**Application of Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria (ZSB) as root-dip treatment of Paddy seedling for Zn Management in Paddy growing areas of Namchi District, Sikkim**

**ABSTRACT**

The trials were conducted in the paddy-growing areas of Rabitar and Sumbuk Village in the Namchi District of Sikkim to manage zinc (Zn) through root-dip treatment of paddy seedlings of Var. Sikkim Dhan-1. A mud slurry bed measuring 45 m² was prepared in one corner of the field. Approximately 5 kg of finely ground FYM, along with 3.5 kg/ha or 500 ml of the liquid formulation Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria **(**ZSB), was thoroughly mixed in the slurry bed. The roots of the paddy seedlings, free from adhering soil, were dipped into the slurry mud and incubated for 2 hours before transplanting in the entire field. Before the transplanting of the seedlings field were prepared following organic packages and practices of paddy. The results show that the average plant height was 112 cm compared to the farmer’s practice of 108 cm. Other parameters, such as the average number of tillers per hill and the average number of panicles per hill, were 14.72 and 13.14, respectively, compared to the farmer’s practice of 11.33 and 10.30. The average yield was found to be 3.5 tons per hectare, compared to the farmer’s practice yield of 2.52 tons per hectare. The results also indicated that the soil's available zinc before cultivation was 0.84 mg/kg, whereas after harvest, there was a slight increase in the soil's available zinc, measuring 1.26 mg/kg. All other soil parameters also showed slightly higher nutrient availability compared to the farmer’s practice. The B:C ratio was 2.62 for this technology and 1.69 for the farmer’s practice.

**Key words:** *Soil nutrient availability, Yield, Zinc, Zinc solubilizing bacteria.*

**Introduction:**

Rice is one among the staple food crop in Sikkim as inferred from the epithet “Denzong”-meaning “Valley of Rice.” In Sikkim, total area under paddy cultivation is 8.61 t ha with total production of 16.02 t. and productivity of 1860.77 kg ha-1 during 2021-22 (EARAS, 2022). Zinc deficiency has been observed in multiple regions across the globe (Cakmak 2002), it accounts for approximately 30% of the world’s soil. It had also been conveyed that 49% of the Indian soil was Zn deficient (Singh 2009a) and expected to get increased up to 63% by 2025 due to the continuous soil fertility depletion (Singh 2009b). In Sikkim Zn deficiency is one of the major problems for crop production, accounting for about 15.69% (Das *et al.,* 2018). The grain and straw yield of in different rice genotypes significantly increased to the tune of 14 and 16% respectively with the application of zinc (Sudha and Stalin 2015). The increasing levels of zinc supply to rice increased the total zinc content per plant at different growth stages and have beneficial effect on tiller production (Impa *et al.,* 2013; Sarwar *et al.,* 2013).

Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria (ZSB) play a vital role in improving zinc availability for rice, particularly in zinc-deficient soils. When applied as a root-dip treatment, ZSB help facilitate the conversion of insoluble zinc compounds into bioavailable forms, making it easier for rice plants to absorb this essential micronutrient. This process not only enhances zinc uptake but also contributes to improved root morphology by increasing root length and surface area, thereby boosting the plant’s ability to access nutrients. Inoculation with ZSB, such as *Pantoea agglomerans* and *Bacillus aryabhattai*, leads to enhanced plant growth, higher biomass production, and increased zinc accumulation in rice. This biological approach is particularly beneficial in submerged rice fields where zinc availability is often limited. By promoting microbial diversity and organic acid production, ZSB also contribute to sustainable soil health, helping maintain long-term fertility and nutrient cycling.

The biochemical actions of microorganisms play the most important roles in converting such unavailable Zn dynamics into the available Zn (Singh and Prasanna, 2020). Hence, there was a requirement for the combined use of Zn fertilizers along with the ZSB as an alternative way of converting the unavailable form of Zn into the available form (Kushwaha *et al.*, 2021). The ability of bacterial isolates to solubilize Zn largely depended on the various conditions, such as the nature of the Zn compounds, temperature, and pH (Bhakti *et al*., 2021).

Root-dip inoculation with ZSB before transplanting rice seedlings has demonstrated significant improvements in growth parameters, grain yield, and zinc fortification. The effectiveness of this method depends on selecting the appropriate bacterial strains and optimising environmental conditions to support microbial activity.

**Materials and Methods:**

The field trials were carried out at paddy growing areas of Rabitar and Sumbuk Village under Namchi District, Sikkim for the management of Zinc (Zn) through root-dip treatment of paddy seedling Var. Sikkim Dhan-1. A main field was prepared by applying organic packages of practices of paddy by applying FYM @10t/ha + Vermicompost @ 3 ton/ha along with Neemcake @ 1ton/ha. A mud slurry bed of 45 m2 was prepared in the one corner of the main field. Approximately 5 kg of finely grounded FYM along with 3.5 kg/ha or 500 ml of liquid formulation ZSB were mixed thoroughly in the slurry bed. Roots of paddy seedling free from adhere soil were dipped into the slurry mud and incubated for 2 hours before transplanting in the whole field. These parameters were recorded during field experiment such as plant height (cm), number of tillers hill-1, number of panicle hills-1 and yield (q ha-1). Soil parameters, pH (Jackson, 1973), OC (Walkley and Black, 1934), Available N (Subbiah and Asija, 1956), Available P (Bray and Kurtz, 1945), Available K (Hanway and Heidel, 1952) and available zinc (Lindsay and Norvell, 1978) before cultivation was recorded. The Net return and B:C ratio were calculated for both experiments *i.e.* technology and farmers' practice. Soil chemical properties are presented in table 1.

