



Comparative Evaluation of Organic manure from Some Invasive Plants, Poultry Manure and NPK on the Growth of *Corchorus olitorius* L

*SANYAOLU, VT; ADEPOJU, IH

Environmental Biology Unit, Department of Biological Science, School of Pure and Applied Sciences, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Lagos, Nigeria,

* Corresponding Author Email: vaksanyaolu@yahoo.com; Tel: +234-808-741-2679

ABSTRACT: This study compares the effect of organic manure prepared using green leaf of five Invasive plants with poultry manure and NPK on the growth of *Corchorous olitorius*. The plants employed were *Tithonia diversifolia* (T1), *Eichhornia crassipes* (T2), *Chromolaena odorata* (T3), *Euphorbia graminea* (T4), *Alternanthera brasiliana* (T5). The experiment was conducted by applying 3g/kg each of T1, T2 T3, T4, T5, dried poultry manure (T6) and 2g/kg of NPK (15:15:15) (T7) to 5 kg of soil. Seeds of *C. olitorius* were applied and seedlings thinned to three per pot. Plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, stem girth, days to flowering and fresh biomass were measured between three to nine weeks after planting. Highest mean parameters occurred in T6 in the first six weeks for plant height and leaf area, first three weeks for number of leaves and the sixth week for stem girth. At harvest, highest plant height, leaf area, number of leaves stem girth, fresh biomass and days to flowering occurred in T1 (71.80±3.79), T5 (64.90±5.96), T7 (21.48±2.41) T5 (56.38±4.59) T5 (1.60±0.04) and T4 (69.25±0.48) respectively, whereas, lowest mean parameters occurred in the control (T8). Among treated soils, *C. odorata* and *E. graminea* recorded least mean values from week five. Data analysis by one-way ANOVA and Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT) revealed significant differences ($P \geq 0.05$) in all parameters except days to first flowering. This is probably a first report on the use of *Alternanthera brasiliana* and *Euphorbia graminea* as green manure.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jasem.v22i8.7>

Copyright: Copyright © 2018 Sanyaolu and Adepoju. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CCL), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Dates: Received: 07July 2018; Revised: 19 August: 2018; Accepted: 26August 2018

Keywords: Invasive plants, Green leaf manure, *Corchorous olitorius*, NPK

The growing need to achieve food security for a rapidly expanding population has led to exploitation of cropland resources in tropical Africa (Hossner and Anthony, 1999; Gibbs *et al.*, 2010). Consequently, this has caused degradation of available soil resources in the region (Gibbs *et al.*, 2010), with the attendant ecological problems of soil erosion and nutrient leaching, thus, posing a serious threat to sustainable food production in this highly populated region (Tully *et al.*, 2015). Use of inorganic fertilizer has been the quickest and easiest way of increasing yield per unit area (Law-Ogbomo and Remison 2007). However, the problem with inorganic fertilizer application is that it leads to pollution of ground water and long term deterioration of soil physical properties especially the soil structure, owing to the depletion of organic matter (Gordon *et al.*, 1993). Moreover, inorganic fertilizer is no longer within the reach of resource-poor farmers in the region due to its high cost (Rahman, 2004).

For centuries, the use of organic fertilizers has been synonymous with successful and stable agriculture (Steffen, 1979). Efforts at remediating soil fertility have basically been achieved using traditional organic

materials, which have been recognized to have significant effect on sustainability of soil nutrient and yield of agricultural product (Oyetunji *et al.*, 2003). Many crops respond well to the application of organic fertilizer obtained from composted organic materials (Ibeawuchi *et al.*, 2006). The use of organic materials can significantly improve the physical, chemical and microbial characteristics of cultivated soil and increase crop production (Steffen, 1979; Darmody *et al.*, 1983; Pera *et al.*, 1983). Furthermore, in recent years, an increasing number of health-conscious consumers prefer foods grown on soils to which only natural organic materials have been added. Global sales of organic food products have increased at a rate of more than \$5 billion annually (Willer *et al.*, 2008). However, traditional organic materials such as animal manure are not usually available in sufficient quantities, may have low nutrients and their processing and application are labour intensive (Palm *et al.*, 1997), hence, the need for other alternatives.

