***Original Research Article***

**Growth performance of Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*) seedlings as affected by organic fertilizer under nursery condition**

**ABSTRACT**

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| Moringa is a plant of great importance because of its industrial, medicinal and food uses. The leaves, pods, flowers, fruits, roots, bark, and seeds of *Moringa oleifera* can be used to treat water, as a nutritional supplement and as an extract to treat bacterial or fungal skin problems. The plant is not very demanding in terms of fertilizer, but a minimal intake improves its yield. During the nursery stage, the nutrient content of the soil should be high enough to sustain the plant's life cycle. This study was conducted to assess the growth response of *Moringa oleifera* to different rates of organic fertilizer, with the objective of determining the rate that supports optimum plant growth under nursery condition. Varying rates of poultry manure compost (0 g, 100 g, 200 g and 300 g) were added in a treatment pot at 14 days and 30 days after transplant. The experimental design was Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with four replications. Growth parameters measured include plant height, stem girth, leaf area, fresh and dry weight of leaves, stem and root. The results revealed that seedling height at 8th weeks after transplant showed a significant difference between the organic treatment and the control. The highest plant height was obtained from the treatment applied with 200 g organic fertilizer (123.25 cm), followed by 300 g (122.10 cm) and 100 g (115.35 cm). The fertilizer treatments also significantly affected the stem girth with the highest number for 200 g organic fertilizer (1.44 cm) and the control having the lowest value of 0.94 cm. The leaf area was significantly affected by organic fertilizer; however, there was no significant difference (P< 0.05) between 200 g and 300 g of organic fertilizer. Other than that, 300 g of organic fertilizer recorded the highest value of fresh and dry weight of leaves and stem but no significant difference with the 200 g. The result revealed that organic fertilizer appeared as an effective amendment to enhance the growth and vigour of *Moringa oleifera* in nursery. This study concludes that the growth of *Moringa oleifera* was best supported by 300 g of organic fertilizer which is statistically significant (P<0.05) as compared to other treatments.(should be changed, as both 200 g and 300 g showing equal performance ) |

*Keywords: poultry manure, growth response, nursery stage, nutritional supplement, production(should not be included instead include Drumstick & organic).*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

In recent times, *Moringa oleifera* has gained a lot of popularity due to recent discoveries of its usefulness to humankind, resulting in rapid growth in interest for the plant. *M. oleifera* belongs to the monogeneric family of shrubs and trees, called Moringaceae and called the “Miracle Tree” for good reasons. Moringa is a plant of great importance because of its industrial, medicinal and food uses. The leaves, pods, flowers, fruits, roots, bark, and seeds of *Moringa oleifera* can be used to treat water, as a nutritional supplement and as an extract to treat bacterial or fungal skin problems. Moringa leaves, seeds, and roots are also used in treating diseases like lung diseases, hypertension and skin infection (WHO, 2012).

*Moringa oleifera* as a fast-growing, deciduous and drought resistant plant can be grown in fields either by direct seeding or through nursery. However, during nursery time, the nutrient amount of soil should be high enough to sustain the plant life cycle (Wilson *et al.* 2001). The plant is not very demanding in terms of fertilizer, but a minimal intake improves its yield. Fertilizer helps in the fast growth of *Moringa oleifera*, enhancing its ability to produce healthy plant (Jones,1999). During the nursery stage, the nutrient content of the soil should be high enough to sustain the plant's life cycle(repetition of previous sentence). Physical characteristics are the visually determinable attributes of tree seedlings in the nursery. The major morphological criteria often used to describe seedling potentials are seedling height, leaf area and seedling stem girth. These are some of the bases to qualify good seedlings for nursery establishment (Egbewole*et al*., 2018).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have agreed that organic agriculture is a form of conventional agriculture that is environmentally sustainable growing system (Polat *et al*., 2010). Organic fertilizers which are fertilizers of organic sources such as cow dung are known to improve long term soil fertility as well as soil physical and microbial properties, most studies therefore, focus more on solid organic fertilizers (Yang et al., 2013). The use of organic manure as fertilizer releases many important nutrients into the soil and also nourishes soil organisms, which in turn slowly and steadily make minerals available to plants (Erin, 2007). Furthermore, organic fertilizers improve the biological activity of soil, promoting the growth of beneficial microorganisms such as nitrogen-fixing bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi. These microorganisms assist in nutrient cycling, making nutrients more accessible to Moringa seedlings. They not only enhance soil health and nutrient content but also improve the sustainability of agricultural practices. Organic amendments are particularly important in nursery conditions, where the controlled environment allows for optimized nutrient management and growth performance. Additionally, the use of organic amendments can reduce the occurrence of soil-borne diseases and enhance the seedlings' resilience to environmental stresses.(reference?)

Despite the economic and medicinal importance of this crop, its cultivation still remains low. The information is still scanty on the fertilizer requirement that will bring about proper growth of Moringa seedlings. In order to encourage its large scale cultivation, there is a need to develop sound agronomic practices, hence the need for the present study. Consequently, this study was conducted to assess the growth response of *Moringa oleifera* to different rates of organic fertilizer, with the objective of determining the rate that supports optimum plant growth under nursery conditions.

