1) / (\text{T}_2 - \text{T}_1)$ in g/day (Williams, 1946)

$\text{NAR} = [(\text{W}_2 - \text{W}_1) (\log_e \text{L}_2 - \log_e \text{L}_1)] / [(\text{T}_2 - \text{T}_1) (\text{L}_2 - \text{L}_1)]$ in g dm⁻³ day⁻¹ (Williams, 1946)

Where L, W and T represents leaf area, shoot dry weights and time interval respectively.

Harvested plant samples of maize were ground to pass through a 20-mesh sieve for analysis using methods described by IITA (1979). The product of the mineral concentration of the plant shoot and its dry matter was used to obtain the nutrient uptake.

Results obtained were subjected to ANOVA and means separated using LSD at 5% level of probability.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Plant height and foliage characters

There was an increase in maize plant height, leaf number, leaf area and leaf area index (LAI) in 2012 when compared to 2011 (Tables 1 and 2). Increased nitrogen application also resulted in higher plant height and foliage attributes up to 120kgNha⁻¹. Significant ($P < 0.05$) increases in plant height, leaf number, leaf area and LAI were also observed with application of weed-based mulching materials in both years relative to the control. The 120kgNha⁻¹ gave the highest plant height, leaf number, leaf area and LAI. The combination of *Pueraria phaseoloides* with 40kgNha⁻¹ showed higher plant height and foliage development attributes compared to other combinations, while the combination of *Panicum maximum* and 40kgNha⁻¹ showed the least vegetative growth characters.

The highest plant height of 181.6cm (2011) and 187.0cm (2012) was obtained in maize plants that received 120kgNha⁻¹, while control treatment had the least value of 131.1cm (2011) and 130.1 (2012). Leaf number per plant ranged between 11.8 to 15.8 in 2011 and 10.2 to 15.5 in 2012. The

LAI had values between 2.4 and 4.9 in 2011 and 2.0 and 5.0 in 2012. Generally plant height, leaf number, leaf area and LAI had were greater in 2012 compared to 2011 in nitrogen and nitrogen/mulch combinations, except in the control which had lower values in 2012 relative to 2011.

Table 1: Plant height, number of leaves and leaf area index of maize at 12WAP as influenced by nitrogen and mulching

Treatments	Plant height (cm)		Leaf number		LAI	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Control	131.1e	130.1e	11.8c	10.2c	2.4b	2.0c
40N	150.3d	156.2d	13.7b	13.8b	3.6a	3.6ab
80N	165.2b	170.1bc	13.2b	13.5b	4.0a	4.0ab
120N	181.6a	187.0a	15.3a	15.5a	4.9a	5.0a
4.5t/ha <i>Panicum maximum</i> + 40N	160.3c	166.3c	13.0b	13.3b	3.5a	3.6b
4.5t/ha <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> + 40N	178.2a	186.1a	14.5ab	14.8ab	4.2a	4.3ab
4.5t/ha <i>Eleusine indica</i> + 40N	164.0c	172.3bc	14.1ab	14.3ab	3.9a	4.0ab
4.5t/ha <i>Stylosanthes gracilis</i> + 40N	175.3ab	180.1ab	14.0ab	14.0ab	4.0a	4.1ab
LSD (5%)	10.2	11.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3

Table 2: Leaf area (cm²) of maize at 9 WAP and 12WAP as influenced by nitrogen and mulching

Treatments	9WAP		12WAP	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Control	487.7d	460.3d	565.1e	530.6f
40N	672.5c	682.5c	703.8d	705.6e
80N	760.3b	750.6b	801.3b	807.2b
120N	786.5a	799.3a	861.2a	866.4a
4.5t/ha <i>Panicum maximum</i> + 40N	681.8c	670.3c	730.6d	738.2de
4.5t/ha <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> + 40N	746.5b	738.6b	783.1c	790.0c
4.5t/ha <i>Eleusine indica</i> + 40N	688.5c	681.7c	743.8d	751.2cd
4.5t/ha <i>Stylosanthes gracilis</i> + 40N	669.3c	691.2c	750.6cd	761.3cd
LSD (5%)	39.8	40.3	40.7	37.5

