

Original Research Article

Effect of NPS Rates and Row Spacing on Production of Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) at high-land of north Shewa zone of Oromia, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

Plant density and poor soil fertility are among the major factors that limit faba bean production in the study areas. Therefore, a field experiment was conducted to determine the optimum NPS rate and appropriate inter-row spacing for faba bean production in the highlands of the north Shewa zone of Oromia, Ethiopia. Factorial combination of four rates of NPS (0, 50, 100, 150 kg ha⁻¹) and four inter-row spacing (30, 40, 50, 60cm) were laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. The analysis of variance revealed that significant differences in the parameters studied. The result of the study indicated that the soil required amending with organic fertilizers to enhance soil fertility. Both the main and the interaction effects of NPS and inter-row spacing significantly influenced the faba bean phenological and growth parameters. However, NPS had more profound effects in enhancing the growth response of the crop than inter-row spacing. Increasing the rate of NPS from nil to 100 kg ha⁻¹ resulted in a 30% increase in grain yield, with no further increases noted beyond this level. However, the result revealed that increased inter-row spacing from 30cm to 60cm decreased grain yield. Though, this means, decreasing inter-row spacing implied high plant density, which is concomitantly equal to high yield with every successful pod formation per plant and the total yield per unit area depended not only on the performance of individual plants but also on the number of plants per unit area as confirmed in this study. The maximum net benefit of 91639.5 ETB ha⁻¹ with an acceptable marginal rate of return 486.3% was obtained from the application of 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate and 30 cm inter-row spacing. Thus, this rate and inter-row spacing are suggested for faba bean production in the north shewa zone. Meanwhile, further research that evaluates the integration of mineral NPS, organic fertilizers, and lime application is suggested for soil health and higher productivity.

Keywords: Faba bean, fertilizer, row spacing, soil fertility

INTRODUCTION

Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) is the most important grain legume crop in terms of coverage, production, protein source, soil ameliorating, and cropping system in Ethiopia (Terefe *et al*, 2012). It is the second largest faba bean producer in the world next to China and accounts for 1.14 t ha⁻¹ which is about 12% of the world's area of production (Musa and Gemechu, 2006; CSA, 2021). Currently, the crops occupy 31% of the area cultivated for pulses (1,863,445 ha) in the country (CSA, 2021). However, the productivity of the crop in the country is low (2.12 t ha⁻¹) compared with the average yield (3.7 t ha⁻¹) obtained in major faba-bean-producing countries of the world (CSA, 2021; FAO, 2017). The crops play a significant role for Ethiopian farmers as a source of food, feed, and cash crops. Despite the importance of the crop in traditional farming systems, the yield is generally low due to several factors, among which poor soil fertility and inadequate plant nutrition, untimely sowing, sub-optimal weed control, and the lack of improved varieties are the major ones (Tefere *et al*, 2012, Ghizaw and Molla, 1994). The productivity of food legumes is constrained by low soil pH and the consequent low P availability. Due to a long cropping history and low manure and fertilizer inputs, the nutrient status of Ethiopian soils is generally low and phosphorus is the most limiting nutrient in faba bean-producing areas. The previous research results indicated that soil fertility is a major constraint of faba bean production (Ghizaw and Molla, 1994; Ghizaw *et al.*, 2000). Although blanket application of 18/20 kg NP ha⁻¹ in the form of DAP and spacing of 40 cm × 10 cm to increase crop yield for about half a century has been recommended for faba bean production in the country, this was not substantiated by research results and this did not consider soil fertility status and crop requirement (Ghizaw *et al.*, 1999), this is true for northern Shewa zone of Oromia. In agreement with this, Abebe *et al.* (2020)

reported that the combined application of 46 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ and 24 kg K₂O ha⁻¹ contributed a 38% more grain yield improvement in faba bean than the control treatment in western Ethiopia. Similarly, a 31% mean improvement in the grain yield of faba bean was reported due to the application of phosphorus fertilizer at 15, 30, 45, and 60 kg ha⁻¹ compared with the control treatment in southern Ethiopia (Tadele *et al.*, 2016).

Plant population of faba bean is another important factor in the new reclaimed lands which depends on stand establishment. However, plant competition for environmental resources is affected by the spatial arrangement of those plants; this may be affected by the plant density (number of plants per unit area) by the distance between rows (Hailu and Ayle, 2019). In Ethiopia, a standard spacing of 40 cm×10 cm has been adopted, irrespective of the growing conditions and locations (Gezahegn and Tesfaye, 2017). However, most farmers are not sure of the appropriate planting density to use. They use either very high or very low plant density which consequently results in poor grain yield in quality and quantity (Dobocho *et al.*, 2019). Since the interaction effects of fertilizer and inter-row spacing on faba beans are not well studied, this experiment was needed to establish practical recommendations for the area. Thalji (2006) pointed that seed yield increased as row spacing decreased. On the other hand, in other studies, seed, pods, and straw yields per plant were increased by increasing row spacing (Bonari and Macchis (1975). Even if northern Ethiopia is one of the major producing areas of faba bean, there is no awareness of proper plant population and phosphorus application that is important to increase faba bean production and productivity especially, in the north shewa zone. Therefore, the experiment was carried out to determine optimum NPS rates and appropriate inter-row spacing for faba bean production in the highlands of the north Shewa zone of Oromia, Ethiopia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Description of the study area

The experiment was conducted in Degam district under rain-fed conditions during the 2021 and 2022 cropping seasons. The district is located at a distance of 125km from Addis Ababa, along Addis-Gojam main road. Degam district, comprising 18 rural kebele's and two urban kebele's, has an area of 686 km². The agro ecologies of the district are Dega, Weyina Dega, and Kola covered about 30%, 32%, and 38% of the total district's area, respectively. The three major soil types of the district are vertisols or black soils, red soil, and lime soil. The major crops grown in the district are barley, tef, oat, and wheat from cereals, faba beans, field peas, noug and linseed from pulses and oilseed crops, and potato and tomato from horticulture crops (Zonal ATLAS, 2006 E.C).

