



Agronomic and Economic Performance of Hot Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) in Response to Blended Fertilizer Supply at Asossa, Western Ethiopia

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Authors' contributions

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

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ABSTRACT

Hot pepper production is constrained by declining soil fertility and poor management practices in Assosa area, western Ethiopia. An experiment was conducted at Assosa Agricultural Research Center, during 2017/18 cropping season to evaluate different rates of blended fertilizers on agronomic performance and pod yield, and economic profitability of hot pepper production. The treatments included were: control, recommended NP, three rates for each NPSB and NPSBZn (100, 150, 200 kg ha⁻¹) arranged in a randomized complete block design, with three replications. In the blends since N proportion was low, supplementary N was applied from Urea to optimize N needs of the crop. The result of the study revealed that the growth parameters (plant height and number of branches), yield components (number of pod per plant, pod length and width) and marketable pod yield were significantly ($p < 0.05$) affected by fertilizer rates and types. The marketable dry pod yield was improved by 134.7% with the application of 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg ha⁻¹ N as compared to the control. Moreover, this treatment generated the highest net benefit of

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168,070 ETB ha⁻¹ with 5365% marginal rate of return (MRR). Nevertheless, application of 100 kg NPSBZn + 29 kg N ha⁻¹ had also resulted in 57% pod yield improvement, 8444% MRR, and net benefit of 138,316 ETB ha⁻¹. In general, all blended fertilizer rates applied were superior over the recommended NP and the control implying that S, B and Zn added with blends might be deficient in Assosa area for crop production. Therefore, these two rates (150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹ and 100 kg NPSBZn + 29 kg N ha⁻¹) can be recommended for profitable hot pepper production in Assosa area as an alternative for the poor and wealthy groups of farmers.

Keywords: Blended fertilizer; Mareko Fana; net benefit; pod yield.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hot pepper (*Capsicum annum* L.) is an important spice and vegetable crop in tropical areas of the world and it belongs to the *Solanaceae* family, and the genus *Capsicum*. The genus *Capsicum* is the second most important vegetable crop of the family after tomato in the world [1]. In Ethiopia the total production share of pepper is high as compared with other vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes, head cabbage, onion and others [2]. However, in Ethiopia as general and in Assosa in particular, the productivity of pepper is still low attributed to lack of proper agronomic management practices, specially unbalanced nutrient supply, weed infestation, disease and other factors.

Soil fertility decline and a resultant nutrient deficiency is the most yield limiting factor for vegetable production in different agro-ecologies of Ethiopia, of them the major limiting ones are N, P and other macro and micronutrients such as K S, B and Zn deficiencies [3]. Previous fertilizer research work in Ethiopia as well as in Assosa area focused with N and P fertilizer management under different soil types and various climatic conditions. The blanket recommendation rate for these fertilizers is 100 kg DAP ha⁻¹ and 100 kg Urea ha⁻¹, respectively are widely used for pepper production in Assosa. In addition to these, different fertilizer rates were recommended for different parts of hot pepper production areas of Ethiopia. For instance application of 200 kg ha⁻¹ of DAP and 100 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea was found optimum for better yield at Abobo area [4]. Whereas, application of 207 kg of DAP and 137 kg of Urea ha⁻¹ gave optimum pods yield of hot pepper variety *Oda Haro* at Bako [5]. These rates vary as per the agro-ecological domains of the country; however, it is essential to determine the optimum fertilizers rates and types specifically for Assosa area for profitable hot pepper production.

Thus, unbalanced application of plant nutrients may aggravate the depletion of other important

nutrient elements in soils such as K, Mg, Ca, S and micronutrients [6,7]. Recent soil inventory by EthioSIS (Ethiopian Soil Information System) also revealed that in addition to N and P, nutrients such as S, B, Zn are deficient in different areas of the country including Asoosa area [8]. On the other hand, hot pepper is a heavy feeder crop that extracts a lot of nutrients from the soil during their growing period and produces large amounts of pods in short seasons [9]. Application of balanced fertilizers is the basis to produce more crop output from existing land under cultivation and nutrient supply of crops should be according to their physiological requirements and expected yields [10]. Crop producers used to supply different nutrients for the crop as blend to the plants, this can save resources and economy of the farmers.