The use of decayed tissues of unwanted plants to provide nutrients for crops is a crude but effective way of exploiting weeds and is a simpler technique than

* Corresponding Author Email: vaksanyaolu@yahoo.com; Tel: +234-808-741-2679

any of the other alternatives (Nuka and Dubey, 2011). The Nigerian ecosystems have been invaded by a large number of invasive alien plant species. Invasive alien species (IAS) are a major global challenge requiring urgent action (Xu *et al.*, 2012). They are considered one of the key pressures on world's biodiversity, altering ecosystem services and processes, reducing native species abundance and richness, and decreasing genetic diversity of ecosystems (Hejda *et al.*, 2009; Rands *et al.*, 2010; Vila *et al.*, 2011). Most exotics, once established are permanent and eradication is possible in few instances, but only at great expense and effort, since many of the control methods for IAS are expensive, slow and in some cases ineffective (Coblentz, 2002). In view of the foregoing, there is the need for alternative means of dealing with these species, which may be through their utilization. This involves the use of their huge biomass for human welfare instead of destroying them (Chandrasekaran and Swamy 2009). These plants however, apart from their high biomass production, can decompose quickly and therefore could be utilized as green leaf manure to improve soil fertility. This study was conducted to assess the effect of green leaf manure prepared from *Tithonia diversifolia*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Alternanthera brasiliana*, and *Euphorbia graminea* compared with that of poultry manure and inorganic fertilizer (NPK) on selected growth parameters of *Corchorous olitorius*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted as a pot experiment in the Green House belonging to Environmental Biology Unit, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu, Lagos state, Nigeria, located N 06°40'16.6" and E 003°31'55.3".

Collection of the test materials: Invasive plant species were collected from various locations where they grow as weeds within and outside Lagos state, Nigeria. Poultry manure, NPK (15:15:15) fertilizer and seed of *C. olitorius* were obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu.

Soil preparation and application of Treatments: A well-drained soil was collected beside the Biological garden located in Lagos state polytechnic Ikorodu, Lagos. The collected soil was mixed thoroughly to obtain homogeneity. Then, 5kg of the soil was measured into a 10 cm² perforated plastic containers prior to application of the test materials. Fresh leaves of five common IAS [*Tithonia diversifolia* (Mexican sunflower) (T1), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth) (T2), *Chromolaena odorata* (Siam weed) (T3), *Euphorbia graminea* (Grass leaf spurge) (T4) and *Alternanthera brasiliana* (Brazilian joy weed) (T5)]

were first separated from the stem. Exactly 3g/kg of each was applied to already prepared soil. Dried poultry manure was also applied rate of 3g/kg. These were left for four weeks to decompose. Water was sprinkled regularly to hasten the decomposition process. Decomposed materials were mixed with the top soil at the end of 4 weeks. NPK (15: 15:15) fertilizer formulated in granules was applied at the rate of 2 g/kg per pot (Dania *et al.*, 2014) and left for 48 hours before seed application. The control soil (T8) received no treatment.

Seed treatment and application: Treated seeds were applied to the soil by simple broadcasting method. Germinated seeds were thinned to three plants per pot nine day after planting.

Experimental design: The experiment which included seven treatments and a control was set up in 4 replicates using Complete Randomized Design (CRD).

Measurement of growth parameters in C. olitorius: Selected growth parameters of *C. olitorius* were measured to compare the effects of different green leaf manure prepared using invasive alien plant species, poultry manure and NPK fertilizer. Plant height, number of leaves per plant (LN) and leaf area (LA) commenced three weeks after planting (denoted week one of measurement in this study), stem girth commenced in the seventh week, days to first flowering were documented as observed in each plant. The experiment was concluded in the ninth week by measuring the biomass (fresh weight). All three plants per pot were measured and values obtained for each parameter were mean of three plants. Plant height was measured by placing a one-meter ruler from the base of each *C. olitorius* plant to the tip of the main shoot. A 30 cm ruler was used to measure the LA (length× breadth). The number of leaves was by direct count. The girth was measured using a rope and then stretched over a 30 cm ruler. Weight of fresh biomass was obtained using the analytical balance (Metler electronic balance M200).

Statistical analysis of the data: Results obtained were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) in complete Randomization Design (CRD) using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 15.0 software. Mean separation was carried out at 5% level of significance using the Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT). Each parameter was mean of three plants in four replicates.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week one: Table 1 shows the result of growth parameters of *C. olitorius* in the first week of measurement (that is, 3rd week after planting). Highest mean plant height (10.43 cm), leaf area (LA) (9.95 cm²) and numbers of leaves (LN) (5.08) occurred in T6 (Chicken manure). *Tithonia diversifolia* (T1) followed with values 10.18cm, 6.83cm², 4.58 respectively. Lowest mean plant height (8.03cm) and number of leaves (3.33 cm) occurred in T4 (*Euphorbia graminea*), while least mean LA (2.93cm²) occurred in T5 (*Alternanthera brasiliana*) (Table 1). There was no significant difference ($P \leq 0.05$) in mean plant height between all the treatments except T4 which was significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than T6 and T1. In mean LA, T6 was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than all other treatments, whereas, in mean number of leaves, there were no significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) between all other treatments except that T4 and T8 (Control) were significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than T6 (Table 1).