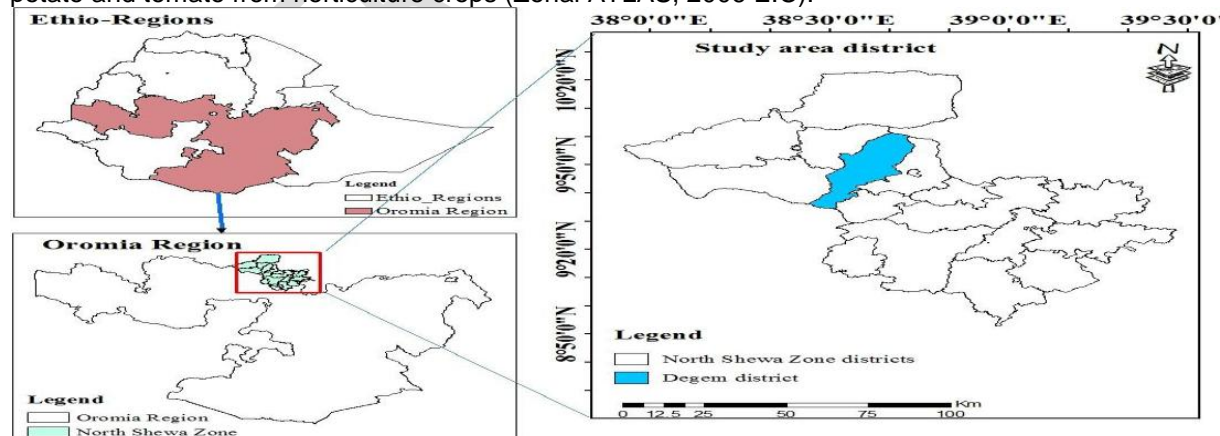


Figure 1: Map of experimental district in north shewa, Oromia, Ethiopia

Experimental Materials

Faba bean variety known as Walki (EH96049-2) was used as a test crop. The variety has been released by Holeta Agricultural Research Center in 2008 and was released for water logging vertisol areas and moderately resistant to chocolate spot and rust. The variety was selected based on its adaptation and better performance in yield. The crop requires 700-1000 mm of rainfall and grows at an altitude of 1900-2800 meters above sea level. The variety required 49-62 days to flower and 133-146 days to reach maturity (MoARD, 2008). Phosphate fertilizer in the form of blended NPS in 100 kg

ha⁻¹ NPS (19% N, 38% P₂O₅, and 7% S) which was uniformly applied to all experimental plots except zero plots in different rates and inter-row spacing was used.

Treatments and Experimental Design

The treatments consisted of four NPS fertilizer rates (0, 50, 100, and 150 kg ha⁻¹) and four inter-row spacing (30, 40, 50, and 60 cm) with row numbers 8, 6, 5, and 4, respectively. The gross plot size was 7.2m² (3 x 2.4) and the distance between plots and replications were 1 and 1.5 m, respectively. The experiment was laid out as 4 x 4 in factorial combination in RCBD with three replications. Weeding and other agronomic practices were carried out as per recommendation for the crop. Fungicide natura and mancozeb were applied to control faba bean gall. The middle rows were harvested, dried, threshed and cleaned for data collection.

Soil Sampling and Analysis

Pre-planting soil samples were taken randomly in a zigzag pattern from the experimental plots at a depth of 0-30 cm according to the standard. The soil samples were composited, air dried passed through a 2 mm sieve, and analyzed in the laboratory for physico-chemical analysis. Soil samples after harvest of the crops were also collected from a depth of 0-30 cm near a root zone at four points from all experimental plots and composite as per treatments. The composite soil samples were analyzed for selected physico-chemical properties mainly for pH, total nitrogen, available phosphorous, organic matter, Cation exchange capacity (CEC), and soil texture. Soil pH was determined from the filtered suspension of 1:2.5 soils to water ratio using a glass electrode attached to a digital pH meter by a potentiometer (FAO, 2008). Available phosphorus content of soil samples was estimated by Olsen's method (Olsen *et al.*, 1954) and expressed in ppm. Total nitrogen was analyzed by the Micro-Kjeldahl digestion method with sulphuric acid and organic matter was determined by the volumetric method (Walkley and Black, 1934). CEC was analyzed by the ammonium Acetate Method and expressed by (Cmol (+)/Kg soil) (FAO, 2008). Soil Texture was determined by the hydrometer method according to FAO (2008).

Data collected

Days to flowering, days to maturity, plant height, number of primary tillers per plant, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, grain yield, above ground biomass yield, hundred seed weight, and harvests index.

Partial Budget Analysis

Partial budget analysis was conducted based on the average price fluctuation to investigate the economic feasibility of the treatments. Total costs that varied (TCV) among treatments were assessed. The cost of faba bean seed, the cost of NPS, and the cost of labor required for the application were estimated by assessing the current local market. Then, the amount of seed required was varied with inter and intra-row spacing and the market price of the seed (30 ETB kg⁻¹) at time of planting, the price of NPS (2146.5 ETB 100 kg⁻¹), and the cost of daily labor (75.00 ETB per man per day) based on the current government scale in the study area were used to get the total cost that varied among the treatments. Other non varied costs were not included since all management practices were uniformly applied to each experimental plot. The average yield was adjusted downwards by 10% to reflect the difference between the experimental yield and the expected yield of farmers from the same treatment. This is done because experimental yields, even from on-farm experiments under representative conditions, are often higher than the yields that farmers could expect using the same treatments. The net benefit and the marginal rate of return were calculated as per the standard manual (CIMMYT, 1988).

