

The Role of Integrated Nutrient Management System for Improving Crop Yield and Enhancing Soil Fertility under Small Holder Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review Article

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Abstract

Fertilizer usage plays a major role in the universal need to increase food production to meet the demands of the growing world population. Fertilizer application resulted in marked crop yield increases, which for most crops were more than hundred. The extent to which fertilizers are used still differs considerably between various regions of the world. Mostly in Ethiopia Urea and DAP are the only fertilizers that are used in agricultural productivity. But using balanced fertilizers has an impact on plant growth and physicochemical properties of soil. Due to the continuous decrease in organic matter and nutrient content of the soil, the importance of integrated nutrient management for efficient utilization of nutrient resources and for long-term maintenance of soil fertility has been indicated. Therefore, the aim of this review was to review the role of integrated nutrient management for improving crop yield and enhancing soil fertility under small holder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Ethiopia and recommend the appropriate approaches for enhancing soil fertility and increasing crop yield for small holder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Ethiopia. So, the results of this review showed that, the integrated application of organic and inorganic fertilizers improve productivity of crops as well as the fertility status of the soil. Nevertheless, though ISFM is the notably preferred option in replenishing soil fertility and enhancing productivity, it is not yet widely taken up by farmers. The reasons for this are many, which include access or availability of inputs, use of organic resources for other purposes in place of soil fertility, nutrient balancing, collecting, transporting and management of organic inputs and economic returns of investments. These are the key challenges of adoption in the scaling up of such alternative soil fertility management practices to millions of small-scale farmers in the country. There is a need, therefore, for research and extension to sort out issues of adoption and scaling up of the available options. In order to address soil fertility problems, potential synergies can be gained by combining technical options with farmers' knowledge as well as training of farmers and development agent on new soil fertility management approaches.

Keywords: Fertilizer, integrated nutrient management, ISFM and adoption

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the basis of the Ethiopian economy, accounting for 46 % of its GDP and 90% of its export earnings and employing 85 % of the countries labor force (Mulatu, 1999; UNDP, 2002). Increasing agricultural productivity is absolutely necessary to feed the increasing population by increasing land productivity (Tareke, 2008). Most of the Ethiopian soils are low nutrient content due to erosion and absence of nutrient recycling. On the contrary, most of the areas used for production of grains especially teff, wheat and barley fall under the low fertility soils (Yihnew, 2002). Soils in the highlands of Ethiopia usually have low levels of essential plant nutrients and organic matter content, especially low availability of nitrogen and phosphorus has been demonstrated to be major constraint to cereal production (Tekalign *et al.*, 1988).

Fertilizer usage plays a major role in the universal need to increase food production to meet the demands of the growing world population. Fertilizer application resulted in marked crop yield increases, which for most crops was more than hundred percent (Mengel and Kirkby, 1996). The extent to which fertilizers are used still differs considerably between various regions of the world (Mengel and Kirkby, 1996). Mostly in Ethiopia Urea and DAP are the only fertilizers that are used in agricultural productivity. But using balanced fertilizers has an impact on plant growth and physicochemical properties of soil.

Soil nutrient status is widely constrained by the limited use of inorganic and organic fertilizers and by nutrient loss mainly due to erosion and leaching (Tulema *et al.*, 2005). Many small holder farmers do not have access to synthetic fertilizer because of high price of fertilizers, lack of credit facilities, poor distribution, and other socio-economic factors. Consequently, crop yields are low, in fact decreasing in many areas, and the sustainability of the current farming system is at risk (Tulema *et al.*, 2005). Ethiopia is one of the 14 sub-Saharan countries with highest rates of nutrient depletion (Yu, 2006).) due to lack of adequate synthetic fertilizer input, limited return of organic residues and manure, and high biomass removal, erosion, and leaching rates.

Modern nutrient management strategy has shifted its focus toward the concept of sustainability and eco-friendliness. Integrated use of various soil fertility amendment inputs aims at alleviating the limiting nutrients problem and improving their availability through interactions with the mineral soil and reducing the P sorption

capacity of the soil (Palm *et al.*, 1997). The same authors, however, reported that crop yields still fall short of their potential because of inadequate nutrient inputs, inappropriate quality of the organic materials, and inefficient combination, among other causes of yield reduction. Due to the continuous decrease in organic matter and nutrient content of the soil, the importance of integrated nutrient management for efficient utilization of nutrient resources and for long-term maintenance of soil fertility has been indicated (Misra and Maheshwari, 1998). Therefore, the aim of this review was to review the role of integrated nutrient management for improving crop yield and enhancing soil fertility under small holder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Ethiopia and recommend the appropriate approaches for enhancing soil fertility and increasing crop yield for small holder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Ethiopia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Effects of organic fertilizer sources

The most common strategy for coping soil infertility problem is the use of inorganic fertilizer (N and P) available in the market. But this strategy is highly constrained by high cost, low purchasing power of smallholders and limited access to credit, and environmental problems. Thus, a strategy that also considers the available resources like organic resources (green manure) needs to be developed. But the contribution of organic sources of nutrients for crop production is limited by their low nutrient content, requiring large amounts to meet moderate yield increases (Palm *et al.*, 1995). In densely populated areas, large amounts of organic residues can't be produced on small farms and where the entire area has to be devoted to food crop production.