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week two: In the second week, result followed a similar pattern to that observed in the 1st week. T6 (Chicken manure) had the highest mean

value in all three parameters and was also followed by T1 (*Tithonia diversifolia*) (Table 1). T6 was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than all other treatments in mean plant height and mean LA but only significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than T4 (*Euphorbia graminea*), T5 (*Alternanthera brasiliana*) and T8 (Control) in mean LN (Table 1). Least mean values were obtained in T5 for plant height (9.43cm) and LA (3.98cm²) whereas, least mean LN was observed in T4 (Table 1). NPK was third place in most parameters in week one and fourth in week two.

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week three: In the third week of measurement, T6 and T1 again recorded the first and second highest mean values respectively in plant height, LN and LA parameters (Table 2). T6 was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than all other treatments except T1 and T7 in mean plant height. In mean LA, T6, was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than all other treatments (Table 2) whereas, it was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than T4, T5, T7 and T8 in mean LN. T5 recorded the least mean plant height and was significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than T1 and T6. Least mean LA and LN were recorded in T4 and in both cases were significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than T6 and T1 (Table 2).

Table 1. Mean growth parameters of *C. olitorius* in first and second weeks of measurement

T	Week one			Week two		
	Plant height(cm)	LA (cm ²)	No. of leaves	Plant Height(cm)	Leaf area(cm ²)	No. of Leaves
T1	10.18±0.52 ^b	6.83±1.22 ^c	4.58±0.36 ^{ab}	12.70±0.14 ^b	8.95±1.49 ^b	5.50±0.31 ^{bc}
T2	8.38±0.55 ^{ab}	4.88±0.92 ^{abc}	4.03±0.47 ^{ab}	10.88±0.74 ^{ab}	6.65±1.22 ^{ab}	5.33±0.14 ^{bc}
T3	9.20±0.65 ^{ab}	3.25±0.29 ^{ab}	3.85±0.30 ^{ab}	10.50±0.41 ^a	4.63±0.35 ^a	4.93±0.37 ^{abc}
T4	8.03±0.42 ^a	3.58±0.63 ^{ab}	3.33±0.37 ^a	10.25±0.73 ^{ab}	4.98±0.83 ^{ab}	3.90±0.46 ^a
T5	8.43±0.55 ^{ab}	2.93±0.24 ^a	3.90±0.24 ^{ab}	9.43±0.49 ^a	3.98±0.36 ^a	4.83±0.28 ^{ab}
T6	10.43±1.03 ^b	9.95±1.31 ^d	5.08±0.61 ^b	13.48±0.97 ^c	14.53±2.54 ^c	6.05±0.63 ^c
T7	9.20±0.47 ^{ab}	6.15±1.16 ^{bc}	4.33±0.37 ^{ab}	12.10±0.30 ^{ab}	7.78±1.32 ^{ab}	5.08±0.14 ^{bc}
T8	8.63±0.62 ^{ab}	4.28±0.81 ^{abc}	3.60±0.21 ^a	10.03±0.94 ^{ab}	5.58±1.04 ^{ab}	4.53±0.18 ^{ab}

Mean values of the same parameter along the same column having the same superscript are not significantly different (DMRT.P=0.05)

T1 = *Tithonia diversifolia*; T2 = *Eichhornia crassipes*; T3 = *Chromolaena odorata*; T4 = *Euphorbia graminea*; T5 = *Alternanthera brasiliana*; T6 = Chicken manure; T7 = N.P.K (15:15:15); T8 = Control (no treatment); T= Treatment

Table 2. Mean growth parameters for *C. olitorius* in third and fourth weeks of measurement

T	Week three			Week four		
	Plant Height (cm)	Leaf area (cm ²)	No. of leaves	Plant Height (cm)	Leaf area (cm ²)	No. of leaves
T1	15.70±0.58 ^{cd}	19.33±2.14 ^b	7.18±0.73 ^{bc}	23.85±1.84 ^{ab}	22.83±2.03 ^b	6.50±0.69 ^a
T2	13.50±1.16 ^{bc}	12.10±2.32 ^{ab}	6.90±0.81 ^{abc}	23.58±1.50 ^{ab}	22.18±2.26 ^b	6.35±0.30 ^a
T3	11.88±0.61 ^{ab}	10.08±1.26 ^a	6.93±0.30 ^{abc}	20.45±0.93 ^a	17.68±0.72 ^{ab}	6.15±0.43 ^a
T4	11.50±0.41 ^{ab}	9.40±0.89 ^a	5.35±0.24 ^a	20.40±0.70 ^a	17.63±2.08 ^{ab}	5.25±0.44 ^a
T5	10.75±0.55 ^a	9.95±0.16 ^a	5.65±0.30 ^{ab}	21.73±1.27 ^{ab}	15.13±2.21 ^a	5.78±0.35 ^a
T6	16.90±1.22 ^d	27.58±5.03 ^c	7.83±0.28 ^c	26.03±2.22 ^c	29.58±0.63 ^c	8.00±0.68 ^b
T7	14.75±0.53 ^{cd}	18.53±2.41 ^b	5.83±0.21 ^{ab}	21.65±2.33 ^{ab}	20.05±2.42 ^{ab}	6.65±0.30 ^{ab}
T8	11.55±0.97 ^{ab}	10.20±1.92 ^a	6.25±0.59 ^{ab}	19.10±1.40 ^a	14.10±1.68 ^a	5.83±0.34 ^a

