

Original Research Article

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Physico-Chemical Characterization of Lodging Tolerance in Rice (*Oryza sativa*)

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to find out Physico-chemical characterization of lodging tolerance in rice (*Oryza sativa*) stem for lodging tolerance at reproductive phase by studying relevant parameters in three different groups of rice germplasm viz., stable strong culm mutant lines (SP-351, SP-353, SP-360 and SP-70) ; lodging tolerant varieties (MTU-1112, MTU-1121, MTU-1166 and MTU-1001) and lodging susceptible varieties (Swarna, BPT-5204, Tellahamsa and RNR-15048) The current study showed that the mutant lines showed greater culm diameter, linear density and physical strength, they were lodging tolerant (higher physical strength values), probably due to the mutagenic reasons. Lodging tolerant varieties in general have higher culm diameter, linear density and physical strength compared to lodging susceptible varieties. The chemical components of rice culm also effect the lodging tolerance nature of rice. Current study showed that the mutant lines showed that greater total potassium and total silicon content they were lodging tolerant and lodging tolerant varieties have higher total potassium and silicon content compared to lodging susceptible varieties. However culm diameter and linear density to be having significant role in lodging nature of rice, which was an evident from the correlation studies between physical parameters and physical strength of culms. It can be concluded that lodging nature of the rice can be measured by taking any or all of the above said parameters. Out of all parameters linear density of the culm, outer diameter of the basal internode appear to be best indices of physical strength of rice culms also total potassium content and total silicon content in other words lodging nature of rice.

Keywords

Culm diameter,
Linear density,
Physical strength,
Total potassium
content and Total
silicon content.

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Introduction

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the most important staple food crops of Asia, Africa, and South America, and serves as a primary source of food for more than half of the world population (Khush, 2005). It is the main source of the 35-60% dietary calories consumed by more than 3 billion people (Fageria *et al.*, 2003). It is considered as the

world's most diverse crop and is probably the most versatile crop. It is grown below sea level in Kerala, India, at more than 3000 m elevation in the Himalayas, and at sea level in the deltas of the Asian rivers. It can be found from 53⁰ North in Northeastern China to 35⁰ South in New South Wales, Australia. (Mae, 1997; Santos *et al.*, 2003). Total world rice

production was about 740.9 million tonnes with an area of 160.6 million hectares and in India rice production was about 106.65 million tonnes from 44 million hectares with a productivity of 2462 kg/ha (FAO STAT, 2015). Due to the exponential rate of population growth, it is estimated that a 40% increase in rice yield is needed by 2030 to fulfill the growing demand without affecting the resource base (Khush, 2005). Lodging is usually referred to as that condition in which the stems of crops bend at or near the surface of the ground, which could lead to the collapse of the canopy. It is serious concern which hinders nutrient uptake, raises cost of crop harvesting resulting in lesser farm income increases (Stapper and Fischer, 1990). Lodging in rice may occur as a result of strong winds, heavy rain, improper water management, higher planting density, or an excessive use of fertilizer and the relative impact of a factor will depend on cultivar being grown (Back *et al.*, 1998).

Materials and Methods

The present experiment was carried out at experimental field of ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad and the laboratory of the Department of Crop Physiology, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad during *kharif*, 2014-2015. 12 varieties or lines of rice were taken for the present study to understand the basis of lodging tendency of rice in three different groups of rice germplasm *viz.*, lodging susceptible varieties (Swarna, BPT-5204, Tellahamsa and RNR-15048); stable strong culm mutant lines (SP-351, SP-353, SP-360 and SP-70) ; lodging tolerant varieties (MTU-1112, MTU-1121, MTU-1166 and MTU-1001) and lodging susceptible varieties (Swarna, BPT-5204, Tellahamsa and RNR-15048) In this Physical and chemical parameters such as culm diameter, linear density of culm and Physical strength of the culm, total potassium content and total silicon

content were studied. Stem outer diameter was measured at the third internode of the stem after stripping off leaves and leaf sheaths, by using digital vernier caliper and readings were recorded and expressed in mm. The linear density was measured in terms of dry weight per unit length of total stem length. To calculate the linear density, main stems of rice (from the lower node of third internode to the panicle neck node) were dried to constant dry weight in an oven maintained at 70 - 75 °C. Linear density was calculated by using the following equation.