Agronomic and partial budget analysis provides useful information for making decisions to recommend the result of the field experiment to the farmers. Partial budget analysis can be used for comparing the impact of a technological change on farm costs and returns [11]. New technology can be evaluated in terms of its impact on the productivity, profitability, acceptability and sustainability of farming systems [12]. The profitability of hot pepper production is partly related with the right type of input (fertilizer and improved variety) usage and the cost incurred for these inputs [13]. Partial budget analysis is a simple but effective technique for assessing the profitability of new technology for an existing enterprise. It also provides the foundation for comparing the relative profitability of alternative treatments, evaluating their riskiness, and testing how robust profits are in the event of changing product or input prices [14]. The increased production of the crop due to the application of inputs might or might not be beneficiary to farmers. Therefore, the experiment was conducted to assess the agronomic performance and economic feasibility of blended fertilizers (NPSB and NPSBZn) rates on growth and dry pod yield of *Marako*

Fana pepper variety at Assosa, western Ethiopia.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted at Assosa Agricultural Research Center (ASARC) farm during 2017/18 cropping season, which is located in Assosa District of Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, western Ethiopia. The ASARC is located at 10°

01' 25" to 10° 02' 50" north latitude and 34° 33' 50" to 34° 34' 35" east longitude in western part of Ethiopia. It is situated at an altitude of 1553 m a.s.l. The study area is characterized by hot to warm moist lowland plain with uni-modal rainfall pattern. The rainy season starts in middle March and lasts to the end of October with maximum rainfall received in the months of June to September. The total annual average rainfall is 1316 mm. The soil type of the study area was characterized as Nitisol [15].