Data Analysis

All the measured parameters were subjected to analysis of variance and computed using R software. The means were separated using the LSD test at a 5% level of probability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil physico-chemical properties before sowing

Soil texture is an important soil physical characteristic as it determines the water intake rate (infiltration), water holding capacity of the soil, the ease of tilling, and the amount of aeration, and also influences soil fertility (Gupta, 2000). According to the soil textural class determination triangle, the

soil of the experimental site was found to be loam, with a proportion of 42% sand, 18% clay, and 40% silt, thus, the textural class of the experimental soil is ideal for faba bean production. The soil pH was moderately acidic according to the rating by Murphy (1968) and Tekalign (1991). Moreover, faba bean grows best in soils with pH values ranging from 6.5 to 9.0 (Hazelton and Murphy, 2007). However, the result indicated that below the optimum range for faba bean production and one of the major factors responsible for reducing the grain yield of the crop. According to rating of Cottenie (1980) the available P content of the experimental site was medium. Thus, the application of P fertilizer is required for improving faba bean yield in the study area. Total nitrogen and organic matter of the soil was medium according to the rating of Tekalign (1991) and Birhanu (1980). Hence, amending the soil with organic fertilizers is important for enhancing soil fertility to increase crop yields. Thus, this indicates the ability of the soil to supply organic carbon and mineralizable nitrogen for the proliferation of soil biota, which is important for soil biochemical processes that increase the mobility of nutrients, such as P and others, for plant uptake (Gourley, 1999). The CEC of the soil was medium according to the rating of Hazelton and Murphy (2007). This value lies in the moderate range (12-25cmol/kg), which means the soil, is satisfactory for agricultural production (Table 1). Therefore, the soil of the experimental site is ideal for faba bean production except for its limitation in the availability of phosphorus, total nitrogen, and organic carbon.

Table 1: Soil physico-chemical properties of the study site in Degam district

No.	Soil properties	Value	Rating	Reference
1	pH (1 : 2.5 H ₂ O)	5.65	Moderate	Murphy (1968)
2	Available P (ppm)	12.25	Medium	Cottenie (1980)
3	Total N (%)	0.23	Medium	Tekalign (1991) and Birhanu (1980)
4	Organic matter (%)	4.57	Medium	Tekalign (1991) and Birhanu (1980)
5	CEC (cmol(+)-kg ⁻¹)	23.96	Medium	Hazelton and Murphy (2007)
6	Clay (%)	18	-	-
7	Silt (%)	40	-	-
8	Sand (%)	42	-	-
9	Textural class	Loam	-	-

After harvesting soil chemical properties

The average soil pH after harvesting was 5.67 indicating that moderately acidic reaction, which is not satisfactory for productive soils (Charman and Roper, 2007). The average organic matter content and total nitrogen of the soil after harvest were 4.15 and 0.21, respectively (Table 2). The results indicated that the nitrogen and organic matter contents decreased numerically when compared to before sowing but described as medium according to the rating done by Tekalign (1991) and Birhanu (1980). The available phosphorus content of the experimental area after harvest was 6.67ppm, which indicates a decrease from medium to low level according to the rating of Cottenie (1980). Thus, decreasing available phosphorus, organic matter, and total nitrogen in the soil compared to before sowing showed that, it might be due to the uptake of Faba bean plant from the soil.

Table 2: Soil chemical properties of the study site in Degam district

Treatments	pH (1:2.5H ₂ O)	Av.p (ppm)	TN (%)	OM (%)
0kg NPS/ha with d/t IRS (30, 40, 50,60)	5.69	6.77	0.21	4.09
50kg NPS/ha with d/t IRS (30, 40, 50,60)	5.67	6.16	0.22	3.98
100kg NPS/ha with d/t IRS (30, 40, 50,60)	5.71	6.23	0.22	4.34
150kg NPS/ha with d/t IRS (30, 40, 50,60)	5.60	7.49	0.21	4.17
Mean	5.67	6.67	0.21	4.15

Analysis of variance

The analysis of variance indicated that both the main effect and the interaction effects of NPS rate and inter-row spacing significantly influenced the Phenological and growth parameters of faba bean.

Table 3: Mean squares of ANOVA for phenological, growth, yield and yield components of faba bean as influenced by NPS rates and inter-row spacing

SV	DF	FD	DM	NPT	PH	NPP	NSP	HSW	DBMY	GY	HI
Rep	2	0.542	32.156	0.0358	2175.89	51.48	545.3	363.08	2.90E+07	5272165	23.32
NPS	3	15.455	2.983	0.4873	304.78**	58.81	370.1	13.67	2.80E+06**	2032994**	106.6
IRS	3	1.038	3.705	0.6365*	74.11	191.05**	1390.1**	363.75**	2.18E+06**	4035227**	33.73
Y	1	2784.260**	2007.510**	1.8463*	26357.13**	14065.28**	99997.0**	13024.70**	9.673E+08**	214523767**	7.19

NPS x IRS	9	7.853	11.909**	0.1927	53.16	81.75**	632.2*	50.76*	1.53E+06	617901	98.45
NPS x Y	3	17.427*	0.288	0.9265*	209.32*	33.68	281.3	8.58	1.950E+06	664321	69.75
SP x Y	3	3.622	0.399	0.1513	130.52	84.43*	777.5*	197.26	1.029E+07**	1489249.*	52.62
NPS x SP x Y	9	7.122	0.288	0.2039	45.49	72.12*	579.5*	52.97	1.922E+06	269711.	123.55*
Residual	62	5.714	4.027	0.2153	67.01	26.55	259.5	77.18	1.68E+06	481246	49.08

SV= Source of variation, DF= Degree of freedom, **= Significant at p=0.01 *= Significant at p=0.05, Y= Year, DF = Days to flowering; DM=days to maturity; NPT=; number of tiller per plant; NSP= number of seed per plant; PH= plant height; TSW= 1000-seed weight; GY= grain yield kg per hectare; DBMY=Dry biomass ton per hectare yield, HI=Harvest index (%); IRS= Inter-row spacing

The results showed that the main effect of the NPS rate and inter-row spacing significant ($P < 0.01$) difference on grain and dry biomass yield. Similarly, the main effect of NPS rate significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced plant height. On the other hand, the interaction effect of NPS rate and inter-row spacing did not significantly affect the grain yield and dry biomass yield. However, the result revealed that the main effect of inter-row spacing and the interaction effect were significantly ($P < 0.01$) influenced number of pod per plant, number of seed per plant and hundred seed weight, whereas, the main effect of NPS rate did not influence these parameters. On other hand, the interaction effect significantly ($P < 0.01$) influenced days to maturity, whereas, the main effects of NPS rate and inter-row spacing did not significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced days to maturity of faba bean.

