Original Research Article

Comparative assessment of cocoa pod husk biochar fortified with NPK fertilizer formulations on kola seedling nutrient uptake and soil properties in Ibadan, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

A greenhouse trial was carried out at Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan in 2013 to evaluate the effect of cocoa pod husk (CPH) biochar fortified with NPK fertilizer formulations on kola seedling nutrient uptake and soil properties. The treatments consisted of a control, NPK (3g) + Biochar (5g), NPK (Liquid - 3mls/L of water) + Biochar (5g), Biochar (5g), NPK (Solid-3g), NPK (Liquid - 3mls/L of water). The six treatments were replicated three times in a completely randomized design and data on nutrient uptake of kola seedlings and soil properties were taken for seven months. Results showed that all the fertilizers irrespective of rates of application and types of NPK formulations enhanced the nutrient uptake of kola seedlings relative to control.

The leaf and root nitrogen uptake of kola seedlings was significantly ($p<0.05$) enhanced as a result of CPH biochar applied singly (T4) or in combination with NPK liquid fertilizer (T3) compared to when biochar was applied with NPK solid fertilizer. The leaf and stem P-uptake of Kola seedlings was not significantly influenced by CPH biochar and NPK fertilizer formulations. Conversely, the P-uptake of root of kola seedlings was significantly ($p<0.05$) improved as a result NPK (liquid) fertilizer compared to NPK (solid) applied singly. The pH of the soil was significantly ($p<0.05$) affected due to application of CPH biochar in combination with liquid NPK (T3) and CPH biochar alone (T4) compared to the control and NPK solid (T5). The exchangeable K in the soil was significantly ($p<0.05$) influenced as a result of CPH Biochar application and NPK fertilizer formulations. CPH biochar alone (T4) significantly ($p<0.05$) improved the exchangeable potassium in the soil compared to the control. The positive influence of CPH biochar applied either singly or in combination with NPK fertilizers on nutrient uptake of kola seedlings and soil nutrients indicated that integrated use of organic and inorganic fertilizers holds the ace for crop production and soil fertility management in Nigeria.

Keywords: Biochar, dry matter yield, growth, Kola seedlings, NPK fertilizer

INTRODUCTION

Kola is a tropical African genus that belongs to the family Sterculiaceae and has long history in West Africa (Opeke, 2005). The genus comprises of about 140 species (Onomo *et al.* 2006) of which fifty species have been described in West Africa (Adebola, 2003). *Cola nitida and Cola acuminata* are the two major cultivated species in Nigeria. Despite the strong cultural importance of kola in West Africa, research interest on the crop has been very tardy. The use of fertilizer on kola at early stage or fruiting stage has not received much attention of Research Scientists probably because previous attempts indicated that the crop did not show consistent response to fertilizer application (Ayodele 1983). Previous efforts were concentrated on the use of inorganic fertilizer such as NPK 15-15-15, urea, MOP and SSP. The response of kola to fertilizer application in terms of yield and growth had been very inconsistent; this makes kola research unattractive to most scientists. In addition, long term use of inorganic fertilizer has been implicated in soil acidification, loss of organic carbon, nutrient imbalance deficiency of secondary and micro-nutrients (Adediran and Banjoko, 2003). Over the years, little effort had been made on the use of organic fertilizer for Kola cultivation. The use of organic fertilizers either as composted or made into biochar could be used to promote the growth and productivity of kola. Biochar is a carbon-rich product obtained when a biomass wood or crop residues is heated in a closed container with little or no oxygen (Lehmann and Joseph, 2009). Biochar is important for supplying organic materials for soil fertility improvement, adsorption of applied mineral fertilizers, converting them into organic form, stabilization of soil organic matter as biochar is very stable in the soil and improves crop productivity (Fagbenro and Onawumi, 2012). In CRIN, very few systematic fertilizer trials on kola have been conducted. Previous fertilizer trial indicated that only potassium increased the yield of kola by 7.5%. However, Egbe *et al.* (1989) reported the results of a 2^3 NPK factorial trial on ramets showed that PK produce more pods than NPK, N, NP and NK applied alone. Ayodele (1983), reported that P, K, NK and PK treatments had higher average yields than the control on ramets. Afolami and Egbe, (1984) showed that N depressed yield. P, K, NP, KP and NPK had no significant effect on yield while NK increased the yield of the nuts. Recent trials on the use of organic fertilizer by Ipinmoroti *et al.* (2009) indicated positive responses of kola seedlings to organic fertilizer, however; the results are yet to be confirmed in the field. The present study was to assess the effect of cocoa pod husk (CPH) biochar fortified with different NPK fertilizer formulations (solid and liquid) on kola seedling nutrient uptake and soil properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A greenhouse trial was carried out at Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan in 2013 to evaluate the effect CPH biochar fortified with NPK fertilizer formulations on the nutrient uptake of kola seedlings and soil properties in Ibadan, Southwestern Nigeria. The treatments consisted of a control, biochar (5g) + NPK (3g), Biochar (5g) + NPK (Liquid - 3mls/L of water), Biochar (5g), NPK Solid (3g), NPK Liquid (3mls/L of water). The six treatments were replicated three times in a completely randomized design (CRD) and data on nutrient uptake of kola seedlings and soil properties were taken for seven months.. The kola nuts used for the trial were induced using incision method with very sharp blade and planted in the germinator and were pre-germinated in the germinator for sixty days before germinated seedlings were transferred into five-litre plastic buckets filled with top soil. The liquid NPK fertilizer was foliarly applied by spraying on kola leaves while the solid fertilizer was applied in a ring form at the base of the seedlings. Watering was carried out thrice per week throughout the period of the trial. The top soil (0 – 30 cm) was collected from the Kola plot within the Institute and processed for routine analysis according to IITA, (1982) manual. The kola plants were harvested, washed, separated into leaf, stem and root. They were oven-dried to constant weight and milled. The milled samples were subjected to laboratory analysis using the procedures described below to determine N, P and K concentration

