

**Effect of cowpea (*vignaunguiculata*) variety and plant spacing on grain and fodder yield**

**Abstract**

A field experiment was conducted to examine the effect of plant spacing on grain and fodder yield of four cowpeas varieties. Four cowpea varieties i.e. Asetenapa, Asomdwe, Hewale and Videza were sown with three plant spacing i.e. 30 x 15 cm, 45 x 15 cm and 60 x 15 cm at Samboligo in the Bongo District of the Upper East of Ghana. The experiment was laid in randomized complete block (CRBD) with four replicates in factorial fashion. Cowpea variety and plant spacing significantly influenced grain yield, 1000 seed weight, nodules per plant and plantheight. Plant spacing had no significant effect on stem girth, pods per plant, pod length and seed per pods. Variety 'Hewale' produced the highest grain yield of 991.3 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> while Asetenapa produced the highest fodder yield of 1025.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. Interactive effect between Asomdwe and 45 x 15 cm had the highest 1000 seed weight (170.6 g) while Asetenapa and 30 x 15 cm produced the highest grain yield (1072.9 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). Variety 'Hewale' is recommended for commercial grain production while Asetenapa for fodder production. Asetenapa and 30 x 15 cm combination is recommended for commercial grain production.

**Keywords:** cowpea, grain yield, fodder yield, plant spacing and varieties.

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**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* Walp (L.) is an essential component of the cropping systems in the drier regions of the tropics (Fatokun *et al.*, 2012) and of vital importance to the livelihood of millions of people in Sub-Saharan Africa. It provides nutritious grain and a low-cost source of protein for both rural and urban consumers (Anyango *et al.* (2011). Cowpea is consumed in many forms like young fresh leaves, immature green pods and green seeds used as vegetables; dry seeds used in various food preparations including over 50 different dishes known (Quaye *et al.*, 2009) and Boukar *et al.* (2011). Cowpea seed contains 20 - 24% protein, 63.3% carbohydrates and 1.9% fat (Davis *et al.*, 1991). Globally, it is grown on about 14.5 million hectares producing over 6.5 million metric tons of grain (Fatokun *et al.*, 2012). Africa alone accounts for about 83% of the world production, with Nigeria being the world largest producer (45.76%), followed by Niger (15%) (Fatokun *et al.*, 2012). Fodder from cowpea is also highly valued for livestock. It can also be grown as a relay inter-crop with cereals or other crops in mid, if maturing varieties were used (Elawad, 2000).

Row spacing has been reported to be very important agronomic practice and affect the crop yield potential of every crop (Staggenborg *et al.*, 1999). Walker and Buchanan (1982) reported that reducing narrow row spacing improves weed control by increasing crop competition, less

availability of space for weeds to grow and reducing light penetration to the soil. Narrow row spacing has been reported to result in higher grain yields of soybean (De Bruin and Pedersen, 2008) and in other crops (Stickler and Laude, 1960). Higher yields as a result of narrow row spacing between sorghum plants attributed to improved light interception were reported by (Gondal *et al.*, 2017) and decreased plant to plant competition between plants (De Bruin & Pedersen, 2008). Higher yields have also been reported in close spacing as compared to wide spacing in soybean (Liebert and Ryan, 2017). Groundnut monocropping in wide rows has been reported to lead to lower yields as a result of the sub-optimum plant population densities thus encouraging under-utilization of resources (Kombiok, 2013). Studies of Onat *et al.* (2016) indicated the positive effects of 50 cm row spacing against 60 cm row spacing on seed and pod yields of groundnut. Johnson and Mullinix (2008) also showed reduction in weed density in 30 cm apart rows of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) as compared to the weed density at wider spacing. However, Pedersen and Lauer (2003) observed that average yields did not differ among three row spacings.

The manipulation of row spacing dimensions, plant populations and the overall spatial arrangement of crop plants in field has been the subject of considerable discussion among farmers and agronomists for many years. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of plant spacing on grain and fodder yield of cowpea varieties in northern Ghana.

## 2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Experimental sites

The study was carried out on 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 at Samboligo in the Bongo District of the Upper East of Ghana, located on latitude 10.58° N and longitude 0.51° W at 238 m above sea level. The climate is warm, semi-arid with mono-modal and unpredictable rainfall distribution with the average annual amount of 1000 mm, which falls mostly between May and September. This is followed by seven months of dry season, which is characterized by the dry harmattan winds with high risk of uncontrolled bushfires resulting in the loss of vegetative cover of the soil.