**2. material and methods**

**2.1 Planting materials**

*Moringa oleifera* seeds were collected from farmer’s plot, which is located in the Serdang, Selangor. The seeds were sown directly into seedling tray. Media used were mixtures of topsoil, sand and compost with a 3:2:1 ratio. Seeds were planted in seedling trays at a depth of up to 2 cm. Following germination, which occurred between 7 and 10 days after sowing, only one vigorous seedling was selected and transplanted into each polybag filled with mix soil as the growth medium. The polybags were watered daily to maintain adequate moisture levels for seedling growth.The polybags were placed in nursery environment for optimal growth conditions.

**2.2 Fertilizer applications**

The organic fertilizers used in this study were derived from composts made using poultry manure as the primary component. The chemical properties of organic fertilizers derived from poultry manure compost can vary depending on factors such as the composting process, the feedstock used, and the age of the compost. However, in general, poultry manure compost is rich in essential macronutrients and micronutrients. These composts served as a source of essential nutrients, including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are vital for plant growth. The chemical composition of the commercial bio-organic fertilizer (Jutani Super), as specified in the attached product description, is based on nutrient analysis, indicating an NPK content of more than 10% along with trace elements (TE).

**2.3 Experimental design and treatments**

The trials were conducted using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), which included four different rates of organic fertilizer treatments with four replications. The treatments were formulated as follows: T1: 100 g of organic fertilizer, T2: 200 g of organic fertilizer, T3: 300 g of organic fertilizer and T4: 0 of organic fertilizer (control).(whether this should be poultry manure?) Each treatment consisted of 10 plants per replication, resulting in total of 160 plants being involved in this study. The experimental units consisted of polybags measuring 20 x 25 cm, each containing 1.0 kg of mix soil. Depending on the treatment, commercial bio-organic fertilizer was added in varying amounts. The fertilizer was applied 14 days after transplanting. (In the abstract it is mentioned that fertilizer was applied at 14 & 30 DAt? The weather parameters prevailing during the study needs to be mentioned like temperature,relative humidity in the nursery etc.)

**2.4 Data Collections**

Growth measurements were taken for various variables, including seedling height, stem diameter (measured 1 cm above the surface of the growing medium), leaf area, and relative chlorophyll content(No data or value is mentioned in the article? Be careful). Plant height was measured using a meter rule, while stem diameter was determined using a vernier caliper. Leaf area per plant was measured using a LI-3100C leaf area meter. The seedlings were observed at 8 weeks after transplanting (WAT). Plant biomass was assessed by carefully removing the seedlings from the growing medium, washing off any soil particles, and quantifying the weight of the different plant parts. Fresh biomass was weighed using a digital balance. To determine dry biomass, the roots and aerial parts of the plants were dried in an oven at 75°C for 72 hours, then weighed using an electronic scale with an accuracy of 0.001 g.

**2.5 Statistical analysis**

The data obtained were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the SAS software (Version 9, SAS Institute Inc. Cary, North Carolina, USA). The differences between treatments means were compared using Least Significant Difference (LSD) at p ≤ 0.05.

**3. results and discussion**

The application of organic fertilizer demonstrated a consistent increase in plant height by the 8th week after transplanting, with a significant difference observed between the organic treatments and the control. As shown in Figure 1, the tallest plants were recorded in the treatment with 200 g of organic fertilizer (123.25 cm), followed by 300 g (122.10 cm) and 100 g (115.35 cm). Leaf area measurements showed significant variations across treatments; however, there was no statistically significant difference (P < 0.05) between the 200 g and 300 g organic fertilizer treatments. Overall, the results of this study indicated a general trend of increased plant height, leaf area, and leaf fresh weight with higher rates of organic fertilizer application. Studies have shown that *Moringa oleifera* seedlings grown with organic fertilizers exhibit superior growth performance compared to those without fertilizer. This includes increased seedling height, leaf area, biomass production, and overall vigour. The nutrient-dense nature of organic fertilizers also aligns with sustainable agricultural practices, minimizing the environmental impact and promoting long-term soil health.

This observation agrees with earlier reports of Baiyeri (2008), Ndukwe (2011) and Aba (2011) that animal manure is a valuable source of crop nutrients and organic matter, which can improve the soil biophysical conditions making the soil more productive and sustainable for plant growth. Chukwuka *et. al,* (2009) specifically noted that application of organic fertilizers significantly improves the soil chemical properties and nutrient uptake in plants, thereby enhancing plant growth. Organic fertilizers can significantly enhance seedling development by supplying essential macronutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) and micronutrients in a form that is readily available and easily absorbed by the plant. Nitrogen, in particular, is crucial for leaf and shoot development, while phosphorus supports root establishment and energy transfer. Potassium contributes to photosynthesis, water regulation, and resistance to stress conditions.



