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Intercropping System, Rhizobia Inoculation, Phosphorus and Potassium Fertilization: A Strategy of Soil Replenishment for Improved Crop Yield

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ABSTRACT

The significant constraint to legumes and cereal crop production in most sub-Saharan Africa countries is the loss of soil fertility. The most limiting soil nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) which to the great extent cause low grain yields. The main reason for declining of these nutrients in the soil is the mining through continued cultivation without external input application. These nutrients are not usually applied by farmers because of their high prices leading to poor crop growth, development and finally poor yield. Leguminous crops have ability to form symbiotic relationship with rhizobia and fix atmospheric nitrogen. The fixed nitrogen can be used by legume plant themselves or might be transferred and be utilized by other plants growing nearby in intercropping systems or can be used by plants grown in the subsequent season. This review focus on understanding how rhizobia inoculation, intercropping system, and fertilization with P and K influences nitrogen fixation; mineral composition in the crop rhizosphere; nutrient uptake in plants; plant growth; photosynthesis and leaf chlorophyll formation; land equivalent ratio and ultimately yield performance of legumes and cereals. The results from different literatures cited showed that rhizobia inoculation and supplementation with phosphorus and potassium had positive significant effects on all parameters measured. Therefore, based on the findings reported, it can be recommended, to use rhizobia inoculants supplemented with optimum levels of phosphorus and potassium in intercropping systems as a strategy for improving crop production.

Keywords

Biological nitrogen fixation, soil fertility, nutrient uptake, Land equivalent ratio, food security.

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Introduction

Loss of soil fertility is one of the important constraints to legumes and cereal crop production in sub-Saharan Africa countries (Buerkert *et al.*, 2001). The most limiting nutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) (Bekunda, *et al.*, 2004), which to the great extent cause low grain

yields. However, N is abundantly (80%) available in the air, existing in a form that cannot be used by plants (Santi *et al.*, 2013) until it is fixed in either natural ways or through biological agents of nitrogen fixation. This nitrogen is very important for plant/crop growth and development, short of

its supply to plants results in stunted growth. The deposits of K are relatively plenty, but the phosphate reserves are increasingly becoming scarce (Roy, 2006). The dependence of crop growth on nitrogen and the limited bioavailability of this element have resulted in a massive N-based fertilizer industry worldwide which led to increased use nitrogenous fertilizers to meet the global food demand (Westhoff, 2009; Santi *et al.*, 2013). However, these nitrogenous fertilizers go in opposite direction with the current global theme of climate smart agriculture as they cause greenhouse gas emission (N₂O).

Leguminous crops are well known for their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen (Ledgard and Steele, 1992; Peoples *et al.*, 1995). This nitrogen is used by the legume crops themselves or might be excreted out of legume's root structures called nodules into the rhizosphere soil and be utilized by other plants growing nearby in intercropping systems (Andrew, 1979; Shen and Chu, 2004). Furthermore, the fixed nitrogen can be used by plants grown in the succeeding season following the death and subsequent mineralization of diazotrophs (James, 2000). For example, Shen and Chu, (2004) reported that at the low rate of applied N; rice could utilize some N from peanut during the period of their co-growth. Furthermore, it was reported that inter specific root interactions between faba beans intercropped with maize played a significant role in the yield benefit of maize in an intercropping system (Li *et al.*, 1999; Zhang and Li, 2003). Following the yield advantage in an intercropping system, it was thought that the nitrogen that was fixed by faba beans may have been transferred to maize and increase the maize yield (Zhang and Li, 2003) suggesting the importance of intercropping legumes with cereals.