The use of organic manure as a fertilizer in less developed countries like Ethiopia has received much attention from economic point of view. In view of the current worldwide shortage of chemical fertilizers and its anticipated adverse effect on food production, the endeavor to discover and develop efficient techniques of utilizing organic materials as fertilizer is urgently needed. Organic fertilizers were regarded as important, but it was realized that organic fertilizers would not be available in sufficient amounts to increase food production drastically (Place *et al.*, 2003). According to Shalini *et al.* (2002), application of organic manures increased uptake of N, P and K over application of inorganic fertilizers alone. The authors also revealed that integration of organic with inorganic fertilizer had a marked effect in increasing growth and also in maintaining soil fertility and availability of nutrients in soil after harvest. The result of several long-term experiments in different cropping systems also revealed that, long-term sustainability of productivity in intensive cropping system could be achieved only through integration of inorganic and organic source of nutrients.

Farmyard manure (FYM) is among the important soil amendments to which farmers have access in mixed farming system. In addition to its nutrient supply, farmyard manure improves the physicochemical conditions of soils. According to Beukema and Van der Zaag (1990), the crop benefits from the application of FYM not only from the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium it contains but also from its improving effects on the tilth and the moisture retaining properties of the soil. Increased yields of cereal and other crops due to application of FYM have been reported by Hegde (1998). Tolessa (1999) also revealed that there was significant increase in total nitrogen, available phosphorus and potassium content of the soil with increases in FYM levels from 8 to 24 t/ha.

Table 1. Effect of organic fertilizers application on growth of tomatoes in the first Season (2009/2010).

Treatments	tomatoes Growth parameters							
	Plant height(cm)	Days to 50% flowering	Number of branches	Root length(cm)	Fresh root(g)	Dry root(g)	Fresh shoot(g)	Dry shoot (g)
Compost	61.0a	68.0	18.0a	18.6d	52.0a	10.4a	186.6a	51.8a
Cattle manure	50.0c	71.0	14.0b	22.1b	43.8b	8.2bc	173.4c	45.5c
Chicken manure	52.0bc	73.0	15.0b	23.3b	44.9b	8.4bc	174.1c	46.7c
Chicken + Cattle	57.0b	69.0	18.0a	20.8c	48.5b	9.3b	181.1b	48.6b
Control	41.0d	82.0	11.0c	26.4a	30.4c	5.5d	140.9d	32.4d
Mean	52.0	73.0	15.0	22.2	43.92	8.35	171.2	45.0
SE±	0.87**	0.71**	0.49**	0.34**	0.95**	0.25**	2.05**	0.86**
CV (%)	3.53	-	7.16	5.48	2.20	3.29	1.65	2.08

** Significant at (P<0.01) level. a, b, c, d means in the same column under the same factor with different letters are significantly different according to Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT).

The data in Table 2 represent the yield parameters in the first season (2009/10). All measured parameters gave highly significant differences (P< 0.01) among treatments. Tomato yield was positively affected by organic fertilizers application. Compost and chicken plus cattle manure gave the highest yield parameters compared to

other treatments. Compost gave the highest values of number fruits/plant (36 fruits), fruits marketable yield (11.3 kg); and fruits yield (21.5 t ha⁻¹). Compost increased fruits yield by (112%) as compared to the untreated control. The lowest values of tomato yield parameters were obtained in the untreated control, which gave fruits number/plant (16 fruits), fruits marketable yield (3.7 kg), and fruits yield (10 ton\ha).

Table 2. Effects of organic fertilizers application on tomatoes yield in the first Season (2009/2010).

Treatments	Fruits (No./plant)	Fruits marketable yield (kg)	Weight of 10 fruits (kg)	Fruit yield (ton/ha)
Compost	36.0a	11.3a	1.1a	21.5a
Cattle manure	31.0bc	6.1b	0.8c	13.6c
Chicken manure	30.0c	6.7b	0.9bc	16.1bc
Chicken + Cattle	34.0ab	9.3a	1.0b	19.4ab
Control	16.0d	3.7c	0.5d	10.0d
Mean	29.5	7.4	0.9	16.1
SE±	0.92**	0.46**	0.02**	0.27**
CV (%)	6.24	14.61	7.62	15.55

** Significant at (P≤0.01) level, a, b, c, d, e means in the same column under the same factor with different letters are significantly different according to Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT).