3.2 Shoot dry weight

From the data obtained at 9WAP and 12WAP, shoot dry weight of the maize plants was significantly ($P<0.05$) increased by sole nitrogen application and combination of nitrogen and mulching materials (Table 3). Shoot dry weight was lower in 2012 than 2011 in the control treatment, while increase in dry weight was observed in N applications and N in combination with organic mulch. Shoot dry weight was highest in 120kgNha⁻¹ and least in the control with values between 144.3 to 206.5g in 2011 and 136.5 to 207.3g in 2012.

Nitrogen application treatments were higher than the control by 10.4%, 13.2% and 43.1% at 40, 80 and 120kgNha⁻¹ respectively in 2011, while an increase of 17.4%, 25% and 51.9% was observed in 2012 for the respective nitrogen applications. Combination of nitrogen and mulch resulted in an increase of 14.4%, 31.8%, 20.1% and 36% using *Panicum maximum*, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, *Eleusine indica* and *Stylosanthes gracilis* respectively in 2011. During the 2012 cropping, an increase of 17.4%, 43.9%, 31.7% and 46.6% was observed for the same respective combinations.

Table 3: Shoot dry weight of maize at 9 WAP and 12WAP as influenced by nitrogen and mulching

Treatments	9WAP		12WAP	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Control	139.6c	131.7e	144.3d	136.5d
40N	153.7b	156.2d	159.8c	160.2c
80N	160.2b	163.8bc	166.3c	170.6bc
120N	194.3a	198.3a	206.5a	207.3a
4.5t/ha <i>Panicum maximum</i> + 40N	157.3b	160.2cd	165.1c	168.2c
4.5t/ha <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> + 40N	183.5a	169.5bc	190.2ab	196.4a
4.5t/ha <i>Eleusine indica</i> + 40N	169.2b	173.6b	173.3bc	179.8b
4.5t/ha <i>Stylosanthes gracilis</i> + 40N	187.7a	190.6a	196.2a	200.1a
LSD (5%)	12.6	13.1	20.8	14.5

3.3 Crop growth

The influence of nitrogen levels and nitrogen + mulching materials on CGR, RGR and NAR is presented in Table 4. Under nitrogen application, significant response of CGR was observed only with 120kgNha⁻¹ in 2011, but nitrogen combined with *Panicum maximum*, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, and *Stylosanthes gracilis* indicated significant CGR over the control. CGR values were within the range of 0.20 and 0.58 in 2011 and 0.19 and 0.45 g/day in 2012. Lowest CGR was observed in N + *Eleusine indica* in 2011, while 40N showed the least in 2012. The 120kgNha⁻¹ recorded the highest CGR in 2011, while the N + *Stylosanthes gracilis* recorded the highest value of 0.45 g/day in 2012. The RGR was more pronounced with the control. The values ranged between 0.0498 to 0.0549 g/day. No significant response of RGR to nitrogen and mulch application was observed in this study within the two cropping years.

NAR did not show any consistent trend increase with nitrogen application. NAR values ranged between 0.000156 to 0.000462 and 0.000172 to 0.000405 gdm⁻³day⁻¹ in 2011 and 2012 respectively. *Pueraria phaseoloides* combined with nitrogen and 40kgNha⁻¹ had the highest NAR in both cropping years.

Table 4: Crop growth rate (CGR), relative growth rate (RGR) and net assimilatory rate (NAR) as influenced by nitrogen and mulching