Intercropping is an old and common agricultural practice of growing more than one crop in the same field at the same time (Sanchez, 1976). It is mainly practiced in sub Saharan Africa (SSA), by smallholder farmers (Matusso *et al.*, 2014). Most common crop combinations in intercropping systems include: maize-cowpea, maize-pigeon pea, maize-soybean, maize-groundnuts, maize-beans, maize-lablab, sorghum-cowpea, millet-groundnuts, and rice-pulses (Matusso *et al.*, 2012). This cropping practice aims to match efficiently crop demands to the available growth resources and labor (Dahmardeh *et al.*, 2010; Lemlem, 2013). The efficient use of available growth resources in a given piece of land and eventually maximizing productivity is the primary advantage of intercropping crops of different height, canopy structure, rooting ability, and nutrient requirements (Lemlem, 2013; Ghanbari *et al.*, 2010). Many studies on intercropping have shown that legumes-cereal intercropping is an important productive and sustainable system due to its resource facilitation and significantly enhancing crop productivity as compared with that of monoculture crops (Jensen, 1996; Ghanbari *et al.*, 2010; Dahmardeh *et al.*, 2010). In an effort to improve food security, intercropping cereals with legumes plays an important role by providing a farmer with both carbohydrates and proteins for their dietary needs. Apart from nutritional composition of component crops in an intercropping, it has been also reported that intercropping improves soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation, increases soil conservation through greater ground cover than sole cropping (Lemlem, 2013), and provides better protection against crop pests and diseases than when grown in monoculture (Matusso *et al.*, 2012).

Despite of increased global mineral fertilizer use accelerated by global food demand, smallholder farmers in SSA usually experience low crop productivity (Mwangi, 1996). This might be due to continued cropping without addition of external inputs leading to low levels of soil nutrients.

On the other hand, unavailability of specific rhizobia strain would reduce the biological nitrogen fixation, and consequently result in low grain yields in intercropping systems. Grain yields of both legumes and cereals can potentially improve from the application of moderate levels of chemical fertilizers (Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2006). However, these inputs are rarely used by farmers either because of their skyrocketing prices (Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2006; Chianu *et al.*, 2011), lack of farmer's awareness on their economic returns, or both (Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2006).

The use of these inorganic fertilizers has also made prices of many agricultural commodities to skyrocket (Masarirambi, 2010). Therefore, there is a need to find out simple, cheap and environmentally friendly methods of improving agricultural productivity through Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM). Rhizobia inoculation, intercropping systems, and fertilization with moderate levels of phosphorus and potassium may have great potentials as an ISFM strategy for changing the response of crops in different parameters.

The aim of this article is to critically review and explore how rhizobia inoculation, intercropping system, and fertilization with P and K influences nitrogen fixation; mineral composition in the crop rhizosphere; nutrient uptake in plants; plant growth; photosynthesis and leaf chlorophyll content; land equivalent ratio and finally yield performance of legumes and cereals.

Biological nitrogen fixation in legumes under rhizobia inoculation, phosphorus and potassium fertilization, and its associated benefits to the cereal component

Biological nitrogen fixation and their associated benefits to the cereal crop

Rhizobia are microorganisms that are employed to improve the availability of nutrients such as nitrogen through atmospheric N₂ fixation. These microorganisms are also called biofertilizers. In recent years, biofertilizers have emerged as a vital component for biological nitrogen fixation providing an economically attractive and ecologically sound way for increasing nutrient supply (Shridhar, 2012). Legumes such as soybean, lablab, common bean, cowpea and ground nuts are important hosts for these microorganisms to perform biological nitrogen fixation. Biological N₂-fixation and mineral soil or nitrogenous fertilizers are the major sources of meeting the N requirement of high yielding legumes. Recently, it was reported that about 50–60% of soybean N demand was met by biological N₂ fixation (Salvagiotti *et al.*, 2008). Soybean (*Glycine max*) is a crop grown in different parts of the world.

It is a popular nutritious crop providing human with a very high proteins and it is of high economic importance (Raji, 2007). The popularity of this crop is not based only on its high protein content but also its ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen thereby contributing to soil N and improve soil quality. When legume crops are inoculated with the right strain of rhizobia, they are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen and contribute to the soil nitrogen to meet plant N requirements (Salvagiotti *et al.*, 2008). In a natural ecosystem, legumes can fix

nitrogen in the range of 25 – 75 lb which is equivalent to 11.34 – 34.02 kg of nitrogen per acre per year (Flynn and Idowu, undated). In cropping systems for example perennial legumes such as Alfalfa, sweet clovers, true clovers, and vetch may fix up to 250 – 500 lb of nitrogen per acre per year (Walley *et al.*, 1996). Likewise, grain legumes such as peanuts, cowpeas, soybeans, and fava beans, can fix up to 250 lb which is equivalent to 113.4 Kg N ha⁻¹ (Flynn and Idowu, undated). The fixed nitrogen is of beneficial to the cropping systems as it is not only used by the fixing crop but also non fixing crops growing nearby may consume this nitrogen when are released out of the fixing plants (Shen and Chu, 2004).