A *Cajanus* biomass transfer study conducted on hybrid maize variety (BH-660) at Bako in western Oromia revealed that applying 4 t ha⁻¹ biomass can give a yield advantage of about 87% over that of the control plot (without both organic and inorganic fertilizer), but less only by 17% from the standard plot (plot that received recommended rate) (Abebe and Diriba, in press). This study gave base line information about the potential of *Cajanus* biomass transfer for boosting maize yield in hybrid varieties.

There are few studies on utilization of poultry manure in tomato production in Nigeria, and information about effects on soil physical properties and nutrient uptake, and sustainability of tomato production systems is scarce. Adediran *et al.* (2003b) compared poultry manure, household, market and farm waste and found that poultry manure at 20 t ha⁻¹ had highest nutrient contents and mostly increased yield of tomato and soil macro and micronutrients content. Akande and Adediran (2004) found that poultry manure at 5 t ha⁻¹ significantly increased tomato and dry matter yield, soil pH, N, P, K, Ca and Mg and nutrient uptakes.

Aluko and Oyedele (2005), found little information on the effects of organic waste on soil physical properties and they observed that poultry manure incorporation had no significant effect on soil density and porosity.

2.2. Effects of Inorganic fertilizer sources

Inorganic fertilizers are very important in the cultivation of crops and are increasingly used. This increase is due to shortage of animal manures and residues and to the increasing knowledge of their value (Mathew and Karikari, 1990). Inorganic fertilizers will remain a key component of soil fertility management and an essential element of any agricultural development strategy or plan to increase food production. Various reports showed that use of inorganic fertilizers in the tropics had stagnated, and this was explained by poor marketing and inadequate profitability from inorganic fertilizer use (William, 1999). According to Muriithi and Irungu (2004), application of inorganic fertilizer in the form of DAP at the rates of 90 kg N ha⁻¹ + 230 kg P₂O₅ significantly increased the vigor of the potato plants compared to the other treatment. The results also indicated that there were significant responses to application of inorganic fertilizer to the maize crop when compared to the use of FYM alone.

Fertilizer experiments in most potato growing areas indicated N nutrient requirement of potato to be very high. Nitrogen fertilizer is generally needed because of its mobility in soils and the large amounts needed by the plant (Westernmann and Kleinkopf, 1985). Potato yield, however, can be adversely affected by both insufficient and excess soil N. High soil N delays tuber initiation and promotes excessive vegetative growth at the expense of tubers. Thus, addition of N above the recommended rate did not increase yield and even reduced it for late maturing varieties mainly because of delayed tuber enlargement period. Similarly, excess phosphorus may disturb the nutrient balance within the plant and decrease both potato yield and quality.

Globally, nitrogen is considered as the most limiting factor in the crop production and limits yield in non-fertilized agriculture. Nitrogen fertilization contributes significantly to protein content, especially when fertilizer rates satisfy the requirements of both yield and protein formation.

An adequate supply of P early in the life of a plant is important in the development of its reproductive parts. Large quantities of P are found in seed and fruit, and it is considered essential for seed formation. A good supply of P is associated with increased root growth. P is also associated with early maturity of crops, particularly grain crops. The quality of certain fruit, forage, vegetable, and grain crops is improved and disease resistance increased when these crops have satisfactory P nutrition (Havlin, *et al.*, 1999).

An experiment was conducted at Sinana district on farmers field to study the effects of different nitrogen fertilizer rates (0, 23, 46 and 69 kg ha⁻¹) on crop phenology, yield and yield related traits, nitrogen uptake parameters and grain protein content of durum wheat. The result showed that nitrogen rates had significant effect on yield, yield related traits, nitrogen uptake parameters and protein content. The effect of nitrogen rates on

durum wheat crop phenology and yield related traits are given below in Table 3.

Table 3: Effect of nitrogen rates on crop phenology, yield & yield related traits of durum wheat

N rates (kg ha ⁻¹)	DAS	DPM	Pht	SL	BM	HI	SY	GY	TNU	GPC
0	82.7	136	84.5c	5.9b	8635d	36a	5646d	2604c	95d	11.3b
23	83.1	136	86b	6.1a	10492c	34b	7039c	3341b	113c	11.3b
46	82.7	137	88.2a	6.2a	12457b	32c	8609b	4014a	139b	11.9b
69	83.1	137	89.4a	6.2a	13871a	32c	9540a	3996a	168a	13a
Mean	82.9	136.5	87.0	6.1	11363.8	33.5	7708.5	3489	128.8	11.9
LSD	NS	NS	1.4	0.12	1046	0.02	895	928	14	0.71
(P<.05)										