Phosphorus determination in plant samples.

The oven-dried samples were milled in an electric mill and nutrient analysis carried out for major nutrients in the leaves, stems and roots. Milled plant sample (0.55 g) was digested using tecator digestion system in a 70 ml Pyrex digestion tube. Five millilitres of $HNO_3.HCO_3$ reagent (2:1 v/v) were added into each tube under a fume chamber and allowed to stand overnight at room temperature. The tubes were then transferred into aluminium digestion block inside the fume chamber at a temperature of 150 ^{0}C. The digestion was allowed for one and a half hours and the tubes removed, allowed to cool and 30 ml of distilled water was added into each tube. Stirring was done with vortex mixer and the content of each tube made up to 75 ml mark with distilled water. Phosphorus concentration was measured colorimetrically using vanado-molybdate method with a Jennway model colorimeter at 882 µm wavelength.

Total N determination in plant samples.

Total N determination was carried out by weighing 0.24 g of milled plant samples into 75 ml digestion tubes, a tablet of kjeldahl catalyst, 3.0 ml conc. H_2SO_4 and 2.0 ml of H_2O_2 were added. The mixture was allowed to stand till the reaction ceased. The reaction tubes were placed on pre-heated digestion block at 370 ^{0}C for 20 minutes with full end plates. After cooling, 20ml distilled water was added to make up to 70 ml mark. Thorough shaking was done by inverting the digestion tube end-to-end. Total N (NH_4-N) was determined colorimetrically using the Technicon Autoanalyser II (IITA, 1982).

K determination in plant samples.

Finely ground plant samples (0.55g of leaf, stem and root) were placed in 30-ml porcelain crucible. The samples were ignited for 7 hours at a temperature of 450 ^{o}C and not exceeding 500 ^{o}C. Greyish-white ashes were cooled on top of asbestos sheet and 5ml of 1 N HNO_3 solution was added. This was evaporated to dryness on a steam bath and returned to the furnace and heated at 400 ^{0}C for 10 minutes until a perfectly white ash was obtained. Ten millimetres 1 N HCl three times and made up to volume with 0.1 N HCl solutions. The K-content of the sample was read on a Jennway (PFP7 model) at 766 µm wavelength

Nutrient uptake of kola seedlings

The nutrient uptake was calculated as the product of the nutrient concentration and dry matter yield: Uptake = Nutrient conc. X dry matter yield (Osonubi *et al*., 1991).

Soil sample analysis

Soil samples collected within the kola plantations were analyzed for both physical and chemical properties using the methods described in International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Manual (IITA, 1982). The soil samples were air-dried, ground and sieved using 2.0 mm mesh. Soil pH was measured in water (1:1). Particle size distribution was carried out using the hydrometer method; while organic carbon was determined using chromic acid method. The regular microkjehldal method was used to analyse for total nitrogen. Available P in the soil was determined using ascorbic acid method. The Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) of the soil was determined by using pH 7.0 buffer solution of calcium ammonium acetate, while EDTA titration was used to measure Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} and K^+.