For example, a total of 17.08 kg N ha⁻¹ was transferred from legumes to the non-legumes in the mixture (Frankow-Lindberg and Dahlin, 2013). However, studies on dinitrogen fixation in complex cereal/legume mixtures are few (Stern, 1993; Peoples *et al.*, 2002) as reviewed by Ndakidemi (2006). Therefore, there is a need to conduct study that will explore the response of legumes inoculated with rhizobia on nitrogen fixation so as to add knowledge on existing information. Furthermore, studies are also required to quantify the amount of nitrogen that can be fixed by specific legumes in different environments and cropping systems and how much of these nitrogen can be used by cereal crops in an intercropping systems.

Phosphorus and potassium fertilization on nitrogen fixation in legumes

N₂-fixation by *Rhizobium* bacteria in leguminous plants is favoured by similar conditions necessary for good growth, vigour and dry matter production of the host plant. These conditions include availability

of mineral elements such as starter N, phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). The primary source of nutrients (P and K) is weathering of bedrock, and the availability trend of these nutrients tends to decline with time as soils age (Hedin *et al.*, 2003). Apart from their biochemical and physiological functions in the plants, these elements have other function of enhancing biological nitrogen fixation.

The influence of phosphorus on symbiotic N₂-fixation in leguminous plants has been studied intensively and many researchers have reported that phosphorus improved nitrogen fixation in legumes (Tang *et al.*, 2001; Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2006; Zafar *et al.*, 2011). Israel (1987), reported that severe phosphorus deficiency significantly impaired both host plant growth and symbiotic N₂ fixation, indicating that N₂-fixation has a higher phosphorus requirement for optimal functioning than that required for host plant growth and nitrate assimilation. Potassium plays an important role in the process of nitrogen fixation (Mengel *et al.*, 1974). Potassium is essential in photosynthesis, as it maintains and balances the electrical charges at ATP production site, and also helps to promote translocation of photosynthetic substances (carbohydrate) to storage organs (fruits or roots) (Uchida, 2000).

Carbohydrate produced by the host plant is also translocated to other parts of the plants including nodules where it is used by nitrogen fixing bacteria as a source of energy to fix atmospheric nitrogen (Mengel *et al.*, 1974). Regardless of the effects of these mineral elements (P and K) on dinitrogen fixation, there is a need to conduct a study to assess their combined effects on nitrogen fixation in legumes growing in association with maize.

Mineral composition in the rhizosphere of legumes and cereals under intercropping system, rhizobia inoculation, phosphorus and potassium fertilization

Effects of rhizobia inoculation on rhizospheric mineral composition

Inoculation of legumes with specific strain of *Rhizobium* is well known for its ability to increase N₂ fixation, plant yield and also improve the seed quality (Saini *et al.*, 2004; Bambara and Ndakidemi, 2010). A group of soil dwelling and beneficial non pathogenic bacteria are referred to as plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR). PGPR colonizes the rhizosphere of diverse plant species and confer beneficial effects, such as increased plant growth by providing plants with fixed nitrogen and reduced susceptibility to diseases resulting from plant pathogenic bacteria, viruses, fungi, and nematodes (Kloepper *et al.*, 2004 Yang, *et al.*, 2009).

Some PGPR also shows physical or chemical changes in the rhizosphere which is related to plant growth and plant defense (Yang, *et al.*, 2009). A study conducted by Bambara and Ndakidemi (2010) on common bean (*P. vulgaris*) showed that *Rhizobium* inoculation significantly increased soil pH, Ca and Na availability.

In their study, they also reported a significant increase in available micronutrients such as Fe, Cu, Zn and Mn following *Rhizobium* inoculation when compared with the control. However, little information is available about the effect of rhizobia inoculation on the chemical composition of rhizosphere of intercropped plants. Studies are needed to explore more information about the effects of rhizobia inoculation on mineral composition in the rhizosphere of intercropped plants.