Mean values of the same parameter along the same column having the same superscript are not significantly different (DMRT.P=0.05);

T1 = *Tithonia diversifolia*; T2 = *Eichhornia crassipes*; T3 = *Chromolaena odorata*; T4 = *Euphorbia graminea*; T5 = *Alternanthera brasiliana*; T6 = Chicken manure; T7 = N.P.K (15:15:15); T8 = Control (no treatment); T= treatments

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week four: At week four, T6 (Chicken manure) was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) in mean plant height, mean LA and LN than all other treatments except T7 (NPK) in only mean number of leaves. T1 (*Tithonia diversifolia*), T2 (*Eichhornia crassipes*) were significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than T4 and T8 (Control) in mean plant height (Table 2). T8 had the least mean plant height and LA, whereas, T4 (*Euphorbia graminea*) had the least mean LN though not significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$) from all other treatments except T6 (Table 2).

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week five: In the fifth week, highest mean plant height, LA and stem girth occurred in T6 (Chicken dung) with values 32.10 cm, 43.33 cm² and 1.03 cm respectively (Table 3). T7 (NPK) had the highest mean LN (9.25 cm). In mean LA, T6 was significantly higher ($P \geq 0.05$) than all other treatments, whereas, in mean LN, T7 was significantly higher ($P \leq 0.05$) than all treatments except T6 (Chicken manure), T1 (*Tithonia diversifolia*) and T5 (*Alternanthera brasiliana*). Furthermore, in mean stem girth, no significant difference ($P \leq 0.05$) occurred between T1, T2 and T5 (Table 3). T8 had the lowest mean values in all parameters with lowest mean stem girth (0.55 cm) occurring in both T8 and T3 (*Chromolaena odorata*) (Table 3).

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week six: In the sixth week, T6 recorded the highest mean values in all parameters measured except mean LA which was significantly higher in T5 ($P \geq 0.05$) than all other treatments. T8 recorded the lowest values in all parameters. T8 was significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than all treatment in stem girth, but was however not significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than T3 and T4 in plant height, all except T5 in LA and all except T1 and T6 in LN (Table 4).

Effect of treatments on growth parameters of *C. olitorius* at week seven: Six growth parameters were measured in the seventh week (Table 5). T1 (*Tithonia diversifolia*) had the highest mean plant height (71.80 cm), T7 (NPK) recorded the highest mean LN, whereas, T5 (*Alternanthera brasiliana*) was highest in mean LA, fresh biomass and stem girth (sharing this position with T2 in stem girth). There was no significance difference ($P \leq 0.05$) in number of days to first flowering. T8 (control) had the lowest mean values in all parameters except days to flowering which occurred in T2. However, T8 was significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than all treatments in LA and fresh biomass. T8 was also significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$) than all parameters except T3 and T4 in mean plant height, T2, T3 and T4 in LN and T3, T4 and T7 (N.P.K) in stem girth (Table 5).

Table 3: Mean growth parameters for *C. olitorius* in fifth and sixth weeks of measurement

Plant	WEEK FIVE			WEEK SIX				
	Height (cm)	Leaf area (cm ²)	No. of leaves	Girth (cm)	Plant Height (cm)	Leaf area (cm ²)	No. of leaves	Girth (cm)
T1	30.95±2.09 ^{ab}	33.43±2.28 ^c	8.23±1.37 ^{bc}	0.83±0.13 ^{ab}	56.08±2.68 ^b	50.58±3.74 ^{ab}	13.93±2.26 ^c	1.30±0.10 ^b
T2	30.43±2.05 ^{ab}	31.05±2.83 ^{bc}	6.93±0.47 ^{ab}	0.80±0.16 ^{ab}	55.43±2.62 ^b	51.58±4.03 ^{ab}	11.98±0.62 ^{ab}	1.30±0.09 ^b
T3	26.55±1.33 ^{ab}	23.78±1.32 ^{ab}	6.90±0.24 ^{ab}	0.55±0.05 ^a	49.58±2.17 ^{ab}	45.43±3.61 ^{ab}	12.68±0.74 ^{ab}	1.20±0.06 ^b
T4	26.55±0.62 ^{ab}	24.30±3.08 ^{ab}	6.60±0.40 ^{ab}	0.58±0.05 ^a	46.75±0.88 ^{ab}	43.38±3.90 ^{ab}	11.68±1.52 ^{ab}	1.23±0.05 ^b
T5	28.65±0.91 ^{ab}	26.60±1.50 ^{ab}	8.00±0.60 ^{ab}	0.75±0.09 ^{ab}	53.08±2.88 ^b	60.50±4.31 ^c	13.68±0.82 ^{ab}	1.38±0.05 ^b
T6	32.10±3.32 ^b	43.33±5.77 ^d	9.00±0.36 ^c	1.03±0.14 ^b	56.63±5.05 ^b	54.35±8.29 ^{ab}	14.43±1.91 ^b	1.40±0.09 ^b
T7	26.38±2.39 ^{ab}	28.78±0.75 ^{ab}	9.25±0.48 ^c	0.68±0.06 ^a	50.55±2.75 ^b	47.33±2.04 ^{ab}	13.33±1.08 ^{ab}	1.28±0.05 ^b
T8	25.35±1.87 ^a	18.15±1.61 ^a	6.15±0.09 ^a	0.55±0.06 ^a	40.78±3.86 ^a	29.38±2.87 ^a	9.40±0.40 ^a	0.98±0.03 ^a