Treatments	CGR (g/day)		RGR (g/day)		NAR (g dm ⁻³ day ⁻¹)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
			10 ⁻²	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁻⁴
Control	0.22c	0.22b	5.52	5.49	1.56c	1.72c
40N	0.29bc	0.19b	4.98	4.92	4.62a	4.05a
80N	0.29bc	0.32ab	5.02	5.12	3.55a	2.90a
120N	0.58a	0.43a	5.21	5.16	3.76a	3.31a
4.5t/ha <i>Panicum maximum</i> + 40N	0.37ab	0.38ab	5.10	5.24	3.86a	2.94ab
4.5t/ha <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> + 40N	0.32abc	0.33ab	5.00	5.09	4.37a	3.27a
4.5t/ha <i>Eleusine indica</i> + 40N	0.20c	0.30ab	5.14	5.25	1.86c	2.27bc
4.5t/ha <i>Stylosanthes gracilis</i> + 40N	0.40ab	0.45a	5.34	5.24	2.63b	3.37a
LSD (5%)	0.27	0.21	ns	ns	1.23	1.37

3.4 Nutrient concentration and uptake

The effect of nitrogen and mulching effects on nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium concentration and uptake in the maize shoots is presented in Tables 5 and 6. N concentration in maize shoot increased with application of nitrogen and N + mulch. Plants which received 120N, combination with *P. phaseoloides* and *S. gracilis* showed more N content with values of 18.30, 15.21 and 14.72 g kg⁻¹ respectively in 2011, and 19.62, 16.11 and 15.61 g kg⁻¹ respectively in 2012. Except in control, N content increased in 2012 compared to 2011.

P showed significant increase in response to N application and N + mulch. P increase in maize shoot was more pronounced with N in combination with organic mulch when compared with chemical nitrogen application alone. The range of P was 0.90 to 2.21 g kg⁻¹ in 2011 and 0.81 to 2.50 g kg⁻¹ in 2012. Application of N+ legumes such as *P. phaseoloides* and *S. gracilis* showed higher P content with values of 2.50 and 2.32 g kg⁻¹ respectively in 2011 and 2.50 and 2.32 g kg⁻¹ in 2012 respectively.

Application of N in combination with weed-based mulch significantly increased K content of maize shoot. In 2011 and 2012, K values in plant shoots ranged from 4.61 to 19.71 g kg⁻¹ and 4.31 to 21.33 g kg⁻¹. The combination of mulch with chemical nitrogen showed a more pronounced increase in K compared to the various levels of only applied N.

Application of N combined with mulch significantly increased nitrogen uptake in the maize shoot. Uptake of nitrogen was at its maximum at 120kgNha⁻¹ rate with values of 139.06 and 150.59 kg ha⁻¹ in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Maize plants mulched with *P. phaseoloides* and supplemented with 40kgNha⁻¹ showed highest N uptake and was higher than the control by 189% and 400% in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The legume mulches showed higher nitrogen uptake than the grass mulches.

Table 5: Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium concentration in maize shoot as influenced by nitrogen and mulching

Treatments	N (g kg ⁻¹)		P (g kg ⁻¹)		K (g kg ⁻¹)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Control	6.91c	6.01d	0.90c	0.81d	4.61f	4.31d
40N	12.60b	12.83c	1.22b	1.32cd	9.32e	9.72c
80N	14.82b	15.11b	1.45ab	1.41bcd	10.71de	11.83bc
120N	18.30a	19.62a	1.44ab	1.53bcd	12.91ce	13.32bc
4.5t/ha <i>Panicum maximum</i> + 40N	12.83b	13.20c	1.62ab	1.82abc	14.82bc	15.61ab
4.5t/ha <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> + 40N	15.21ab	16.11b	2.21a	2.50a	19.71a	21.33a
4.5t/ha <i>Eleusine indica</i> + 40N	13.11b	13.82bc	1.72ab	1.91abc	16.21ab	18.73a
4.5t/ha <i>Stylosanthes gracilis</i> + 40N	14.72a	15.61b	2.01a	2.32ab	18.30a	20.01a
LSD (5%)	3.38	2.87	0.78	0.89	4.33	5.01

Table 6: Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium uptake in maize shoot as influenced by nitrogen and mulching