Rhizospheric mineral composition under legume-cereals mixtures

In past few decades, intensification of agricultural systems have increased and reduced crop diversity to one or few species that are sometimes genetically homogenous with the uniform planting arrangements (Mobasser *et al.*, 2014). Traditionally, small-holder subsistence farmers in the tropics have the tendency of intercropping their land to keep the associated risks of monocultures and assure stable income and nutrition (Francis, 1986). Intercropping cereal with grain legume crops facilitate the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility, because legume crops such as cowpea, mungbean, soybean and groundnuts are reported to accumulate from 80 to 350 kg nitrogen (N) ha⁻¹ (Peoples, and Craswell, 1992). Intercropping have been reported to have indirect effect in the rhizospheres of intercropped species by enhanced nutrient mineralization because of the changes in soil organic matter decomposition rates, resulting from the addition of fresh organic matter (Blagodatskaya and Kuzyakov, 2008; Mobasser *et al.*, 2014). A study done by Bolan *et al.*, (1991) has shown that plants fixing nitrogen may cause changes in soil pH, which may limit the availability of some mineral elements. Other studies have reported that there were changes in physical and chemical characteristics of rhizosphere following intercropping (Zhang *et al.*, 2004). Specifically, Song *et al.*, (2007) reported that intercropping augmented microbial biomass and increased the availability of C, N and P in the rhizosphere. However, there is little information on mineral composition of rhizosphere influenced by association of cereals and legumes inoculated with rhizobia. Hence, calling for more studies to explore on how these interactions and association affects chemical and mineral composition of rhizosphere soil in cereals and legumes.

Nutrient uptake in legumes and cereals under intercropping, rhizobia inoculation, phosphorus and potassium fertilization

Below ground interaction of legumes and cereals affects nutrient uptake

Many studies on intercropping have generally paid attention on the legume-cereal intercropping and assess yield performance of the crops taking advantage better resource utilization (Li *et al.*, 1999; Andersen *et al.*, 2007; Agegnehu *et al.*, 2008; Hauggaard-Nielsen *et al.*, 2009). When plants are grown in mixture they have potentials of modifying nutrient availability in the soil by releasing exudates from their roots (Raynaud *et al.*, 2008). These exudates may contain various chemical compounds like organic anion, amino acids, protons, sugars and enzymes which are believed to modify nutrient availability for the plants and hence improve yield (Raynaud *et al.*, 2008). Morris and Garrity (1993) have reported the close association between yield advantage and plant nutrient uptake by intercropped plant species. Further studies by Hauggaard *et al.* (2009) showed that accumulation of nutrients such as phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and sulphur (S) may be enhanced by the nutrient complementarity of intercropped pea and barley and further postulated that these might have influenced the overall crop yield and thereby increasing competitive ability of capturing and utilization of other resources. P uptake has been reported to be influenced by intercropping in many studies (Mobasser *et al.*, 2014). Specifically, it was reported that there were increased uptake of P in white lupin intercropped with wheat (Gardner and Boundy, 1983; Cu *et al.*, 2005). Other study by Ae *et al.* (1990) showed that pigeon pea influenced the uptake of P in the sorghum in an

intercropping. The literature has pointed out that intercropping legume with cereals may improve uptake of some mineral element, however, we would like explore how uptake of both macro and micro nutrients is affected by plant grown in an intercropping systems.

Influence of rhizobia inoculation on nutrient uptake in plant tissues

Uptake of plant nutrients is an essential process as these nutrients needed by plants for normal growth and development. Nutrient uptake by plants depends on the amount, concentration, rhizosphere processes and the capacity of soil to replenish nutrient in the soil (Makoi *et al.*, 2013). Microorganisms such as rhizobia as well as other plant growth promoting rhizobacteria, are said to change the chemistry of nutrients in the soil and make them available for uptake by plants (Saharan and Nehra, 2011). Rhizobial inoculants are reported to increase uptake of nutrients such as N and P though the biological nitrogen fixation thereby improving N availability to plants (Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2011). They can also mobilize both organic and inorganic phosphorus from organic as well as inorganic sources making them available in the rhizosphere for uptake by plant (Matiru and Dakora, 2004). Recent studies (Fatima *et al.*, 2007; Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2011; Makoi *et al.*, 2013; Nyoki and Ndakidemi 2014a, b; Tairo and Ndakidemi 2014) have reported that the rhizobia inoculation have influenced and increased the uptake of different nutrients in plants. For example, Makoi *et al.* (2013) reported a significant increase in the uptake of P, K, Ca, and Mg in plant tissues. Similarly, Ndakidemi *et al.* (2011) working on *P. vulgaris* reported a significant increase in uptake of micronutrients Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn, B, Mo in different plant tissues. Regardless of many studies conducted on

intercropping there are few research reports specifically in Tanzania about the role of intercropping and rhizobia inoculation on nutrient uptake in legumes intercropped with cereals. Therefore, there is a need to conduct research investing the influence of cereal-legumes intercropping systems and rhizobia inoculation supplemented with phosphorus and potassium on plant nutrient uptake.

