

# Response of Sorghum Varieties to Organic and Inorganic Fertilizer Strategies in Sudan Savanna of Nigeria: Productivity, Nitrogen, and Water Use Efficiencies

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## Abstract

Experiments were conducted to evaluate the response of different sorghum varieties to micro-dosing fertilization strategies on yield and yield traits, as well as the impact on nitrogen fertilizer and water use efficiency (NUE and WUE). In addition, the benefit-cost ratio of sorghum cultivation under different fertilization strategies in the Sudan savanna zone of Nigeria was analyzed. The experiment included eight fertilizer micro-application strategies as well as two control and three sorghum varieties. Our results showed that most agronomic indicators differed significantly between years, varieties, and fertilization strategies. However, the application of 100g hill<sup>-1</sup> poultry manure plus 3g NPK hill<sup>-1</sup> resulted in the highest average grain yield > 2000 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at both study sites (BUK and Minjibir). This means that the grain yield is 86% and 132% higher than the average grain yield with zero fertilization. There were extremely significant differences between NUE and WUE fertilization strategies and varieties at the two sites. At BUK and Minjibir, NPK applied with 3 g of hill<sup>-1</sup> had the highest NUE with an average of 37.6 and 40 kg grain/kg N. Application of 100 g of poultry manure plus 3g of NPK hill<sup>-1</sup> resulted in the highest average WUE of 6.1 and 5.6 kg grain/mm for BUK and Minjibir, respectively. BUK (3.2) and Minjibir (3.6) had the highest net income and benefit-to-cost ratios when applying 3 grams of NPK per hill. The adoption of micro-dosing fertilization strategies by smallholder farmers provides a good opportunity to prevent long-term soil fertility limitations and thereby increase sorghum productivity and farmer incomes by recommending multiple-choice fertilization strategies for improved sorghum varieties.

## Introduction

Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L) Moench) is an important food for millions of people in the semi-arid tropics of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and is an important crop in these regions. Sorghum is a versatile crop, with millet used for human consumption and animal feed, fodder millets used for greens and feed, and sweet millets providing fiber, raw materials, and biofuels [10]. Due to its deep root system, it is more drought tolerant than rice, corn, and wheat. This allows it to adapt to growing in water-scarce environments. In 2018, Nigeria planted 5.9 million hectares of sorghum with an estimated production of 6.66 million tonnes, equivalent to 1.13 tonnes ha<sup>-1</sup> [17], making the country the leading sorghum producer in Africa and the second largest in the world after the United States. Although Nigeria is the second largest sorghum producer in the world, most sorghum production is carried out by smallholder farmers who use traditional varieties and often add little or no fertilizer to the soil [2]. [2] reported that the adoption of improved sorghum varieties by farmers in northern Nigeria is about 25%, with only 23% adopting these varieties along with good agronomic practices (GAP). This results in less nutrients in the soil available to plants, resulting in low yields and low crop productivity. The average grain yield of sorghum in farmers' fields in the Sudanese grassland region of Nigeria is slightly more than 1000 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> [3]. The use of chemical fertilizers is one of the main factors that significantly increases yields [39]. Nutrient inputs from organic and inorganic fertilizer sources are required to replace and replenish nutrients lost to the soil system due to uptake by plants during production. The use of organic and inorganic fertilizers to increase sorghum yields has been found to improve growth performance as well as soil chemistry [33]. Although fertilizers play a vital role in the growth and development of crops, including sorghum, overapplication is often harmful, leading to lower yields (Parikshya, 2010) and negatively affecting soil properties [3].

Many smallholder farmers in tropical Africa rarely use inorganic fertilizers to grow food crops such as sorghum due to the high cost of fertilizer purchase and application labour [2; 11]. Fertilizer micro-dosing application, i.e. spot application, was developed by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Niger [37] to achieve the effect of applying small amounts of fertilizer to maximize fertilizer utilization. For use by resource-poor farmers. Microdosing technology has been demonstrated and promoted in many countries in West and Central Africa, with very encouraging results. Compared to agricultural practices, sorghum and millet yields increased by 45% to 120%, while farmer incomes increased by 50% to 130% [38]. Nitrogen (N) is the most important and limiting nutrient required by plants in semi-arid soils [15]. Therefore, adopting good nitrogen fertilizer management strategies often brings huge economic benefits to farmers. Nitrogen fertilizer contributes more than any other fertilizer source to increasing the yield of cereal crops, including sorghum [13]. Phosphorus (P) is the second most important plant nutrient, although its immobile nature makes it less readily available to plants [34].

Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) in crops is a very complex phenomenon determined by the economic production of a species (cereal, feed, or dual use) and is defined as the amount of biomass and/or grain produced per unit of available nitrogen in the crop. soil [32; 23]. NUE depends on a variety of factors, including application time, nitrogen rate, variety, and climatic conditions [1]. The total amount of nitrogen should be divided into appropriate portions to best meet the needs of the sorghum plant for growth. The aim is to avoid an increase in early vegetative growth and promote the development of the uppermost green part, which is directly involved in the formation of the grain. Crop response to nitrogen depends primarily on genotype and its interaction with applied nitrogen fertilizer [29]. In intensive agricultural systems, changes in NUE are mainly attributed to differences in nitrogen uptake

capacity. In sorghum production, changes in nitrogen use efficiency are driven by changes in nitrogen reuse and utilization efficiency [10]. Low sorghum productivity in West African countries, including Nigeria, has also been attributed to several biotic and abiotic factors, including irregular rainfall. [7] and [21] found that although water is a limiting factor in agricultural production, the temporal and spatial distribution of precipitation events has the greatest impact on crop development and agricultural production. Low soil moisture (drought) reduces nutrient uptake by roots and causes nutrient deficiencies by reducing the rate of nutrient diffusion from soil to roots, resulting in limited transpiration rates and affecting active transport and membrane permeability [6]. This suggests that an area's soil moisture or rainfall distribution, combined with nutrient availability, plays a crucial role in a crop's water use efficiency (WUE). WUE, described as the ratio of biomass accumulation to water use, is an important indicator of plant productivity in water-scarce environments [36], especially where crop yields are highly dependent on rainfall.

Using micro-dosing application technology, a field trial of 10 fertilization strategies using organic fertilizers, inorganic fertilizer sources, and their combinations was conducted with 2 improved sorghum varieties and 1 local sorghum variety. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of fertilization strategies on yield, yield characteristics, nitrogen and water use efficiency (NUE and WUE), and the benefit-cost ratio of sustainable sorghum productivity in the Sudan savanna region of Nigeria. The results of this paper will help us develop appropriate climate adaptation strategies when scaling up small-scale sorghum growing communities, including nutrient recycling to increase sorghum productivity, organic farming, and crop-livestock integration.