Phenological and growth parameters

Days to 50% flowering

The analysis of variance showed that neither the main effects nor the interaction effects of NPS rate and inter-row spacing had significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced days to flowering of faba bean (Table 3).

Days to 90% physiological maturity

The results revealed that significant variations were found among the different rates of NPS fertilizer and inter-row spacing on the number of days to 90% physiological maturity. The highest number of days required for the completion of the growth period of faba bean (135.2 days) was recorded due to the application of 50kg NPS ha⁻¹ with 40cm inter-row spacing while the shortest growth period of physiological maturity (131.2 days) was recorded due to application of 150kg NPS ha⁻¹ with 50cm inter-row spacing (Table 4). The results indicated that faba bean plants that received 50kg NPS ha⁻¹ with 40cm inter-row spacing required 3% more duration to reach 90% physiological maturity than 150kg NPS ha⁻¹ with 50cm inter-row spacing plots. However, the application of 150kg NPS ha⁻¹ with 50cm inter-row spacing treatment led the faba bean plants to earlier attainment of 90% physiological maturity as compared to the rest treatments. This might be the effects of phosphorus fertilization and wider inter-row spacing enhanced the physiological maturity of plants. Similar to the present results, hastening crop maturity due to increasing phosphorus supply was also reported by Brady and Weil (2002). Havlin *et al.* (1999) also indicated that ample phosphorus nutrition could reduce the time required for grain ripening. In line with this result, Hodgson and Blackman (2005) reported that narrower row spacing and plant spacing prolonged the maturity days of faba bean compared to wider-spaced crops. Similarly, Oad *et al.* (2002) reported that the closer row and plant spacing delayed the maturity days of sunflowers as compared to wider spacing.

Table 4: Interaction effects of NPS rates and intra-row spacing on days to maturity

NPS rate	Inter-row spacing (IRS)			
	30	40	50	60
0	131.8 ^{ab}	133.8 ^{bc}	134.3 ^c	133.2 ^{abc}
50	134.0 ^{bc}	135.2 ^c	134.5 ^c	132.0 ^{ab}
100	133.7 ^{bc}	133.2 ^{abc}	135.0 ^c	134.5 ^c
150	134.7 ^c	134.8 ^c	131.2 ^a	133.7 ^{bc}
Mean	133.72			
LSD (5%)	2.32			
CV (%)	1.5			

Number of primary tillers per plant

The result revealed that the main effect of inter-row spacing significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced the number of primary tillers per plant (Table 3). The highest number of primary tillers per plant (2.18) was recorded at a wider inter-row spacing of 60cm and the lowest number of primary tillers per plant (1.86) was recorded at a narrower inter-row spacing of 30cm of faba bean. The results indicated that the number of primary tillers increased as the number of inter-row spacing increased (Table 5). Increasing the inter-row spacing from 30cm to 60cm increased the number of primary tillers per plant by 17.2%. This is due to the fact that, as space among plants increases ample resources become available for each plant enhances the lateral vegetative growth of the crop. This result was in line with the findings of Mehmet (2008) who reported that increased number of primary tillers due to wider plant spacing for soybeans which may have resulted in the production of more assimilate for partitioning towards the development of more tillers. Similarly, Khalil, *et al.* (2010) and Yucel (2013) also reported there was a trend that the number of primary tillers was increased as the space among plants increased compared to plants at narrow spacing.

Plant height

The analysis of variance indicated that highly significant ($P < 0.01$) difference due to main effects of NPS rate on plant height (Table 3). The results revealed that increasing the rate of NPS from nil to 150 kg ha⁻¹ increased plant height significantly. Thus, the tallest plants (104.6cm) were produced in response to the highest (150 kg ha⁻¹) NPS rate followed by 100kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate. However, plants growing on the control and 50 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate produced plants with significantly lower mean values that were comparable (Table 5). The additional percentage increases in plant height in response to the application of 150 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate compared to unfertilized and 50 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rates were 7.3 and 8.1%, respectively. The increase in plant height in response to the increased P in blended NPS application rate indicates higher vegetative growth of the plants under higher P availability. The results stated that the plant height of faba bean was significantly influenced by P application compared to control plots (Getachew and Rezene, 2006). Dejene *et al.* (2016) also reported that phosphorus has significantly increased plant height at the application of 30 kg ha⁻¹ P on common bean.

Table 5: Main effects of NPS rates and inter-row spacing on days to flowering, plant height, and number of primary tiller per plant

Treatments	Days to flowering	Plant Height (cm)	Number of Primary Tiller
NPS rate			
0	61.96	97.5 ^b	1.9
50	61.42	96.8 ^b	1.9
100	61.75	101.1 ^{ab}	2.1
150	60.17	104.6 ^a	2.1
Mean	61.32	100	2.03
LSD (5%)	NS	4.724	NS
Inter-row spacing			
30	61.54	101.14	1.86 ^b
40	61.33	100.99	1.93 ^{ab}
50	61.04	100.50	2.16 ^a
60	61.38	97.40	2.18 ^a
Mean	61.32	100	2.03
LSD (5%)	NS	NS	0.27
CV (%)	3.9	8.2	22.8

Yield components and yield of faba bean

Number of pods per plant

The results showed that the highest number of pods per plant (32) was recorded by the interaction of 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with 50cm inter-row spacing followed by 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with 60cm inter-row spacing (30) where as the lowest (16) was recorded by 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with 40cm inter-row spacing (Table 6). The increment in number of pods per plant at interactions of 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with the widest inter-row spacing (50cm and 60cm) might be due to an increase in net assimilation rate and reduction of competition in wider spacing. Thus, P fertilizer found in NPS fertilizer promotes the formation of nodes and pods in legumes and at wider spacing, the growth factors (nutrient, moisture, and light) for individual plants might be easily accessible that retained more flowers and supported the development of pods. Similarly, Tesfaye and Balcha (2015) stated that the increase in the number of total pods with the increased NPS rates might be possibly due to adequate availability of P which might have facilitated the production of primary tillers and plant height which might in turn have contributed for the production of higher number of pods per plant. The result was in agreement with the findings of Khan *et al.* (2010) who reported that a higher number of pods per plant were recorded at the wider inter-row spacing of chickpeas.