P and K fertilization on other nutrient uptake by plants

Nutrients such as phosphorus and potassium play different important roles in plant growth and development thereby increasing biomass and grain yield. Bioavailability and uptake of these nutrients is constrained by different factors including their concentration in the soil (Makoi *et al.*, 2013), pH of the soil (Bambara and Ndakidemi, 2010) and the nature of exudates produced by the plants (Raynaud *et al.*, 2008). P is reported to facilitate plant roots development and enhances nodules of the legume plants so that increases seed yields (Hayat *et al.*, 2010). Plants supplied with mineral elements P and K will easily capture and take up the supplied elements and may influence the uptake of other nutrients. For example, Islam *et al.*, (2008) reported an increased phosphorus uptake in rice with increasing application of P rates. Akram *et al.*, (2007) showed that nitrogen uptake in sorghum was improved with application of P and K, pointing out that their combined use exceeded their alone application. In recent study conducted by Nyoki and Ndakidemi (2014a, b), it was reported that phosphorus supplementation improved micro and macro nutrient uptake in different tissues of cowpea grown under the field and screen house condition. Another study reported that application of K helped the release of fixed NH_4^+ ion from the soil and this enabled the crop to better

uptake of nitrogen (Sharma and Ramna, 1993). To obtain the maximum yield, plants need to be supplied with the optimum mineral nutrients they require. However, the crops are not supplied with these nutrients by many smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa, leading to poor crop growth, development and finally poor yield. More studies are proposed to assess the factors influencing nutrient uptake in P and K treated crops and what are the associated benefits of improved nutrient uptake to the human diet.

Growth performance of legumes and cereals as affected by rhizobia inoculation supplemented with phosphorus and potassium in intercropping system

Growth performance of crops under intercropping systems

Growth performance is one of the indicators of crop yield performance. Plant growth is affected either positively or negatively by different factors including cropping patterns (Carr *et al.*, 2004; Dusa and Stan, 2013). The effects of intercropping on growth performance of intercropped crops have been studied for a long time and many researchers have reported different findings. Hirpa (2014) reported that there was significant increase in maize height just by delaying planting date of haricot bean for three weeks after planting maize as compared with the simultaneous planting maize and haricot bean. In another study, Hirpa (2013) reported that there was a significant interaction of intercropped legume species and intercropping time resulting in an increase in maize height simultaneously planted with legumes and gave the reason that maize height could have been contributed by inter-specific competition to avoid over shading. Lemlem (2013) recorded a significant difference in

plant height where it was found that the height of sole maize was significantly higher than maize-lablab and maize-cowpea intercropping. However, there is little information reported on the effects of legume-cereals intercropped at different spacing on growth performance particularly in depleted soils. Studies on intercropping cereals with legumes at different spacing would provide more information on growth performance of crops grown in mixture and different spacing.

Growth performance of crops as affected by rhizobia inoculation

Rhizobia inoculation is well known for its effects on biological nitrogen fixation when comes in symbiotic relationship with leguminous plants. The improved nitrogen fixation is very important for the crop growth and development. Several studies have shown that there is evidence of improved plant growth following rhizobia inoculation.

For example, Yamanaka *et al.*, (2005) reported that there was a significant increase in biomass in the *Alnus sieboldiana* seedlings inoculated with *Frankia* and *Gigaspora margarita* when compared with un-inoculated seedlings. Unavailability of specific strain of rhizobia reduces the growth of leguminous crops to the great extent (Vincent *et al.*, 1979).