$$\text{Linear density} = \frac{\text{dry weight of stem}}{\text{length of the stem}},$$

which was expressed in mg dwt cm⁻¹. Pushing resistances of the whole plant (hill) was taken as the indicator of physical strength the culms, which was measured with a 'prostrate tester' (DIK-7401, Daiki Rika Kogyo Co., Tokyo, Japan) as per the method reported by Kashiwagi and Ishimaru (2004). The means of the collected data for different characters were analyzed from each group of varieties/lines *i.e.*, susceptible, tolerant and strong culm mutants and the variety/line with highest means were selected which were compared by using two sample t-test between the varieties and paired t-test within the same variety between the two stages *viz.*, 50% flowering and full ripening. Rice culm samples (third basal internode) collected from all the varieties/lines under study were dried in hot air oven at about 60⁰C till they attained complete dryness. Samples were then powdered with the help of a mechanical grinder, and passed through 2mm stainless steel sieve. Total nitrogen was estimated by the micro Kjeldahl method as per AOAC (1995) using KEL-PLUS™ Automatic Nitrogen Estimation System. Potassium content in the sample was estimated by flame photometric method, as given by Jackson (1967). Si content in rice culms was estimated using the method of Saito *et al.*, (2005), where Si of plant samples was extracted with

dilute hydrofluoric acid and estimated by spectrophotometric molybdenum yellow method.

Results and Discussion

Mean values of all the physical and chemical parameters measured at 50% flowering stage are presented in table 1. The results showed that the rice varieties/lines differed in all the measured physical parameters mean culm diameter and physical strength and also chemical parameters total potassium content and silicon content were highest in strong culm mutant lines (SP-351, SP-353, SP-360 and SP-70), followed by lodging tolerant varieties (MTU-1112, MTU-1121, MTU-1166 and MTU-1001) and lowest in lodging susceptible varieties (Swarna, BPT-5204, Tellahamsa and RNR-15048).

At 50% flowering stage, rice varieties / lines under study also differed in the mean linear density was highest in SP-360 (76.77 mg.cm^{-1}) and lowest in RNR-15048 (30.38 mg.cm^{-1}). Mean length and outer diameter of the basal internode (3rd internode), also varied among the rice varieties / lines. View, mutant lines showed higher mean stem diameter of 3rd internode, in which a lowest value of 3.80 mm was shown by BPT-5204 and a highest value of 8.77 mm was recorded in SP-360. Mean physical strength was in general highest in mutant lines of rice, highest being in SP-360 (30.70 mm), followed by lodging tolerant and lodging susceptible varieties.

However, there was an overlap of values of mean physical strength between lodging tolerant and lodging susceptible rice varieties (Table 1). Lowest mean physical strength (23.10 mm) was recorded in BPT-5204. Mean values of physical parameters of rice varieties/lines under study at full ripening stage are presented in table 2. As at 50% flowering stage, mean varieties are at the mid-

level, with the exception of RNR-15048, which showed the values comparatively equal to mutant lines of rice. Rice varieties / lines under the present study also differed in mean number of nodes and in mean linear density at full ripening phase (Table 1). Linear density values showed the same kind of groupings as at 50% flowering stage *i.e.*, highest in mutant lines followed by lodging tolerant varieties and lodging susceptible varieties in the order. Highest linear density value was recorded in the mutant line SP-70 (78.26 mg cm^{-1}), while RNR-15048 showed lowest value (32.95 mg.cm^{-1}).

At 50% flowering stage, total nitrogen content was highest (13.35 mg.g^{-1}) in the mutant line SP-70, while the lodging tolerant variety MTU-1121 showed lowest mean total nitrogen content (11.13 mg.g^{-1}) among all the rice varieties / lines. At full ripening stage, SP-70 (4.55 mg.g^{-1}) and MTU-1166 (3.62 mg.g^{-1}) recorded highest and lowest total nitrogen contents of the culm, respectively.

The mutant line SP-351 (8.34 mg.g^{-1}) showed the highest total potassium content at 50% flowering stage, while Swarna (4.60 mg.g^{-1}) recorded the lowest. At full ripening stage, a highest total potassium content of 10.59 mg.g^{-1} was seen in SP-70, while a lowest content of 6.09 mg.g^{-1} was observed in the lodging susceptible variety BPT-5204. A highest content of 2.24 mg.g^{-1} and a lowest content of 1.00 mg.g^{-1} of total silicon were found in the mutant line SP-70 and the lodging susceptible BPT-5204, respectively, at 50% flowering stage among the rice varieties / lines studied.