Chemical analysis of the organic materials used

Two (2) grams each of the processed forms of the organic material used were analysed for nutrient composition using the standard procedure as described by Udo and Ogunwale (1986). Analysis of variance was performed on all data to test the treatment effect on different parameters measured using a GenStat 8^{th} Edition. Least Significant difference ($p<0.05$) was used to separate the means.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physic-chemical properties of the soil indicated that the sand, silt and clay fractions were respectively 694, 150 and 156 g/kg soil (Table1). The clay + silt content of $306 gkg^{-1}$ soil were sufficient to hold enough water for sustainable kola plant growth and to guard against short duration drought (Egbe *et al*., 1989 cited by Ipinmoroti *et al*., 2009). The pH, organic carbon, total N and available P were 6.66, $1.81 gkg^{-1}$, $0,65 gkg^{-1}$ and $8.87\ mgkg^{-1}$ soil respectively. The pH of the soil falls within the acceptable range of 5.5-7.5 according to Egbe *et al.* (1989). The organic carbon is low and hence organic fertilizer may have effect on the crop. Previous effort has shown that soils that already have a high organic matter content**,** biochar will show little or no effect on crop response in the first year (Poitras and Straubing, 2009). The exchangeable cations (K^+, Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}) of the soil were 0.67, 2.1 and 2 $cmolkg^{-1}$ soil respectively. The soil is sandy loam. The pH of the soil was adequate for kola production. The soil is marginal in terms of nutrient compositions particularly N, P and K (Egbe *et al*.1989). The CPH biochar used for this study contained 1.5 % N, 0.5% P, 6.9% K, 1.4% Ca, 0.6% Mg and 3.3% organic carbon while the NPK liquid fertilizer had 20%, 2% and 4% for N, P and K respectively. The solid NPK fertilizer had 15% N, 15% P and 15% K (Table 2). Application of sole or combined CPH biochar positively and significantly ($p<0.05$) enhanced the nutrient uptake of kola seedlings.

The leaf and root nitrogen uptake of kola seedlings was significantly ($p<0.05$) enhanced as a result of CPH biochar applied singly (T4) or in combination with NPK liquid fertilizer (T3) compared to when biochar was applied with NPK solid fertilizer (Table 3). The improvement on N uptake in the kola leaf and stem might be due to the fact that CPH biochar is rich in plant nutrients especially N, P and K. This result is in agreement with the findings of Ajayi *et al.* (2007) that cocoa pod husk used alone or in combination with NPK fertilizers enhanced kola growth and nutrient uptake. However, CPH biochar and NPK fertilizer formulations did not significantly affect the stem nitrogen uptake of kola seedlings. CPH biochar and NPK liquid fertilizer depressed nitrogen uptake by 35 %. Similarly**,** the leaf and stem P-uptake of kola seedlings was not significantly influenced by CPH biochar and NPK fertilizer formulations. Conversely, the P-uptake of root of kola seedlings was significantly ($p<0.05$) improved as a result of NPK liquid fertilizer compared to NPK solid fertilizer applied singly. The K-uptake of kola seedlings was consistently ($p<0.05$) enhanced as a result of CPH biochar in combination with liquid NPK (T3) and CPH biochar alone (T4) compared to NPK solid (T5) (Table 3). The improvement in the uptake of nutrients by kola seedlings is consistent with the findings of Moyin-Jesu (2007a), Ewulo *et al* (2005) and Ibiremo *et al.* (2012) in which they recorded significant improvement in the nutrient uptake of coffee seedlings and pepper respectively. The textural fractions (sand, clay and silt) of the soil were not significantly affected as a result of Biochar application and NPK fertilizer formulations (Table 4). The mean values of sand, clay and silt fractions of the soil were 710, 190 and 100 kg^{-1} soil respectively. The pH of the soil was significantly ($p<0.05$) affected due to application of CPH biochar in combination with liquid NPK (T3) and CPH biochar alone (T4) and compared to the control and NPK solid (T5). This observation is consistent with the earlier findings by Ano and Agwu (2005) and Moyin-Jesu (2007b) in which organic manure increased soil pH and soil nutrients (organic matter, Mg, Ca, K, P and N). However**,** the organic carbon and total nitrogen of the soil were not significantly affected by CPH biochar application and NPK fertilizer formulations. The organic carbon ranged from 1.50gkg^{-1} in NPK solid (T5) and NPK liquid (T6) to 2.58 gkg^{-1}soil under the control. The reason for this phenomenon could not be easily deciphered. In contrast, the exchangeable potassium in the soil was significantly ($p<0.05$) influenced as a result of CPH biochar application and NPK fertilizer formulations compared to the control (Table 4). The high K content is attributable to the fact both the biochar and inorganic fertilizers contained K. Application of CPH biochar either with or without inorganic fertilizer reduced significantly ($p<0.05$) the C:N ratio of the soil. This implies that microbial activities would greatly improve under CPH biochar application with or without NPK fertilizer formulations than the control. This is consistent with the submission of Agbede (2009) that activities of microbes are impaired when the C:N ratio is greater than 30:1 which could lead to immobilization of soil N..

