**Effect of bio-fertilizer, organic manure and micro nutrients on growth characteristics of Scented rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)**

**ABSTRACT**

Nutrient management through organics plays a major role in maintaining soil health due to build-up of soil organic matter, beneficial microbes and enzymes, besides improving soil physical and chemical properties. Therefore, combined use of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers in an integrated manner will give better performance in cereals by sustaining higher yield and maintaining soil health as well. Field experiments were conducted during Kharif seasons of 2021 and 2022 at Crop Research Farm, Nawabganj, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The experiment consisted three scented rice varieties (PB-1509, PB-1121 and PB-1), three bio-fertilizer and organic manure levels (BGA @ 10 kg ha-1, FYM @10 t ha-1 and BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 + FYM @10 t ha-1) and three nutrient management treatments (NPK- 120:60:60 kg ha-1 only, NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 1% sprayed at tillering stage and NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 1% sprayed at panicle initiation stage). The treatments were accommodated in split-split plot design with three replications. The soil of experimental field was sandy loam in texture having low organic carbon (0.39 %), medium in available nitrogen (179 kg ha-1), low in available phosphorus (13.0 kg ha-1), medium in available potassium (156 kg ha-1), low in available zinc (0.58 mg ha-1) and normal in available iron (7.83 mg ha-1) with normal pH (7.95). Pooled results of two years experimentation indicated that highest value of plant height (96.45,98.02 and 97.55cm), number of tillers m-2(285.53, 288.15 and 268.26), fresh weight (66.76, 64.95 and 61.90 g plant-1) and dry weight (55.17, 53.69 and 51.17 g plant-1) at harvest stage was recorded under the variety PB-1121, BGA @ 10 kg ha-1+ FYM @ 10 t ha-1 and NPK (120:60:60 kg ha-1) + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 1% sprayed at tillering stage, respectively. Crop growth rate was also recorded significantly highest in the above treatments and found maximum at 45-90 DAT.

**Keywords:** Scented rice,DAT (Days after transplanting) and CGR (Crop growth rate).

**INTRODUCTION**

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is a most important staple food of about more than 60% of total world population. Rice is cultivated world-wide over an area of about 163.20 million hectares with an annual production of about 758.90 million tonnes. (503.80 million tonnes, milled basis) and productivity 4.60 tons per hectare (Anonymous, 2022a). About 90% of all rice grown in the world is produced and consumed in Asian region. It accounts 43% of total food grain production and 55% of cereal production in the country. It is a high caloric food, which contains 75% starch, 6-7% protein, 2-2.5% fat, 0.8% cellulose and 5-9% ash%.

India is the 2nd largest producer in the world with approximately 43.0 million hectare area, accounting for 22% of the world’s rice production. At the end of fiscal year 2019, India had approximately 44 million hectares of area for cultivation of rice. This area had been relatively consistent over during the past three years. Total production of rice during 2019-20 was recorded 117.47 million tonnes. It is higher by 9.67 million tonnes than the five years average production of 107.80 million tonnes but production of rice is 110 million tonnes with an average productivity of 2590 kg ha-1. In UP, it is grown in an area of about 5.86 million ha with production of 12.90 million tonnes and productivity of 2132 kg ha-1 (Anonymous,2022b).

The use of organic manures for improving and maintaining the soil health has been in practice since long time but its use is limited due to poor availability and higher cost of nutrients supplied through organic sources. Use of compost, FYM, vermicompost, green manures, green leaf manuring in crop rotation and biofertilizers to enrich soil organic carbon, supply all required plant nutrients and improve soil properties. Organic manures in agriculture add much needed organic and mineral matter to the soil. The organic matter added is an indispensable component of soil and plays an important role in maintenance and improvement of soil fertility and productivity. The proper management of these makes it possible to increase the efficiency of native and added nutrients. The proper use of organic fertilizers ensures better and sustainable yields, correcting some of the micro and secondary nutrient deficiencies. The use of organic fertilizers will also help in maintaining soil health and productivity. Since, soil microbial and enzyme systems are associated with organic manure management, incorporation of organic manures into soil not only plays an important role in soil chemical and biological activity, but also affects the rate at which nutrients become available to crop plants (Sharma *et al.,* 2017).

Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium as major nutrients, zinc and boron as micronutrients play an important role in the yield and quality of rice. The ability of the plants to produce more is dependent on the availability of adequate plant nutrients because cultivation of high yielding varieties coupled with intensive cropping system has depleted the soil fertility, causing multi-nutrient deficiencies in soil-plant system. Under such a situation, use of only one or two primary nutrients will not be sufficient for maintaining the long-term sustainability of crop production (Reena *et al.,* 2017 and Islam *et al.,* 2014).

Zinc plays an important role in carbohydrate metabolism, detoxification of super oxide radical and imparts resistance to diseases in plants. Applications of Zn to soil to ensure sufficient availability of Zn for root uptake and foliar applications of Zn to enrich vegetative tissues and thus enhance Zn remobilization into grain for achieving successful biofortification of food crops with Zn(Cakmak and Kutman, 2017).

Iron plays a key role in the synthesis of chlorophyll, carbohydrate production, cell respiration, chemical reduction of nitrate and sulphate and in N assimilation. The Fe is mainly involved in biochemical processes mostly enzymatic oxidation-reduction reactions in plants(Kumar *et al.,* 2014).

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Field experiments were conducted during *Kharif* seasons of 2021 and 2022 at Crop Research Farm, Nawabganj, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The experiment consisted three scented rice varieties (PB-1509, PB-1121 and PB-1), three bio-fertilizer and organic manure levels (BGA @ 10 kg ha-1, FYM @10 t ha-1 and BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 + FYM @10 t ha-1) and three nutrient management treatments (NPK- 120:60:60 kg ha-1 only, NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 1% sprayed at tillering stage and NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 1% sprayed at panicle initiation stage). The treatments were accommodated in split-split plot design with three replications. The soil of experimental field was sandy loam in texture having low organic carbon (0.39 %), medium in available nitrogen (179 kg ha-1), low in available phosphorus (13.0 kg ha-1), medium in available potassium (156 kg ha-1), low in available zinc (0.58 mg ha-1) and normal in available iron (7.83 mg ha-1) with normal pH (7.95). The observations were recorded by using following procedure:-

**Plant height (cm)**

Four plants were selected at random from each plot within net plot area. They were tagged and labelled. The same plants were used to measure the height of the plant throughout the experiment. Height was measured using meter scale from bottom to the plant i.e. from the soil surface to the tip of the plant by extending the longer leaf. Average height was calculated by taking mean of all four plants.

**Number of tillers m-2**

Number of tillers were recorded by counting tillers number per m2 in each plot, then averaged and expressed in terms of number.

**Fresh and dry weight (g plant-1)**

The samples were cut from each plot. The soil from roots was washed and cleaned using running water. The water was dried from the plants. Then the samples were weighted and fresh weight was recorded.

Then the same samples were kept in sun for 2-3 days for drying before keeping them in hot air oven. After sun drying, the plants were kept in oven for a day with the temperature of 600C. After complete drying of the plants, the plants were weighted for their dry weight. The recordings were recorded as dry weight.

**Crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1)**

It indicates at what rate the crop is growing i.e. weather the crop is growing at a faster rate or slower rate than normal. It is expressed as gram of dry matter produced per day in a specific area. It can be calculated as:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CGR** | **=** | **(W2 – W1)** |
| **(t2 – t1)** |

Where, W1 and W2 are dry weights of plant at time t1 and t2, respectively.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The effect of different varieties, bio-fertilizer and organic manure levels and nutrient management treatments for improving growth characters viz. plant height, number of tillers m-2, fresh weight, dry weight and crop growth rate are presented in table-1 and table-2.

Among different varieties, PB-1121 exhibited significant increase in plant height, number of tillers m-2, fresh weight, dry weight and crop growth rate at maturity compared to PB-1509 and PB-1, respectively. The variation in growth entities are an inherent character of individual varieties visible in different location and reported by different scientist viz. Nayak Nayak *et al.,* (2022) and Ahmad *et al.,* (2021).