At full ripening stage, MTU-1166 (2.00 mg.g^{-1}) and RNR-15048 (1.04 mg.g^{-1}) showed the highest and lowest contents of silicon in culms, respectively. Total nitrogen, total potassium and total silicon contents of rice culms at 50% flowering and full ripening stages were compared to know significance of

change between these two growth stages and the results were presented in table 2.

This analysis of data showed that the total nitrogen content of rice culms decreased significantly in all varieties between 50% flowering and full ripening stages (Table 5).

The total potassium content of the rice culms increased significantly in all lodging tolerant varieties and strong culm mutant lines of rice.

In lodging susceptible rice varieties potassium content of culm significantly increased in the variety Swarna (from 4.60 to 6.50 mg.g⁻¹), significantly decreased in the variety BPT-5204 (from 7.46 to 6.09 mg.g⁻¹), while it

decreased but non-significantly in the varieties Tellahamsa and RNR-15048 (Table 5).

Total silicon content of rice culms didn't change between 50% flowering and full ripening stages in all the lodging tolerant rice varieties. There was non-significant increase in Si content in lodging susceptible Swarna and BPT-5204, but significant decrease in Tellahamsa and RNR-15048 with maturity.

In the rice mutant lines, with maturity Si content of culms decreased significantly in all, except in SP-353 in which there was non-significant decrease.

Table.1 Physical-chemical parameters of culm at 50% flowering stage in rice (Mean of 10 samples)

Variety / line	Culm diameter (mm)	Linear density (mg.cm ⁻¹)	Physical strength (mm deflection)	Potassium (mg.g ⁻¹ dwt)	Silicon (mg.g ⁻¹ dwt)
SWARNA	4.00	46.65	23.90	4.60	1.04
BPT5204	3.80	37.50	23.10	7.46	1.00
TELLAHAMSA	4.40	47.24	24.30	7.54	1.48
RNR15048	5.10	30.38	24.00	7.15	1.24
MTU1112	4.50	44.39	24.40	6.81	1.28
MTU1121	4.70	46.67	23.70	7.32	1.56
MTU1166	4.20	57.60	25.50	6.73	2.00
MTU1001	4.50	60.05	25.20	7.02	1.44
SP-351	6.00	56.46	29.60	8.3	2.00
SP-353	6.60	65.80	29.90	8.04	1.84
SP-360	8.77	76.77	30.70	8.29	2.16
SP-70	8.68	75.93	27.80	8.03	2.24

Table.2 Physical-chemical parameters of culm at full ripening stage in rice
(Mean of 10 samples)

Variety / line	Culm diameter (mm)	Linear density (mg.cm ⁻¹)	Physical strength (mm deflection)	Potassium (mg.g ⁻¹ dwt)	Silicon (mg.g ⁻¹ dwt)
SWARNA	4.20	44.04	23.80	6.50	1.13
BPT5204	3.80	39.13	22.90	6.09	1.08
TELLAHAMSA	4.50	47.46	24.30	7.33	1.16
RNR15048	5.20	32.95	25.00	6.91	1.04
MTU1112	4.60	56.93	26.20	10.41	1.28
MTU1121	5.20	64.83	26.20	9.11	1.56
MTU1166	4.60	63.62	25.60	9.49	2.00
MTU1001	4.40	47.48	24.40	9.26	1.44
SP-351	6.60	56.46	29.00	8.99	1.60
SP-353	7.20	56.54	28.40	9.52	1.68
SP-360	8.80	64.09	31.40	8.29	2.16
SP-70	8.60	78.26	31.60	8.03	2.24

