



# The Efficacy of Cover Crop Compost and Cow Dung Manure on the Growth of Tomato in Tropical Rain Forest of Liberia

James Flomo Gaydaybu <sup>a\*</sup>, Ruben S. Nyellen <sup>b</sup>,  
Silas B. Mulbah <sup>b</sup>, Mark Y. Yarnlay <sup>c</sup>, Irene D. Willie <sup>c</sup>,  
Philips G. S. Ndaloma <sup>a</sup>, Elijah A. Hime <sup>d</sup>  
and Donatus Asua Kogh <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Agricultural Technology, Bong County Technical College, Bong County, Liberia.

<sup>b</sup> CEPRES International University, Bong County, Liberia.

<sup>c</sup> Central Agricultural Research Institute, Liberia.

<sup>d</sup> Vocational and Technical Department, Benue State University, Nigeria.

## Authors' contributions

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

## Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJARR/2024/v18i5641

## Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/108930>

**Original Research Article**

**Received: 08/09/2023**

**Accepted: 10/11/2023**

**Published: 29/03/2024**

## ABSTRACT

A study "Investigating the Growth of Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicon*) Using Cover Crop Compost and Cow Dung manure" was conducted at the Agriculture Department, CEPRES International University, Gbarnga City, Bong County, Liberia. The objective of this study was to assess the effect of organic fertilizers on the growth of Tomato. The research design adopted was Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), three replications of treatments. A plot measured 1.5 m x 1.5 m

\*Corresponding author: Email: [jfgaydaybu@gmail.com](mailto:jfgaydaybu@gmail.com);

with a walk-way of 0.5 m. There were Three blocks consisting of three plots in each block. A total of 9 plots were used. The spacing was 50 cm x 50 cm. The four treatment levels were: T1 = 4,000 kg/ha (Cow Dung manure), T2 = 4,000 kg/ha (Cover-crop Compost) and T3 = 0 kg/ha (Control). The data were collected in a 30 days interval from the date of sowing using micrometer and measuring tape rule. The results revealed that the highest plant height mean was recorded for the compost treated plots as 73.61 cm. The results for leaf length showed that the longest leaf mean was calculated for the compost treated plots as 36.24. The leaf width analysis depicts that the widest leaf mean was computed for the cow dung treated plots as 46.91 cm. The number of leaf analysis indicated that the most plenty leaf mean was analyzed for the compost treated plots as 34.33 while the least number of leaf mean was analyzed for the control plots as 21.33. Another analysis conducted on the stem diameter showed that the biggest stem diameter mean was analyzed for the compost treated plots as 1.28 cm while the smallest stem diameter mean was analyzed for the control plots as 0.92 cm. The recommendations reached are cover compost be used for tomato production and similar study be conducted on different crops.

**Keywords:** Cover crop; cow dung; compost; growth; tomato.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicon L.*), is the most popular and widely grown vegetable in the world. Production of tomatoes is a source of livelihood for young men and women in both the rural and urban centers in Ghana and worldwide [1]. In terms of health, it contains large quantity of water, calcium, niacin and a good source of vitamins A, C and E which are of great importance in the metabolic activities of man [2]. In spite of the economic importance and health benefits of tomatoes, farmers in Ghana have been recording low yields. The current average yield of 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> is far below the achievable yield of 15 t ha<sup>-1</sup> [3]. Consequently, local production does not meet the domestic demand, and so tomatoes are imported from Burkina Faso which affects the economy [3,4]. This wide yield gap of tomato in Ghana is due to a number of constraints which include biotic and abiotic factors. The abiotic factors include erratic rainfall, high temperature, and poor soils, among others while the biotic factors include diseases such as Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV), Tomato mosaic virus (TMV), bacterial wilt, bacterial spot and early blight [5] Tomato grown in Liberia is hard due to the acidic and heavy rain fall in the tropical forest. The low production is due to the proper dysfunctionality of Liberian input market and lack of technical know-how among farmers. However, some small smallholder farmers apply cover crop compost and inorganic fertilizers to aid productions of tomato and are constrained by the recommended dosage for their applications to ensure optimum yield. They applied fertilizer arbitrarily (no measurable dosages) which eventually affects the productivity of tomato (growth and yield); hence the need for this study.