Conclusion

The positive influence of CPH biochar applied either singly or in combination with NPK fertilizers on nutrient uptake of kola seedlings and soil nutrients indicated that integrated use of organic and inorganic fertilizers holds the ace for crop production and soil fertility management in Nigeria.

Table 1: Physical and chemical characteristics of Onigambari-Ibadan soil

Soil Properties	Unit	Value
Physical		
Sand	gkg^{-1}	694.00
Silt	“	149.55
Clay	“	156.45
Textural class		Sandy loam
Chemical		
pH(H_2O) 1:1	-	6.66
Organic carbon	gkg^{-1}	1.81
Total Nitrogen	“	0.65
Available phosphorus	$mgkg^{-1}$	8.87
Exch. Bases		
K^+	$cmolKg^{-1}$	0.67
Ca^{2+}	“	2.07
Mg^{2+}	“	2.01
Na^+	“	0.55
Exch. Acidity		

Mn^{2+}	$mgkg^{-1}$	0.03
Al^{3+}	"	0.13
H^{+}	"	0.04
ECEC	"	5.14

Table 2: Chemical composition of Fertilizer materials used for the study

Fertilizer materials	Chemical composition (%)					
	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Org.C
CPH Biochar	1.55	0.55	6.86	1.42	0.64	3.28
NPK(Liquid)+ TE	20	2	4	-	-	-
NPK(Solid)	15	15	15	-	-	-

TE- Trace Elements

Table 3: Kola Seedling nutrient Uptake as influenced by NPK fertilizer formulations and CPH Biochar in Ibadan, Southwestern Nigeria

Treatment	Leaf Nutrient Uptake (mg/plant)			Stem Nutrient Uptake (mg/plant)			Root Nutrient Uptake (mg/plant)		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
T_1	198.20	2.60	230.60	150.54	1.97	175.20	81.60	1.07	94.96
T_2	173.50	3.18	282.70	97.20	1.51	160.00	82.96	1.51	135.20
T_3	293.20	3.23	351.00	163.68	1.80	194.64	127.40	1.40	151.44
T_4	313.30	2.03	349.00	136.98	1.15	152.58	137.60	1.15	152.64
T_5	199.10	2.30	124.90	120.18	1.40	75.42	68.52	0.80	43.00
T_6	208.40	3.63	262.40	115.68	1.98	145.62	86.68	1.52	109.12
LSD(0.05)	122.70	ns	67.70	ns	ns	40.62	21.24	10.76	25.60
CV (%)	11.68	12.40	10.90	10.20	10.89	8.90	10.68	0.27	10.96

T_1- Control, T_2- Biochar (5g) + NPK (3g), T_3 – Biochar (5g),+ NPK (Liquid - 3mls), T_4 - Biochar (5g), T_5 - NPK (Solid-3g), T_6 - NPK (Liquid - 3mls)

Table 4: Soil physical and chemical properties as influenced by NPK fertilizer

Formulations and CPH Biochar in Ibadan, Southwestern Nigeria

Treatment	Soil physical properties			Soil chemical properties				
	Sand g/kg	Clay g/kg	Silt g/kg	pH	Org. C g/kg	Total N g/kg	Exch. K cmol/kg	C:N
T_1	718.40	205.60	76.00	5.19	2.58	0.10	0.18	26.80
T_2	702.70	201.30	96.00	5.32	2.27	0.10	0.26	22.00
T_3	720.30	190.40	89.30	5.83	1.63	0.11	0.31	15.40
T_4	725.10	172.30	102.60	5.87	1.85	0.10	0.40	17.50
T_5	705.10	178.90	116.00	4.94	1.50	0.09	0.35	17.40
T_6	711.70	165.60	122.70	5.67	1.50	0.09	0.20	16.70
LSD(0.05)	ns	ns	ns	0.27	ns	ns	0.04	3.94
CV (%)	4.20	10.70	11.00	6.00	13.30	16.90	9.60	12.00