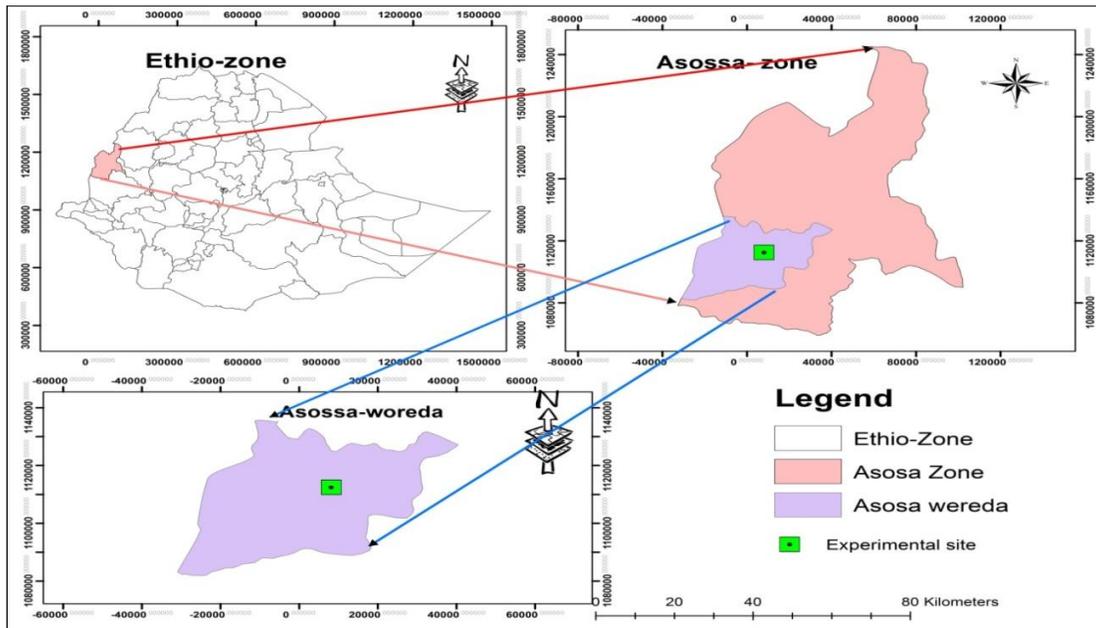


Fig. 1. Location map of the study area

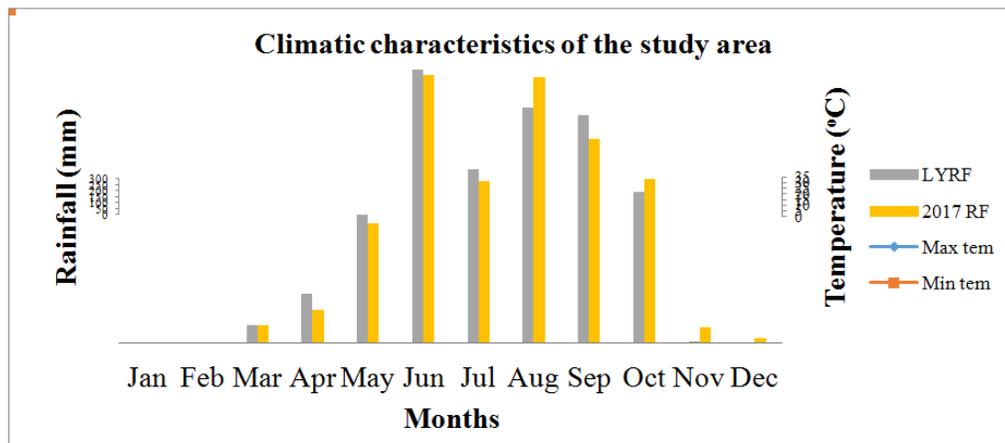


Fig. 2. Long term (2011-2017) average rainfall and temperature and one year (2017) rainfall of Assosa, Western Ethiopia

LYRF= Long year rainfall, Max tem= maximum temperature, Min tem= minimum temperature, RF = rain fall

2.2 Experimental Design and Treatments

The fertilizer treatments considered for the study consists of control, three levels of NPSB (100, 150 and 200 kg ha⁻¹), three levels of NPSBZn (100, 150 and 200 kg ha⁻¹) and recommended NP (100 kg Urea and 100 kg TSP ha⁻¹). In both blended fertilizers nitrogen proportion was low, hence adjustment were made to compensate for the shortfall of N in blended fertilizers. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. *Marako Fana* variety of hot pepper which is a high yielding and adapted to the agro-ecology of the area was used for the study. The experimental plot size was 12.6 m² (3 m wide and 4.2 m long), with 0.75 m space between plots and 1m between blocks. There were six rows per plot and ten plants per row with a total of 60 plants per plot.

2.3 Soil Sampling and Analysis Prior to the Experiment

The composite soil samples were collected to identify the initial characteristics of the experimental soil, selected soil physico-chemical properties were analyzed at Soil and Plant Analysis Laboratory of Holleta Agricultural Research Center, Ethiopia. The soil at experimental site was clay loam in textural class which was supposed to be suitable for hot pepper production and other major crop production. The soil of the study site was moderately acidic in reaction (pH = 5.5), moderate in bulk density (1.36 gm cm⁻³) low in total N (0.12%) content [16], and also low in available P (5.0 mg kg⁻¹ soil), low in organic carbon (1.47%) and low to moderate in organic matter (2.53%) [17].

2.4 Agronomic Data Collection and Measurements

The field agronomic data were collected at different stages of hot pepper growing period and

after harvesting from the representative samples. These parameters include: growth parameters (plant height, number of primary and secondary branches), yield and yield components (number of pods per plant, marketable pod yield (t ha⁻¹), unmarketable pod yield (t ha⁻¹), average number of seeds per pods, seed dry weight (g), pod length and width (cm).

2.5 Partial Budget Analysis

To consolidate the analysis of variance of the agronomic data, economic analysis was performed for each treatment. For economic evaluation, cost and return, and benefit to cost ratio was calculated according to the procedure given by CIMMYT [14]. Actual marketable pod yield was adjusted downward by 10% to reflect the difference between the experimental pod yield and the pod yield that farmers would expect to get from the same treatment [14].

Variable costs incurred for the production and the local market price of the dry marketable pod yield of hot pepper after harvest were recorded for the economic analysis of blended fertilizer application. The marketable pod yield from the control plot was taken as a reference and the pod yield increment at different treatments that received different rates of fertilizer (increase over the control) was considered for evaluation. The field price of dry pod pepper in the local market of the area was 85.00 birr kg⁻¹ of dry pod. The minimum acceptable marginal rate of return used in this study was assumed to be 100% for farmers' recommendation domain. Finally, the fertilizer levels that gave the maximum net benefit with acceptable marginal rate of return were selected. The economic analysis was based on the formula developed by CIMMYT [14] and given as:

Gross average yield (GAY) (kg ha⁻¹ or t ha⁻¹): is an average yield of each treatment.