Will provide adequate information as to how to apply the recommended application of cow dung and cover crop compost Fertilizers on tomato.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The tomato was purchase from Gbarnga Central Market. The research consists of three different treatment levels as given below:

Treatment	Levels
T1	4,000kg/ha; cow dung manure
T2	4,000kg/ha cover crop compost
T3	0kg/ha Cover crop compost and cow dung manure– Control

Four plants from each plot were randomly selected for the recording of the observations. Data were collected on the vine length (plant height cm), the number of leaves per plant, leave width (cm), leave length (cm), and stem diameter (cm), fruit diameter, and number of fruit per plant. Data were collected three times in every 14 days interval. Data were subjected to SPSS (Statistical Product for Service Solutions) version 16 using analysis of variance (ANOVA) to separate mean at P> 0.05. The results are presented in tables and bar chart.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig. 1 simplifies the growth data for tomatoes planted in an experimental field to examine the impact of compost and cow dung applications on growth of plant in regards to height. The results revealed that the tallest plant height was obtained in cow dung plots, with a mean of 67.5 cm for the first data gathered, and the shortest plant height was recorded at control plots, with a mean of 51 cm. The second set of data revealed

that the compost plot had the longest plant height mean of 72 cm, while the control plot had the shortest plant height mean of 55 cm. The third set of data revealed that the longest plant height means in compost plots was 89.67 cm, while the shortest plant height means in control plots was 63.93 cm. Similar result as seen in Nada RS, et al. [6].

revealed that the highest leaves were obtained in cow dung plots, with a mean of 27 for the first data gathered, and the least number of leaves was recorded at control plots, with a mean of 20. The second set of data revealed that the compost plot had the highest number of leaves mean of 34 cm, while the control plot had the least number of leaves mean of 21. The third set of data revealed that the highest number of leaves mean in compost plots was 43, while the least mean in control plots was 23. Said result consented with a research conducted by Asfaw MD [7].

Fig. 2 illuminates the growth data for tomatoes planted in an experimental field to observe the impact of compost and cow dung application on growth of number of leaves per plant. The results