DAS= days to anthesis, DPM= days to physiological maturity, Pht= plant height, SL= spike length, BM= biomass yield, HI= harvest index, SY= straw yield, GY= grain yield, TNU= total N uptake, GPC= grain protein content

The number of days required to anthesis (DAS) i.e. when anther extrudes from the central spikelet of the spike, had varied between 82.7 and 83.1 days. The number of days required to maturing (DPM) had varied between 136 and 137 days. There is no a significant difference was observed both in the days to anthesis (DAS) and days to maturity (DPM) for different rate of nitrogen application. Maximum plant height was observed among N rate of 69 kg ha⁻¹ (89.4 cm) and 46 kg ha⁻¹ (88.2 cm) and minimum (84.5 cm) was observed in the control. The lowest mean spike length was recorded for control treatment and no significant variation was observed in the spike length for different nitrogen rate applications.

The treatments which are applied with N Fertilizer gave higher biomass yield than control treatment. When we compared to control, biomass mean yield was increased by 21.5%, 44.3% and 60.6% for 23, 46 and 69 kg N ha⁻¹ treatments, respectively. Nitrogen treatments had reduced harvest index (HI) significantly (p<0.05) as compared to the control. Reduction in HI relative to the control was 5.9%, 12.5% and 12.5% for 23, 46 and 69 kg N ha⁻¹ treatments, respectively. Highest straw yield was for the highest N rate with yield increase of 68.9% over the control treatment and 35.5% over the 23 kg N ha⁻¹.

The lowest grain yield was observed at the control treatment while the highest grain yield was at the nitrogen treatment of 46 kg N ha⁻¹. There is a significant grain yield difference on durum wheat between the different rates of nitrogen treatment. In general an increase in nitrogen application rate had resulted in an increase of grain yield of durum wheat. The highest (168 kg ha⁻¹) and the lowest (95 kg ha⁻¹) total N uptake (TNU) values were obtained from the application of 69 kg N ha⁻¹ and control treatments, respectively. Increased N rates up to 69 kg ha⁻¹ had increased total N uptake (TNU) and the lowest uptake was for the control treatment (95 kg ha⁻¹). The highest grain protein content (GPC) (13%) was recorded for the highest N rates (69 kg N ha⁻¹). But no significant difference (p>0.05) for grain protein content was observed among the rest treatments. Generally, in this study among N rates no significant variations (P > 0.05) for both DAS and DPM were observed.

Mean values for nitrogen rates showed, plant height had increased with each increment of nitrogen rates from control to the highest rate but no significant difference (p>0.05) was observed between the two higher N rates. This increase was probably due to availability of more nutrients, which helped in the maximum vegetative growth of the durum wheat plant and similar results of plant height increases with N rates increases were also reported elsewhere. The application of different rates of nitrogen was significant (P < 0.05) for grain yield indicating grain yield was influenced by N application rate differences. The large grain yield variation among different nitrogen treatments could help in the selection of better cultivars for different N supply environments. Biomass yield had increased with N rate increase from control to the highest level and similar result also reported elsewhere. The N rate significantly enhanced straw yield since N usually promotes the vegetative growth of the plant. From this study the result suggests that application of 69 kg N ha⁻¹ seems reached economical with high grain yield production of durum wheat. Also the application of 46 kg N ha⁻¹ seems also adequate when one wants to minimize inorganic fertilizer input with modest compatible high grain yield.

2.3. Effect of INM on crop yields and productivity

Many research findings have shown that neither inorganic fertilizers nor organic sources alone can result in sustainable productivity (Satyanarayana *et al.*, 2002; Jobe, 2003). Furthermore, the price of inorganic fertilizers is increasing and becoming unaffordable for resource-poor smallholder farmers. The best remedy for soil fertility management is, therefore, a combination of both inorganic and organic fertilizers, where the inorganic fertilizer provides nutrients and the organic fertilizer mainly increases soil organic matter and improves soil structure and buffering capacity of the soil (Jobe, 2003). The combined application of inorganic and organic fertilizers, usually termed integrated nutrient management, is widely recognized as a way of increasing yield and/or improving productivity of the soil sustainably (Mahajan *et al.*, 2008). Several researchers (Singh and Singh, 2000; Mahajan

et al., 2008) have demonstrated the beneficial effect of integrated nutrient management in mitigating the deficiency of many secondary and micronutrients.

Identifying the optimum dose of integrated nutrient application is, however, required for maintaining adequate supply of nutrients for increased yield. Different recommendations on the rates of organic-inorganic fertilizer combination have been given for crop production in different parts of the world. Therefore, a judicious combination of organic and inorganic sources of nutrients may be envisaged as it addresses the problem of insufficient inorganic fertilizer supply and the large amount of organic material required for nutrient supply. Ethiopia is an importer of inorganic fertilizers. On the other hand, the country has high population of livestock and FYM is readily available. These scenarios necessitate the use of integrated nutrient management in crop production.

