



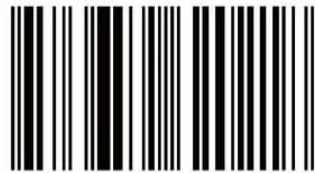
Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) serves as a staple food for more than three billion people worldwide. Aerobic rice requires the same amount of nutrients as flooded rice, but in the former, there is a problem of phosphorus (P) availability, due to its fixation with other elements. In the soil, P becomes unavailable due to fixation and immobilization and about 70-90% phosphatic fertilizers become fixed in soil. Microorganisms play an important role in agriculture by supplying nutrients to the plants and reduce the demand of chemical fertilizers. Microorganisms, especially phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (PSB) have the ability to solubilize, insoluble P in soil and reduce inputs of chemical fertilizers. Besides PSB are also capable of producing indole-3-acetic acid, a phytohormone known to be involved in root initiation, cell division and cell enlargement. Furthermore, these strains have ability to stimulate the growth of roots and shoots and increased ³²P-labeled phosphate uptake in the plants.

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Role Of Phosphate-solubilizing Bacteria On The Growth Of Aerobic Rice

Phosphate-solubilizing Bacteria and Growth of Aerobic Rice



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