Poor symbiosis between *Rhizobium* and legumes are reported to reduce the amount of fixed nitrogen in legumes resulting in reduced plant growth (Bambara and Ndakidemi, 2009). Furthermore, a study done by Bambara and Ndakidemi (2010) showed the presence of significant increase in fixed nitrogen in different plant tissues of *Phaseola vulgaris* relative to un-inoculated treatments. The improved N nutrition

improves plant growth as well as yield performance. Many research on influence of rhizobia on plant focus on growth performance of the fixing crop without considering the effect of rhizobia on growth of neighbouring non fixing plants. It is therefore important to conduct studies to assess how rhizobial inoculation may influence growth performance of both fixing and non-fixing plant.

Growth performance of crops under phosphorus and potassium fertilization

Mineral elements such as N, P and K plays important roles in plant growth and development and ultimately determination of crop yield (Uchida, 2000). Both elements are essential macronutrients required in relatively large amount by plants. Being one of the important element for plant growth, phosphorus is found in every living plant cell playing role in various plant functions including energy transfer, photosynthesis, translocation of sugars and starches as well as movement of nutrients within the plant (Brady, 2002; Shahid *et al.*, 2009).

Potassium is required by plants for a number of vital physiological processes including the following: activation of several enzymes, synthesis and degradation of carbohydrates, production of proteins as well as regulation of stomata pores for gas exchange and photosynthesis (Lissbrant *et al.*, 2009).

However, P and K are usually very low in the soils, a condition which limit proper plant growth resulting in stunted crops and hence poor yields. Therefore, for proper plant growth and development, more studies are of utmost important to investigate the effects of different levels of P and K on plant growth in different soil condition and different cropping systems.

Photosynthesis and chlorophyll formation as affected by rhizobia inoculation, phosphorus and potassium fertilization in legume-cereals mixtures

Photosynthesis and chlorophyll formation in crops as influenced by rhizobia inoculation

Chlorophyll can be referred to as a green molecule found in plant cells which plays the central function in photosynthesis. Photosynthesis is a process by which plants capture sun light and convert it to useful chemical energy in presence of water, carbon dioxide and chlorophyll (Amesz, 1987).

Life on earth would be not possible without photosynthesis because it creates living matter out of inert organic material, replenishes the reservoirs of oxygen in the atmosphere and store light energy from sun to support the life activities of nearly all organisms (Rabinowitch and Govindjee, 1969; Gaidos, 1999). Inoculation of rhizobia may affect the whole plant photosynthesis because they tend to improve plant nutrition and growth by increasing total leaf area (Kaschuk, *et al.*, 2009).

Another study showed that *P. vulgaris* L. inoculated with rhizobia had an increased leaf chlorophyll content compared with uninoculated plants (Bambara and Ndakidemi, 2009). Research evidence shows that *Rhizobium* inoculation increases the chlorophyll content of leaves (Arumugam *et al.*, 2010), and hence improves plant biomass production. However, rhizobia inoculation under cereal-legume intercropping systems still needs more studies to assess its effects on leaf chlorophyll content of both components of intercropping.

Phosphorus and potassium fertilization on the photosynthesis and chlorophyll formation in crops

Declining soil fertility, especially mineral nutrients such as N, P and K has continued to cause low yield for many farmers in SSA. The limited supply of these elements is reported to impair plant growth in terms of cell division and expansion, and photosynthesis (Hossain *et al.*, 2010; Longstreth and Nobel, 1980). Potassium (K^+) is one of the abundant ion in the plant cells being required for various functions including maintenance of electrical potential gradients across plasma membrane and also it activates the function of various enzymes (Britto and Kronzucker, 2008). Apart from these functions in plants P and K play an important role in the photosynthetic activities and chlorophyll formation in plants. For example, in the past few years one group of researchers reported an increase in chlorophyll content following application of phosphorus on the seedlings of *Larix olgensis* (Wu *et al.*, 2006). Recent studies have also shown that the plants treated with relatively high levels of P and K improved chlorophyll a, b and ab production in cotton leaves (Onanuga *et al.*, 2011). This report is in line with the previous study by Lamrani *et al.* (1996) who reported that K nutrition promoted formation of both chlorophyll a and b in cucumber leaves, and that K deficient is associated with low chlorophyll content on cotton (Zhao *et al.*, 2001).

