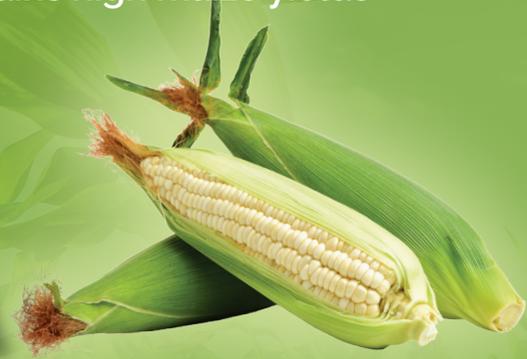


4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD MAIZE YIELDS

Benefits of nitrogen

- Promotes strong and healthy growth
- Helps plants form large cobs
- Ensures cobs are full of grain
- Improves grain quality
- Sustains high maize yields



NITROGEN

Symptoms of nitrogen deficiency

- Short and slow-growing plants
- Pale green or yellow leaves
- Lower leaves turn yellow along the middle and start to turn brown
- Plants have small cobs with few grains



Nitrogen-deficient plants have weak stalks and yellow leaves.



Nitrogen-deficient cobs are small and grains do not fill the cob.



Nitrogen-deficient leaves are pale green and then turn yellow along the middle.

Right Source

Basal NPK* fertilizers include: 25:10:10, 11:22:21, 15:15:15, and 23:10:5.

Apply urea fertilizer during top dressing.

*P and K contents in NPK fertilizers are based on P₂O₅ and K₂O forms, respectively.

Right Rate

Right N rate is 60-120 kg per ha depending on local conditions.

Consult your local AEA to determine the right rate for your farm based on the N content of available fertilizers, current soil fertility, and target yields.



<https://4rsolution.org>

Right Time

Basal application: Apply half the required N rate using NPK fertilizer two weeks after planting.

Top dressing: Apply the remaining N required as urea six weeks after planting when the soil is moist.

Right Place

For both basal and top dress applications, place fertilizer in small holes about 5 cm from the plant and then cover it with soil.