Number of seeds per plant

The interaction effect of inter-row spacing and NPS fertilizer rates significantly ($P < 0.01$) influenced the number of seeds per pod (Table 3). The highest number of seeds per plant (79.9) was recorded by the interaction of 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with 50cm inter-row spacing followed by 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with 60cm inter-row spacing (79.8) and the least (16) number seed per plant was recorded by 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with 40cm inter-row spacing (Table 6). The highest number of seeds per plant at the highest rate of NPS with wider inter-row spacing may be due to the positive role of P in photosynthetic materials production and allocation and its transfer to reproduction organs of the crop. The result is agreed with Meseret and Amin (2014) who reported that the significantly highest number of seeds per pod was obtained at the highest rate of P and the lowest was recorded on the untreated plot. Bakry *et al.* (2011) also stated that the highest number of seeds per plant was obtained from the wider-spaced plants compared to close-spaced plants.

Table 6: Interaction effects of NPS rates and intra-row spacing on the number of seeds per plant and number pod per plant

NPS rate	Inter-row spacing (IRS)							
	Number of seeds per plant				Number of pod per plant			
	30	40	50	60	30	40	50	60
0	51.2 ^{cd}	50.3 ^{cd}	56.6 ^{bcd}	59.4 ^{bc}	19.4 ^{cd}	20.2 ^{cd}	21.7 ^{bcd}	23.9 ^{bc}
50	52.5 ^{cd}	58.3 ^{bcd}	57.1 ^{bcd}	54.2 ^{cd}	21.4 ^{cd}	23.9 ^{bc}	22.7 ^{bc}	22 ^{bc}
100	48 ^{cd}	40.1 ^d	79.9 ^a	79.8 ^a	20.9 ^{cd}	15.9 ^d	32 ^a	30.8 ^a
150	59.6 ^{bc}	55.8 ^{cd}	55.3 ^{cd}	74.9 ^{ab}	23.1 ^{bc}	21.2 ^{cd}	23.67 ^{bc}	27.5 ^{ab}
Mean			58.3				23.15	
LSD (5%)			18.6				5.95	
CV (%)			27.6				22.3	

Hundred seed weight

The main effect of inter-row spacing showed a highly significant ($P < 0.01$) difference in hundred seed weight, whereas, the main effect of NPS rate and the interaction effect did not significantly influence of faba bean (Table 3). The highest hundred seed weight (60g) was recorded at the inter-row spacing of 30cm followed by at 50cm inter row- spacing and the lowest hundred seed weight was recorded at 60cm inter-row spacing but no significant difference in 100 seed weight existed between 40 and 50cm inter-row spacing (Table 7). The results showed that hundred seed weight was significantly decreased as inter-row spacing increased. This decrement might be because of assimilated division between higher numbers of seeds used in connection with the increased inter-row plant competition that leads

to increased plant capacity, for utilizing the environmental inputs in building a great amount of metabolites to be used in developing new tissues and increasing its yield components. Similarly, authors also reported that the hundred seed weight of faba bean was negatively related to plant density (Al-Abduselam *et al*, 1995; Matthews *et al*, 2008; Turk and Tawaha, 2002). However, the result of this experiment was not in line with other authors who reported that individual seed weight is rarely affected by growth factors except in the case of severe water stress and hot desiccating winds that cause forced maturity (Turk and Tawaha, 2002). Similarly, no significant effect of plant density was obtained on the hundred seed weight of soya bean (Lemlem, 2011).

Above ground dry biomass yield

The analysis of variance revealed that the main effect of inter-row spacing was a highly significant ($P < 0.01$) difference in above ground biomass yield. However, the main effect of the NPS rate and the interaction effect did not affect this parameter (Table 3). The result showed that significantly, the highest (6.73 t ha^{-1}) above-ground dry biomass yield was recorded at an inter-row spacing of 30cm followed by 40cm but there was no significant difference with that of 30cm, and the lowest (4.55 t ha^{-1}) was recorded at inter-row spacing of 60cm (Table 7). The result revealed that increased inter-row spacing from 30cm to 60cm decreases above ground dry biomass yield but it was statistically at par with that of inter-row spacing of 40cm. In line with this, lower plant densities resulted in a greater aboveground dry biomass, and the number of pods per plant of the common bean and grain yield was not decreased (Shiferaw *et al*, 2018). A similar report stated that an increment of total dry biomass with an increasing plant population of soya bean up to a certain point and subsequently no addition in biological yield can be obtained thus a decrease in economic yield (Singh, 2002).