**Fig.1 Growth performance of moringa in terms of plant height, leaf area and leaf fresh weight at different rate of organic fertilizer**

Table 1 indicates that the fertilizer treatments significantly influenced stem girth, with the highest value recorded for the 200 g organic fertilizer treatment (1.44 cm), while the control showed the lowest value (0.94 cm). Additionally, the 300 g organic fertilizer treatment produced the highest fresh and dry weight of leaves and stems, although this was not significantly different from the 200 g treatment. These findings suggest that organic fertilizer is an effective amendment for enhancing *Moringa oleifera* production in nursery conditions by boosting the vigour of this valuable plant. According to Stoffella*et al.* (1997), compost and other organic fertilizers have been reported to improve soil nutrient levels, as fertilizers provide a ready source of carbon and nitrogen for soil microorganisms, improve soil structure, reduce erosion, lower soil temperatures, facilitate seed germination and increase soil water retention capacity. Fertilizers stabilize soil pH, increase soil organic matter, and improve the growth and yields of plants (Roe *et al*. 1997).

**Table 1: Growth performance and biomass of moringa at different rate of organic fertilizer**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Stem girth (cm)** | **Leaf dry weight (g)** | **Stem fresh weight (g)** | **Stem dry weight (g)** | **Root fresh weight (g)** | **Root dry weight (g)** |
| T1 | 1.29a | 2.13b | 58.73b | 16.68b | 46.11ab | 16.36b |
| T2 | 1.44a | 3.55a | 77.84ab | 24.02a | 60.71a | 23.18a |
| T3 | 1.43a | 4.30a | 89.99a | 24.83a | 54.67a | 19.57ab |
| T4 | 0.94b | 1.24b | 25.73c | 11.65b | 31.12b | 13.39b |
| p-value | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \* | \* |

*\*Mean values in the same column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at p < 0.05*

Increased plant yields may also be due to an improvement in soil aggregate stability that may have favoured the multiplication of beneficial microorganisms that helped in improving biomass production (Basso and Ritchie, 2005). In related research, a positive response of *M. oleifera* plants was obtained after fertilizers application (Haouvang*et al*. 2017). Similarly, a trial to determine the influence of organic fertilizers on the growth and nutritional quality of *M. oleifera* in Egypt has revealed the beneficial effect of amendments to the plant (Mona 2012).

The application of organic fertilizers has a profound impact on plant growth, primarily through improving soil fertility, enhancing nutrient availability, and fostering beneficial soil microorganisms. Organic fertilizers, derived from natural sources such as compost, animal manure, green manure, and plant residues, release nutrients gradually, ensuring a consistent supply to plants throughout their growth cycle. This slow nutrient release reduces the risk of nutrient leaching and enhances soil structure, water retention, and aeration, creating an ideal environment for root development and overall plant growth.

In nursery conditions, where environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and light are controlled, the effect of organic fertilizers is even more pronounced. The controlled environment ensures that nutrients provided by organic fertilizers are utilized efficiently, leading to optimal growth and development of Moringa seedlings. Consequently, organic fertilizers not only support the cultivation of *Moringa oleifera* but also contribute to sustainable agricultural systems by enhancing plant growth while protecting the environment.

The regression analysis presented in Figure 2 (A) demonstrates a significant positive linear relationship between fertilizer rate and fresh yield. The regression equation (y=0.054x + 5.595) and a high coefficient of determination (R2=0.868) indicate that 86.8% of the variability in fresh yield can be explained by changes in fertilizer application within the tested range. The results suggest that increasing fertilizer rates proportionally enhance fresh yield, highlighting fertilizer rate as a key determinant of productivity. However, further investigation is necessary to determine whether this trend persists at higher fertilizer rates or if diminishing returns and potential adverse effects, such as nutrient toxicity or environmental degradation.

In contrast, Figure 2 (B) illustrates the relationship between fertilizer rate and dry yield. The regression model (y=0.0106x + 1.2233) also demonstrates a positive relationship, though the coefficient of determination is moderately strong (R2=0.7811), explaining 78.1% of the variability in dry yield. The smaller slope (0.0106) compared to fresh yield indicates that the increase in dry yield per unit increase in fertilizer rate is less pronounced, which is consistent with the water content reduction in dry matter. Moreover, greater variability in dry yield responses, particularly at lower fertilizer rates, suggests the influence of additional factors such as environmental conditions, crop physiological limitations or interactions with soil nutrient dynamics.

**B**

**A**

**Fig. 2. Regression graph for the effect of fertilizer rate on fresh yield (A) and dry yield (B)**

**4. CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the growth performance of *Moringa oleifera* are significantly influenced by the rate of organic fertilizer application. The findings of this study, consistent with previous research, demonstrate that moderate to high rates of organic fertilizers, particularly poultry manure, enhance the growth parameters of *Moringa oleifera* seedlings when compared to lower application rates or untreated controls. This study identifies 300 g of organic fertilizer as the optimal application rate, resulting significant improvements in the growth performance of *Moringa oleifera*. These findings underscore the critical role of optimized organic fertilizer application in promoting the sustainable cultivation of *Moringa oleifera* while maximizing its agronomic potential.

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