The application of BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 + FYM @ 10 t ha-1 improved the growth characters significantly compared to  FYM @ 10 t ha-1 and BGA @ 10 kg ha-1treatment except in plant height, where BGA@ 10kg ha1 + FYM @ 10 t ha-1  was at par with FYM@ 10 t ha-1The better efficiency of organic matter might be due to the fact that the organic manure especially FYM would have provided micro nutrients such as Zn, Cu, Fe, Mn and Mg to an optimum level. All of these micro nutrients play important role in chlorophyll constituent's formation which in turn increases rate of photo synthesis. Application of BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 + FYM @ 10 t ha-1 increased plant height (3.10 % and 8.49 %), number of tillers m-2 (11.98 % and 25.74 %), fresh weight (8.40 % and 16.15 %), dry weight (7.77 % and 12.14 %) at harvest stage and crop growth rate (1.79 % and 7.55 %) at 45-90 DAT when compared to FYM @ 10 t ha-1 and BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 treatments, respectively. The better efficiency of organic matter might be due to the fact that the organic manure especially FYM would have provided micro nutrient at optimum level which play important role in chlorophyll formation which increase rate of photosynthesis and ultimately growth of the plant. These results are in accordance with the findings of Chaudhary *et al.,* (2021) and Tilahun *et al.,* (2013).

Among nutrient management treatments, application of NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 (1%) at tillering stage recorded significant improvement in growth characters viz. plant height ( 4.79 %), number of tillers m-2 ( 7.54 %), fresh weight ( 5.49 %), dry weight (5.27 %) at harvest stage and crop growth rate (5.66 %) at 45-90 DAT as compared to only NPK treatment (Control). Whereas, the application of NPK +ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 (1%) at panicle initiation stage recorded a lesser improvement in growth characters viz. plant height (2.58 %), number of tillers m-2 (3.99 %), fresh weight (2.61 %), dry weight (2.62 %) at harvest stage and crop growth rate (3.77 %) at 45-90 DAT more compared to only NPK treatment (Control) but inferior to NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 + FeSO4 (1%) at tillering stage.Beneficial effect of Zn through soil incorporation and foliar application of FeSO4 at tillering stage to affect an increase in growth characteristics in this study may probably be assigned to harmonious plant physiology as stated in several studies of Denre *et al.,* (2017) and Kandali *et al.,* (2015).

An examination of the data revealed that among different varieties PB-1121 recorded maximum crop growth rate (0.61 and 0.41 at 45-90 DAT and 90 DAT – harvest stage, respectively) followed by PB-1509 and PB-1. It is also noticed that among all these varieties, crop growth rate was maximum at 45-90 DAT, stage and thereafter decreasing crop growth rate was noticed at 90 DAT to harvest stage. Similar findings were also reported by Shikha *et al.,* (2022)

The application of BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 + FYM @ 10 t ha-1 recorded significantly higher crop growth rate (0.57 and 0.40 at 45-90 DAT and 90 DAT – harvest stage, respectively followed by FYM @ 10 t ha-1 applied individually and both were significantly higher than BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 individual treatment. These results are in accordance with the findings of Ranjitha and Reddy (2014).

Under nutrient management treatments application of NPK + ZnSO4 as basal + FeSO4 at tillering stage recorded significantly more crop growth rate (0.56 and 0.37 at 45-90 DAT and 90 DAT – harvest stage, respectively) followed by NPK + ZnSO4 as basal + FeSO4 at panicle initiation stage and minimum crop growth rate i.e., 0.53 at 45-90 DAT and 0.34 at 90 DAT – harvest stage, respectively recorded under only NPK treatments which is similar to the findings of Dubey *et al.,* (2016).

