Sweetpotato and Garden egg intercrop compatibility studies in Umudike, Nigeria.

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Introduction

- It is the growing of two or more crops on the same piece of land simultaneously during a growing season in definite patterns or arrangements (Filho, 2000).
- Improves food security and productivity per unit area of land.
- Yield attributed to better use of environmental resources and weed control (Okoli *et al.*, 1996; Muoneke and Asiegbu, 1997, and Anuebunwa, 2000)



- Sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* (L)) is one of the World's most widely grown crop.
- Used in confectioneries as cakes, pancakes, buns, and puff-puff, as sweetpotato garri.
- Garden egg (Solanum aethiopicum L) is a fruit vegetable eaten as dessert fruit type or used as salad item.
- Garden egg is an erectophile while sweetpotato is a planophile.

Objective

 To determine the compatibility of sweetpotato and garden egg intercropping system



MATERIALS AND METHODS

- The study was conducted in NRCRI, Umudike Nigeria experimental field in 2011 cropping season.
- Design was RCBD, plot size 6m x 5m (30m²), replicated 3 times.
- Two sweetpotato creeping varieties (NRSP05/022 and TIS87/0087) were planted at 1m x 0.30m spacing.
- Three garden egg plant spacing (1m x 0.5m,

Encommended agronomic practices were applied.

DATA COLLECTION

- Sweetpotato vine length, number of leaves, garden egg plant height and number of leaves at 8 and 12 WAP were collected.
- Root yield of sweetpotato at 16 WAP and garden egg fruit yield from 8 – 13 WAP were measured in t/ha
- Data were analysed with computer package, Genstat discovery edition (2003).





Sweetpotato and Garden egg Intercrop

RESULTS

Table 1: Effect of intercropping on the growth, yield andLER of sweetpotato in sweetpotato/garden egg intercrop

	Vine lengths (cm)		Number of leaves/plant		Yield (t/ha)	LER
Treatments	8 WAP 12 WAP 8 WAP 12 WAP 16 WAP					
Sole NRSP05/022	72.2	95	23.6	50	15.23	1.0
Sole TIS87/0087	226.5	438	17.67	34	9.26	1.0
NRSP05/022 + GE @ 1m X 0. 5m	56.5	86	22.67	45.3	4.74	1.12
NRSP05/022 + GE @ 1m X 1m	63.3	83	26.67	49.3	6.42	1.58
NRSP05/022 GE @ 1m X 1.5m	67.7	80	26.33	53.7	8.69	1.34
TIS87/0087 + GE @ 1m X 0 .5m	188.4	443	16.67	33.7	3.19	0.89
TIS87/0087 + GE @ 1m X 1m	210.4	398	18.67	36.3	3.39	1.36
TIS87/0087 + GE @ 1m X 1.5m	226.14	404	18.3	37.7	4.59	1.07 OPS RESE
LSD (0.05)	77.4	117.4	NS	NS	3.66	

GE = Garden eggs, SP = Sweetpotato

Treatments	Plant lengths (cm)		Number of		Yield	LER
			leaves/plant		(t/ha)	
	8 WAP	12 WAP	8 WAP	12 WAP	8-13WAP	P
Sole GE @ 1m x 0 .5m	53.3	143	24.4	209	8.0	1.0
Sole GE @ 1m x 1m	50.3	129	25	272	5.29	1.0
Sole GE @ 1m X 1.5m	49.1	115.3	32	248	6.81	1.0
NRSP05/022 + GE @ 1m X 0	41.3	173.3	17.7	119	4.45	1.2
.5m						
NRSP05/022 + GE @ 1m X 1m	44	116	20.3	204	6.11	1.58
NRSP05/022 + GE @ 1m X	55.8	133	31.3	269	5.29	1.34
1.5m						
TIS87/0087 + GE @ 1m X 0	39.9	127.7	24.3	125	5.45	0.89
.5m						
TIS87/0087 + GE @ 1m X 1m	50.6	121.3	20.3	16.5	5.94	1.36
TIS87/0087 + GE @ 1m X	39.2	114	22.7	267	5.29	c.1.07
1.5m					/	
Ga rsen (0095\$ P = Sweetpotato	2.92	8.75	NS	59.5	NS	

Table 2: Effect of intercropping on the growth, yield and LER of garden in \sweetpotato/garden egg intercrop

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CONCLUSION

 Intercropping sweetpotato variety NRSP 05/ 022 with garden egg planted at a spacing of 1m x 1m gave optimum productivity of the system. LER great than 1 was also obtained at various spacings studied.



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