Grain yield

The main effect of NPS rate and inter-row spacing was a highly significant ($P < 0.01$) difference on grain yield. However, the interaction effect of the two treatments did not affect the grain yield of faba bean (Table 3). The maximum grain yield (3017 kg ha^{-1}) was recorded at the rate of 100 kg ha^{-1} NPS followed by 2789 kg ha^{-1} at the rate of $150 \text{ kg NPS ha}^{-1}$ which was statistically at par while the lowest yield (2322 kg ha^{-1}) was recorded at nil application of NPS rate. These results depicted that increasing the rate of NPS from nil to 100 kg ha^{-1} significantly increased grain yield by about 30%. However, increasing the rate of NPS from 100 to 150 kg ha^{-1} did not increase grain yield. There was no significant change with the application of 50, 100, and 150 kg ha^{-1} NPS rate whereas significantly high variation was noticed for application of nil to 100 kg NPS rate . This means that the highest grain yield of faba bean was obtained at the rate of 100 kg ha^{-1} and increasing the rate of the fertilizer beyond this level has no grain yield advantage (Table 7). The result might be attributed to the fact that applying P fertilizer increases crop growth due to the translocation of photo assimilates from vegetative biomass to grains and yield on soils that are naturally low in P and in soils that have been depleted. The present finding was supported by the work of Tekle *et al.* (2015) who reported that the significantly highest grain yield was recorded at the highest rate of P application rate of $46 \text{ kg P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $23 \text{ kg P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ rate and control treatments in faba bean. Similarly, Murat *et al.* (2014) reported that P application at the rate of $46 \text{ kg P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ gave higher number of pods per plant and yield as compared to unfertilized plots in common bean. Similarly, the main effect of inter-row spacing influenced grain yield of faba bean. The highest grain yield (3143 kg ha^{-1}) observed at inter-row spacing of 30cm followed by 40cm whereas, the lowest (2177 kg ha^{-1}) was observed at 60 inter-row spacing. However, the result revealed that as increased inter-row spacing from 30cm to 60cm decreasing grain yield while it was statistically at parity with that of inter-row spacing of 40cm. Decreased inter-row spacing implied high plant density, which is concomitantly equal to high yield with every successful pod formation per plant. It can thus be seen that, the total yield per unit area depended not only on the performance of individual plant but also on the number of plants per unit area as confirmed in this study. In the same manner, at narrow-row planting seed yield enhancement in determinate soybean was due to greater light interception during pod filling, and not greater leaf area development and dry matter production before this time (Ball *et al.*, 2000). Similarly, the result is supported by Trang and Giddens (1980) who stated that the wide inter- and intra-row spacing even though the yield per individual plant was higher, since the plant population reduced the grain yield showed decrement. Further, reports revealed that too narrow or too wide spacing affect yield due to competition for resources and shading effect (Ouattara and Weaver, 1994). Rajesh *et al.* (1997) stated that too wide spacing, yield reduction can occur due to inefficient utilization of the growth factors

Harvest index

Neither the main effects nor the interaction effects of NPS rate and inter-row spacing had significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced the harvest index of faba bean (Table 3).

Table 7: Main effects of NPS rates and inter-row spacing on yield components and yield of faba bean

Treatment s	HSW (g)	DBMY (tonh ⁻¹)	GY (kgh ⁻¹)	HI (%)
NPS rate				
0	54.85	5.27	2322 ^b	46
50	55.46	5.55	2648 ^{ab}	47
100	53.75	6.09	3017 ^a	50
150	54.18	5.71	2789 ^a	50
Mean	54.56	5.65	2694	48.3
LSD (5%)	NS	NS	400	NS
Inter-row spacing				
30	59.91 ^a	6.73 ^a	3143 ^a	47
40	52.43 ^b	6.08 ^{ab}	2857 ^{ab}	48
50	54.84 ^{ab}	5.25 ^{bc}	2599 ^b	50
60	51.06 ^b	4.55 ^c	2177 ^c	47
Mean	54.56	5.65	2694	48.0
LSD (5%)	5.070	0.92	400	NS
CV (%)	16.1	22.9	25.7	14.6

Keywords: HSW= hundred seed weight, DBMY= dry biomass yield, GY= Grain Yield, HI= harvest index

Partial Budget Analysis

The partial budget analysis for the means of the two treatments was assessed. The economic analysis revealed that the highest net benefit (91639.5 ETB ha⁻¹) was obtained from inter-row spacing of 30 cm and application of 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate with an acceptable marginal rate of return (486.3%) while the lowest net benefit (68190 ETB ha⁻¹) was obtained from wider inter-row spacing of 60 cm with no application fertilizer (Table 8). Therefore, the inter-row spacing of 30 cm and 100 kg ha⁻¹ NPS rate was most productive for economical production of faba bean "Welki variety" and can be recommended for the study area. The result supported by Tekle *et al.* (2015) who reported that the highest net benefits of faba bean were obtained at high plant density (44 plants/ m²) with optimum fertilizer rate under vertisol. Gezahegn *et al.* (2016) also stated that 30 cm inter-row and 8 cm intra-row spacing (42 plants/m²) gave the highest net benefit with a high benefit-cost ratio and a marginal rate of return (MRR) which was higher than the minimum rate of return (100%).

Table 8: The mean effects of NPS fertilizer application and inter-row spacing on the economic profitability of faba bean production at Degem district during 2021 and 2022 under rain-fed condition

IRS	NPS	ASR	PS	PF	LC	MGY	AGY	GB	TVC	NB	DA	MRR
30	0	185	5550	0	6000	2733	2459.7	93468.6	11550	81918.6		
30	50	185	5550	1073.25	6000	2896	2606.4	99043.2	12623.25	86419.95		419.4
30	100	185	5550	2146.5	6000	3080	2772	105336	13696.5	91639.5		486.3
30	150	185	5550	3219.75	6000	2966	2669.4	101437.2	14769.75	86667.45	D	
40	0	138	4140	0	5550	2590	2331	88578	9690	78888		
40	50	138	4140	1073.25	5550	2753	2477.7	94152.6	10763.25	83389.35		419.4
40	100	138	4140	2146.5	5550	2937	2643.3	100445.4	11836.5	88608.9		44.1
40	150	138	4140	3219.75	5550	2823	2540.7	96546.6	12909.75	83636.85	D	
50	0	111	3330	0	5250	2461	2214.9	84166.2	8580	75586.2		
50	50	111	3330	1073.25	5250	2624	2361.6	89740.8	9653.25	80087.55		419.4
50	100	111	3330	2146.5	5250	2808	2527.2	96033.6	10726.5	85307.1		486.3
50	150	111	3330	3219.75	5250	2694	2424.6	92134.8	11799.75	80335.05	D	
60	0	92	2760	0	4500	2250	2025	76950	7260	69690		
60	50	92	2760	1073.25	4500	2413	2171.7	82524.6	8333.25	74191.35		419.4
60	100	92	2760	2146.5	4500	2597	2337.3	88817.4	9406.5	79410.9		486.3
60	150	92	2760	3219.75	4500	2483	2234.7	84918.6	10479.75	74438.85	D	