Under Ethiopian condition particularly in the highlands, integrated soil fertility management can give better yields as high as balanced application of fertilizer and significantly higher yields than the traditional cultivation method other than the integrated methods. For instance in Benishangul Gumuz region a research done on woredas Agalometi and Sirba indicates that a combination of few Agronomic management practices like tillage (not local type), application of manure and compost resulted in higher yields of different varieties of maize (Vaje, 2007) In the study ploughing alone significantly ($P < 0.05$) improved the average maize yield in 2002 from 7.9 to 9.5 t ha⁻¹. Ploughing and adding either manure or compost also resulted in significantly higher yield in 2002 (10.1 and 10.0 t ha⁻¹, $P < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference among the three best treatments (Vaje, 2007).

In Nitisols of South Ethiopia, a study by the Hawassa Agricultural Research Centre indicate that using *Erythrina brucei* as a green manure crop either its biomass alone or in combination with mineral fertilizer is found to increase the yield and yield components of bread wheat (Haile, 2012). *E. brucei* is a nitrogen fixing plant, which fix's the nitrogen through its leaves; this tree is endemic to Ethiopia and is a fast growing nutrient rich plant particularly high with nutrient contents on NPK (Haile, 2012).

Combined data analysis of the two seasons revealed that there was a highly significant ($P=0.0001$) difference among treatments in their effect on grain yield of wheat (Haile, 2012). Application of 5 and 10 t ha⁻¹ of *E. bruci* biomass significantly increased the grain yield of wheat by 82 and 127% over the control respectively. Similarly, application of the recommended dose of NP fertilizer (N46 & P40) has significantly increased the grain yield by 145% over the control. There was no statistically significant difference between plots that received sole application of *E. bruci* biomass at 10 t ha⁻¹ and recommended dose of NP fertilizers. However, the highest grain yield was obtained from plots that received combined application of *E. bruci* biomass + inorganic fertilizer applied at 10 t ha⁻¹+ N23P20, 5 t ha⁻¹+ N46P40 and 10 ton ha⁻¹ + N46P40. These treatments increased the grain yield of wheat by 173, 190 and 227% over the control respectively (Haile, 2012).

It is a well-known fact that use of green manure increase the yield of crops, however it is not practical by most farmers, for most reasons that most trees provided for this purpose are exotic, and the trees are slow growing, and research attention is not given in this area, etc (Haile, 2012). Regardless being a fast growing tree reaching up to 6 m height within 3 months, *E. bruci* has a very important agro-forestry attributes such as, spreading leaves, source of large quantities of swiftly decomposable litters, vigorous re-growth, copious coppicing as well as rapid recovery after a spell of prolonged drought (Demil, 1994) (Legesse, 2002).

In Western Hararghe, which is situated in Eastern Ethiopia, it is investigated that the major problem for decline in crop productivity is the decline in soil fertility (Bekeko, 2013). Since to recover the soil to its productive state it is not enough to apply mineral fertilizer alone, therefore integrated nutrient management is considered for the area (Zelalem, 2012). The Haramaya University then, in its four years study at Chiro campus (2008-2011) investigated the application of enriched Farm Yard Manure (FYM) in combination with mineral fertilizers can increase the productivity of hybrid maize (BH-140). Based on the study a combination of 4 ton ha⁻¹ FYM + 75 kg N ha⁻¹ with 60 kg P ha⁻¹ performed best among others, with maize yield of 8.16 tons ha⁻¹. It is indicated also that application of 10 tons ha⁻¹ FYM alone can give as equal yield as 100 and 100 kg NP ha⁻¹ together (Bekeko, 2013).

Not only the FYM in combination with mineral fertilizer is important in reversing soil fertility, but also the practice of minimum/zero tillage and residue management in combination with mineral fertilizer application is helpful in reversing soil fertility and hence the crop productivity. In a five years study (2000-2004) in western Ethiopia, the use of zero tillage with residue retention on the field (MTRR) is the best practice as compared to zero tillage with residue removal (MTRV) and the conventional tillage (CT) (Debele, no date). In the study three Nitrogen fertilizer rates are applied in combination with the tillage systems. The principal rate of nitrogen fertilizer being 92 kg N/ha and the other two rates are 25% greater than and 25% less than the principal rate. Even if in the first two years there is no difference between MTRR and MTRV both of which are significantly higher than CT, in the next consecutive years the reality is reflected in that the yield of maize in MTRR went superior over the two MTRV and CT, this is due to a gradual build-up of soil fertility (Debele, no date). The study reflects that the integration of minimum/zero tillage and residue management together with mineral

fertilizer gives an advantage over the conventional fertilizer application.