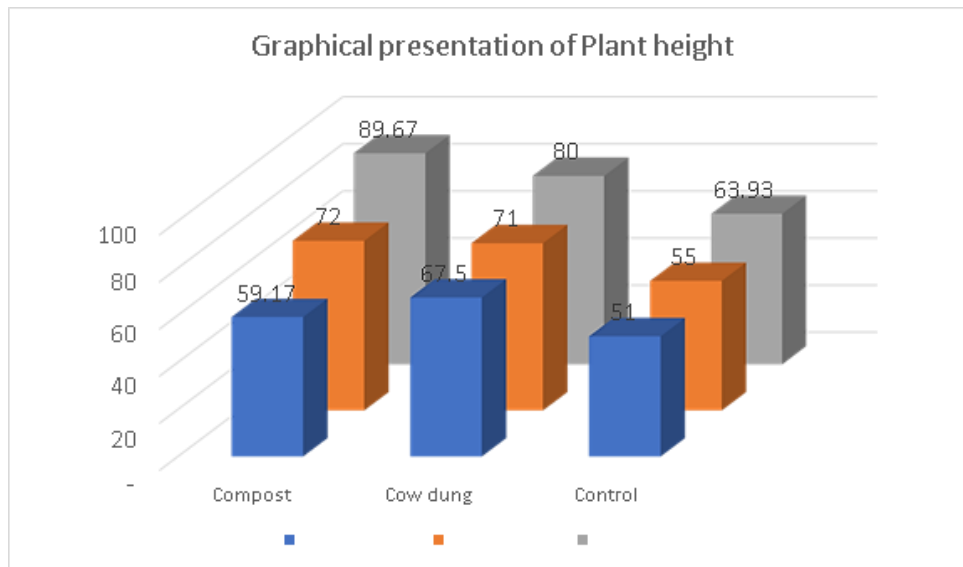


Fig. 1. mean Plant Heights as affected by Cover crop compost and cow dung manure

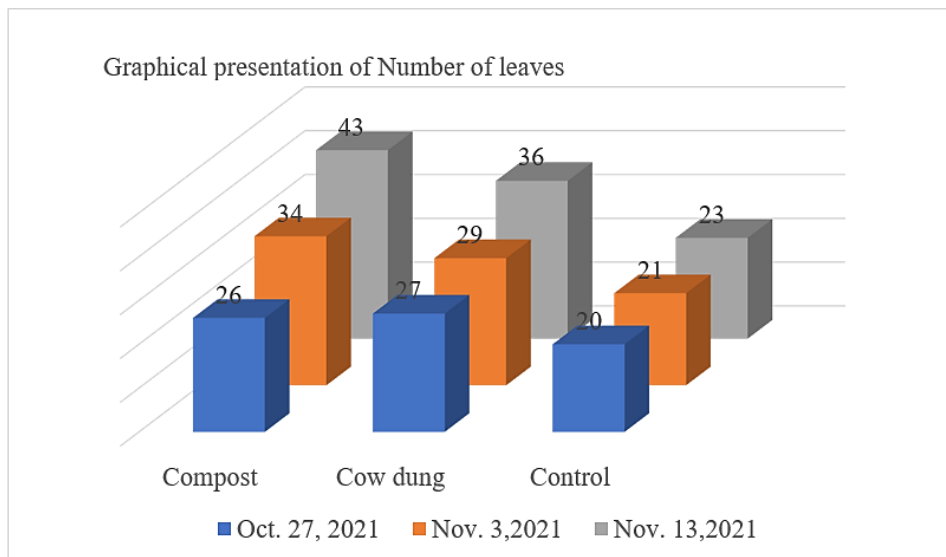


Fig. 2. Mean number of leaves per plant as affected by cover crop compost and cow dung manure

Fig. 3 illuminates the growth data for tomatoes planted in an experimental field to observe the impact of compost and cow dung application on growth level of leaf length. The results revealed that the longest leaf length was obtained in the compost and cow dung plots, with a mean of 28.1 cm respectively for the first data gathered, and the shortest leaf length was recorded at control plots, with a mean of 19.9 cm. The second set of data revealed that the compost plot had the longest leaf length mean of 38.93 cm, while the control plot had the shortest leaf length mean of 24 cm. The third set of data revealed that the longest leaf length mean in compost plots was 41.8 cm, while the shortest leaf length mean in control plots was 27 cm. this result agreed with a study concluded by Muthiani N. [8].

Fig. 4 indicates the growth data for tomatoes planted in an experimental field to monitor the impact of compost and cow dung application on growth rate of leaf width. The results revealed that the widest leaf width was obtained in compost plots, with a mean of 18.93 cm for the first data gathered, while the smallest leaf width mean of 11.43 cm. The second set of data revealed that the compost plot had the widest leaf width mean of 24.33 cm, while the control plot had the shortest leaf width mean of 18.53 cm. The third set of data revealed that the widest

leaf width mean in sugar cane compost plots was 28.83 cm, while the shortest leaf width mean in control plots was 19.33 cm.

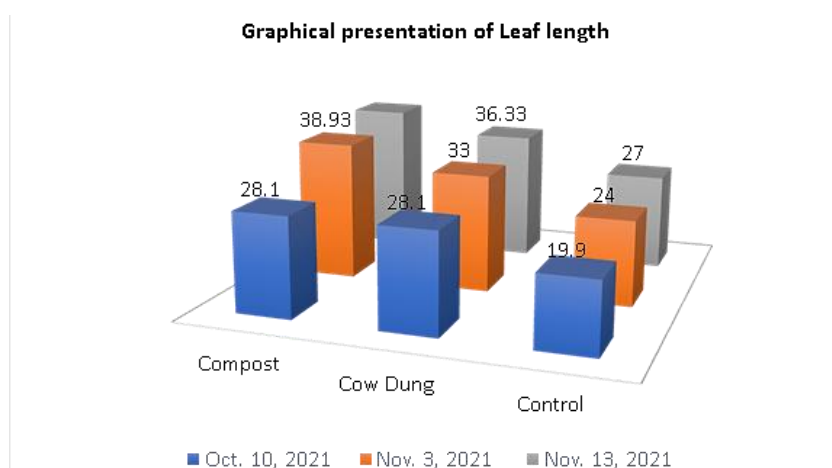
Fig. 5 indicates the growth data for tomatoes planted in an experimental field to monitor the impact of compost and cow dung application on growth rate of stem diameter. The results revealed that the biggest stem diameter was obtained in the compost and cow dung plots, with a mean of 1.09 cm respectively for the first data gathered while the smallest stem diameter in the control with a mean of 0.87 cm. The second set of data revealed that the compost plot had the biggest stem diameter mean of 1.23 cm, while the control plot had the smallest stem diameter mean of 0.93 cm. The third set of data revealed that the biggest stem diameter mean in compost plots was 1.54 cm, while the smallest stem diameter mean in control plots was 0.95 cm.