## Materials and Methods

### *Description of the Experimental Sites*

The experiments were conducted over three growing seasons (2016-2018) at two locations within the Sudan savanna agroecological zone of Nigeria. The first location was the ICRISAT research field situated within the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR) Station, Wasai, Minjibir (Latitude 12.17° N and Longitude 8.65° E). The second location was the ICRISAT research field situated within Bayero University Kano (BUK) (Latitude 12.98° N and Longitude 9.75° E). Weather data was collected from Campbell Scientific Automated Weather Stations installed within a 2 km radius of the experiment sites.

### *Experimental Design*

The experimental design was a split-split plot with four replications. The year of the experiment was taken as the main plot, fertilizer application strategy as the sub-plot and the sorghum varieties tested the sub-sub-plot. The years of the experiment considered as the main plot were Year 1 (2016), Year 2 (2017), and Year 3 (2018), respectively. The fertilizer sources (organic and inorganic), application strategies (sole and combination), and varying quantities considered as sub-plots are nine fertilizer application strategies and a control (no fertilizer) applied using micro-dosing techniques. The fertilization treatments (Table 1a) include F1 (Control); F2 (Cattle manure 50 g/hill + Poultry manure 50 g/hill); F3 (Cattle manure 100 g/hill); F4 (NPK 80:60:60); F5 (NPK 3 g/hill); F6 (NPK 3 g/hill + Cattle manure 100 g/hill); F7 (Poultry 100 g/hill); F8 (Poultry manure 100 g/hill + NPK 3 g/hill); F9 (Poultry manure 150 g/hill) and F10 (Poultry manure 50 g/hill). The three sorghum varieties tested as sub-sub-plot included: CSR 01, Improved Deko, and Local Kaura. The gross size of each sub-sub plot was 15 m<sup>2</sup>, (4 rows of 5 m long and rows spaced at 75 cm apart). Sowing was done at 30 cm between hills, having a total plant population of 44,444 hills ha<sup>-1</sup>.

Table 1a. Fertilizer treatments and their equivalent rate per hectare

Treatment	Treatment description (Rate per hill)	Rate per ha
F1	Control	
F2	Cattle manure 50g/hill + Poultry manure 50g/hill	2.22 t/ha each
F3	Cattle manure 100g/hill	4.44 t/ha
F4	NPK broadcast/drilled	NPK 80:60:60
F5	NPK 3g/hill	NPK 15:15:15 (0.133 t/ha)
F6	NPK 3g/hill + Cattle manure 100g/hill	Cattle manure 4.44 t/ha
F7	Poultry manure 100g/hill	Poultry manure 4.44 t/ha
F8	Poultry manure 100g/hill + NPK 3g/hill	Poultry manure 4.44 t/ha + NPK 15:15:15 (0.133 t/ha)
F9	Poultry manure 150g/hill	Poultry manure 6.66 t/ha
F10	Poultry manure 50g/hill	Poultry manure 2.22 t/ha

Hill refers to a hole.

#### *Field Management, Data Collection, and Analysis*

Soil samples were taken annually at random before the establishment of the experiment at three different depths of 0-20 cm, 20-40 cm, and 40-60 cm, respectively, and analyzed for soil Physico-chemical properties. Organic manure (cattle and poultry) used in the experiment was also analyzed annually for their chemical properties such as total N, available P, exchangeable cations, percentage of organic carbon, and pH before being used for the experiment. The fields were ploughed, disc-harrowed, and ridged at 75 cm inter-row spacing. Sowing was done during the first cropping season on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2016 at BUK and Minjibir, respectively. In the second cropping season, it was done on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June at BUK and the 20<sup>th</sup> of June at Minjibir in 2017. The third cropping season was sown on the 27<sup>th</sup> of June at BUK and the 20<sup>th</sup> of June at Minjibir in 2018. Seeds were sown at 5-7 seeds per hole at a depth of 3 cm to 5 cm and thinned to 2 plants per hill at 2-3 weeks after sowing (WAS). To maintain optimum plant population, where necessary, gap filling was done 3 to 4 days after sowing. For the plots with organic fertilizers, all the fertilizers were applied in full at 5 cm from the seed at sowing. For those plots with inorganic fertilizer, micro-doses were applied 5 cm away from the seed at sowing, except for the plots with NPK at the rate of 80:60:60 on which the full doses of P and K together with 60 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> were applied through drilling at sowing, while the balance of 20 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> was applied as Urea at 5 WAS. Weeding was done manually to keep the field weed-free. At both experimental locations, grain and stalk yields were measured from two harvested rows (net plot) at the center of each plot [7.5 m<sup>2</sup> area (5 m × 1.5 m)]. Panicles, grain, and stalk were sun-dried for two weeks before threshing. Grain yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and 1000 seed weight (g) were determined. All the data were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the GENSTAT analytical tool (19<sup>th</sup> edition). Year; fertilizer type, combination, quantities; and variety were taken as factors to determine the level of significance at 5% probability. Fisher's least-significant difference (LSD) was computed where the p values were significant at the p = 0.05 level of probability [22].

#### *Water-Use Efficiency*

Water use efficiencies of grain for the years of experiment, fertilizer micro-dose application strategies, and the tested varieties between sowing and physiological maturity were calculated. Firstly, we compute

daily reference crop evapotranspiration ( $ET_o$ ) using the daily records of minimum temperature. The recommended crop coefficient ( $K_c$ ) for sorghum was calculated using the methods described by [14] and was multiplied by the computed daily reference evapotranspiration ( $ET_o$ ) using the methods described by [5] to compute crop evapotranspiration ( $ET_c$ ) using equation (1). Therefore,  $ET_c$  was calculated using the equation below:

$$ET_c = K_c ET_o \quad (1)$$

where,

$ET_c$  crop evapotranspiration (mm),

$K_c$  crop coefficient (dimensionless),

$ET_o$  reference crop evapotranspiration ( $\text{mm d}^{-1}$ ).

WUE was calculated using the following equations by [28] and was reported as  $\text{kg grain mm}^{-1}$  of rain received.

$$WUE = \frac{GY}{ET_c} \quad (2)$$

where,

GY is grain yield ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ),

$ET_c$  is crop evapotranspiration (mm).

#### *Nitrogen Use Efficiency*

The nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) was calculated as per the following formula described by [35] and reported as  $\text{kg grain kg}^{-1}$  of N applied.

$$NUE = \frac{Y_f - Y_c}{N_a} \quad (3)$$

where,

$Y_f$  is grain yield ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ) in the fertilized plot,

$Y_c$  is grain yield ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ) in the control plot,

$N_a$  is nitrogen applied ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ).