### 2.2 Experimental design and Treatment

The experimental sites were ploughed, ridged and sprayed with herbicides (roundup and stomp) having active ingredients glyphosate and pendimethalin, respectively. The experiment

was laid out in factorial design arranged in randomized complete block with four replications. The replicates were made up of 12 plots each measuring 4m x 2.4m with 6 rows per plot, each row had a length of 4 m, 60 cm between rows, 15cm within rows and one meter between plots. The treatments were four cowpea varieties; Asetenapa (V1), Asomdwe (V2), Hewale (V3) and Videza (V4) and three cowpea spacing; 30 x 15 cm (S1), 45 x 15 cm (S2) and 60 x 15 cm (S3). Three seeds were sown per hill and thinned to two plants per hill after two weeks of planting. Refilling was also done after two weeks of planting. Weeding was done by hoeing and hand pulling. Two middle rows were harvested in order to collect the following data.

## **2.3 Growth parameters and yield measurements**

### **2.3.1 Plant height**

Five plants from each plot were randomly selected in order to collect data on plant height. Height measurement was done from the ground level to the last terminal leaf using a measuring tape. The average of these five plants were then calculated for each sampling occasion.

### **2.3.2 Number of nodules per plant**

The number of nodules per plant were taken from the five selected plants. The roots of the plant were thoroughly washed to expose the nodules and a sharp blade was used to separate the nodules from roots. Viable nodules were counted (nodules with pinkish coloration) and then averaged taken as the number of nodules per plant.

### **2.3.3 Stem girth**

This was measured from five cowpea plants using electronic venire calipers. The stem girth of each of the five cowpea plant were placed in the external jaws of the calipers and the reading that was displaced on the LCD recorded, the average was taken as the stem girth per plot.

### **2.3.4 Pod length**

The pod length of five pods from the selected plants were measured using a ruler and then averaged taken as the pod length per plot.

## **2.4 Yield and yield components**

### **2.4.1 Number of pods and Number of seeds per pod**

Pod harvested from five cowpea plants were counted and the average was taken as the number of pods per plant. Seeds harvested from the pods of the selected five plants were counted and the average number was recorded as seed number pod<sup>-1</sup>.

### **2.4.2 1000 seed weight and Grain yield**

1000 seeds of cowpea plants from each plot were weighed. The weight of cowpea grains in the middle row harvested from each net plot was then extrapolated to total grain yield per hectare.

### **2.4.3 Fodder yield**

The fodder from each treatment were sun dried, bulked and weighed as fodder yield for each treatment and converted to kg ha<sup>-1</sup>.

## **2.5 Statistical analysis**

The data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using Genstat discovery edition 12 (2012). The analysis of variance procedure was followed to determine whether difference existed among treatments. Treatment means were separated using the least significant difference (LSD) at 5 % probability level.

## **3. RESULTS**

### **3.1 Plant Height, Stem girth and Pod length**

Interaction between varieties and spacing for plant height was found non-significant (Table 1). Same was the case with individual performance of spacing. As regard to varieties, Hewale produced taller plants (42.99 cm) which were statistically at par to those of Asetenapa (42.30 cm) and Videza (40.09 cm) but significantly taller than those of Asomdwe (38.94 cm).

Varieties, spacing and their interaction did not show any significant effect on stem girth (Table 1). Variety 'Hewale' when sown at spacing of 60x15 cm and Videza at 45x15 cm produced significantly lowest pod length than all other treatments, which in turn were at par with each other (Table 1). Individual performance of varieties and spacing remained non-significant for pod length.