Table.3 Changes in the physical parameters of culm with maturity in rice

Sl. No.	Variety / line	Physical-parameter	Mean		Student's 't' value
			At 50% flowering stage	At full ripening stage	
1.	Swarna	Culm diameter	4.00	4.20	2.583*
		Linear density	46.65	44.05	1.851*
		Physical strength	23.90	23.80	0.165 ^{NS}
2.	BPT 5204	Culm diameter	3.80	3.80	0.000 ^{NS}
		Linear density	37.50	39.13	1.006 ^{NS}
		Physical strength	23.10	22.90	0.348 ^{NS}
3.	TELLAHAMSA	Culm diameter	4.40	4.50	1.750*
		Linear density	47.24	47.46	0.118 ^{NS}
		Physical strength	24.30	24.30	0.000 ^{NS}
4.	RNR15048	Culm diameter	5.10	5.20	0.547 ^{NS}
		Linear density	30.38	32.96	2.773*
		Physical strength	24.00	25.00	1.677 ^{NS}
5.	MTU1112	Culm diameter	4.50	4.60	0.418 ^{NS}
		Linear density	44.39	56.94	4.171*
		Physical strength	24.40	26.20	6.194*
6.	MTU1121	Culm diameter	4.70	5.20	0.474 ^{NS}
		Linear density	46.67	64.84	6.378*
		Physical strength	23.70	26.20	3.478*
7.	MTU 1166	Culm diameter	4.20	4.60	2.143*
		Linear density	57.60	63.63	1.956*
		Physical strength	25.50	25.60	0.160 ^{NS}

Table.4 Changes in the physical parameters of culm with maturity in rice

Sl. No.	Variety / line	Physical-chemical parameter	Mean		Student's 't' value
			At 50% flowering stage	At full ripening stage	
8.	MTU 1001	Culm diameter	4.50	4.40	4.630*
		Linear density	60.05	47.48	2.881*
		Physical strength	25.20	24.40	1.444 ^{NS}
9.	SP 351	Culm diameter	6.00	6.60	6.041*
		Linear density	56.46	56.46	0.000 ^{NS}
		Physical strength	23.10	22.90	0.348 ^{NS}
10.	SP 353	Culm diameter	6.60	7.20	4.033*
		Linear density	65.80	56.54	3.135*
		Physical strength	29.90	28.40	1.963*
11.	SP 360	Culm diameter	8.77	8.80	2.514*
		Linear density	76.77	64.09	3.202*
		Physical strength	30.70	31.40	0.782 ^{NS}
12	SP 70	Culm diameter	8.68	8.60	4.253*
		Linear density	75.93	78.27	1.126 ^{NS}
		Physical strength	27.80	31.60	3.739*

*Significant at 5% level, NS Non-significant

Table.5 Changes in the chemical parameters of culm with maturity in rice

Sl. No.	Variety / line	Physical-chemical parameter	Mean Content (mg.g ⁻¹ dwt)		Student's 't' value
			At 50% flowering stage	At full ripening stage	
1.	SWARNA	Total potassium content	4.60	6.50	7.361*
		Total silicon content	1.04	1.13	0.673 ^{NS}
2.	BPT5204	Total potassium content	7.46	6.09	5.655*
		Total silicon content	1.00	1.08	1.000 ^{NS}
3.	TELLAHAMSA	Total potassium content	7.54	7.33	0.679 ^{NS}
		Total silicon content	1.48	1.16	1.809*
4.	RNR15048	Total potassium content	7.15	6.91	1.359 ^{NS}
		Total silicon content	1.24	1.04	2.236*
5.	MTU1112	Total potassium content	6.81	10.41	12.170*
		Total silicon content	1.28	1.28	0.000 ^{NS}
6.	MTU1121	Total potassium content	7.32	9.11	5.352*
		Total silicon content	1.56	1.56	0.000 ^{NS}
7.	MTU1166	Total potassium content	6.73	9.49	8.418*
		Total silicon content	2.00	2.00	0.000 ^{NS}
8.	MTU1001	Total potassium content	7.02	9.26	9.798*
		Total silicon content	1.44	1.44	0.000 ^{NS}
9.	SP 351	Total potassium content	8.34	8.99	2.153*
		Total silicon content	2.00	1.60	4.743*
10.	SP353	Total potassium content	8.04	9.52	6.843*
		Total silicon content	1.84	1.68	0.712 ^{NS}
11.	SP 360	Total potassium content	8.29	10.17	7.472*
		Total silicon content	2.16	1.60	5.252*
12	SP 70	Total potassium content	8.03	10.59	7.870*
		Total silicon content	2.24	1.76	4.810*

*Significant at 5% level, NS Non-significant

Table.6 Correlation between physical -chemical parameter of the culm and Physical strength of the culm in rice

Sl. No.	Physical-chemical Parameter	Correlation coefficient (r) with physical strength	
		50% flowering stage	Full ripening stage
1.	Culm diameter	0.960 ^{**}	0.906 ^{**}
2.	Linear density	0.826 ^{**}	0.570 [*]
3.	Total potassium content	0.626 ^{**}	0.749 ^{**}
4.	Total silicon content	0.813 ^{**}	0.628 [*]

Mutant lines of rice showed relatively higher values of mean stem diameter at full ripening phase (Table 1). RNR-15048 differed from other lodging susceptible varieties by showing higher value of mean stem diameter comparable to lodging tolerant varieties.