Table 1. Fertilizer rates involved in treatments for the study includes

No.	Treatments (kg ha ⁻¹)	N : P ₂ O ₅ : S : B : Zn (kg ha ⁻¹)
1	Control (no fertilizer)	0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0
2	100 Urea & 100 TSP	46 : 46 : 0 : 0 : 0
3	100 NPSB + 28N	46.1 : 36.1 : 6.7 : 0.71 : 0
4	150 NPSB + 42N	69.1 : 54.15 : 10.1 : 1.1 : 0
5	200 NPSB + 56N	92.2 : 72.2 : 13.4 : 1.42 : 0
6	100 NPSBZn + 29N	45.9 : 33.8 : 7.3 : 0.7 : 2.2
7	150 NPSBZn + 44N	69.4 : 50.7 : 10.9 : 3.4 : 1.0
8	200 NPSBZn + 58N	91.8 : 67.6 : 1.6 : 4.5 : 1.3

Adjusted yield (AJY): is the average yield adjusted downward by a 10% to reflect the difference between the experimental yield and yield of farmer's field.

$$AJY = GAY - (GAY * 0.1)$$

Gross field benefit (GFB): was computed by multiplying field/farm gate price that farmers receive for the crop when they sale it as adjusted yield.

$$GFB = AJY * \text{field/farm gate price of a crop}$$

Total variable cost (TVC): is the cost of inputs that were used for the treatments as mean current prices of UREA, TSP, blended fertilizer, wage for fertilizers application and transport of fertilizers, were considered per hectare.

Net benefit (NB): was calculated by subtracting the total costs from the gross field benefit for each treatment.

$$NB = GFB - TVC$$

Marginal cost (MC) = change in costs between treatments.

Marginal benefit (MB) = change in net benefits between treatments.

Marginal rate of return: is Percent marginal rate of return was calculated as changes in net benefit (raised benefit) divided by changes in cost (raised cost).

$$MRR (\%) = (MB / MC) * 100$$

2.6 Statistical Analysis

Analysis of variance was carried out for the growth, yield and yield components following the standard statistical procedures using SAS computer software version 9.2 [18]. Whenever treatment effects were significant, the mean differences were separated using the least significant difference (LSD) at 5% level of significance.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Effect of Blended Fertilizers on Growth Parameters

Application of blended fertilizer significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) increased plant height as compared to the recommended NP fertilizers and the control (Table 2). The least plant height was recorded in unfertilized plots (49.8 cm) and might be due to

low soil fertility level in the study area. In conformity with the results obtained from this study, plant growth and development may be retarded significantly if any of nutrient elements is less than its threshold level in the soil [16]. The increase in plant height could mainly be due to better availability of nutrients from blended fertilizers and supplemental N, since N and P have enhancing effect on the vegetative growth of plants by increasing cell division and elongation [19,20]. Application of sulfur might participate on/influence the availability of other nutrients supplied to the crop in addition to its role. It is in concurrent with that of sulfur application plays important roles as a soil amendment to improve the availability of nutrients such as P, K, Zn, Mn and Cu [21]. In addition, the presence of B and Zn in blended fertilizers might stimulate the growth hormones such as IAA which is mostly responsible for plant growth [22].

3.1.1 Number of primary and secondary branches

The application of blended fertilizer treatments exhibited significant ($p < 0.05$) differences with regard to the number of primary and secondary branches. Numerically the maximum number of primary (3.33) and secondary (6.93) branches was observed from application of blended fertilizers rate at 150 kg NPSB + 42 kg N ha⁻¹ and 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹ respectively. Both blended fertilizer types (NPSB and NPSBZn) improved number of primary and secondary branches up to 150 kg ha⁻¹, and afterwards declined (Table 2). The increase in the number of branches in response to the increases in the rates of fertilizer up to optimum could be attributed to the positive effect of nitrogen and other nutrients on promotion of vegetative growth due to its stimulative effect on protein synthesis and meristematic tissues through hormonal synthesis leading to more number of buds which may have resulted in the production of more number of branches per plant [23].

In addition, the presences of S, B and Zn in blended fertilizer improves various plant metabolic processes such as nitrogen uptake, photosynthetic activity, nitrogen metabolism, chlorophyll synthesis and protein quality [24]. The present results agreed with many research findings with hot pepper who indicated that increased nitrogen and other nutrient supply resulted in increased branches and biomass production [19,25].