**Table 1. Effects of cowpea variety and plant spacing on plant height, stem girth and pod length**

Treatments	Plant Height (cm)	Stem Girth (cm)	Pod Length (cm)
<b>Variety X Spacing</b>			
V1 X S1	43.68	5.3	13.27
V2 X S1	37.25	5.43	11.22
V3 X S1	45.05	4.9	11.6
V4 X S1	40.33	5.2	11.5
V1 X S2	41.8	5.2	11.35
V2 X S2	39.45	5.18	11.82
V3 X S2	42.15	5.03	12.15
V4 X S2	40.88	4.88	09.80
V1 X S3	41.43	5.1	11.07
V2 X S3	40.13	5.28	12.95
V3 X S3	41.78	5.42	09.37
V4 X S3	39.08	4.7	10.85
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	03.11
<b>Variety</b>			
V1= Asetenapa	42.30	5.20	11.90
V2= Asomdwe	38.94	5.29	12.00
V3= Hewale	42.99	5.12	11.04
V4= Videza	40.09	4.93	01.72
LSD (0.05)	03.82	NS	NS
<b>Spacing</b>			

S1= 30x15	41.58	5.21	11.90
S2= 45x15	41.07	5.07	11.28
S3= 60x15	40.60	5.12	11.06
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	NS
C.V. (%)	0.20	2.80	8.8

### 3.2 Nodules per plant, Pods per plant and Seed per pod.

The effect of cowpea variety and plant spacing on the number of nodules per plant, number of pods per plant and the number of seeds per pods is presented in Table 2. Cowpea variety had no significant influence on number of pods per plant and number of seeds per pods however, a significant effect was observed between cowpea varieties with respect to number of nodules per plant. Hewale produced the highest nodules per plant (43) while Asomdwe produced the least nodules with a mean of 38.94. Plant spacing also had no significant effect on nodules per plant, pods per plant and seed per pods from the results observed in Table 2.

Interaction between cowpea varieties and spacing for number of nodules per plant was significant, while number of pods per plant and number of seed per pods from the results witnessed no significant difference. Videza sown 45 x 15 cm produced the highest number of nodules per plant (48.5) while Asetenapa at 60 x 15 cm produced significantly lowest number of nodules per plant.

**Table 2. Effects of cowpea variety and plant spacing on nodules per plant, pods per plant and seeds per plant.**

Treatments	Nodules per plant	Pods per plant	Seeds per Pod
<b>Variety X Spacing</b>			
V1 X S1	40.15	54.3	10.1
V2 X S1	44.55	54.2	10.63
V3 X S1	45.65	43.2	10.45
V4 X S1	44.95	48.9	12.5
V1 X S2	40.55	53.1	11.85
V2 X S2	40	51.3	10.18
V3 X S2	42.8	46.2	10.45

V4 X S2	48.5	49.5	10.4
V1 X S3	39.05	46.9	12.1
V2 X S3	40.6	52.6	10.65
V3 X S3	47.4	44.1	11.45
V4 X S3	45.8	52.0	10.45
LSD (0.05)	6.09	NS	NS
<b>Variety</b>			
V1= Asetenapa	39.92	51.4	11.35
V2= Asomdwe	41.72	52.7	10.48
V3= Hewale	45.28	44.5	10.78
V4= Videza	46.42	50.1	11.12
LSD (0.05)	3.52	NS	NS
<b>Spacing</b>			
S1= 30x15	43.83	50.1	10.92
S2= 45x15	42.96	50.0	10.72
S3= 60x15	43.21	48.9	11.16
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	NS
C.V. (%)	5.6	5.0	5.0

### 3.3 1000 seed weight, Grain yield and Fodder yield

Table 3 shows the effect of cowpea varieties and plant spacing on 1000 seed weight, grain yield and fodder yield. The effect of cowpea varieties on 1000 seed weight, grain yield and fodder yield were significant. Variety 'Asetenapa' recorded the highest 1000 seed weight with a mean of 164.3g while Videza recorded the lowest 1000 seed weight with a mean of 154.3g.

Hewale was the variety that produced the highest grain yield with a mean of 991.3 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> while Asomdwe produced the lowest grain yield with a mean of 906 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. Asetenapa was the variety that produced the highest fodder yield with a mean of 1025.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> while Hewale produced the least fodder yield with a mean of 747.1 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>.

The spacing effect on 1000 seed weight, fodder yield and grain yield were not significant.

The interaction between variety and spacing for 1000 seed weight was significant. Variety 'Asomdwe' when sown with 45 x 15 cm spacing produced the highest 1000 seed weight with a

mean of 170.6g, Videza sown with 60 x 15 cm spacing produced the lowest seed weight with a mean of 150.2g.