In some semi-arid regions of Ethiopia where there is shortage of soil moisture due to shortage of rainfall the use of tie-ridging at sowing period and application of mineral fertilizer increased the yield of sorghum. An experiment conducted in the Aberegalle sub-district in Tigray region with split plot design on different Tillage practices and fertilizer applications have main plot treatments of *shilshalo* (traditional ridge without ties) for broadcasted planting (SBP), tied-ridging at planting (TR0WAP), tied-ridging at four weeks after planting (TR4WAP), zero tillage (ZT), and *shilshalo* for row planting (SRP). Two fertilizer rates of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P), as 0-0 N-P ha⁻¹ (without fertilizer, F1) and 32-10 kg N-P ha⁻¹ (with fertilizer, F2) treatments, are the sub-plots (Gebreyesus, 2012).

The result then indicated that tie-ridging in combination with fertilizer application is the best practice than other tillage practice even with fertilizer applications. The experiment conducted for two years (2002-2003) on two local sorghum varieties *Woitozira* and *Chibal* (*Sorghum bicolor* L. Moench) showed an increase in yield in range of 7-48% for tie-ridging at planting with fertilizer application relative to the other treatments (Gebreyesus, 2012). The main reason here is that the moisture conservation capability of the tillage practice, since the area is semi-arid tie-ridging starting from planting period is more advantageous than tie-ridging after four weak and ridging without tie making.

For an integration to be made there are a number of option even within one category for example, in manure application we can have enriched manure, farm yard manure, green manure and again taking green manure alone we can have many different options of legume crops that probably match the agro-climate, fast growing ability and easily decomposable. In Agro forestry system we can have alley cropping, hedge cropping, etc; within tillage system we can have zero tillage with residue retention or removal, minimum tillage and the conventional tillage, tie rigging or soil and water conservation measures such as couture cultivation, strip cropping, terracing, etc. organic matter management of the soil, compost application, use of high yielding germplasms; use of mineral fertilizer and a combination of some of this or many of them can help in reversing the decline in fertility of the soil and hence crop productivity, all of which should be done with active participation of the farmer.

In order to improve soil fertility and nutrient management approaches, on-farm integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) trials were conducted to evaluate the effects of organic and inorganic fertilizers on wheat (*Triticum estivum* L.) and tef (*Eragrostis tef*) yield and soil fertility in the highland Nitisol area of Ethiopia during 2010 and 2011 cropping seasons. The treatments were five selected combinations of N and P, manure and compost. These included control, farmers' practice (23/10 kg NP ha⁻¹), recommended NP rate (60/20 kg NP ha⁻¹), 50% of recommended NP rate (30/10 NP kg ha⁻¹) + 50% manure and compost as inorganic N equivalence (3.25 tons ha⁻¹) and 50% manure + 50% compost as N equivalence.

From the above on-farm trial, results revealed that yields of wheat and teff, and some soil chemical properties significantly responded to the different soil fertility management treatments. Applications of inorganic and organic nutrient sources either alone or in combination had a significant ($p < 0.001$ and $p < 0.01$) effect on grain yield, total biomass and harvest index of wheat, but not on its thousand grain weight. Higher wheat grain yield, total biomass and straw yield were obtained from the application of organic and inorganic plant nutrient sources. Yield increases were over 100%, owing to soil fertility status improvement (Table 4). The application of recommended NP at the rate of 60/20 kg NP ha⁻¹ increased wheat grain yield by about 151% and 85% compared to the control and the lowest farmers' NP rate respectively.

Similarly, application of half the recommended NP rate and half the recommended rate of manure and compost as inorganic N equivalence resulted in yield advantages of about 129% and 68% compared to the control and the lowest farmers' rate respectively. The results were presented in the table below.

Table 4. Response of wheat grain yield (GY), total biomass (TBM), straw yield (SY), harvest index (HI) and thousand grain weight (TGW) to ISFM treatments

treatments	GY (kg ha ⁻¹)	TBM (kg ha ⁻¹)	SY (kg ha ⁻¹)	HI (%)	TGW (g)
Control	1258e	3644d	2387d	34.5bc	35.2
Farmers NP rate (23/10)	1713d	4864c	2932c	35.2b	34.0
Recommended NP rate (60/20)	3164a	7678a	4514a	41.2ab	33.2
50% RNP (30/10) + 50% compost/manure (3.25 t ha⁻¹)	2882b	7073b	4192a	40.8ab	32.9
50% manure + 50% compost (6.5 t ha⁻¹)	2646c	6219c	3574b	42.5a	34.9
LSD0.05	228.58	679.14	556.6	2.97	2.50
CV (%)	9.35	11.94	15.41	7.18	7.22

*, *** = significant at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively; NS = Not significant. Means in a column with the same letter are not significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

The results of this study has clearly elucidated that if the application rate of fertilizers either as inorganic, organic or the combination of both is at least doubled under farmers' field condition. The yield gain will be more than double compared to the control plot and more than 50% compared to the farmers' applied rate. Furthermore,

the study proved the significance of the ISFM treatments containing both organic and inorganic forms under farmers' field condition that they could be considered as alternative options for sustainable soil and crop productivity in the degraded highlands of Ethiopia.