Table 2. Effect of blended fertilizers type and rates on plant height, number of primary and secondary branches of hot pepper at Assosa, western Ethiopia

Treatment (kg ha ⁻¹)	PH	NPB	NSB
Control	49.47 ^d	2.47 ^d	4.27 ^d
Recommended NP	57.33 ^c	2.8 ^c	5.73 ^c
100 NPSB + 28 N	63.07 ^{ab}	3.07 ^b	5.87 ^c
150 NPSB + 42 N	66.4 ^{ab}	3.33 ^a	6.47 ^{ab}
200 NPSB + 56 N	62.13 ^{abc}	3.0 ^{bc}	5.93 ^{bc}
100 NPSBZn + 29N	61.07 ^{bc}	3.00 ^{bc}	5.87 ^c
150 NPSBZn + 44N	67.33 ^a	3.13 ^{ab}	6.93 ^a
200 NPSBZn + 58N	62.53 ^{abc}	3.07 ^b	6.07 ^{bc}
LSD (0.05)	5.591	0.204	0.5694
CV (%)	5.22	3.91	5.52

PH=Plant height; NPB=Number of primary branches; NSB=Number of secondary branches; NPSBZn are fertilizer that contains nitrogen, phosphorous, sulfur, boron and zinc; CV=Coefficient variance; LSD= List significance difference

3.2 Effect of Blended Fertilizers on Yield Attributes

3.2.1 Number of pods per plant and seed number per pod

The hot pepper response to blended fertilizers was significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) different in terms of number of pods per plant, but non-significant in seed number per pod. Blended fertilizers increased the number of pods per plant as compared with recommended NP and unfertilized plot (Table 3). Sufficient availability of these nutrients enables the plant to acquire higher number of pods per plant and seeds per pod, through influencing photosynthetic activity and its proper partitioning. On other hand, the availability of B in the fertilizers might have improved the formation of pollen tube and seed formation. Similar, report indicated that the application of boron in tomato increased the number of flower buds per plant and total number of fruits per plant than that of control [26]. In contrast to the present findings, increase in the number of seeds per pod in response to fertilizer supply was reported [27,28]. The results from this investigation was in agreement with the other research findings as reported that pod size is one factor that determines number of seeds per pod in capsicum annum [29]. They observed a linear increase in individual fruit size with seed number.

3.2.2 Dry seed weight per pod (g)

Seed dry weight of pod was non-significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) affected by application of blended fertilizer. Numerically the maximum weight was attained from blended fertilizer treatment of 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹ and the least seed

weight were registered from unfertilized plot (Table 3). Most of the time number and weight of seeds per fruit are directly related. A positive relationship between the number of seeds per pod and pod size were noted, where pod weight increased linearly with the number of seeds per pod in sweet pepper [30]. The seed of some pepper cultivars can contain up to 60% of the dry weight of the fruit that makes it an important economic part of the crop [31].

3.2.3 Pod length and width

The application of blended fertilizer was significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) affected the average length and width of pods. Plants in unfertilized plots produced fruits significantly short in length and narrow in width than others. As general trend, long and wide fruits were produced in plots that received optimum amount of fertilizers. The reason that supply of blended fertilizer had higher response in terms of pod width than recommended NP fertilizers applications might be attributed due to the presence of sulfur and other micronutrients. In conformity sulfur often ranked immediately behind nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in terms of importance to crop productivity [32].

The better fruit setting characteristics of the plant with larger sized fruits is directly related with the amount of nutrients taken from the soil [33]. The result indicated that plots treated with relatively higher rates of nitrogen and phosphorus gave fruits with larger cross-sections. Larger and wider hot pepper pods are considered to be the best in quality and have better demand for fresh as well as dry pod in markets [25]. When sufficient nutrient supply is available in the soil, fruits as

other vegetative parts of the plant take part in assimilating portion of the nutrient and would acquire larger and thicker sizes [34]. Therefore, subjectively this quality attribute, along with pod length and thickness could be of better preference to consumers.

3.3 Effect of Blended Fertilizers on Yield of Hot Pepper

3.3.1 Marketable pod yield ($t\ ha^{-1}$)

Marketable pod yield were significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) affected by blended fertilizer rates. The results showed that the highest marketable pod yield ($2.22\ t\ ha^{-1}$) was obtained from plots treated with blended fertilizer rate of $150\ kg\ NPSBZn + 44\ kg\ N\ ha^{-1}$ (Table 3). The variation in marketable pod yield might be due to varying levels of fertilizers treatment and the nutrient status of the growing area. But, further increases in applied fertilizers from 150 to $200\ kg\ ha^{-1}$ reduced marketable pod yield, implying that $150\ kg\ N\ ha^{-1}$ could be optimum for hot pepper production in this area.