Mean values of the same parameter along the same column having the same superscript are not significantly different (DMRT.P=0.05); T1 =*Tithonia diversifolia*; T2 =*Eichhornia crassipes*; T3 =*Chromolaena odorata*; T4 =*Euphorbia graminea*; T5 =*Alternanthera brasiliana*; T6 = Chicken manure; T7 = N.P.K (15:15:15); T8 = Control (no treatment); T = treatment

Table 4: Mean growth parameters for *Corchorus olitorius* at seventh week

T	Plant Height(cm)	Leaf Area(cm ²)	No. of leaves	Girth (cm)	Biomass (Fresh weight)	Days to first flowering
T1	71.80±3.79 ^b	55.15±4.10 ^{bc}	20.83±3.69 ^b	1.55±0.17 ^b	50.13±5.40 ^{bc}	66.25±1.03 ^a
T2	69.73±3.33 ^b	57.68±1.53 ^{bc}	16.48±1.63 ^{ab}	1.60±0.12 ^b	45.60±3.00 ^{bc}	64.00±2.04 ^a
T3	63.43±3.85 ^{ab}	49.60±4.76 ^{bc}	17.25±0.75 ^{ab}	1.33±0.06 ^{ab}	43.63±4.42 ^{bc}	68.00±0.00 ^a
T4	62.38±2.21 ^{ab}	46.08±4.18 ^b	17.15±1.49 ^{ab}	1.33±0.06 ^{ab}	40.85±4.41 ^b	69.25±0.48 ^a
T5	67.40±4.19 ^b	64.90±5.96 ^c	21.00±0.83 ^b	1.60±0.04 ^b	56.38±4.59 ^c	64.75±2.17 ^a
T6	69.25±6.18 ^b	56.93±8.46 ^{bc}	20.90±2.01 ^b	1.55±0.12 ^b	51.45±7.25 ^{bc}	66.25±1.75 ^a
T7	66.78±2.43 ^b	54.55±3.53 ^{bc}	21.48±2.41 ^b	1.38±0.09 ^{ab}	48.35±2.08 ^{bc}	65.25±1.55 ^a
T8	52.53±4.64 ^a	31.78±3.25 ^a	11.98±0.58 ^a	1.10±0.04 ^a	23.55±2.83 ^a	65.75±2.50 ^a

Mean values of the same parameter along the same column having the same superscript are not significantly different (DMRT P=0.05); T1=*Tithonia diversifolia*; T2 =*Eichhornia crassipes*; T3=*Chromolaena odorata*; T4 =*Euphorbia graminea*; T5=*Alternanthera brasiliana*; T6= Chicken manure; T7= N.P.K 15:15:15; T8 = Control (no treatment); T= treatment

In the tropics, soil fertility is generally low (Hartemink, 2003; Zingore *et al.*, 2003) and in tropical Africa, soil fertility issues have become of mounting interest due to the growing need to achieve food security for a rapidly expanding population (Hossner and Anthony, 1999). Report has shown that in Nigerian, soils are inherently infertile, leading to a decline in crop yields (Obi and Ebo, 1995). As expected in the present study, *C. olitorius* grown in the control soil that received no treatment showed very poor growth compared to all treated soils, especially in the periods prior to crop harvest. Hence, this study further confirms the need for adequate treatment to rejuvenate soils for optimum productivity of crops in tropical cropping systems (Fayemi, 1999). It was also evident that application of organic and inorganic amendments increased tested growth parameters in *C. olitorius*.