Results in the table below also indicated that productivity of teff was significantly affected by different soil fertility treatment levels. The crop responds well to fertilizer and crop management practices, where the highest teff grain yield was obtained with application of about 60/20 kg NP ha⁻¹.

The application of the recommended inorganic NP fertilizer at the rate of 60/20 kg NP ha⁻¹ increased teff grain yield and total biomass by about 141% and 149% compared to the control, and 44% and 53% compared to the farmers' NP rate respectively. Application of 50% recommended NP rate and 50% manure and compost as inorganic N equivalence resulted in grain yield and total biomass increments of 122% and 113% compared to the control, and 33% and 31% compared to the farmers' treatment (23/10 kg NP ha⁻¹) (Table 5). A similar trend was observed in the teff grain yield and total biomass due to the application of full dose of manure and compost as inorganic N equivalence.

Table 5. Response of teff grain yield (GY), total biomass (TB), straw yield (SY) and harvest index (HI) to ISFM treatments on Nitisols of central Ethiopian highlands

Treatments	GY (kg ha ⁻¹)	TB (kg ha ⁻¹)	SY (kg ha ⁻¹)	HI (%)
Control	853d	3232d	2379d	26.4
Farmers NPK rate (23/10/0)	1427c	5250c	3824c	27.2
Recommended NPK rate (60/20/0)	2057a	8050a	5993a	25.6
50% RNPk (30/10/0) + 50% compost/manure (3.25 t ha ⁻¹)	1896ab	6895b	4998b	27.5
50% manure + 50% compost (6.5 t ha ⁻¹)	1795b	6567b	4773b	27.3
LSD0.05	233	1077	900	3.4
CV (%)	14.2	17.5	19.9	12.0

The results of this study indicate that there is a potential to increase teff yield through improved soil fertility and crop management practices. This means that the fertility status of soils in the highlands of the country needs to be greatly improved so as to achieve the required output. On station and on-farm research findings indicate that up to 2.5 tons ha⁻¹ of teff yield can be obtained under adequate fertilization and improved agronomic practices (Mamo *et al.*, 2001), while national average yield is yet about 1.17 tons ha⁻¹ (CSA, 2009). Similar results of agronomic trials showed that teff yield can be doubled by the combined use of high yielding varieties and applying both macro- and micro-nutrients such as zinc and copper (Berhe, 2010).

2.4. Effect of INM on soil physico-chemical properties

Decline in soil fertility is one of the primary constraints to agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa (Sanchez & Jama, 2002). In Kenya, farmers typically apply insufficient soil inputs, usually below the recommended rates (Cheruiyot *et al.*, 2001). This along with poor agricultural practices has led to soil nutrient depletion estimated at 30 kg N ha⁻¹ annually at district scales (Smaling *et al.*, 1993). Farmyard manure is the main way to manage soil fertility in central Kenya, but is insufficient in quantity and poor in quality (Kihanda, 2003)

Major causes of nutrient depletion are farming without replenishing nutrients over time, and/or chemical imbalance issues such as soil acidity leading to fixation often driven by continuous cropping of cereals, removal of crop residues, leaching, low levels of fertilizer usage and unbalanced application of nutrients. Soil analytical data is important to identify the level of nutrients in the soil and to determine suitable rates and types of fertilizers for recommendation.

In general, the soil analysis results after crop harvesting revealed that integrated use of organic and inorganic nutrient sources could result in significant improvement in the overall condition of the soil as well as agricultural productivity if the best alternative option is adopted by producers. Kang *et al.* (2005) reported that the long-term application of organic manures in rice/corn-wheat cropping system increased the index value as it increased the nutrient index, microbial index and crop index of soils.

Similar research findings also indicated that soils fertilized with manure had higher contents of organic matter (Edmeades, 2003; Srivastava *et al.*, 2012) and numbers of micro-fauna than fertilized soils, and were more enriched in P, K, Ca and Mg in topsoil and nitrate N, Ca and Mg in sub soils (Edmeades, 2003). Agegnehu and Bekele (2005) also reported that the soil pH, total N and organic matter content, CEC and exchangeable cations were significantly improved due to the application of farmyard manure.