The increase in marketable pod yield from $0\ kg\ ha^{-1}$ to $150\ kg\ ha^{-1}$, followed by a decrease at $200\ kg\ ha^{-1}$ were in agreement with the findings the total marketable fruit weight per plant decreased by $0.5\ kg$ per plant as N level were increased from 112 to $448\ kg\ ha^{-1}$ in pepper [35]. Also, the higher seed weight, seed number per pod and total dry pod weight per plant were positively correlated with marketable pod yield in pepper [36]. Marketable pod yield increased in response to addition of nutrients in nutrient

deficient soils, and also significantly lower total and marketable yields from pepper plants grown in plots not fertilized with pepper [37].

3.3.2 Unmarketable dry pod yield ($t\ ha^{-1}$)

The application of blended fertilizers was non-significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) influenced unmarketable pod yield. The highest unmarketable pod yield was obtained from control plot while the least unmarketable pod yield recorded from blended fertilizers treatment at $150\ kg\ NPSBZn + 44\ kg\ N\ ha^{-1}$ (Table 3). This unmarketable yield was recorded through subjective judgment based on shrunken shaped fruits, small sized and discolored fruits that were estimated to be due to the differences in nutrients uses. In addition, those lacked uniformity when drying, and or due to physiological disorders (bleaching) during the fruit set or due to the climatic conditions of the growing environment during harvesting were considered as unmarketable pod yield. Concurrently the colour spot incidence increased with nitrogen application and was more pronounced in densely planted peppers due to shading effect [38].

3.4 Partial Budget Analysis

Cost benefit analysis was undertaken with different blended fertilizer types and rates to determine the highest net benefit with acceptable marginal rate of return. The results revealed that the maximum net benefit was obtained from $150\ kg\ NPSBZn + 44\ kg\ N\ ha^{-1}$ (Table 4). The results show that a general decrease in benefit cost ratio with increase in level of fertilizers.

Table 3. Effects of blended fertilizers types and rates on number of pods per plant, number of seed per pod, dry seed weight per pod, pod length and width, marketable and unmarketable pod yield of hot pepper at Assosa, western Ethiopia

Treatment ($kg\ ha^{-1}$)	NPP	NSP	DSW	PL	PW	MY	UMY
Control	17.27 ^d	119.8	1.08	8.01 ^c	1.59 ^b	0.95 ^c	0.24
Recommended NP	22.67 ^c	148.4	1.15	8.93 ^b	1.94 ^a	1.44 ^{bc}	0.23
100 NPSB + 28 N	25.13 ^{bc}	163.13	1.26	9.71 ^{ab}	2.0 ^a	1.72 ^{ab}	0.23
150 NPSB + 42 N	25.13 ^{bc}	165.73	1.28	9.87 ^a	2.01 ^a	2.12 ^a	0.23
200 NPSB + 56 N	26.73 ^b	165.47	1.27	9.38 ^{ab}	1.90 ^a	1.82 ^{ab}	0.22
100 NPSBZn + 29N	25.13 ^{bc}	151.4	1.24	9.96 ^a	2.0 ^a	1.83 ^{ab}	0.23
150 NPSBZn + 44N	30.47 ^a	168.93	1.37	10.16 ^a	2.14 ^a	2.23 ^a	0.22
200 NPSBZn + 58N	24.87 ^{bc}	152.4	1.23	9.58 ^{ab}	2.06 ^a	1.68 ^{ab}	0.23
LSD (0.05)	3.5746	NS	NS	0.8895	0.2403	0.621	NS
CV (%)	8.27	13.46	6.82	5.36	7.01	20.58	5.09

NPP= number of pods plant⁻¹, NSP=number of Seed pod⁻¹, DSWP= dry Seed weight pod⁻¹ (g), PL= pod length, PW= pod width, MY= marketable pod yield, UMY= unmarketable pod yield, NS=not significantly different, CV=coefficient variance; LSD= list significance difference; NS= non-significance

This showed that excess usage of fertilizers was increased cost and decreased marketable yield. This implies that profitability of hot pepper production is partly related with the right type and rate of input (fertilizer) usage and the cost incurred for these inputs [13]. Thus, on the basis of marketable yield, net income and cost benefit ratio, it can be concluded that among the fertilizer rates tested 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹ and 100 kg NPSBZn + 29 kg N ha⁻¹ were the most economically feasible for hot pepper production which provided the net benefit of (168, 070.2 ETB) and (138, 315.7 ETB) respectively. This indicated that as the total costs that vary increased until certain level, the net benefit obtained also increased. However, as the total costs that vary increased over the optimum level, the net benefit obtained reduced as the result of higher variable costs associated with lower earnings.