#### *Economic analysis of fertilization application strategy on sorghum productivity*

For the benefit-cost ratio, the methods described by [16] were adopted, in which the financial concepts are defined by equations (4) and (5), given that total revenue refers to the sum of unit price multiplied by the quantity of grain and stalk yields produced.

$$\text{Total Revenue (TR)} = R_g + R_s \quad (4)$$

where

$R_g$  is the revenue generated from grain,

$R_s$  is the revenue generated from the stalk.

Total Cost of Production (CP) is the sum of the costs incurred during the production of the sorghum, such as tillage, planting, crop treatments, herbicides, seeds, and labor, among others.

Net economic returns (NERs) are the difference between TR and TCP.

The benefit-cost ratio was therefore calculated using the below formula:

$$B:C = \frac{NER}{TCP} \quad (5)$$

where,

TR is the total revenue generated from grain and stalk (Naira ha<sup>-1</sup>),

TCP is the total cost of production of the sorghum (Naira ha<sup>-1</sup>).

## Results and Discussion

### *The soil and fertilizer properties during the experiment*

The soil types in the experimental sites (Tables 1b and 1c) were classified as sandy loam in texture for the depths of 0-20 cm and 20-40 cm in both locations. The texture was documented as being loamy sand to loamy clay sand for a depth of 40-60 cm in both locations. This soil textural class falls within the recommended textural classes suitable for producing sorghum. The soil's pH of the locations was between 5.78 and 7.07, with a depth of 40-60 cm in 2016 and 2018 in the same BUK. These pH values are slightly basic to slightly alkaline, which is appropriate to produce sorghum as documented by [27]. The experimental areas had low to medium concentrations of soil organic carbon, low concentrations of total nitrogen, and available phosphorus was varied.

Table 1b. Chemical and physical properties of soil at BUK site (2016 - 2018)

Profile depth/ Year	20cm			40cm			60cm		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	5.9	6.2	7.0	5.8	6.1	7.1	5.8	6.3	7.0
pH (CaCl <sub>2</sub> )	5.0	4.9	6.8	4.4	4.3	6.8	4.5	4.2	6.5
N (g/kg)	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.1
P (mg/kg)	9.6	16.5	10.0	7.3	10.0	2.4	3.4	16.7	4.5
K(Cmol/kg)	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
O.C (g/kg)	5.6	5.2	0.1	3.1	7.4	0.2	5.6	3.0	0.1
Ca (cmol/kg)	3.0	6.5	1.9	2.9	4.3	2.1	4.4	2.9	2.1
Mg (cmol/kg)	7.4	1.6	1.4	10.3	1.2	2.0	11.5	1.3	2.1
CEC (cmol/kg)	15.3	10.0	4.2	17.9	7.2	4.6	20.9	5.0	5.2
SAND (%)	78	78	82	74	76	78	66	74	76
SILT (%)	11	14	10	9	14	12	9	12	12
CLAY (%)	11	8	8	17	10	10	25	14	12
Texture	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Loamy sand	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam	Sandy Clay loam	Sandy loam	Sandy loam

NB: N- Nitrogen, P- Phosphorus, K-Potassium, OC- organic carbon, Ca- Calcium, Mg-Magnesium, CEC- Cation Exchangeable Carbon

Table 1c. Chemical and physical properties of soil at the Minjibir site (2016 - 2018)

Profile depth / Year	20cm			40cm			60cm		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.5
pH (CaCl <sub>2</sub> )	5.1	4.9	6.0	4.8	4.3	5.9	4.7	4.2	6.2
N (g/kg)	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.1
P (mg/kg)	12.6	16.5	12.2	5.6	10.0	9.4	5.8	16.7	2.3
K(Cmol/kg)	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.7
O.C (g/kg)	3.4	5.2	0.3	2.5	7.4	0.3	2.7	3.0	0.5
Ca (cmol/kg)	1.4	6.5	0.7	1.6	4.3	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.0
Mg (cmol/kg)	5.8	1.6	0.6	8.9	1.2	1.0	9.8	1.3	1.2
CEC (cmol/kg)	11.7	10.0	2.3	14.8	7.2	3.0	16.1	5.0	3.2
SAND (%)	86	78	94	82	76	86	72	74	80
SILT (%)	5	14	2	7	14	10	5	12	8
CLAY (%)	9	8	4	11	10	4	23	14	12
Textural class	Loamy sand	Sandy loam	Sand	loamy sand	Sandy loam	Sand	Sandy Clay loam	Sandy loam	Loamy sand

NB: N- Nitrogen, P- Phosphorus, K-Potassium, OC- organic carbon, Ca- Calcium, Mg-Magnesium, CEC- Cation Exchangeable Carbon

The cattle manure employed (Table 1d) had a pH that was between 6.2 and 8.4, which is indicative of acidic to basic conditions, while the poultry manure had a pH that was between 8.2 and 9.8, which is indicative of basic to acidic conditions. The pH of the manure was primarily affected by the degree of fermentation or digestion. The higher pH of the poultry manure is also beneficial to soil health in acidic soil, this is of great importance in the maintenance of soil fertility. Also, higher percentages of N were observed in poultry manure, which was between 1.2% and 1.6%, the highest percentage of N was observed in 2018 in cattle manure. The percentage of N in poultry manure was over twice the amount in cattle manure. The poultry's excretion contains both pee and urine, this makes it different than the cattle's manure regarding the N composition. However, the concentration of cattle manure was higher in P and K than that of poultry manure. The chemical composition of the analysis demonstrated the value of poultry manure as a soil enhancer of fertility and would be of great importance in organic farming and the recycling of nutrients. The amount of N per season was determined by analyzing the cattle and

Table 1d. Chemical properties of manure obtained from cattle dung and poultry manure during 2016 to 2018.

Source	Cattle			Poultry		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
pH	8.37	6.19	8.32	9.35	9.81	8.20
EC (dS/m)	3.18	2.82	4.81	0.91	0.85	2.97
O.C (%)	47.88	90.97	26.45	2.59	3.78	24.38
N (%)	0.67	0.60	0.81	1.61	1.19	1.47
P (mg/kg)	12971	12466	23995	6570	4885	4965
K (mg/kg)	12099	11729	797	1026	1099	779
Ca (mg/kg)	98.31	133.84	221.08	68.97	102.69	50.28
Mg(mg/kg)	92.5	54.8	59.4	101.7	66.6	111.8

NB: N- Nitrogen, P- Phosphorus, K-Potassium, OC- organic carbon, Ca- Calcium, Mg-Magnesium, CEC- Cation Exchangeable Carbon

Table 2. Nitrogen Applied on each micro-dose application strategy in both experimental sites from 2016 to 2018.