The use of inorganic or chemical fertilizer has been campaigned as the quickest and easiest way of increasing yield per unit area (Law-Ogbomo and Remison 2007). In this study, however, *Corchorus olitorius* grown on soil treated with NPK showed lower performance in most tested parameters compared with soils treated with Poultry manure, *T. diversifolia* and *E. crassipes* throughout the study and *Alternanthera brasiliana* in the later weeks of study, except in number of leaves, where NPK treated soils showed highest mean values (but not significantly) compared with most of the treatments in only in two of the seven weeks of study. This result agrees with the findings of Law-Ogbomo and Osaigbovo (2016) who reported that highest herbage and dry matter yields of *C. olitorius* were obtained with organic manure compared to NPK. Moreover, report has shown that the use of inorganic fertilizer could result in soil acidity, which consequently may result in reduction in growth rate of plants (Suresh *et al.*, 2004) and long term deterioration of soil physical properties especially the soil structure, owing to the depletion of organic matter (Gordon *et al.*, 1993).

The use of poultry manure as organic amendments to improve soil fertility with resultant increase in crop yield has been reported by some researchers (Adenawoola and Adejoro, 2005; Senjobi *et al.*, 2013; Emuh, 2013).

In this study, soil treated with poultry manure showed best performance compared to all other soil treatments especially in the first five weeks. However, it did not significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) improve

growth of *C. olitorius* compared to treatment with green leaf manure prepared from *T. diversifolia* and *Eichhornia crassipes* for most part of the study and *Alternanthera brasiliana* at harvest. Earlier report (McNeill *et al.*, 1980) and observations drawn from this study has shown that although chicken manure has great soil fertility potential, the problem involved in processing it prior to utilization is cumbersome. In addition, chicken manure requires time where it has to be dried before it can be effectively utilized and has been reported to inhibit germination and growth of plants if used fresh and unprocessed (Wong *et al.*, 1983).

Among the invasive plants utilized as green leaf manure this study, results obtained revealed that *T. diversifolia* showed the best performance especially in the first five weeks of study, although not significantly different ($p \geq 0.05$) from other green leaf treatments in most parameters. This was closely followed by *Eichhornia crassipes*. Reports has shown that soil treated with green manure prepared from *T. diversifolia* has been successfully utilized to improved crop yield in maize, beans and vegetables in Kenya (Jama *et al.*, 2000), yams in Nigeria (Adeniyana *et al.*, 2008) and rice (Nziguheba *et al.*, 2002). Reports has also revealed that *E. crassipes* has been used as organic manure for growing tomato (Kayum *et al.*, 2008), Rice (Amitava *et al.*, 2008) *Brassica juncea* (Nuka and Dubey, 2011) and Maize (Chukwuka and Omotayo, 2008).

Furthermore, *Alternanthera brasiliana* treated soils, although showed the least performance compared to all treatments including the control in the first four weeks, had highest mean leaf area and stem girth in the last two weeks prior to harvest and highest fresh biomass at harvest. *Corchorus olitorius* is a leafy vegetable (Asomani-Boateng *et al.*, 1996). Therefore increased leaf parameter is an important economic criterion in this vegetable, especially if it occurs prior to flowering and seed set (as is the case in *A. brasiliana*) which is regarded as the best time for harvest. Thus, based on the result obtained from this study, it can be concluded that *A. brasiliana* also showed great potential as green leaf manure. Soils treated with *Chromolaena odorata*, and *Euphorbia graminea* showed least performance in plant parameters, although these were significantly higher ($p \geq 0.005$) than the control in later weeks. This finding agrees with the report by Paraye (2012) who on utilizing *Chromolaena odorata* as green manure on rice reported little effect on rice yield. In addition, soils treated with green leaves of *A. brasiliana*, *C. odorata* and *E. gramineas* showed delay in improving soil

fertility in the first four to five weeks of study as reflected by poor crop performance during this period. Late improvement from these compared to the other treatments may have resulted from slow and gradual nutrient release at the early stages of their application. This agrees with some reports that organic manure increases the nutrient status of the soil through slow and gradual release of nutrients to the soil (Egherevba and Ogbe, 2002; Ibeawuchi *et al.*, 2006; Shukla *et al.*, 2013).

Conclusion: Data obtained from the present study revealed that green leaf of *T. diversifolia*, *E. crassipes* and *A. brasiliana* showed great potential as soil amendments comparable to Poultry manure and were better than NPK at harvest. However, *Chromolaena odorata* and *Euphorbia graminea* were not good alternatives to either NPK or Poultry manure. This is probably a first report on the use of *Alternanthera brasiliana* and *Euphorbia graminea* as green leaf manure.

