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Introduction

Rice is not only food securing crop but also a source of employment and income source for youths in most rice producing areas of the country. The country has a huge potential of land for rice production in three ecosystems, upland, irrigated and rain fed lowland. Now a day's the production and productivity of rice has been expanding throughout the country. The production has been increased from 11,244.3 tons in 2007 to 126,806.4 tons in 2016 [1]. Even though there is an increment in the production, the imports are also increasing from year to year. From 2008 to 2016 the imported rice had increased from 225,000 quintal to 3,118,270 quintal and causes more than 170 US dollars. This indicates the increasing demand of rice from year to year in the country.

Variety by location and variety by year were non-significant for panicle length and suggesting that the stability of the varieties across locations and years [2]. The interaction of variety by location by year was highly significant for days of heading, days of maturity, plant height, grain yield and thousand seed weight while panicle length and number of filled grains per panicle were not significant for this interaction.

Grain yield is the most important economic trait in most crop improvement programs. The highest grain yield was recorded for Ediget and Fogera-2 while the low grain yield was recorded on X-Jigna. This is due to the long age of the variety under production.

Discussion

The average maturity days for the variety were 88 days; Fogera-2 and Gumara were the late maturing varieties and Hiber and Ediget were early maturing. Variety Fogera-2 had high number of filled grains per panicle and grain yield [3]. However, variety Ediget was the best variety across locations and year in terms of number of filled grains per panicle and grain yield per hectare with high thousand seed weight.

Even though there is huge potential and increasing demand of the

crop, lack of high yielding varieties, terminal moisture stress and low soil fertility, disease and cold effect are the constraints. The number of filled grains per panicle (thn.006) and the number of filled grains per panicle (thn.006) are the constraints.

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