Many long-term studies have shown that combinations of both organic and inorganic nutrient sources lead to enhanced nutrient availability and synchronization of nutrient release and uptake by crops (Bekunda *et al.*, 1997; Mugendi *et al.*, 1999) and positive effects on soil properties (Wallace, 1996). However, the effects of applied materials vary with cropping systems, soil types, organic material management and environmental factors (Kang, 1993; Schroth *et al.*, 1995).

Soil degradation is the most serious bio-physical constraint limiting crop productivity in Ethiopia (FAO,

1998; Zeleke *et al.* 2010). The problem is more serious in the highlands where most of the human and livestock population is found. A recent study has showed that the average annual soil loss from agricultural land is estimated to be 137 tons ha⁻¹ per year for the Ethiopian highlands, which is approximately an annual soil depth loss of 10 mm (Spielman *et al.*, 2009; Zeleke *et al.*, 2010).

2.5. Significance of integrated soil fertility management

Integrated soil fertility management refers to a set of soil fertility management practices that necessarily include the use of chemical fertilizer, organic inputs, and improved crop varieties combined with the knowledge on how to adapt these practices to local conditions, aiming at maximizing agronomic use efficiency of the applied nutrients and improving crop productivity (Vanlauwe *et al.*, 2010).

In Ethiopia, it is a well-known fact that, fertilizer recommendation is based on a national level, forwarded by the government, which is known as the blanket recommendation. This recommendation does not consider the local condition, regardless of the various researches done under different local conditions, hence it remained partially unsuccessful and it is thought by farmers that increasing yield through fertilizer application is very difficult and unachievable by their capacity (Abera and Belachew, 2011). That is because the green revolution thought by the government of Ethiopia incurs the farmer in to high costs of fertilizers and pesticides, even if a credit facility is provided to the farmer, he/she cannot afford the cost as the yield obtained is not balancing it well. Moreover the recommendation doesn't consider the farmers local condition.

Hence the principle of green revolution in Ethiopia under the blanket recommendation is not successful under most conditions, then more researches has to be done under farmers condition with his own participation in such a manner that the research is able to minimize the different sorts of local problems, by reducing the soil fertility loss and decline in productivity, under what is called the integrated soil fertility management (Abera and Belachew, 2011).

3. Summary and Recommendation

Soil erosion, continuous cultivation and low nutrient application are the major cause of decline soil fertility in Ethiopia. In some cases, the loss of organic matter together with the loss of top soil aggravates the problem of soil water retention resulting in moisture stress rather than nutrient deficiency. Due to high cost of fertilizer, most of the farmers in the country use less amount with blanket recommendation, this become complex for management due to intricate combinations of agro-climate, the soil, topography and the socio economic condition of various locations. Therefore the blanket recommendation and other fertilizer and pesticide application alone in Ethiopia are not a sufficient solution to the existing problem in the face of the farmer and in the face of reality. The solution should be the one which considers the complex interactions of Agro-climate, soil and the topographic environmental condition of the locality. Integrated soil fertility management is the best option to solve the existed soil nutrient problem. It is important to analyze the complex interactions and effects of the agro-climate, soil, and the environment with the various agronomic practices.

Integrated soil fertility management plays a critical role in both short-term nutrient availability and longer-term maintenance of soil organic matter and sustainability of crop productivity in most smallholder farming systems in the tropics. The results showed that the integrated application of organic and inorganic fertilizers improve productivity of crops as well as the fertility status of the soil. Nevertheless, though ISFM is the notably preferred option in replenishing soil fertility and enhancing productivity, it is not yet widely taken up by farmers. The reasons for this are many, which include access or availability of inputs, use of organic resources for other purposes in place of soil fertility, nutrient balancing, collecting, transporting and management of organic inputs and economic returns of investments. These are the key challenges of adoption in the scaling up of such alternative soil fertility management practices to millions of small-scale farmers in the country. There is a need, therefore, for research and extension to sort out issues of adoption and scaling up of the available options. In order to address soil fertility problems, potential synergies can be gained by combining technical options with farmers' knowledge as well as training of farmers and development agent on new soil fertility management approaches.

Generally, it is understood that the positive impacts of organic sources application on crop yield and soil properties can be realized after long term applications. In addition to improving the long term productivity of the soil, this soil fertility management approach has resulted to a large cost saving of mineral fertilizers. Using organic fertilizers in combination with inorganic fertilizers has also shortened days to maturity, which is a good strategy to enable the plant to escape terminal moisture stress in rain-fed crop production. Thus, considering the poor soil fertility management by resource poor smallholder farmers and the high cost of mineral fertilizers, combined use of organic and mineral fertilizers at justifiable rates is central to enhance the productive capacity of the soil and to improve crop yield and productivity.

4. References

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