Treatments	Code	Kg N ha <sup>-1</sup>			
		2016	2017	2018	Mean
Control	F1	-	-	-	-
Cattle manure (50g/hill) + Poultry manure (50g/hill)	F2	51	40	51	47
Cattle manure (100g/hill)	F3	30	27	36	31
NPK 80:60:60	F4	80	80	80	80
NPK (3g/hill)	F5	20	20	20	20
NPK (3g/hill) + Cattle (100g/hill)	F6	35	33	38	35
Poultry (100g/hill)	F7	72	53	65	63
Poultry (100g/hill) + NPK (3g/hill)	F8	92	73	85	83
Poultry (150g/hill)	F9	107	79	98	95
Poultry (50g/hill)	F10	36	26	33	32

NPK- Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium

poultry manure as well as the inorganic fertilizer (Table 2). The high concentration of poultry manure (150 g per hill) was comparable to about 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, this produced the highest application rate of 95 kgNha<sup>-1</sup>, which was higher than the recommended rate of 80 kgNha<sup>-1</sup>. This was followed by hybridization of medium application rates of poultry manure F8 (average of 83 kgNha<sup>-1</sup>), followed by F10 (average of 32 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), F3 (average of 31 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), and F5 (average of 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) had the lowest N application of any fertilizer application.

*The weather conditions at the experimental sites.*

The rainfall was highly variable and followed a single-modal pattern, but a slight drop was observed in July due to a long dry spell in 2016 and 2018 at BUK in 2018 and an early pick of rainfall observed in 2016 and 2017 in Minjibir. More precipitation was received in 2016 and 2017 at Minjibir than it was in BUK, except for 2018 when the precipitation recorded at BUK was higher than at Minjibir. Despite the volume of precipitation received in both experimental sites, most of the precipitation was of short duration and high intensity between June and August, with over 70% of the total precipitation in BUK and 77%-82% of the total precipitation in Minjibir. The total annual rainfall volume received during the experimental periods at the BUK and Minjibir sites was between 439 mm and 573 mm, which is greater than the water requirement for optimal yield of sorghum in the semi-arid region [26]. The total volume of rainfall was split between 36 and 53 days. Temperature is another significant weather component that affects crop growth, development, and productivity because of its role in the physical and chemical processes within the plants. These processes, in turn, affect the chemical reactions in the plants. Every plant species has a specific maximum, optimal, and minimum temperature range for its typical growth and development at a particular stage of its life cycle. During the 3-year growing season, the average monthly minimum temperatures ranged from 15.1 to 23.7 °C in the BUK site and 14.5 to 24.4 °C in the Minjibir site (Table 3a and 3b). The maximum temperature was between 30.4 and 36.4 °C in BUK, and between 30.4 and 37 °C in Minjibir. The temperature was situated within the reported range of sorghum by [4]. This implies that the current study concurred with both higher and lower temperatures and base thresholds for sorghum in both experimental areas.

Table 3a. Average Monthly Minimum and Maximum Temperatures and Total Rainfall for BUK from 2016 to 2018

Month	Min. Temp (°C)			Max. Temp (°C)			Rainfall (mm)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Jan	11.9	16.7	13.2	28.0	33.7	28.6	0	3	0
Feb	17.6	16.6	19.4	35.2	30.6	36.6	0	0	0
Mar	21.5	19.7	21.3	36.3	36.7	39.6	0	0	1
Apr	26.0	25.7	25.5	41.9	38.3	41.3	0	16	0
May	25.7	25.9	25.0	38.6	37.7	37.9	62	45	40
Jun	23.2	23.7	23.7	33.9	33.3	35.1	177	142	99
Jul	22.7	22.5	22.1	31.8	31.1	31.7	78	131	42
Aug	21.8	22.2	21.5	30.8	30.4	30.6	238	181	320
Sep	22.1	22.4	22.1	32.8	32.2	32.5	87	107	182
Oct	21.1	19.2	21.9	36.4	34.1	35.4	7	7	2
Nov	18.5	15.1	16.2	35.8	32.7	34.5	0	0	0
Dec	16.1	15.5	14.1	31.8	29.5	30.2	0	0	0
Total rainfall							<b>648</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>686</b>
Number of rainy days (NRD)							<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>

Table 3b. Average Monthly Minimum and Maximum Temperatures, and Total Rainfall for Minjibir from 2016 to 2018

Month	Min. Temp (°C)			Max. Temp (°C)			Rainfall (mm)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Jan	12.7	15.2	13.2	28.9	33.2	26.2	0	0	0
Feb	15.0	16.4	17.5	33.3	36.0	35.6	0	0	0
Mar	24.0	22.8	18.9	39.4	40.1	39.3	0	0	1
Apr	25.6	26.2	24.9	41.8	41.1	40.8	0	10	0
May	26.1	25.9	25.9	39.1	38.0	37.6	71	39	29
Jun	23.5	23.7	24.4	34.1	34.3	35.8	256	317	65
Jul	23.0	22.4	22.5	32.5	31.8	31.8	127	153	112
Aug	22.0	22.4	22.1	32.5	31.4	30.9	201	228	329
Sep	22.2	22.7	22.5	34.0	33.5	33.1	106	137	72
Oct	19.1	19.5	20.9	37.0	35.4	36.4	0	5	8
Nov	15.1	15.5	14.5	35.6	30.4	35.7	0	0	0
Dec	11.7	17.3	12.7	30.8	29.8	30.0	0	0	0
Total rainfall							<b>761</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>616</b>
Number of rainy days (NRD)							<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>

*Effects of micro-dose fertilization strategies on 1000-seed weight, grain, and stalk yields of sorghum varieties*

Table 4 presents the effect of year, fertilizer treatment, and variety on the 1000 seed weight, grain, and stalk yields of sorghum. Significant differences ( $p = 0.002$ ) were observed between the years of the experiment regarding the weight of 1000 seeds and the yield of grain ( $p = 0.001$ ) in BUK. However, the years had no significant effect on the stalk yield in BUK or the weight of 1000 seeds, nor the yield of grain or stalk in Minjibir. Local variety had a higher average weight of seeds than improved varieties (30.4 g and 31.5 g at BUK and Minjibir, respectively). The lowest 1000-seed weight (28.6 g and 26.9 g at BUK and Minjibir, respectively) was achieved by improved Deko. The application of fertilizer had no significant impact on the weight of the seed. These outcomes agreed with the findings of [3] reported