Interaction between varieties and plant spacing for fodder yield observed from the results was not significant however interaction between variety and spacing for 1000 seed weight and grain yield were significant (Table 3). Asomdwe at 45 x 15 cm recorded the highest 1000 seed weight (170.6g) while Videza at 60 x 15 cm produced the lowest 1000 seed weight (150.2g). Variety 'Asetenapa' when sown at spacing of 45 x 15 cm produced significantly the highest grain yield while Videza at 45 x 15 cm produced significantly lowest grain yield than the other treatments.

**Table 3. Effects of cowpea variety and plant spacing on 1000 seed weight, grain yield and fodder yield.**

Treatments	1000 seed weight (g)	Grain yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Fodder yield(kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )
<b>Variety X Spacing</b>			
V1 X S1	162.4	1072.9	1071.2
V2 X S1	160.8	935.8	762.3
V3 X S1	151.9	1026.1	663.2
V4 X S1	162.1	963.6	911.5
V1 X S2	167.7	932.3	1038.2
V2 X S2	170.6	868.1	993.1
V3 X S2	151.3	1010.4	859.4
V4 X S2	150.7	916.7	691.1
V1 X S3	150.6	929	967
V2 X S3	162.5	914.9	1020.9
V3 X S3	164.9	937.5	918.8
V4 X S3	150.2	941	954.9
LSD (0.05)	15.98	115.9	NS
<b>Variety</b>			
V1= Asetenapa	160.3	978	1025.5
V2= Asomdwe	164.3	906.2	925.4
V3= Hewale	156.0	991.3	747.1
V4= Videza	154.3	940.4	852.5



LSD (0.05)	9.22	66.9	116.3
<b>Spacing</b>			
S1= 30x15	159.3	999.6	852
S2= 45x15	160.1	931.9	895.4
S3= 60x15	157.1	930.5	915
LSD (0.05)	NS	NS	NS
C.V. (%)	1.9	1.3	11.0

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

**4.1 Plant Height, Stem girth and Pod length:** The results from the studies showed the absence of significant influence of cowpea varieties and plant spacing on stem girth and pod length which signifies the lack of genotypic difference between the cowpea varieties for stem girth and pod length. The lack of environmental influence could be the reason for the absent spacing effect on the stem girth and pod length. Varietal difference in plant height that were shown in the study could be attributed to the genotypic difference between the cowpea varieties other than environmental factors. This variation among cowpea varieties in plant height in the study is in agreement with Masenya (2016), Alege and Mustapha (2007) and Omoigui *et al.* (2006). This also explains the absence of significant influence of plant spacing on plant height as observed in the studies, this finding contradicts the observation of Cox and Cherney (2011) who found that plants produced at highest densities were taller and more sparsely branched. The little or no interactive effect of cowpea varieties and plant spacing on plant height, stem girth and pod length could be attributed to the cowpea varieties partitioning most of their photosynthates into the economic yield that is the grain other than partitioning assimilates into plant height, stem girth and pod length development as observed in the studies.

## 4.2 Nodules per plant, Pods per plant and Seed per pod

The varietal variation on the number of nodules per plant as observed in the studies may be attributed to the effects of genotypic differences between the cowpea varieties. This finding is in agreement with Anyango *et al.* (2011) and Thilakarathna *et al.* (2017) who reported genetic difference in nodulation in a study to identify the nitrogen fixing advantage of red clover during

the early stages of seedling development. This finding also conforms to Alemu *et al.* (2018) in a study of growth and yield of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris L.*) cultivars as influenced by rates of phosphorus. The difference in number of nodules per plant of cowpea varieties could also be the difference in compatibility of the cowpea varieties with the native rhizobia at the experimental site. This demonstrates that specificity exist between legumes and rhizobia for effective nodulation. This means that without the right legume specie and right rhizobia (no compatibility) there will be little or no formation or formation of effective nodule. The varietal and plant spacing effects as observed from the results had little or no significant influence on the number of pods per plant and number of seeds per plant. This outcome is in agreement with the finding of Salih (1992) and Mohammed (2002) who reported that plant population had a little or no effect on the number of seeds per pod in faba beans. It is also in conformity with El Naim and Jabereldar (2010) who observed that cowpea was influenced by sowing date intra – row spacing inoculation and nitrogen fertilization in the effect of plant density and cultivar on growth and yield of cowpea. Also the lack of varietal effect on the number of pods per plant contradicts earlier studies by Shambharkar *et al.* (2006); Onat *et al.* (2016); Dapaah *et al.* (2014) and Sharma *et al.* (2013) who reported varietal effect for number of pods per groundnut in a study to determine the responses of groundnut to plant spacing. Similar reports by Masenya (2016), recorded significant varietal effect on number of pods per plant in evaluation of introduced cowpea lines. The findings also contradict reports of Ahmad *et al.* (2007) and (Kombiok, 2013). The absence of interactive effect between varietal and spacing on the number of pods per plant were in agreement with the report of Çalışkan *et al.* (2007) who observed no significant interactions of cultivar type with spacing within row with regard to pod yield.