T_1- Control, T_2- Biochar (5g) + NPK (3g), T_3 – Biochar (5g),+ NPK (Liquid - 3mls), T_4 - Biochar (5g), T_5 - NPK (Solid-3g),T_6 - NPK (Liquid - 3mls)

REFERENCES

Adebola, P.O (2003). Genetic characterization and Bio-systematic studies in the Genus Cola (Schott and Endlicher). Ph.D Thesis submitted to the University of Ilorin 2003. 131pp

Adediran, J.A and V.A Banjoko (2003). Comparactive effectiveness of some compost fertilizer formulations for maize in Nigeria. *Nig. J. Soil Sci*. 13: 24-49

Afolami C.A and Egbe,N.E (1984). Yield response of kola to N, P and K fertilizer application: A case study of preliminary trial Café Cacao XXIII:13-16

Agbede OO (2009). Understanding Soil and Plant Nutrition 1st Edition Salman Press Nig. Ltd Keffi, Nasarawa, Nigeria. p. 208.

Ajayi, C.A., Awodun, M.A and ojeniyi, S.O (2007). Comparative effect of cocoa pod husk ash and NPK fertilizer on soil and root nutrient content and growth of kola seedlings. International journal of Soil Science 2, :148-153.

Ano, O.A. and J.A. Agwu, 2005. Effect of animal manure on selected soil chemical properties. *J. Soil Sci*., 15: 14-19.

Ayodele, E.A (1983). Preliminary study of effect of macro-nutrients NPK additions to Kola. CRIN Seminar series

Egbe, N.E; Ayodele, E.A and Obatolu, C.R 1989. Soils nutrition cacao, Coffee, Kola, Cashew and Tea. Progress in tree Crops Research pp.28-38

Ewulo, B.S, Hassan, K.O and Ojeniyi, S.O (2005). Comparative effect of cowdung manure on soil and leaf nutrient and yield of pepper. *Int. Journal of Agricultural Research* 2 : 1043-1048.

Fagbenro, J.A and Onawumi O.A (2012). The Relevance of Biochar technology to sustainable soil productivity and crop production in organic farming systems. *Nig. J. of Soil Sc.* 23 (1): 27-30 samples. 2nd edition.

Ibiremo O.S., Ogunlade, M.O., Oyetunji, O.J and Adewale, B.D (2012). Dry matter yield and nutrient uptake of Cashew Seedlings as influenced by Arbuscular Mychorrhizal inoculation, Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers in two soils in Nigeria. *Journal of Agricultural and Biological Sciences*.7 (3): 196-205

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. (1982). Selected methods for soil and plant analysis Manual series no. 7, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Ipinmoroti, R.R., Iremiren, G. O and Olubamiwa, O. (2009). Utilization of Cocoa Pod Husk and NPK as nutrient sources for growth and dry matter yield of Kola (*Cola nitida*) seedlings in the green house. 16th International Cocoa conference, PP. 1573- 1578.

Lehmann, J. and Joseph, S (2009). Biochar for environmental management: An introduction In: ehmann and Joseph S (eds), Biochar for environmental management. Earthscan Publication Ltd ISBN: 9781 844076581: 1-12.

Moyin-Jesu, E.I (2007a). Effect of some organic fertilizers on soil and coffee (*Coffea arabica* L) chemical composition and growth. *University of Khartoum J. Agric Sci* 15: 52-70.

Moyin-Jesu, E.I., (2007b). Use of plant residues for improving soil fertility, pod nutrients, root growth and pod weight of Okra (*Abelmonschos esculentus*). *Bioresour. Technol*., 98: 2057-2064.

Onomo P.F Niemenak, N and Ndoumou, M (2006). Iso- enzyme variability of three Cola (*Cola acuminata* (Pal de Beauv, Schott and Endlicher),Cola nitida (Vent). Schott and Endlicher) and Cola anomala (Schott and Endlicher) germplasm in Cameroon. *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences* 9 (3): 391-397

Opeke, L.K., 2005. Tropical Tree Crops Spectrum Books Ltd. Pub. Woye and sons Nigeria Ltd Ilorin, pp: 327.

Ron Poitras and Sue Straubing (2009). The Effects of Biochar Applications on Soil Fertility & Crop Production for a Small Farm in the Northeast US. Northeast Biochar Symposium November 13, 2009. Pp 12

Udo E.J and Ogunwale J.A (1986). Laboratory Manual for the analysis of Soil, Plant and Water samples. Dept of Agronomy, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.