no significant differences in the 1000-seed weight of sorghums due to the utilization of fertilizer in BUK and Minjibir, Local Kaura sorghum had a higher 1000-seed weight than other varieties from experimental locations. Years, strategies for fertilization, and varieties of sorghum have a significant impact on yields of grain (Table 4). In BUK. In Minjibir, the years had no significant impact on the mean yield of grain crops, but there were significant differences ( $p < 0.001$ ) between the treatments of fertilizer as well as between the varieties of sorghum. The interaction between the year and the application strategy for fertilizers, as well as the sorghum varieties, was not significant in BUK but was significant in Minjibir. The highest average yield of grain in 2017 was 2.05 million kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which increased by 32 percent compared to 2018 and increased by 40 percent compared to 2016, respectively. These findings could be attributed to environmental effects like the soil and weather patterns, particularly the distribution of rainfall that was more beneficial in 2017 than in 2016 and 2018. For example, in the 2017 experimental year, the soil's pH ranges were 6.1- 6.3 (Table 2) across the sampling depths, which are in the appropriate range of soil pH for releasing nutrients that are fast in the soil system [20]. Additionally, 70% of the precipitation total was received in 53 days of rain during the experimental period, which was lower in 2016 and 2018, respectively. The volume of rainfall received during the experimental years was found adequate to produce high grain yields, previous findings by [3] reported that the distribution of the rainfall supersedes its total seasonal volume in ensuring higher grain yield is produced.

Highly significant differences ( $p < 0.001$ ) in the grain yield were observed between applications of fertilizer in both locations. The application of 100 g of poultry manure plus 3 g of NPK per hill (F8) resulted in the highest average yield of 2243 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 2250 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> in BUK and Minjibir, respectively. [31] showed that the micro-dosing of P fertilizers on pearl millet in soil with an acidic composition, in a sandy area, at a rate of 3-5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> produced almost the same yield as the broadcasting of P fertilizer at a rate of 15-20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which is the typical rate in the Sahel [8]. Greater success was observed in the present study's microdosing of NPK 3 g per hill, this produced a higher yield of grain in both locations than the recommended amount of fertilizer applied. The treatment F8 increased the mean yield of grain fields by 12%-86% in BUK and 29%-132 in Minjibir. The application of 100 g of poultry manure plus 3 g of NPK per hill was equivalent to the utilization of 80 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>. This concurs with the findings of [3], in a similar environment, who documented that sorghum had the greatest yield at the application of 80 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>. The application of 100 g of poultry manure per hill produced significantly greater yields than the utilization of 100 g of cattle manure per hill, with 20 and 30 percent higher yields in BUK and Minjibir, respectively. This demonstrates the superiority of poultry manure over cattle manure as a form of organic fertilizer. Conversely, the combination of 100 g poultry manure with 3 g NPK per hill increased the yield significantly (13 and 55 percent for BUK and Minjibir, respectively) compared to sole poultry manure. This is of special significance to farmers who may not have the capacity to apply 150 g of poultry manure per hill (about 6000 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). A mixture of poultry manure and inorganic fertilizer should be considered for the high productivity of sorghum. Among the varieties of sorghum, the Improved Deko had the highest average yield of 2548 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 2096 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at BUK and Minjibir, respectively. The capacity of Improved Deko to produce higher than CSR 01 and local Kaura in both locations can be attributed to its earlier flowering behaviour, this behaviour occurred while the rain was stopped. However, the local Kaura's used in the experiment had been observed to adapt to the area and had a high degree of drought tolerance, this helped it to complete its growth cycle despite the lack of rainfall.

Additionally, the effect of the year was not significant in BUK, but Minjibir had a significant interaction

Table 4. Effect of Year, Fertilizer Application, and Variety on Yields of Sorghum from the Experimental Sites (2016 to 2018)

Treatments / Site	BUK			Minjibir		
	1000-Seed Weight (g)	Grain Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Stalk Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	1000-Seed Weight (g)	Grain Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Stalk Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )
<b>Year (Y)</b>						
2016	30.0	1577	8332	30.3	1391	9586
2017	31.3	2205	8709	28.5	1504	10120
2018	27.9	1669	9437	29.3	1636	8420
P of F	0.002	<.001	0.328	0.056	0.122	0.087
LSD	1.35	116	1672	1.44	243	1547
<b>Fertilizer (F)</b>						
F1	28.8	1209	6275	29.1	969	6060
F2	30.1	2023	10032	28.8	1413	8492
F3	29.8	1660	8703	28.5	1119	7438
F4	30.0	1732	8724	30.2	1574	11180
F5	29.3	1860	8511	29.3	1747	10836
F6	29.6	2090	9008	30.1	1661	9956
F7	30.4	1900	9527	29.7	1456	9359
F8	29.9	2243	10239	28.7	2250	11688
F9	29.1	2010	9263	29.7	1606	10345
F10	29.9	1445	7978	29.5	1307	8398
P of F	0.74	<.001	<.001	0.76	<.001	<.001
LSD	1.71	240	1624	2.02	197	894
<b>Variety (V)</b>						
CSR-01	30.4	1118	9970	29.7	1064	8304
Improved Deko	28.6	2548	8219	26.9	2096	11965
Kaura	30.4	1786	8289	31.5	1371	7857
P of F	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
LSD	0.74	111	632	1.15	92	312
Mean	29.7	1817	8826	29.4	1510	9375
CV	9.7	16	28	15.3	24	13
<b>Interactions</b>						
Y x F	ns	*	ns	ns	**	***
Y x V	***	***	***	***	***	***
F x V	ns	ns	ns	ns	***	***
Y x F x V	ns	ns	ns	ns	***	***

F1 (Control); F2 (Cattle manure 50g + Poultry manure 50g); F3 (Cattle manure 100g); F4 (NPK 80:60:60); F5 (NPK 3g); F6 (NPK 3g + Cattle manure 100g); F7 (Poultry 100g); F8 (Poultry manure 100g + NPK 3g); F9 (Poultry manure 150g) and F10 (Poultry manure 50g). SED: standard error of differences of means; LSD: least significant differences of the mean (5% level); CV: coefficient of variation; \*\*\*, \*\* and \* mean significant differences at <0.01, 0.01, and 0.05 level of probability; ns: not significant.

with the year (Table 5). The highest average grain yield on all varieties was achieved in F8 (100 g of poultry manure plus 3 g of NPK per hill). The highest average grain yield for CSR 01 was documented as 1952 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which was obtained in 2017; 2950 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was the highest yield for Improved Deko in the same year, and 3238 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was the highest yield for local Kaura in 2018. Table 5 demonstrated that the fertilizers affected the stalk yield, the strategy of applying fertilizers increased the stalk yield compared to the zero-fertilizer strategy in both locations. The highest average yield of stalks was achieved with the application of 100 g of poultry manure plus 3 g of NPK per hill, this produced 11,688 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 10,239 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which were 39% and 48 % greater than the control that produced the least value in both locations. Among the varieties of sorghum, CSR 01 had the highest yield of stalks with a

mean value of 9970 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, while the lowest value was observed to be 8219 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and was derived from Improved Deko at BUK, while in Minjibir, Improved Deko produced the highest yield of stalks with a mean value of 11,965 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and the lowest value was 7857 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> from local Kaura.