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**Figure 1:** View of experimental area

**Table 1:** Initial soil chemical properties of experimental soils

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Technology** | **Farmer practice** |
| pH | 5.30 | 5.30 |
| Organic Carbon (%) | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| Available N (kg/ha) | 263.70 | 263.70 |
| Available P (kg/ha) | 14.32 | 14.32 |
| Available K (kg/ha) | 213.6 | 213.6 |
| Available Zn (mg/kg) | 0.84 | 0.84 |

**Result and Discussion:**

The comparative analysis between technology-based agricultural practices and farmer practices highlights significant improvements in crop performance under technological interventions. Plant growth adoption of advanced agricultural technologies resulted in an increased plant height (112.2 cm) compared to traditional farmer practices (108.4 cm). A higher number of tillers per hill (13.14 and 10.30 Technology and Farmers Practice, respectively) and panicles per hill (14.72 and 11.33 Technology and Farmers Practice, respectively) were observed, indicating improved vegetative growth and tillering ability under technology-based methods.

 The grain yield under Technology Practice (TP) was significantly higher than under Farmer Practice (FP). The average grain yield recorded under TP was 35.00t/ha, whereas FP yielded only 25.22 t/ha (Table 1). This represents an 38.77% increase in grain yield due to the adoption of improved technologies.

The significant increment under TP could be attributed to the adoption of improved application of bioformulation. In contrast, the FP relied on traditional imbalanced fertilizer use, which likely limited crop performance. These results showed that the rice yield stability and sustainability under the organic substitution strategies were superior. In terms of average rice yield, showed the most significant yield increase. Consistent with the findings of this study conducted by Zhang *et al.* (2020) and Wang *et al*. (2024) demonstrated that the organic substitution enhanced crop productivity. Similar, study was reported by Tariq *et al.* (2007) reported the effect of Zn-mobilizing PGPR which significantly reduced the deficiency symptoms of Zn and constantly increased the total biomass, grain yield, and harvest index including Zn concentration in rice.

**Table 2:** Comparison of plant parameters and yield of rice under farmers' practice and technology.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Technology** | **Farmers Practice** |
| Plant Height (cm) | 112.2 | 108.4 |
| No. of Panicle/hill  | 14.72 | 11.33 |
| No. of Tillers/hill | 13.14 | 10.30 |
| Yield (q/ha) | 35.00 | 25.22 |

The soil pH was found to be slightly higher under technology-driven methods (6.0) compared to farmer practices (5.6), indicating improved buffering capacity and nutrient availability. Organic carbon content also showed an increase (0.97% and 0.84% Technology and Farmers Practice, respectively), suggesting enhanced microbial activity and soil organic matter accumulation.

Available nitrogen remained relatively stable across both practices (287 kg/ha and 281 kg/ha Technology and Farmers Practice, respectively), while phosphorus availability exhibited a significant increase 26.11 kg/ha in Technology and 16.11 kg/ha in Farmers Practice, respectively), reflecting improved phosphorus management strategies such as better fertilization techniques and enhanced solubilization. Potassium levels remained similar (221.2 kg/ha in technology and 219.4 kg/ha in farmers practice, respectively), with technology-based practices maintaining slightly higher values.

Available zinc concentration in soil under demonstration shows higher increment 1.62 mg/kg in technology as compared to 0.94 mg/kg, in farmers practice, respectively). Under technological interventions, underscoring the potential role of zinc solubilizing bacteria or precision nutrient management leads to increase in micronutrient availability. These results align with the findings of Ya-run *et al*. (2024) due to the application of organic–organic fertilizers increased soil organic carbon content, pH, Available NPK and a higher amount of organic material input resulted in a higher content of soil organic carbon. Ramesh *et al*. (2014) stated that there is an increase in exchangeable zinc by an increase in the mineralization of organically complexed and bound zinc or solubilizing of zinc from recalcitrant sources such as carbonates of zinc into exchangeable zinc.

**Table 3**: Comparison of soil properties under farmers' practice and technology.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Technology** | **Farmer practice** |
| pH | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| Organic Carbon (%) | 0.97 | 0.84 |
| Available N (kg/ha) | 287 | 281 |
| Available P2O5 (kg/ha) | 26.11 | 16.11 |
| Available K2O (kg/ha) | 221.2 | 219.4 |
| Available Zn (mg/kg) | 1.62 | 0.94 |

The net return per hectare was notably higher under technology-driven methods (Rs. 97,500/ha) compared to farmer practices (Rs. 38,240/ha), demonstrating a significant gain in net return due to improved productivity.The benefit-cost ratio showed a clear improvement with technological adoption (2.62) compared to farmer practice (1.69). This indicates that for every rupee spent, technology-based agriculture yielded a higher return on investment, making it a more economically viable approach. These results align with the findings of Sharma *et al*. (2021)

**Table 4:** Comparison of economics under Technology and Farmer Practice.

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|  | **Net return (Rs/ha)** | **B: C ratio (GR/GC)** |
| Technology | Rs. 97,500/- | 2.62 |
| Farmer Practice | Rs.38,240/- | 1.69 |

**Conclusion:**

The study highlights the clear advantages of technology-based agricultural practices over farmer practices in terms of crop performance, soil fertility, and economic returns. Technological interventions significantly enhanced plant height, tillers, panicles per hill, and yield. Higher organic carbon, phosphorus availability, and zinc levels indicate better soil health and nutrient retention under advanced management techniques. Net return and B:C ratio emphasize the profitability and efficiency of technology-driven farming.

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