Table 1 illustrates the analysis of variance for leaf width. The table shows a significant difference between the various treatments administered since the p-value of .039 is less than 0.05 which was tested at a 95% confident interval. This statistical analysis reveals that the compost and cow dung, had significant difference statistically for leaf width. Similar result consented with Gaydaybu et al. [9].

**Table 1. ANOVA table for leaf width**

Leaf width					
Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Treatments	144.305	2	72.153	3.737	.039
Error	463.417	24	19.309		
Total	607.722	26			

*P ≤ 0.05 indicates significant difference*



**Fig. 3. Mean leaf lengths as affected by cover crop compost and cow dung manure**

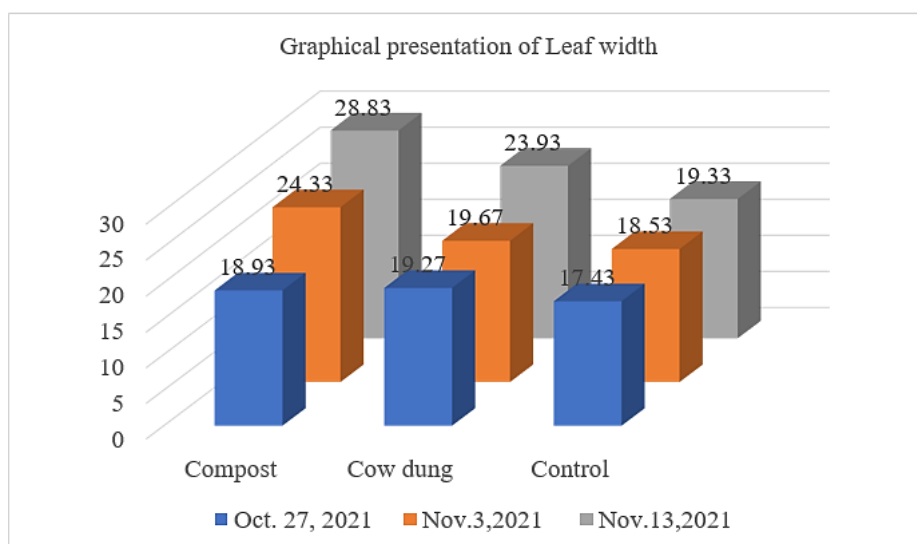


Fig. 4. Mean leaf widths as affected by cover crop compost and cow dung manure

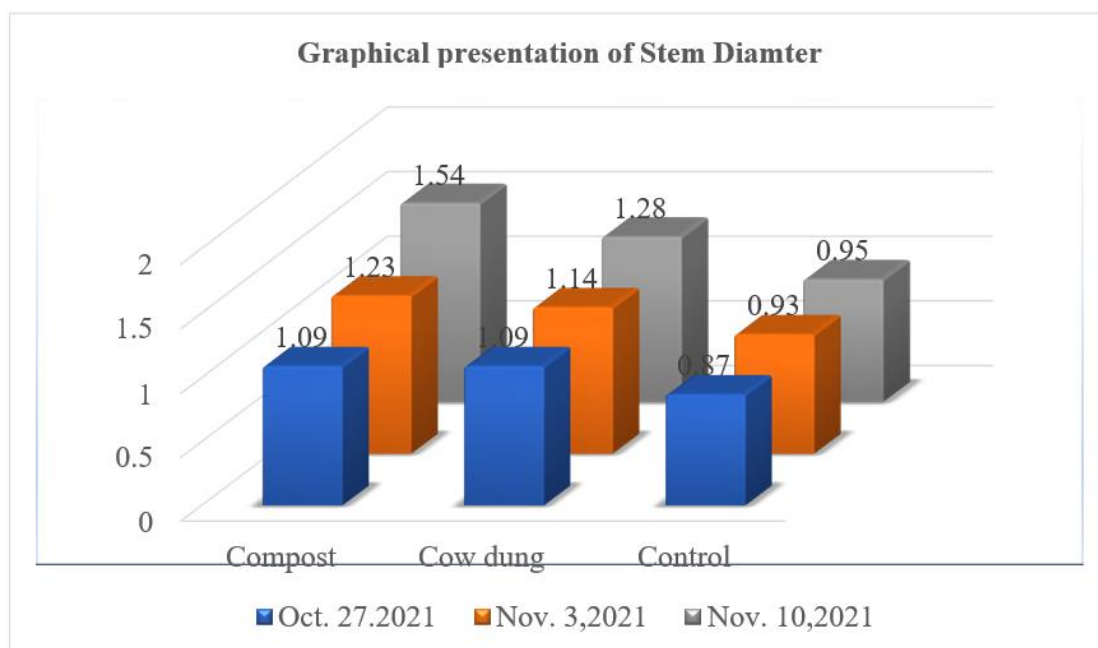


Fig. 5. mean Stem Diameters as affected by cover crop compost and cow dung manure

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The use of organic materials in agricultural productions are very important mainly for low income farmers who may not afford chemical fertilizers and also for ecosystem stability. The use of cover crop compost and cow dung manure showed a very good trench. It is concluded that

based on the research findings, the used of cover crop compost can perform equally as the

cow dung manure. The used of compost mainly cover crop in Liberia is at minimum level. In most rural settlements farmers used cow dung manure for production of crops.

#### 5. RECOMMENDATION

In regards to the conclusions reached, this research is recommended to be tested on different crop in different ecological environments. This result can also be taken to farmers for applications.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful to the CEPRES International University family for allowing this study to be conducted in their facility. And also, thanks go to our families for their moral and financial contributions which brought this work to a success.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