Table 5. Interactions between Year, Fertilizer, and Variety on Grain and Stalk Yields in Minjibir

Year	Fertilizer	Grain Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )			Stalk Yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )		
		Variety					
		CSR-01	Improved Deko	Kaura	CSR-01	Improved Deko	Kaura
2016	F1	784	1254	649	3386	10637	2560
	F2	937	1990	591	4025	16085	3474
	F3	911	1776	575	3658	13496	2707
	F4	1225	2666	784	9024	23308	6144
	F5	1201	2929	721	10807	22744	4857
	F6	1461	1992	951	9291	14918	6318
	F7	1244	2265	623	6421	15290	5457
	F8	1347	3648	782	7185	24276	7306
	F9	1340	1984	600	7351	18034	5875
	F10	1117	2481	901	4513	15360	3073
	Mean	1198	2415	725	6566	17415	4777
2017	F1	628	1332	995	7023	7527	7943
	F2	907	1896	1581	10086	10686	9803
	F3	1077	1513	1091	10510	7997	8910
	F4	961	1562	1637	10286	9286	13303
	F5	1174	2138	1310	10953	9340	10090
	F6	1425	2022	1865	9506	8870	10666
	F7	1201	1902	1100	10670	9163	11000
	F8	1952	2950	2302	12203	11710	12510
	F9	1177	2610	1587	13033	10426	11286
	F10	960	1246	1297	9076	8530	11200
	Mean	1204	1982	1530	10335	9354	10671
2018	F1	693	1195	1195	5067	5967	4433
	F2	867	2042	1904	7067	8233	6967
	F3	577	1343	1205	6167	7033	6467
	F4	945	2327	2057	9300	10100	9866
	F5	860	2669	2438	9100	10000	9633
	F6	1025	2333	1875	9833	11000	9200
	F7	757	2060	1955	7600	9866	8766
	F8	1437	2875	3238	9300	10733	9966
	F9	944	2087	2125	8433	9966	8700
	F10	778	1783	1203	8233	8367	7233
	Mean	910	2169	2000	8090	9127	8123
<b>LSD</b>		<b>556</b>			<b>2400</b>		

F1 (Control); F2 (Cattle manure 50g + Poultry manure 50g); F3 (Cattle manure 100g); F4 (NPK 80:60:60); F5 (NPK 3g); F6 (NPK 3g + Cattle manure 100g); F7 (Poultry 100g); F8 (Poultry manure 100g + NPK 3g); F9 (Poultry manure 150g) and F10 (Poultry manure 50g). SED: standard error of differences of means and LSD: least significant differences of mean (5% level).

Table 6 depicts the contrast analysis that compares the mean grain yields of selected block fertilizer strategies. The application of sole poultry manure increased the average yield of grain by over 100%, from 1593 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> to 2428 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. Similarly, significant differences between sole poultry manure (1911 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and the combination of poultry manure 100 g plus 3 g NPK per hill (2302 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) were observed, which indicated a 17% increase in yield for a 3 g NPK per hill applied to sole poultry. In both locations, significant differences were observed between the means of sole poultry manure applications and controls (no fertilizer). In BUK, significant differences were observed between the application of sole poultry manure (average of 1911 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and zero fertilizer (1208 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) which indicated a 37% increase in yield.

Table 6. Contrast Analysis of Sole Poultry Manure against other Fertilizer Combinations for Grain Yields of Sorghum from the Experimental sites (2016 to 2018).

Fertilizer Contrasts	Description	BUK		Minjibir	
		mean	F-probability	mean	F-probability
F7, F9 -10 Vs F1	Poultry Manure versus Control	1911	<.001	1593	<.001
		vs			
		1208			
F7, F9 -10 Vs F2	Poultry Manure versus Poultry Manure + Cattle Manure	1911	0.737	1593	0.327
		vs			
		2042			
F7, F9 -10 Vs F3	Poultry Manure versus Cattle Manure	1911	0.567	1593	0.027
		vs			
		1732			
F7, F9 -10 Vs F4	Poultry Manure versus NPK 80:60:60	1911	0.215	1593	0.782
		vs			
		1829			
F7, F9 -10 Vs F5	Poultry Manure versus NPK Micro-dose	1911	0.213	1593	0.067
		vs			
		1960			
F7, F9 -10 Vs F6	Poultry Manure versus Cattle Manure + NPK Micro-dose	1911	0.366	1593	0.367
		vs			
		2091			
F7, F9 -10 Vs F8	Poultry Manure versus Poultry Manure + NPK Micro-dose	1911	0.007	1593	<.001
		vs			
		2302			
<b>Standard error (SE)</b>			<b>124.8</b>		<b>100</b>

F1 (Control); F2 (Cattle manure 50g + Poultry manure 50g); F3 (Cattle manure 100g); F4 (NPK 80:60:60); F5 (NPK 3g); F6 (NPK 3g + Cattle manure 100g); F7 (Poultry 100g); F8 (Poultry manure 100g + NPK 3g); F9 (Poultry manure 150g) and F10 (Poultry manure 50g).

### *The effects of nitrogen and water-use efficiency on the sorghum yield*

#### *Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE)*

The application of fertilizer and the variety used had significant impacts on the nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) of sorghum in both locations (Table 7). The results revealed that NUE reduces with an increase in the quantity of N applied and responds positively to crop moisture availability. The NUE in BUK ranged from 37.6 to 7.8 kg grain kg N<sup>-1</sup> obtained from the application of 20 kg and 95 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> as NPK at 3 g per hill and poultry manure at 150 g per hill, respectively. In Minjibir, similar conclusions were reached though with different average values. 40 and 8.3 kg grain kg N<sup>-1</sup> were found to have the highest

and lowest mean NUE values, respectively, from the application of 20 kg and 95 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> as NPK at 3 g per hill and poultry manure at 150 g per hill. This agrees with the findings of [12] and [3], who also reported a decrease in NUE with an increase in the rate of N applied on sorghum though the effect of initial soil fertility was significant. On the varieties that were tested, there were differences among them regarding NUE. In both locations, Improved Deko had a higher NUE than the local Kaura, with CSR 01 having the lowest average NUE values of all locations. In BUK, 22.7 and 9.8 kilograms of grain were each found to have the highest mean, in contrast, the least significant mean values were derived from Improved Deko and CSR 01, respectively. In Minjibir, the highest and least mean NUE values were obtained from Improved Deko and CSR 01, respectively. This is caused by the chemical and physical differences between the varieties, as well as the variety's response to the environment which is dependent on the day of maturity [2]. This implies that varieties with earlier days to maturity have a higher NUE than varieties with late days to maturity. This concurs with the findings of [18], [29]; [30].