**Table-1: Effect of treatments on plant height (cm), number of tillers m-2, fresh weight (g plant-1) and dry weight (g plant-1) at harvest stage of scented rice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Plant height (cm) at harvest stage** | | | **Number of tillers m-2 at harvest stage** | | | **Fresh weight (g plant-1) at harvest stage** | | | **Dry weight (g plant-1) at harvest stage** | | |
| **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** | **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** | **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** | **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** |
| **Varieties** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PB-1509 | 86.82 | 87.85 | 87.34 | 244.54 | 263.57 | 254.05 | 58.35 | 60.66 | 59.51 | 48.22 | 50.16 | 49.19 |
| PB-1121 | 96.04 | 96.86 | 96.45 | 277.11 | 293.95 | 285.53 | 65.99 | 67.52 | 66.76 | 54.54 | 55.80 | 55.17 |
| PB-1 | 102.02 | 103.28 | 102.65 | 224.36 | 245.74 | 235.05 | 53.86 | 55.18 | 54.52 | 44.52 | 45.61 | 45.07 |
| **SE (d) ±** | **1.08** | **1.18** | **1.39** | **2.08** | **2.27** | **2.66** | **1.18** | **1.27** | **0.87** | **0.73** | **0.82** | **0.54** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **2.99** | **3.26** | **3.19** | **5.73** | **6.27** | **6.14** | **3.26** | **3.51** | **1.99** | **2.00** | **2.25** | **1.26** |
| **Bio-fertilizer and organic manure** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BGA – 10 kg ha-1 | 89.93 | 90.77 | 90.35 | 219.49 | 238.82 | 229.16 | 54.99 | 56.85 | 55.92 | 45.46 | 46.98 | 46.22 |
| FYM – 10 t ha-1 | 94.49 | 95.65 | 95.07 | 247.71 | 266.94 | 257.33 | 59.15 | 60.68 | 59.92 | 48.88 | 50.15 | 49.52 |
| BGA10 kg ha-1 + FYM 10 t ha-1 | 97.46 | 98.57 | 98.02 | 278.81 | 297.49 | 288.15 | 64.07 | 65.84 | 64.95 | 52.95 | 54.44 | 53.69 |
| **SE (d) ±** | **1.41** | **1.52** | **1.79** | **2.69** | **2.93** | **3.45** | **1.52** | **1.64** | **1.12** | **0.94** | **1.05** | **0.71** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **3.06** | **3.32** | **3.70** | **5.87** | **6.38** | **7.11** | **3.32** | **3.57** | **2.31** | **2.04** | **2.29** | **1.46** |
| **Nutrient Management** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N:P:K (120:60:60 kg ha-1) | 92.30 | 93.29 | 93.09 | 237.94 | 258.14 | 248.04 | 57.67 | 59.69 | 58.68 | 47.66 | 49.33 | 48.49 |
| N:P:K (120:60:60 kg ha-1) + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 (Basal) + FeSO4 1% solution sprayed at TS | 97.14 | 97.96 | 97.55 | 258.17 | 278.32 | 268.26 | 61.26 | 62.54 | 61.90 | 50.63 | 51.71 | 51.17 |
| N:P:K (120:60:60 kg ha-1) + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 (Basal) + FeSO4 1% solution sprayed at PIS | 94.85 | 96.14 | 95.49 | 249.89 | 266.80 | 258.34 | 59.28 | 61.14 | 60.21 | 48.99 | 50.53 | 49.76 |
| **SE (d) ±** | **0.89** | **0.96** | **1.13** | **1.70** | **1.85** | **2.18** | **0.96** | **1.04** | **0.71** | **0.59** | **0.67** | **0.45** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **1.80** | **1.95** | **2.26** | **3.46** | **3.76** | **4.33** | **1.95** | **2.10** | **1.41** | **1.20** | **1.35** | **0.89** |

TS - Tillering Stage and PIS - Panicle Initiation Stage

**Table-2: Effect of treatments on crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1) at 45-90DAT and 90-harvesting stage of scented rice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment Combinations** | **Crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1) 0-45 DAT** | | | **Crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1) 45-90 DAT** | | | **Crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1) 90 DAT-harvest stage** | | |
| **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** | **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** | **2021** | **2022** | **Pooled** |
| **Varieties** | | | | | | | | | |
| PB-1509 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.31 |
| PB-1121 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| PB-1 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| **SE (d) ±** | **0.007** | **0.006** | **0.004** | **0.008** | **0.007** | **0.005** | **0.02** | **0.01** | **0.008** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **0.02** | **0.02** | **0.01** | **0.02** | **0.02** | **0.01** | **0.04** | **0.03** | **0.01** |
| **Bio-fertilizer and organic manure** | | | | | | | | | |
| BGA – 10 kg ha-1 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| FYM – 10 t ha-1 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.34 |
| BGA10 kg ha-1 + FYM 10 t ha-1 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| **SE (d) ±** | **0.010** | **0.008** | **0.006** | **0.011** | **0.009** | **0.006** | **0.02** | **0.01** | **0.01** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **0.02** | **0.02** | **0.01** | **0.02** | **0.02** | **0.01** | **0.04** | **0.03** | **0.02** |
| **Nutrient Management** | | | | | | | | | |
| N:P:K (120:60:60 kg ha-1) | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.54 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.34 |
| N:P:K (120:60:60 kg ha-1) + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 (Basal) + FeSO4 1% solution sprayed at TS | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| N:P:K (120:60:60 kg ha-1) + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 (Basal) + FeSO4 1% solution sprayed at PIS | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| **SE (d) ±** | **0.009** | **0.007** | **0.005** | **0.007** | **0.006** | **0.004** | **0.01** | **0.009** | **0.007** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **0.001** | **0.01** | **0.01** | **0.01** | **0.01** | **0.008** | **0.02** | **0.00** | **0.01** |