3.5 Dominance Analysis and Net Benefit Curve

The highest net benefits from the application of inputs for the production of the crop might not be sufficient for the farmers to accept as good practices. In most cases, farmers prefer the highest profit with low cost (high income). For this purpose it is necessary to conduct dominated treatment analysis. The dominant (undominated) treatments were ranked from the lowest to the highest costs that vary. The dominant analysis showed that the net benefit of recommended NP, 200 kg NPSB + 52 kg N ha⁻¹ and 200 kg NPSBZn + 58 kg N ha⁻¹ treatments was dominated. This indicates that the net benefit was decreased as the total cost that varies increased beyond undominated fertilizer treatments application.

To compare treatments with net benefit curve only undominated treatments were listed in order of increasing costs that vary for the net benefit curve, which compare the increments in costs and benefits between such pairs of treatments. The net benefit curve indicated that as the cost increases from lowest to small increase, the net benefit also increase linearly and attained peak then after, the net benefit was reduced as the cost was increasing. The net benefit curve shown in (Fig. 3) was the relation between the costs that vary and net benefits for the non-dominated treatments and allows to mark out an efficient set of technologies for recommendation.

3.6 Marginal Rate of Return

The percentage marginal rate of return (%MRR) between any pair of dominant treatments denotes the return per unit of investment in fertilizer expressed as a percentage. Passing from the first treatment that had the lowest costs that vary to the end treatment which had the highest cost that vary, the marginal rate of return obtained was above the minimum acceptable marginal rate of return. The best recommendation for treatments not subjected to the highest marginal rate of return, rather based on the minimum acceptable marginal rate of return and the treatment with the highest net benefit together with an acceptable MRR becomes the tentative recommendation [14]. In this study, 100% was considered as minimum acceptable rate of return for farmer's recommendation. For instance for every 1.00 Birr invested in application of blended fertilizer, farmers can expect to recover the 1.00 Birr, and obtain an additional 52.08 Birr ha⁻¹ and also the second alternative recommendation with values to cost ratio of ETB 82.37 profit per unit

Table 4. Net benefit analysis for the application of blended fertilizers type and rates on hot pepper production at Assosa, western Ethiopia

Treatment (kg ha ⁻¹)	AMPY (t ha ⁻¹)	AY (t ha ⁻¹)	TVC (ETB ha ⁻¹)	GFB (ETB ha ⁻¹)	NB (ETB ha ⁻¹)
Control	0.95	0.855	0	72675	72675
Recommended NP	1.44	1.296	2409	110160	107751
100 NPSB + 28 N	1.72	1.548	1580.56	131580	129999.44
150 NPSB + 42 N	2.12	1.908	2370.84	162180	159809.16
200 NPSB + 56 N	1.82	1.638	3161.12	139230	136068.88
100 NPSBZn + 29 N	1.83	1.647	1679.3	139995	138315.7
150 NPSBZn + 44 N	2.23	2.007	2524.8	170595	168070.2
200 NPSBZn + 58 N	1.68	1.512	3358.6	128520	125161.4

AMY= Average marketable pod yield, AY= Adjusted yield, TVC= Total variable cost, GFB =

+Gross field benefit, NB = Net benefit, ETB ha⁻¹= Ethiopian birr per hectare. The price of inputs: Urea = 8.24 birr kg⁻¹, TSP = 12.75 birr kg⁻¹, NPSB = 11.02 birr kg⁻¹, NPSBZn = 11.70 birr kg⁻¹, Price of dry pod = 85 birr kg⁻¹