REFERENCES

- Adenawoola, AR; Adejoro, SA (2005). Residual effects of poultry manure and NPK fertilizer residues on soil nutrient and performance of Jute (*Corchorus olitorius* L.). *Nig. J. Soil Sci.* 15: 133 - 135.
- Adeniyani, OB; Ojeniyi, SO; Akinola, MO (2008). Effect of weed mulch on soil properties, growth tuber yield and nutrient content of Yam (*Dioscorea rotundata* Poir.). *J. Agric. Sci.* 2: 70- 74.
- Amitava, R; Sarkar, NC; Debashish, S (2008). Influence of organic manures on productivity of two varieties of rice, *J. Cent. Eur. Agric.*, 9(4): 629-634.
- Asomani- Boateng, R; Haight, M; Furedy, C (1996). Community composting in West Africa. *Bio-cycle*. 37 (1): 70-71.
- Chandrasekaran, S; Swamy, PS (2009). *Prosopis juliflora* invasion into the semi-arid ecosystems in selected villages of Ramnad district in Tamilnadu. Thesis submitted to the Department of Plant Sciences, Madurai Kamaraj University, India, 14 pp
- Chukwuka, KS; Omotayo, EO (2008). Effects of *Tithonia* green manure and water hyacinth compost application on nutrient depleted soil in South-Western Nigeria. *International Journal of Soil Science* 3(2): 69-74.
- Coblentz, BE (2002). *Principle of wildlife conservation*, Department of fisheries and wildlife, Oregon state university.
- Dania, SO; Akpansibi P; Eghagara, OO (2014). Comparative effects of different sources on the growth and Nutrient content of Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*) seedlings in greenhouse trial. *Advances in Agriculture*, Article ID 726313, 6 pages
- Darmody, RG; Foss, JE; McIntosh, M; Wolf, DC (1983). Municipal sewage sludge compost-amended soil: Some spatio temporal treatment effects. *J. Environ. Qual.*, 12: 231-236.
- Egherevba, RKA; Ogbe, FM (2002). The effects of different levels of organic and mineral fertilizers on the yield performance of two Amaranths (*A. cruentus*) cultivars. *Plt Sci.* 3: 62-72.
- Emuh, FN (2013). Growth and yield performance of *Corchorus olitorius* L. influenced by levels of poultry manure in Niger-Delta, Nigeria. *Afr. J. Biotechnol.* 12(19): 2575-2580
- Fayemi, PO (1999). *Nigerian Vegetables*. Heinemann Educational Books, Nig. Plc. Ibadan.
- Gibbs, HK; Ruesch, AS; Achard, F; Clayton, MK; Holmgren, P; Ramankutty, N; Foley, J.A. (2010). Tropical forests were the primary sources of new agricultural land in the 1980s and 1990s. *PNAS* 107: 16732–16737.
- Gordon, WB; Whitney, DA. Raney, RA. (1993). Nitrogen management in furrow irrigated, ridge-tilled corn. *J. Production Agric.* 6:213-217
- Hartemink, AE (2003). Soil fertility decline in the tropics – With case studies on plantations. CAB International. Wallingford, U.K.
- Hejda, M; Pysek, P; Jarosk, V (2009). Impact of invasive plants on the species richness, diversity and composition of invaded communities. *J. Ecol.* 97: 393-403.
- Hossner, RL; .Anthony, SR (1999). Soil nutrient management for sustained food crop production in upland farming systems in the tropics. *Juo Soil and Crop Sciences Department College Station Tennessee 77843* Retrieved October 20 2017
- Ibeawuchi, II; Onweremadu, EU; Oti, NN (2006). Effects of Poultry Manure on Green