Intra-varietal changes in physical parameters of rice with maturity between 50% flowering and full ripening, were tested for significance and the results are presented in tables 3, 4 and 5. Mean outer diameter of rice culm at 3rd internode significantly increased in all strong culm mutant lines as well as in the lodging susceptible variety Swarna. But in other varieties the changes are non-significant (Table 3).

Mean linear density of the culm increased significantly between 50% flowering and full ripening in RNR-15048, MTU-1112, MTU-1121 and MTU-1166, while it decreased significantly in Swarna, MTU-1001, SP-353 and SP-70 (Table 1). Physical strength of the rice culms which was measured as the pushing resistance of the rice hills, significantly increased between 50% flowering and full ripening stages in MTU-1112, MTU-1121 and SP-70 and significantly decreased only in the mutant line SP-353. In all others changes in physical strength were significant (Table 3). Lower contents of nitrogen and higher contents of potassium in rice internodes decreased lodging tendency (Mahbub *et al.*, 2008). The results from the current study show clearly those strong culm

mutant lines had higher potassium contents followed by lodging tolerant varieties in the culms, both at 50% flowering and full ripening stages

Correlation between the physical and chemical parameters of rice and its physical strength, varietal means of physical parameters of rice were correlated to varietal means of physical strength (Table 6), at both 50% flowering and full ripening stages. At 50% flowering stage, even though all the measured physical and chemical parameters viz., outer diameter of basal (3rd) internode, linear density of culm, potassium and silicon content showed positive correlation with physical strength of culm. Further, culm diameter and linear density showed significantly positive correlation even at 1% level of significance (Table 6). Correlation between physical-chemical parameters and physical strength of rice culms at full ripening stage was similar to that of 50% flowering stage *i.e.*, all parameters showed positive correlation with physical strength; culm diameter, linear density, total potassium content and silicon content showed significant correlation.

The present study accepts the general statement that compared to tolerant varieties; susceptible varieties had lesser culm diameter, which are in line with the findings of (Chang and Vergara, 1972, Rongtian *et al.*, 1996 and Mahbub *et al.*, 2008). Here also the mutant lines are different by having higher diameter.

Linear density of the culm was highest in mutant lines followed by lodging tolerant varieties and then by lodging susceptible varieties. These findings agree with the reports of Zuber *et al.*, (1999) and Islam *et al.*, (2007), which say that higher the linear density higher the lodging resistance. Out of all parameters linear density of the culm, outer diameter of the basal internode appear to be best indices of physical strength of rice culms in other words lodging nature of rice. Various physical-chemical parameters viz., outer diameter of basal (3rd) internode, linear density of culm, total potassium content and total silicon content were studied along with physical strength of the culms, to understand the physical-chemical basis of lodging nature in rice. Physical-chemical data was collected at 50% flowering stage as well as full ripening stage to know the changes in them with maturity in rice. The current study showed that lodging tolerant varieties in general have higher outer diameter of basal internode (3rd internode), higher linear density and higher physical strength of culms compared to lodging susceptible varieties. It can be concluded that lodging nature of the rice can be measured by taking any or all of these parameters linear density of the culm, outer diameter of the basal inter node, total potassium content and total silicon content appear to be best indices of physical strength of rice culms in other words lodging nature of rice. However, nitrogen contents of the culm didn't differ much between lodging susceptible and tolerant varieties; moreover they were higher in strong culm lines. The present study also reports a significant correlation between physical strength of the culm and culm N and K contents at both 50% flowering and full ripening stages, which are in agreement with the findings of Yang *et al.*, (2004) and Zhang *et al.*, (2010). However, it should pointed out that the current study shows that Nitrogen content of culms played a significant role in physical strength of culms

at 50% flowering, but not at full ripening stage (Table 1).

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