TS - Tillering Stage and PIS - Panicle Initiation Stage

**CONCLUSION**

Among three varieties PB-1121, three bio-fertilizer and organic manure levels BGA @ 10 kg ha-1 + FYM @ 10 t ha-1 and three nutrient management treatments NPK + ZnSO4 @ 25 kg ha-1 as basal + FeSO4 (1%) sprayed at tillering stage showed significantly number of tillers m-2 , fresh weight , respectively) and dry weight along with Crop growth rate over .

**REFERENCES**

1. Ahmad Nafees, Joshi Pratibha, Sharma Nishi, Dabas J.P.S., Kumbhare N.V., Punitha P., Chakravorty S., Maurya P.P. and Kishore Nand (2021). Relative Performance and Outscaling of Basmati Varieties in Northern India. *Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development* Vol.16 (1): 267-270
2. Anonymous (2022a).Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
3. Anonymous (2022b). Statistical report, 2022. Directorate of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, Lucknow (U.P.)
4. Cakmak, I. and Kutman, U.B. (2017). Agronomic biofortification of cereals with zinc: a review. *European Journal of Soil Science*. 69 (1): 172-180
5. Chaudhary K., H C Tripathi, Kuldeep Singh, Shweta, A. Kumar (2021). Response of INM in rice in rice–wheat cropping system. *The Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences* 91 (1): 39-43.
6. Denre M., Kumar, A., Prasad, R and Shahi, D.K., (2017). Effect of Zinc application on Zn content and uptake in grain, husk and straw of hybrid rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) *IJPSS*, 18 (1): 1-6
7. Dubey, S. K., Tiwari, D. D., Pandey, S. B., Singh, U. N. and Katiyar, N. K. (2016). Effect of nitrogen, sulphur and zinc application on yield, nutrient uptake and quality of rice. *Res. On Crops* 17 (1): 13-15.
8. Islam, M.R., Shaikh, M. S., Siddique, A. B. and Sumon, M. H. (2014) Yield and nutrient uptake by rice as influenced by integrated use of manures and fertilizers. *J. Bangladesh Agril. Univ*. 12 (1): 73-78.
9. Kandali, G.G., Basumatary, A., Barua, N. G., Medhi, B.K. and Hazarika S. (2015). Response of rice to Zn application in acidic soils of Assam. *Annals of Plant and Soil Research.* 17 (1): 74-76.
10. Kumar D., Prasad R., Adhikari, T. and Shivay, Y.S. (2014). “Iron, manganese, Copper, Molybdenum and Chlorine management” Text Book of *Plant Nutrient Management* by Prasad et al. First Edition, November 2014, 214-230.
11. Nayak Somanath, ShivayYashbir Singh, Prasanna Radha, Mandi Sunil (2022). Effect of biofortified and non-biofortified varieties and zinc fertilization strategies on growth, productivity and profitability of rice. *International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management* Vol.13 (10): 1003-1011
12. RanjithaP.Sri and Reddy K.I. (2014). Effect of different nutrient management options on rice under SRI method of cultivation- review. *International Journal of Plant, Animal and Environmental Sciences*: 4 (1): 201-204.
13. Reena, Pandey, S. B; Tiwari, D. D., Nigam, R. C., Singh A. K. and Kumar, S. (2017). Effect of integrated nutrient management on yield and nutrients uptake of wheat and soil health. *Int. Arch. App. Sci. Technol*. 8 (3): 25-28.
14. Sharma A., Singh S.V., Patel A., Yadav R.A. (2017). Growth and yield of scented rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) as influenced by integrated nutrient management practices. *Research on crops*. 18(3): 409-414
15. Shikha, Yewale A.G., Kumar Ajay, Joshi Udit (2022). Impact of zinc sulphate on yield of rice (Oryza sativa L.) under front line demonstrations in zinc deficient area of hills of Garhwal Region. *Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability* Vol.10 (2): 192-197
16. Tilahun-Tadesse, Nigussie-Dechassa, Wondimu B. and S. Gebeyehu (2013). Effect of Farmyard Manure and Inorganic Fertilizers on the Growth, Yield and Moisture Stress Tolerance of Rain-fed Lowland Rice. *American Journal of Research Communication* 1 (4): 275-301