## REFERENCES

1. Tshiala MF, Olwoch JM. Impact of climate variability on tomato production in Limpopo Province, South Africa. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*. 2010;5(21):2945-2951.
2. Olaniyi JO, Akanbi WB, Adejumo TA, Akande OG. Growth, fruit yield and nutritional quality of tomato varieties. *African Journal of Food Science*. 2010;4(6):398402.
3. MoFA. Agriculture in Ghana: Facts and Figures. Statistics, research and information directorate. Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Accra. Ghana; 2011. Retrieved from <http://mofa.gov.gh/site/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/AGRICULTURE-IN-GHANA-FF2012-nov-2013>.
4. Osei MK, Akromah R, Lamptey JNL, Quain MD. Phenotypic and molecular screening of some tomato germplasm for resistance to Tomato yellow leaf curl virus disease in Ghana. *Africa Journal of Agricultural Research* 2012;7(33):46754684
5. Asante BO, Osei MK, Dankyi AA, Berchie JN, Mochiah MBL, Lamptey JN, Haleegoah J, Osei K, Bolfrey-Arku G.. Producer characteristics and determinants of technical efficiency of tomato-based production systems in Ghana. *Journal of Development and Agricultural Economics*. 2013;5(3):92- 103.
6. Nada RS, Ashmawi AE, Mady E, Randhir TO, Elateeq AA. Effect of Organic manure and plant growth promoting microbes on yield, quality and essential oil constituents of fennel bulb (*foeniculum vulgare* Mill.), *Journal of Ecological Engineering*. 2022;23(5):23-30.
7. Asfaw MD. Effects of animal manures on growth and yield of maize (*Zea mays* L.), *Journal of Plant Science and Phytopathology*. 2022;6:33-39.
8. Muthiani N. Effects of organic fertilizers on growth and yield of Coriander (Thesis), Munich, GRIN Verlag; 2021. Available:[www.grin.com/document/1140827](http://www.grin.com/document/1140827).
9. Gaydaybu JF, et al. The effect of charcoal and NPK fertilizer on the growth of pepper in Sinyea Sandy- Loam soil, *Asian Journal of Advanced Research and Reports*. 2019;5(1):1-9.

© Copyright (2024): Author(s). The licensee is the journal publisher. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:  
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/108930>