Photosynthesis and chlorophyll formation as affected by intercropping systems

Intercropping has been reported to bring about yield advantages over sole crop by many researchers (Giller and Wilson, 1991; Khogali *et al.*, 2011, Lemlem, 2013). However, this may lead to the suppression

of one of the companion crop in the mixture by preventing the sunlight from reaching the crop. Sunlight is normally captured by plant leaves and converted into chemical energy to be used for various plant activities. It was previously reported by Islam *et al.*, (1993) that Mungbean intercropped with sorghum suffered a shading stress at different growth stages. It was further reported that grain filling stage is very much light sensitive. For instance, Yoshida and Hara, (1977) reported low light intensity causes a slight delay in the grain filling of the whole panicle and reduced the percentage of filled grains on the lower branches of Indica and Japonica rice. Therefore, there is a need to conduct further studies to assess the effects of intercropping on chlorophyll formation in legumes intercropped with cereals. This will help us better understand how intercropping may affect chlorophyll formation and photosynthesis there by affecting grain and biomass production.

Yield performance of legumes and cereals as influenced by rhizobia inoculation and P and K fertilization in intercropping systems

Yield performance of legumes and cereals in mixed culture

Intercropping is an agricultural practice of growing more than one crop in the same piece of land at the same time aiming at efficiently matching the available growth resources to the crop demands (Banik and Bagchi, 1993; Zhu *et al.*, 2000; Xu *et al.*, 2008). Many studies have reported that most advantage of intercropping is production of greater yield on a given piece of land (Giller and Wilson, 1991; Ndakidemi and Dakora, 2006; Khogali *et al.*, 2011, Lemlem, 2013). Intercropping maize with grain legumes is the traditional farming practice believed to reduce the risk of crop failure, and add some

N to the system through biological N fixation (Whitbread, 2004). The most probable reason for production of greater yield in an intercropping system is the addition of N in the soil from biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) (Whitbread, 2004; Khogali *et al.*, 2011), better utilization of available growth resources (water, nutrients, light and air) (Morris and Garrity, 1993; Zhu *et al.*, 2000; Li *et al.*, 2003), better use of available piece of land (Singh and Usha, 2003), and interspecific interactions and facilitation of the component crops (Zhang, 2003; Fan *et al.*, 2006). Li *et al.*, (2001) stated that the crops grown in the mixture, such as cereals and legumes may have a series of complex inter- and intra-specific interactions which leads to an increased crop yield. However, Ndakidemi *et al.*, (2006) reported that African soils are heavily mined for nutrients, especially N and P, with a consequent decline in crop yields. Although many researchers have been done on yield advantage of legumes intercropped with cereals, there is a need to conduct further studies on the factors influencing greater yield in an intercropping systems.

Rhizobia inoculation on yield performance of legumes and cereals in mixture

Crop production in most smallholder farmers of sub-Saharan Africa is characterized by continuous cropping with low or no external inputs application resulting in reduced soil fertility and low agricultural productivity. As poor and hungry people cannot afford to purchase mineral fertilizers (Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2006), they need low cost and readily available technologies and practices to increase food production (Pretty *et al.*, 2003). Inoculation of rhizobia could be simple and affordable technology from which a farmer can increase crop yield. Rhizobia are soil

bacteria which colonizes the roots of leguminous plants and form nodules in which biological nitrogen fixation takes place (Mia and Shamsuddin, 2010). Nitrogen is a macro element being required by plants in a relatively large amount than other elements (Cechin and de Fátima, 2004). It is required in large quantity by crops for maximum growth and development. Many studies have shown that rhizobia inoculation improved both crop growth and grain yields (Menaria *et al.*, 2004; Popescu, 1998; Zahran, 1999; Vargas *et al.*, 2000; Hernandez and Cuevas, 2003). In an intercropping of cereals and legumes, rhizobia inoculation enables nitrogen fixation and the fixed nitrogen is used by both legumes and cereals growing together in an intercropping systems thereby enhancing yield performance of cereals.