Treatments	N (kg ha ⁻¹)		P (kg ha ⁻¹)		K (kg ha ⁻¹)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Control	37.00e	30.34e	4.81d	4.07c	24.79d	21.83d
40N	74.37d	76.22d	7.03cd	7.77b	55.13cd	58.46c
80N	91.02bc	92.87c	8.88bc	8.88b	65.86c	74.74c
120N	139.06a	150.59a	11.10b	11.84b	98.79b	102.12b
4.5t/ha <i>Panicum maximum</i> + 40N	78.44c	82.14	9.99bc	11.47b	90.65b	119.86b
4.5t/ha <i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i> + 40N	106.93b	116.92b	15.59a	18.13a	138.75a	154.66a
4.5t/ha <i>Eleusine indica</i> + 40N	83.99cd	91.76c	11.10b	12.58b	103.97b	124.69b
4.5t/ha <i>Stylosanthes gracilis</i> + 40N	101.92b	115.44b	16.65a	17.02a	132.83a	148.00a
LSD (5%)	15.3	17.2	3.56	4.97	28.31	23.17

Phosphorus uptake in response to N and mulch was observed to be higher with combination of mulch and nitrogen compared to only applied mineral nitrogen. P uptake was higher in N combined *S. gracilis*. P uptake values ranged from 4.81 to 16.65 in 2011 and 4.07 to 18.13 in 2012.

Application of organic mulches supplemented with chemical N significantly increased K uptake in maize plants, compared to applying nitrogen alone. Relative to the control, mulching increased the K uptake of the maize shoots by above 200% in all mulch treatments in both 2011 and 2012, while nitrogen treatment increased K uptake above 100%.

4. Discussion

Nitrogen has a significant role it plays in plant biochemical constituents, especially for nitrogen – demanding crops such as cereals. Nitrogen promoted vegetative growth of maize as observed in this study, hence the positive response noted with application of urea. The increase in plant height in response to N application could be attributed to increase in foliage characters such as number of leaves, leaf area and leaf area index (LAI) associated with higher light interception. Greater plant height and foliage development also influenced photosynthetic activities production which were translocated to various sinks resulting in positive dry matter production of the maize plants.

Increases in maize plant height, leaf development attributes, dry matter production and nutrient uptake when weed based organic mulch with varied chemical composition were applied, showed the significant role that weed mulch can play in sustaining crop productivity. Dry leguminous organic materials such as *P. phaseoloides* and *S. gracilis* contributed significantly to the growth biomass production of the crop through their high nutrient release, since they are easily decomposable. These legumes are known to have low lignin and C/N ratio and low polyphenol contents and as such classified as high quality mulch materials (Tian et al., 1994). The high nutrient concentration and uptake when N was added to the soil partially in the form of weed based organic mulch, indicates the significant role of combining plant materials with mineral nitrogen fertilizer to increase crop performance. These observations were confirmed by earlier studies (Tian et al., 1994). It also confirms the reports of Memnon et al. (2012) which showed higher macronutrient (N,P and K) translocation efficiency with organic amendments. The reduced soil acidification with reduction in mineral fertilizer nitrogen may also have indirectly promoted the bioavailability of nutrients for uptake by the maize plants as earlier observed by other researchers (Fageria, 2004; Skowrońska and Filipek, 2010)

Generally the control treatment with no applied nitrogen or organic mulch showed significant lower plant height, leaf production attributes, dry matter production, growth rates and nutrient uptake. This indicates the effect of nitrogen limitation on foliage production indices and photosynthetic and assimilatory capacity in a C₄ cereal crop, such as maize. This result is in agreement with other studies (Bange, 1995; Vox et al., 2005). Other related studies (Andrade and Uhart, 1995; Abayomi et al., 2006) also showed reduced maize leaf growth indices with nitrogen shortage, which further reduced dry matter production as a result of lower radiation interception and poor partitioning of dry matter to reproductive sinks.

5. Conclusion

This study has shown that mulching with weed based residues, especially leguminous weeds such as *Pueraria phaseoloides*, and *Stylosanthes gracilis* has much effect on the performance of maize. Since these residues have high C/N ration with low lignin, they are potential quality organic materials that could contribute to reducing quantity of chemical nitrogen fertilizer. This will contribute to enhance the soil productivity and reduce cost of maize production.

6. References

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