- (*Amaranthuscruentus*) and Waterleaf (*Talinumtriginagulare*) on Degraded Ultisol of Owerri Southeastern Nigeria. *J. Animal and Vet. Advances* 5; 53-56
- Jama, B; Palm, CA; Buresh, RJ; Niang, A; Gachengo, C; Nziguheba, G; Amadalo, B (2000). *Tithonia diversifolia* as a green manure for soil fertility improvement in western Kenya: A review. *Agrofor. Syst.* 49, 201–221.
- Kayum, MA; Asaduzzaman, M; Haque, MZ (2008). Effects of Indigenous Mulches on Growth and Yield of Tomato. *J. Agric. Rural. Dev.*, 6(1-2): 1-6.
- Law-Ogbomo, KE; Remison, SU (2007). The response of *Dioscorea rotundata* NPK fertilizer in Edo State, Nigeria. *Res. J. Agric. Bio. Sci.* 3: 917-923.
- Law-Ogbomo, KE; Osaigbovo, AU (2016). Growth and yield of ewedu (*Corchorus olitorius*) as influenced by food waste compost and inorganic fertilizer in a humid ultisol of southwestern Nigeria. *Nig. J. Agric. Food Environ.* 12(1): 80-84
- McNeill, SG; Ross, IJ; White, VM; Taraba, JL (1980). Drying characteristics of poultry excreta in a deep-bed continuous drying system livestock waste: A renewable resource. Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Livestock Wastes, (LW'80), ASAE, Joseph, MI.
- Nuka, L; Dubey, V (2011). Response of water hyacinth manure on growth attributes and yield in *brassica juncea*. *J. Cent. Euro. Agric.* 12 (2):336-343
- Nziguheba, G; Merckx, R; Palm, CA; Mutuo, P (2002). Combining *Tithonia diversifolia* and fertilizers for maize production in a phosphorus deficient soil in Kenya. *Agrofor. Syst.* 55: 165-174.
- Obi, ME; Ebo, PO (1995). Effect of organic and inorganic amendments on soil physical properties and maize production in severely degraded sandy soil in Southern Nigeria. *Biores. Technol.* 51: 177-183.
- Oyetunji, OI; Ekanakaye, IJ; Osonubi, O (2003). Influence of arbuscular mycorrhizae fungus, mulch and fertilizer application on yield of yams in an agroforestry system in South Western Nigeria. *Maurik Bull* 6: 75-82.
- Palm, CA; Myers, RJK; Nandwa, SM (1997). Combined use of organic and inorganic nutrient sources for soil fertility maintenance and replenishment. In: R.J. Buresh *et al.* (eds). *Replenishing Soil Fertility in Africa*. SSA Special Publ . 51.193-217.
- Paraye, PM (2012). Studies on green manuring of *Chromolaena odorata* in aromatic rice (*oryza sativa*) in India. PhD Thesis, University of Agricultural Science, Dhadwad.
- Pera, AG; Vallini, I; Sireno, ML; Bianchin, M (1983). Effect of organic matter on rhizosphere microorganisms and root development of sorghum plants in two different soils. *Plant Soil*, 74: 3-18.
- Rahman, SA (2004). The place of organic manure in sustaining agricultural development in Nigeria. Paper presented at science technology and society national workshop in Lafia, Nasarawa state.
- Rands, M; Adams, W; Bennun, L; Butchart, S; Clements, A; Coomes, D; Entwistle, A; Hodge, I; Kapos, V; Scharlemann, J; Sutherland, W; Vira, B (2010). Biodiversity conservation: Challenges beyond. *Science* 329: 1298-1303.
- Senjobi, BA; And, OT; Senjobi, CT; Adepiti, AO; Adigun, MO (2013). Performance of *Abelmoschus culentus* (L) Moench (OKRA) under various applications of pesticides and fertilizers in an OxicPaleustalf. *Int. J. Plant Soil Sci.* 2(1):24-40.
- Shukla, S; Hanlon, EA; Jaber, FH; Stoffella, PJ; Obreza, TA; Ozores-Hampton, M; (2013). *Groundwater Nitrogen: Behavior in Flatwoods and Gravel Soils Using Organic Amendments for Vegetable Production*. University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. Retrieve October 4 2017 from <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ae400>
- Steffen, R (1979). The value of composted organic matter in building soil fertility. *Comp. Land Utilizat.*, 20: 34-37
- Suresh, DS; Goyal, KK; Mundra, M (2004). Microbial biomass carbon and microbial activities of soils receiving chemical fertilizers and organic amendments. *Arch. Agron. Soil Sci.*, 50: 641-647.
- Tully, K; Sullivan, C; Weil, R; Sanchez, P (2015). The State of Soil Degradation in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- Baselines, Trajectories, and Solutions. *Sustainability* 7: 6523–6552
- Vilá, M; Espinar, J L; Hejda, M; Hulme, PE; Jarošík, V; Maron, JL; Pergl, J; Schaffner, U; Sun, Y; Pyšek, P (2011). “Ecological Impacts of Invasive Alien Plants: A Meta-Analysis of Their Effects on Species, Communities and Ecosystems,” *Ecology Letters*, 14 (7): 702-708.
- Willer, H; Yuseffi-Menzler, M; Sorensen, N (2008) The world of organic agriculture: Statistics and emerging trends 2008 (International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Germany) Retrieved Jan 13, 2014 from <<http://orgprints.org/13123/4/world-of-organic-agriculture-2008.pdf>>.
- Wong, MH; Cheung, YH; Cheung, CL (1983). The effects of ammonia and ethylene oxide in animal manure and sludge on the seed germination and root elongation of *Brassica para-chinensis* (flowering Chinese cabbage). *Environmental Pollution Series A. Ecol. Biol.* 30: 109-123.
- Xu, H; Qiang, S; Genovesi, P; Ding, H; Wu, J; Meng, L; Han, Z; Miao, J; Hu, B; Guo, J; Sun, H; Huang, C; Lei, J; Le, Z; Zhang, X; He, S; Wu, Y; Zheng, Z; Chen, L; Jarosk, V; and Pysek, P (2012). An inventory of invasive alien species in China. *NeoBiota* 15: 1-26.
- Zingore, S; Mafongoya, P; Nyamugafata, P; Giller, KE (2003). Nitrogen mineralization and maize yields following application of tree prunings to a sandy soil in Zimbabwe. *Agroforestry Systems* 57: 199 – 211.