#### **4.3 1000 seed weight, Grain yield and Fodder yield**

The significant varietal difference on 1000 seed weight as observed in the studies shows the inherent characteristics of the cowpea varieties to produce different 1000 seed weights. This also shows that the different varieties have different means of mobilizing nutrients and other growth resources and partitioning of their photosynthates into seed production. This findings is also in agreement with Wang *et al.* (2003) and (El Naim and Jabereldar, 2010) who reported genetic difference were responsible for 100 seed weight among cultivars of cowpea. The lack of environmental influence on 1000 seed weight could be attributed to the absence of significant

influence of plant spacing on 1000 seed weight. This finding observed in the studies is in agreement with (Agajie, 2014) in the study of the effect of spacing on yield of chickpea. The interactive effect between Asomdwe at 45 x 15 cm and Videza at 60 x 15 cm for 1000 seed weight shows the genotype and environment influence on 1000 seed weight. This implies that with the right genotype and environmental conditions, the crop will partition most of its assimilates into seed development and economic sink.

The lack of influence of plant spacing on fodder yield as observed in the results is contrary to report by Sokoto *et al.* (2013) who stated that closer spacing is more effective in haulm production while wider spacing is more effective in pod production. Varietal effects on the fodder yield of the different cowpea varieties as observed in the studies may be indicative of the differences in genotypes (Mohammed *et al.*, 2008). Asetenapa was the cowpea variety that produced the highest fodder yield which may, infer inherently Asetenapa partition most of its photosynthates into its haulms hence producing more fodder yield which could be used for large scale fodder production to feed livestock. The influence of spacing and variety interaction on fodder yield as observed in this experiment shows that there is little or no interactive on fodder production.

Hewale variety had the highest grain yield and the lowest fodder yield from the studies; this could be that genetically Hewale partition most of its photosynthates into grain development other than vegetative growth. The varietal variations that were observed between the varieties for grain yield could be attributed to differences in genotypes other than the environment. The variations of variety on grain yield are in agreement with reports by Rachaputi *et al.* (2018) and Blum (2018).

Inter row spacing had no influence on the yield of the cowpea varieties, this is also contrary to Grichar (2018) who reported row spacing to be very important agronomic practice that affect the crop yield potential. Higher yields were also reported in close spacing compared to wide spacing in groundnut by Mickelson and Renner (1997); Ahmad *et al.* (2007) which were also contrary to the findings in the studies. Interaction of plant spacing and variety were significant for grain yield, these findings were contrary to reports by Giayetto *et al.* (1998) and Rasekh *et al.* (2010) who found no significant interaction of row distance and plant spaces for grain yield. The interactive effect of Asetenapa at 30 x 15 cm were the most productive treatment for grain yield

and this could be attributed to the efficient use of water and other resources in the soil more rapidly than other treatments therefore have a greater partitioning factor for grain.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

The findings of this study showed that cowpea varieties positively influenced plant height, nodules per plant, 1000 seed weight, grain and fodder yield but no influence on stem girth, pod length, number of pods per plant and seeds per plant. Hewale was the cowpea variety that produced the highest grain yield with Asetenapa and Asomdwee producing the highest fodder yield and 1000 seed weight, respectively. Plant spacing had no significant effect on the parameters measured. The interaction between Asetenapa and 30 x 15 cm produced the highest grain yield and Asomdwe and 45 x 15 cm produced the highest 1000 seed weight. It could therefore be recommended that for commercial production of fodder for livestock Asetenapa can be considered while Hewale could be considered for grain production. Asetenapa and 30 x 15 cm combination could also be recommended for commercial grain production.

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