Keywords: IRS= Inter-row spacing, NPS= NPS fertilizer rate (kg ha^{-1}), ASR= Amount of seed required (kg ha^{-1}), PS= Price of seed at planting (30ETB ha^{-1}), Price of fertilizer (ETB kg ha^{-1}), LC= Labor cost, MGY= Mean Grain Yield (kg ha^{-1}), AGY= Adjusted Grain yield (kg ha^{-1}), TVC= Total cost that varied among treatments (ETB ha^{-1}), GB= Gross benefit (ETB ha^{-1}), NB= Net benefit (ETB ha^{-1}), DA= Dominance Analysis, D= Dominated treatments, MRR=Marginal Rate of Return (%).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The study demonstrated that the phenology, growth, yield, and yield components faba bean are significantly influenced by NPS fertilizer rates and inter-spacing. However, NPS had more profound effects in enhancing the growth response of the crop than inter-row spacing. The maximum grain yield was recorded in response application of $100 \text{ kg NPS ha}^{-1}$ fertilizer and 30cm inter-row spacing. Increasing the rate of NPS from nil to 100 kg ha^{-1} resulted in a 30% increase in grain yield, with no further increases noted beyond this level. This means that the highest grain yield of faba bean was obtained at the rate of 100 kg ha^{-1} and increasing the rate of the fertilizer beyond this level has no grain yield advantage. The result also concluded that increased inter-row spacing from 30cm to 60cm decreased grain yield while it was statistically at parity with that of inter-row spacing of 40cm . Though, this means, decreasing inter-row spacing implied high plant density, which is concomitantly, equal to high yield with every successful pod formation per plant. The maximum net benefit of $91639.5 \text{ ETB ha}^{-1}$ with an acceptable marginal rate of return 486.3% was obtained from the application of $100 \text{ kg NPS ha}^{-1}$ rate and 30 cm inter-row spacing, which was economically feasible, and the best rate and inter-row spacing to use by the end-users in Faba bean production and similar agro-ecologies to the study area. Consequently, management has focused on N and P containing fertilizers and plant density. However, this finding suggests the need for balanced fertilization including soil pH correction. Meanwhile, further research that evaluates the integration of mineral NPS, organic fertilizers, and lime application is suggested for soil health and higher productivity.

REFERENCES

- Abebe G., Kindu G., Yechale M., Birhanu A., Anteneh A., and Amlaku A. 2020. Optimization of P and K fertilizer recommendation for faba bean in Ethiopia: the case for Sekela District, World Scientific News, vol. 142, pp. 169–179.
- Al-Aduselam, M. A. and K. S. Abdai. 1995. Effect of plant density and certain pesticides on growth, yield and rhizobial nodulation of faba bean. King Saudi University, Agri. Sci. J., 7: 249-257.
- Bakry BA, Elewa TA, El-Karamany MF, Zeidan MS, Tawfik MM. 2011. Effect of row spacing on yield and its components of some faba bean varieties under newly reclaimed sandy soil condition. World Journal of Agricultural Science, 7(1): 68-72.
- Ball, R. A., L. C. Purcell and E. D. Vories. 2000. Short-season soybean yield compensation in response to population and water regime. Crop Science, 40: 1070-1078.
- Berhanu Debele. 1980. The physical criteria and their rating proposed for land evaluation in the highland region of Ethiopia. LUPRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Bonari, E. and M. Macchis, 1975. Effect of plant density on yield of faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) var. Minor Beck. Rivista Agronomia, 9(4): 416-423. (C.F. Field Crop Abst., 29(10): 1978).
- Brady, N. and Weil, R. 2002. The nature and properties of soils 13th ed. Pearson edu. Ltd., USA. 960p.
- Cottenie, A. 1980. Soil and plant testing as a basis of fertilizer recommendations. FAO soil bulletin 38/2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- CIMMYT. 1988. Agronomic Data to Farmer Recommendations. An Economic Training Manual Completely Revised Edition, Mexico City, Mexico.
- CSA (Central Statistical Authority). 2021. Crop Production Sample Survey Report on the area and production forecast for major crops. The FDRE Statistical Bulletin. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia .
- Charman, P. E. V., and Roper, M. M. 2007. Soil organic matter. In 'Soils, their properties and management'. 3rd edn. pp. 276–285. (Oxford University Press: Melbourne.)
- Dejene T, Tana T, Urage E .2016. Response of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) to application of lime and phosphorus on acidic soil of Areka, Southern Ethiopia. JNSR 6: 90-100.

Dobocho D, Worku W, Bekela D, Mulatu Z, Shimeles F, Admasu A. The response of Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) varieties as evaluated by varied plant population densities in the highlands of Arsi Zone, Southeastern Ethiopia. *Revista Bionatura*. 2019;4(2):846-851.

FAO. 2008. FAO Fertilizer and Plant Nutrition Bulletin: Guide to Laboratory Establishment for Plant Nutrient Analysis, FAO, Rome, Italy.

FAOSTAT. 2017. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC>.

Getachew, A. and Rezene, F. 2006. Response of Faba Bean to Phosphate Fertilizer and Weed Control on Nitosols of Ethiopian Highlands, HARC, EIAR, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. p.23.

Gezahegn A, Tesfaye K, Sharma JJ, Belel M. 2016. Determination of optimum plant density for faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) on vertisols at Haramaya, Ethiopia. *C F Agri*; 2(1):1224485.

Gezahegn AM, Tesfaye K. 2017. Optimum inter and intra row spacing for faba bean production under Fluvisols. *Journal of Agricultural Science*; 4:10-19.

Ghizaw A., Molla A. 1994. Faba bean and field pea agronomy research. Cool-season food legumes of Ethiopia. Proceedings of the 1st National Cool-season Food Legumes Review Conference, 16-20 Dec., 1993, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. ICARDA/IAR. ICARDA: Aleppo, Syria, 199-229.

Ghizaw A. , Mamo T. , Yilma Z. , Molla A. and Ashagre Y. 1999. Nitrogen and Phosphorus Effects on Faba Bean Yield and Some Yield Components, *J. Agronomy and crop sciences*, 167-174.

Ghizaw A., Beniwal S.P.S, Mekonnen D., Woldemariam M., Saxena M.C. 2000. Relative importance of some management factors on faba bean. *Ethiop. J. Agri. Sci*, 17:17-31.

Gupta A.K. 2004. The complete technology book on biofertilizers and organic farming. NIIR, India.