Phosphorus and potassium fertilization on yield performance of cereals and legumes in the mixed systems

For proper plant growth and development, the soil must be fertile and contain appropriate levels of essential mineral elements (Bationo *et al.*, 2002; White *et al.*, 2012). A fertile soil provides essential mineral nutrients for crop plant growth, supports a varied and active biotic community (Mäder *et al.*, 2002). The essentiality of elements is based on Arnon and Stout, (1939), who stated that “an element is not considered essential unless: i) a deficiency of it makes it impossible for the plant to complete the vegetative or reproductive stage of its life cycle; ii) such deficiency is specific to the element in

question, and can be prevented or corrected only by supplying this element; and iii) the element is directly involved in the nutrition of the plant quite apart from its possible effects in correcting some unfavorable microbiological or chemical condition of the soil or other culture medium”. The most important plant nutrients for production of high yields are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Among these elements, N is abundant in the air, and deposits of K are relatively plenty, but the phosphate reserves are increasingly becoming scarce (Roy, 2006). Potassium is involved in the translocation of photosynthetic products (sugars) for plant growth or storage in fruits or roots (Uchida, 2000). Phosphorus performs many functions in plants including the following: it is a part of the RNA and DNA structures which are the main components of genetic information; it is required in large quantities in young cells, such as shoots and root tips where metabolism is high and cell division is rapid; it aids in root and nodules development, flower initiation, and seed and fruit development (Uchida, 2000; Mokwunye and Bationo, 2002). Studies have shown that plants supplied with appropriate amount of P has resulted in increased yields over the control (Ndakidemi *et al.*, 2006; Zafar *et al.*, 2011). However, most soils in some Eastern Africa countries have negative balances of N, P and K which limits crop production (Bekunda *et al.*, 2004) (Table 1). The limited availability of soil nutrients, calls upon crop scientist to conduct studies to investigate the response of crops supplied with P and K at different levels in an intercropping systems on crop yields.

Table.1 Calculated nutrient balances of N, P and K (kg ha⁻¹year⁻¹) of the arable land for some Eastern Africa countries

Country	N		P		K	
	1982-84	2000	1982-84	2000	1982-84	2000
Kenya	-41	-47	-6	-7	-29	-36
Tanzania	-27	-32	-4	-5	-18	-21
Rwanda	-54	-60	-9	-11	-47	-61

(Bekunda, *et al.*, 2004)

Land equivalent ratio (LER)

Intercropping of cereals with legumes has been an ordinary cropping system in different arid and semi-arid areas of SSA. In an effort to assess the efficiency of intercropping over monocropping, scientists use different competition indices (Hiebesch and McCollum, 1987). However, Land Equivalent Ratio (LER) is the most used convention for intercrop versus sole crop comparisons (Agegnehu, 2006). LER provides an accurate assessment of the competitive relationship between the component plants in an intercropping, as well as the overall productivity of intercrop systems (Zada *et al.*, 1988). LER measures how efficient are intercropping or mixture. The LER makes comparison of land areas required under single or sole cropping to give the yields obtained from the component crops of the mixture (Federer and Schwager, 1982). If the intercropped crops have the same agro-ecological characteristics, their total LER should be 1.0 and their partial LER should be 0.5 for each crop. Dariush *et al.* (2006) and Mohammed (2011) pointed out that if a total of LER is greater than 1.0 signifies that the positive inter-specific interference that exist in the monoculture is intensive than that in the mixture. The LER value of 1.0 indicates that the yield of intercrop are the same as those of the collections of monocultures and any value greater than 1.0 indicates the advantage for intercropping (Kutrata, 1986; Mazaheri and

Moveysi, 2004). The comparative advantages of intercropped crops over sole crops may be influenced by many factors such as crop density and soil nutritional status. Rhizobia inoculation and supplementation of phosphorus and potassium may influence yield performance of intercropped crops, and therefore, it is important to assess their effects on land equivalent ratio.

In conclusion, this review focused on the potential effects of rhizobial inoculation, phosphorus and potassium fertilization in legume-cereal intercropping systems on nitrogen fixation; mineral composition in the crop rhizosphere; nutrient uptake in plants; plant growth; photosynthesis and leaf chlorophyll content; yield performance of legumes and cereals and finally land equivalent ratio. The results from different literatures cited showed that *Rhizobium* inoculation and supplementation with phosphorus and potassium had positive significant effects on all parameters measured. Therefore, when these bio-fertilizers are used and supplemented with optimum levels of phosphorus and potassium they can significantly increase both legumes and cereals production. Based on these results, it is recommended to use rhizobia inoculants supplemented with optimum levels of phosphorus and potassium in the intercropping systems for production of high yield in highly depleted soils. However, more studies are required to

explore whether the increased plant performances are mainly due to plant-microbes interactions or due to other underlying factors.

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