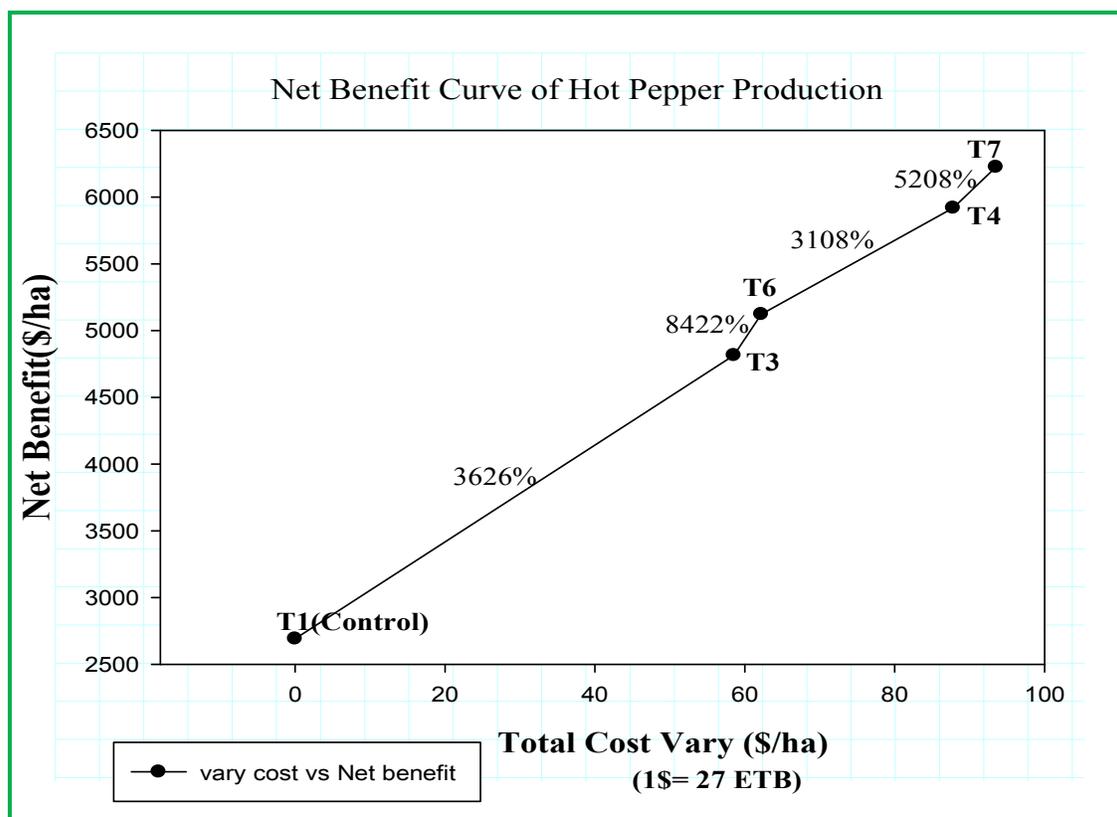


Fig. 3. Net benefit curve of hot pepper as influenced by blended fertilizers application at Assosa, western Ethiopia

T3- 100 NPSB +28N; T4- 150 NPSB + 42 N; T6- 100 NPSBZn + 29N; T7- 150 NPSBZn +44N

Table 5. Dominance analysis and marginal rate of return of the application of recommended blended fertilizers rates on hot pepper production at Assosa, western Ethiopia

Treatment (kg ha ⁻¹)	TVC (ETB ha ⁻¹)	NB (ETB ha ⁻¹)	Dominance	B:C ratio	MRR%
Control	0	72675			
100 NPSB + 28 N	1580.56	129,999.44		82.25	3626
100 NPSBZn + 29N	1679.30	138,315.70		82.37	8422
150 NPSB + 42 N	2370.84	159,809.16		67.41	3108
Recommended NP	2409.00	107,751	Dominated		
150 NPSBZn + 44N	2524.80	168,070.20		66.57	5208
200 NPSB + 56 N	3161.12	136,068.88	Dominated		
200 NPSBZn + 58N	3358.60	125,161.4	Dominated		

TVC=Total variable cost; NB=Net benefit; B:C ratio=Benefit cost ratio; MRR% = marginal rate of return, MRR = change in net income / change in cost x 100 Costs and returns (income) are described in Birr ha⁻¹

investment for hot pepper production was obtained from application of 100 kg NPSBZn + 29 kg N (Table 5).

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the study revealed that most of the agronomic parameters considered were significantly affected by the blended fertilizer

treatments. Most of the yield and yield components were significantly improved when NPSB blended fertilizers applied at rate of 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹. The marketable pod yield was improve by 134.7% as compared to control were obtained from plots that received blended fertilizers rate of 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹. The economic analysis indicated that the application of 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹

blended fertilizer produce net benefit of 168,070.2 ETB ha⁻¹ with a MRR of 5208%, which was superior in most of growth and yield parameters. Furthermore, application of 100 kg NPSBZn + 29 kg N ha⁻¹ also produced the net benefit of 138,315.7 ETB ha⁻¹ with the highest marginal rate of return 8422%. In nutshell, to obtain optimum economic return from the production of hot pepper at the study area, blended fertilizer rates of 100 kg NPSBZn + 29 kg N ha⁻¹ and 150 kg NPSBZn + 44 kg N ha⁻¹ could be recommended for different wealthy groups of farmers.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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