Gupta P.2000. Hand book of fertilizer and manure. Anis Offset Press, N. Delhi, India, pp. 1-431. 14.

Hailu T, Ayle S. 2019. Influence of plant spacing and phosphorus rates on yield related traits and yield of faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) in Duna district Hadiya zone, South Ethiopia. *Journal of Agriculture and Crops*; 5(10): 191-20.

Hazelton P. and Murphy B .2007. Interpreting Soil Test Results, Victoria, Australia, pp.1-160. 16.

Havlin J.L., Beaton J.D., Tisdale S.L.and Nelson W.L. 1999. Soil Fertility and Fertilizers Prentice Hall, New Jersey. pp. 345-355

Hodgson, G. L., and Blackman, G. E. 2005. An analysis of the influence of plant density on the growth of *Vicia faba*. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 7, 147–165.

Khan, E. A., M. Aslam, H. K. Ahmad, M. Ayaz and A. Hussain. 2010. Effect of row spacing and seeding rates on growth yield and yield components of chickpea. *S. J. Agri*, 26(2): 201-211.

Khalil, S.K., Amanullah, A.W. and Khan, A.Z. 2010. Variation in leaf traits, yield and yield components of faba bean in response to planting dates and densities. *Egyptian Academic Journal of Biological Science*, 2(1):35-73.

Lemlem H/Giorgis. 2011. Effect of N fertilizer and plant density on yield, seed quality, and oil content of soybean (*Glycine max* L. Merr) at Hawassa, southern Ethiopia.

Matthews P., Armstrong E., Lisle C., Shephard P., and Armstrong B. 2008. The effect of faba bean plant population on yield and quality under irrigation in southern NSW. *ACAJ* 40:23-25.

Mehmet, O.Z. 2008. Nitrogen rate and plant population effects on yield and yield components in soybean. *African Biotechnology Journal*, 7(24): 4464-447

Meseret, T. and Amin, M., 2014. "Effect of different phosphorus fertilizer rates on growth, yield and yield components of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)." *W JAR*", vol. 2, pp. 88-92.

MoARD (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development). 2008. Crop Variety Registration, Animal and Plant Health regulatory directorate, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Murphy H. 1968. A Report on Fertility Status and Other Data on Some Soils of Ethiopia; Experimental Station Bulletin No. 44, College of Agriculture HSIU, Alemaya, Ethiopia.

- Murat, E., Bunyamin, Y., Necat, T., and Fatih, C., 2009. "Effect of phosphorus application and rhizobium inoculation on the yield, nodulation and nutrient uptake in field pea (*Pisum sativum* sp. arvense L.). Medwell publishing." *J AVA*", vol. 8, pp. 301-304.
- Mussa J. and Gemechu K. (2006). *Viciafaba L.* In M. Brink & G. Belay (Eds.), *PROTA 1: Cereals and pulses/Céréales et légumineuses* [CD-Rom]. PROTA: Wageningen.
- Oad, F.C., Samo, M.A., Qayylan, S.M. and Oad, N.L. 2002. Inter and intra row spacing effect on the growth, seed yield and oil content of safflower. *Asian Plant Science Journal*, 1: 18-19.
- Olsen, S. R., Cole, F. S., & Dean, L. A. 1954. Estimation of Available Phosphorus in soils by extraction with sodium bicarbonate (Circular No. 939). Washington, DC: USA
- Ouattara, S. and D. B. Weaver. 1994. Effect of growth habit on yield and agronomic characteristics of late-planted soybean. *Crop Science*, 34: 870- 873
- Rajesh, K., Yadav, B. D., John, R. K. and R. Kumar. 1997. The effect of inter and intra-row spacings and variety on the seed yield of cowpea. *Tropical Agriculture*, 15: 233-236. Tadele B., Zemach S., and Alemu L., 2016. Response of FabaBean (*Vicia faba* L.) to phosphorus fertilizer and farmyard manure on acidic soils in Boloso Sore Woreda, Lolita zone, southern Ethiopia," *Food Science and Quality Management*, vol. 53, pp. 2224–6088.
- Tekalign Tadesse. 1991. Soil, plant, water, fertilizer, animal manure and compost analysis. Working document No. 13. ILCA, Addis Ababa.
- Tekle, E., Kubure, R., Cherukuri, V., Chavhan, A. and Ibrahim H. 2015. Effect of faba bean (*Viciafaba* L.) genotypes, plant densities and P on productivity, nutrients uptake, soil fertility changes and economics in Central high lands of Ethiopia. *IJLS*, Vol. 3 (4): 287-305
- Tesfaye T, Balcha A (2015) Effect of P application and varieties on yield and yield components of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). *Am J Plant Nutr Fertilization Technol* 5: 79-84. 19.
- Tafere M., Tadesse D., and Yigzaw, D. (2012). Participatory varietal selection of faba bean (*Viciafaba* L.) for yield and yield components in Dabat district, Ethiopia, *Wudpecker. JAR*, 1, 270–274.
- Thalji, T. 2006. Impact of row spacing on faba bean growth under Mediterranean rainfed conditions. *J. of Agro.* 5(3): 527-532
- Turk, M. A. and A. M. Tawaha. 2002. Impact of seeding rate, seeding date, rate and method of phosphorus application in faba bean (*Viciafaba* L. minor) in the absence of moisture stress. *Biotechnology and Agronomy Society Environment*, 6 (3): 171-178
- Singh N., and Singh A.. 2002. *Scientific crop production*, X press Graphics, Delhi-28, 1sted., India
- Shiferaw M., Tamado T. and Asnake F. 2018. Effect of Plant Density on Yield Components and Yield of Kabuli Chickpea (*Cicerarietinum* L.) Varieties at DebreZeit, Central Ethiopia. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science* 21(6).
- Walkley A.J. and Black C.A. 1934. Estimation of soil organic carbon by the chromic acid titration method. *Soil Science*, 37: 29–38.
- Yucel, D.O. 2013. Optimal intra-row spacing for production of local faba bean (*Viciafaba*L.Major) cultivars in the Mediterranean conditions. *Pakistan Journal of Botany*, 45(6): 1933-1938.