Table 7. Effects of Nitrogen and Water-use Efficiencies on Grain Yields of Sorghum from the Experimental Sites

Treatments	BUK		Minjibir	
	NUE (kg grain kgN <sup>-1</sup> )	WUE (kg grain mm <sup>-1</sup> )	NUE (kg grain kgN <sup>-1</sup> )	WUE (kg grain mm <sup>-1</sup> )
<b>Fertilizer (F)</b>				
F1		5.2		4.0
F2	18.0	5.4	14.1	3.5
F3	16.8	4.4	14	3.1
F4	8.7	4.9	9.4	3.9
F5	37.6	5.2	40	4.3
F6	17.5	5.6	18.3	4
F7	12.7	5.2	11.5	3.7
F8	13.7	<b>6.1</b>	19.6	<b>5.6</b>
F9	7.8	5.3	8.3	4.2
F10	16.7	4.5	19.2	3.4
<b>P of F</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
LSD	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.4
<b>Variety (V)</b>				
CSR-01	9.8	3	12.5	2.5
Improved Deko	22.7	7.7	26.1	5.8
Kaura	17.3	4.8	12.8	3.6
<b>P of F</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
LSD	2.64	0.3	0.6	0.188
Mean	16.6	5.2	17.2	4
CV	14.7	21.4	13	18.6
<b>Interactions</b>				
F x V	***	***	***	***

F1 (Control); F2 (Cattle manure 50g + Poultry manure 50g); F3 (Cattle manure 100g); F4 (NPK 80:60:60); F5 (NPK 3g); F6 (NPK 3g + Cattle manure 100g); F7 (Poultry 100g); F8 (Poultry manure 100g + NPK 3g); F9 (Poultry manure 150g) and F10 (Poultry manure 50g). SED: standard error of differences of means; LSD: least significant differences of the mean (5% level); CV: coefficient of variation; \*\*\*, \*\* and \* mean significant differences at <0.01, 0.01, and 0.05 level of probability; ns: not significant.

### Water use efficiency (WUE)

Table 7 showed that fertilizer application methods and sorghum varieties had a significant impact on the water use efficiency (WUE) of both locations. Highly significant discrepancies existed in the microdosing strategies for WUE in both locations. In both BUK and Minjibir, the application of 100 g poultry manure plus 3 g NPK per hill had the highest average WUE, in contrast, the application of 100 g cattle manure had the lowest average WUE. In BUK, the mean value of 6.11 kg grain mm<sup>-1</sup> rain received was observed to be the highest whereas 4.4 kg grain mm<sup>-1</sup> was the least. In Minjibir, 5.63 kg grain mm<sup>-1</sup> was observed to be the highest, while the least was 3.09 kg grain mm<sup>-1</sup>. Highly significant differences existed amongst the sorghum varieties for WUE in both locations. The results in Table 7 indicated that in both experimental locations, Improved Deko had higher WUE than local Kaura, with CSR 01 reporting the least mean values. In BUK, 7.66 kg and 3.02 kg grain mm<sup>-1</sup> were found to be the highest and the lowest mean WUE values obtained under Improved Deko and CSR 01, respectively. As for the Minjibir experimental site, 5.83 kg and 2.5 kg grain mm<sup>-1</sup> were the highest and the lowest mean WUE values obtained for Improved Deko and CSR 01, respectively. The results suggested that varieties that were more mature earlier in the season had a higher WUE than varieties that were more mature later in the season, particularly if they had a similar or higher yield of grain. This concurs with the findings of [18]. (2015). Figure 1 shows that Improved Deko had the least amount of moisture lost through ETo in both locations, while CSR 01 had the greatest amount of moisture lost through ETo in both locations. These results showed that the longer the days to maturity of a sorghum variety, the higher its probability of experiencing crop moisture loss via ETo, and the lower its overall WUE. However, it may also be based on drought tolerance, as varieties that have a lower need for moisture are more likely to be drought tolerant. Improved Deko is reportedly more drought-resistant than CSR 01 [2].

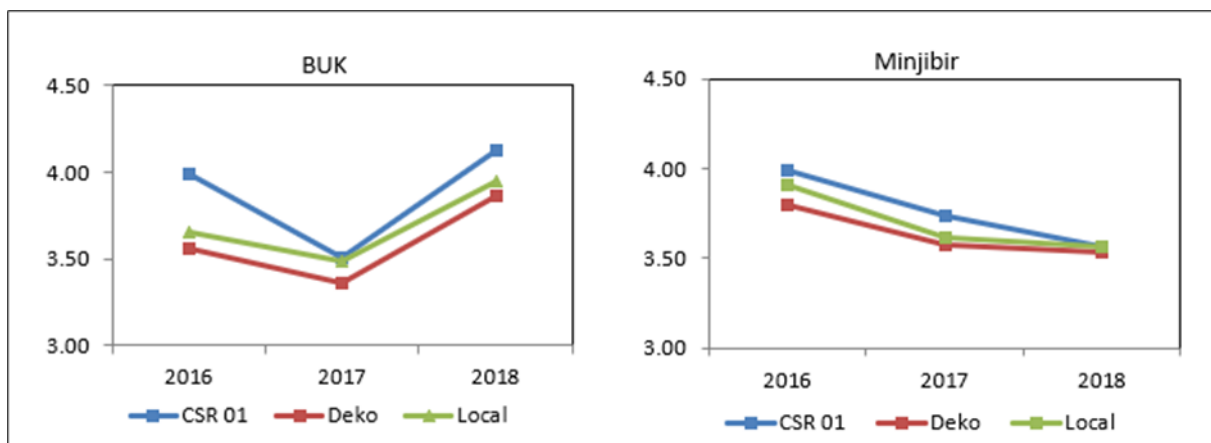


Figure 1. Estimated seasonal grain yield water use efficiency (GY\_WUE) for each tested sorghum variety in BUK and Minjibir sites.

