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The effects of Moringa (Moringa oleifera Lam.) leaves and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (15:15:15) fertilizer on the yield and protein content of soybean (Glycine max L. Merrill) in Obubra, Southeastern Nigeria

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A field experiment was conducted at Obubra in the forest belt of Southeastern Nigeria in 2014 cropping season, to study the effects of incorporating *Moringa* (*Moringa oleifera Lam.*) leaves and NPK fertilizer on the yield and protein content of soybean. The experiment was laid out as factorial in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replicates. Treatments comprised Moringa leaves at 0, 5, 10 and 15 t/ha, and NPK fertilizer at 0, 50, 100 and 150 kg/ha. Moringa leaves significantly ($p<0.05$) increased soybean plant height, number of leaves, pod yield and grain yield. Moringa leaves applied at the rate of 15 t/ha and NPK fertilizer at the rate of 150 kg/ha gave the highest plant height of 32.30 cm and 31.64 cm, respectively. The application of Moringa leaves at the rate of 10 t/ha significantly ($p<0.05$) increased the pod yield and grain yield of soybean with the highest grain yield of 9056 kg/ha followed by NPK application at the rate of 50 kg/ha with a yield of 8028 kg/ha, respectively. Moringa leaves applied at the rate of 5 t/ha and NPK fertilizer at 100 kg/ha significantly ($p<0.05$) increased the protein content of soybean, respectively.

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Insights from a consumer survey regarding genetically modified foods in Southern Nigeria

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Genetic modification (GM) is a rapidly growing technology that can improve productivity and profitability for producers. The study assessed consumer acceptance, awareness and perception of GM foods in Southern Nigeria. The study is based on a survey conducted in nine states of Southern Nigeria namely Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Rivers, Cross-River, Akwa-Ibom, Edo, Delta and Bayelsa states from August 2013 to February 2014. A consumer questionnaire was designed to generate a demographic profile for participating consumers and assess their perception. The research data were obtained through face-to-face surveys of 300 adults (aged 15 years and above) residing in the Southern Nigeria. Data were collected from randomly selected participants at two points of sale (supermarkets, kiosks), and was analyzed in terms of frequency distribution and percentages, using statistical package for social sciences. The results obtained showed that, about 75.9% of the respondents have heard or read something about GM foods indicating a high level awareness among respondents, and 62% would not object eating them. From the logit model, the study has shown that education, income and age play a crucial role in consumers' decisions regarding GM food. Newspapers, magazines and internet were the most important source of information (42.9%). The vast majority of the studied subjects preferred GM food labelling. It can be conclude that GM technology has a role to play in food security in Nigeria. The survey population should be broadened to include rural and less educated consumers.

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