### Economic analysis of different fertilizer application strategies for the sorghum varieties

Table 8 revealed significant differences among the fertilizer application strategies, and sorghum varieties for Total Cost of Production (TCP), Total Revenue Generated (TR), Net Profit (NP), and Benefit: Cost Ratio (B: C), in both locations. The application of NPK at 3 g per hill (F5) produced the highest mean net profit (₦246,888 and ₦276,522) and benefit-cost (3.21 and 3.58) ratio while the poultry manure (F9) estimated the least net profit (₦ 104,779 and ₦ 114,786) and benefit-cost (1.4 and 1.5) ratio, both at BUK and Minjibir, respectively. The results further revealed that the application of

poultry manure (100 g per hill) plus 3 g per hill of NPK (F8) had the highest mean total revenue (TR) generated while the lowest TR was obtained from control (zero fertilizer treatment). It was observed that F8 (poultry manure (100 g per hill) plus 3 g per hill of NPK) produced the highest mean grain and stalk yields and estimated the highest mean TR in both experimental sites but did not proportionate to higher NP and B: C ratio. These results were attributed to the high cost of production, precisely the high cost of fertilizers and poultry manure in the area, and agreed with the findings by [25] who also reported less profit gained on sorghum when produced at a higher cost.

Among the varieties, Improved Deko had the highest mean net profit and benefit-cost ratio while CSR 01 had the lowest. In BUK, Improved Deko had a mean NP of ₦241,578 and B: C of 2.6 while CSR 01 had a mean NP of ₦154,818, and B: C of 2.0. Similarly, at Minjibir, Improved Deko had a mean NP of ₦280,287 and B: C of 3.0 while the lowest mean values were produced by CSR 01 with an NP of ₦114,920, and B: C of 2.1. This suggests a higher return on investment by cultivating Improved Deko than other varieties (CSR 01 and local Kaura). This was attributed to the high mean grain yield produced by Improved Deko. This agrees with the findings of [19] who reported higher benefit-cost ratios on sorghum varieties with high grain yields.

Table 8. Total Cost of Production, Total Revenue Generated and Net Profit of Sorghum as influenced by Years of Production, Fertilizer Micro-dose Application Strategies and Varieties at experimental sites (2016-2018)

Treatments	BUK				Minjibir			
	TCP	TR	NP	B: C ratio	TCP	TR	NP	B: C ratio
	Naira ha <sup>-1</sup>				Naira ha <sup>-1</sup>			
<b>Fertilizer (F)</b>								
F1	85,064	242,348	157,284	2.85	80,765	211,760	130,995	2.62
F2	178,435	398,626	220,191	2.23	168,426	309,018	140,592	1.83
F3	138,412	338,659	200,247	2.44	134,380	275,613	141,233	2.05
F4	145,339	349,945	204,606	2.41	141,122	375,833	234,711	2.68
F5	111,275	358,163	246,888	3.21	108,168	384,690	276,522	3.58
F6	158,151	380,146	221,995	2.4	155,310	360,166	204,856	2.32
F7	215,166	381,782	166,616	1.77	199,628	335,708	136,080	1.68
F8	238,252	425,129	186,877	1.78	224,526	460,267	235,741	2.05
F9	275,031	379,810	104,779	1.38	255,358	370,144	114,786	1.45
F10	153,047	325,774	172,727	2.12	145,112	307,002	161,890	2.12
<b>Variety (V)</b>								
CSR-01		324,635	154,818	2.06		276,200	114,920	1.82
Improved Deko	169,817	411,395	241,578	2.59	161,280	441,567	280,287	2.95
Kaura		338,085	168,268	2.12		299,293	138,013	1.95
<b>Mean</b>	<b>169,817</b>	<b>358,038</b>	<b>188,221</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>161,280</b>	<b>339,020</b>	<b>177,740</b>	<b>2.24</b>

TCP- Total cost of production; TR- Total revenue; NP- net profit; F1- Control; F2- Cattle manure 50g/hill + Poultry manure 50g/hill; F3 -Cattle manure 100g/hill; F4 -NPK 80:60:60; F5 -NPK 3g/hill; F6 -NPK 3g/hill + Cattle manure 100g/hill; F7 -Poultry 100g/hill; F8-Poultry manure 100g + NPK 3g/hill; F9-Poultry manure 150g/hill and F10-Poultry manure 50g/hill.

### Conclusion and Recommendation

Current research shows that fertilization can directly affect fertility pollination and the number of seeds per panicle rather than the weight of individual seeds, but it has a very significant impact on grain yields. However, there are significant differences in seed weight between different sorghum varieties. Weather, especially rainfall distribution, affects grain and Stalk yields. The sorghum variety (improved Deko syn: SAMSORG 45) is more suitable for the Sudan savanna region of Nigeria and is worthy of promotion. The improved Deko resulted in average grain yields 56% and 49% higher than CSR 01 and local Kaura in BUK and Minjibir, respectively. Tests have shown that applying a small amount of organic and inorganic fertilizers can significantly increase sorghum grain and stalk yields compared with blanket-type recommended inorganic fertilizers. For example, 100 g of poultry manure plus 3 g of NPK per hill increased yields by 7-86% in BUK and 29-132% in Minjibir compared to other fertilization strategies and no fertilization. Likewise, poultry manure has a higher nutrient content than cow manure, resulting in higher grain and straw yields per unit of manure.

NUE is driven by changes in N remobilization and utilization, and it increases with a decrease in the quantity of N applied, which has a positive impact on soil water availability. Excessive rainfall increases nitrogen losses through leaching and favors soil conditions associated with denitrification activities and processes. Applying 20 kgNha<sup>-1</sup>, i.e. 3 g NPK per hill instead of 95 kgNha<sup>-1</sup>, i.e. 150 g poultry manure, indicated NUE of 37.6 and 7.8 kg grain kgN<sup>-1</sup> at BUK, and 40 and 8.3 kg grain kgN<sup>-1</sup> at Minjibir, respectively. The WUE of the improved Deko was 7.66 kg and 5.83 kg of grain mm<sup>-1</sup>, while the CSR 01 had the lowest WUE values of 3.02 kg and 2.5 kg of grain mm<sup>-1</sup> at BUK and Minjibir,. Application of NPK at 3 g per hill recorded higher benefit-cost ratios of 3.21 and 3.58 benefitted per naira invested and better profit gains of ₦ 246,888 and ₦ 276,522 ha<sup>-1</sup> for BUK and Minjibir, respectively. In organic farming without the use of inorganic fertilizers, higher grain and Stalk yields can be obtained by applying 150 grams of poultry manure per hill and deserve further consideration as a preferred application. Under integrated farming systems, where farmers produce organic fertilizer on-site, 100 grams of poultry manure plus 3 grams of NPK per hill is applied, resulting in high sorghum grain yield and good benefits. Improved Deko is found to be the variety with the best grain yield, NUE, WUE, total revenue generation, total profit gain, benefit-cost ratio, and the least crop moisture loss through crop evapotranspiration, therefore considered the best sorghum variety to be produced in the experimental locations. Further analysis and modeling of nutrient cycling and organic farming, especially poultry production and the use of poultry manure to grow sorghum is recommended.

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### Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest. However, there is no conflict of interest among the authors of the manuscript.

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