ABSTRACT

With the objective of evaluating the importance of organic farming using household manure, a pot experiment was conducted at Botanic Garden of Government College University, Lahore during the winter season of 2010-2011, to evaluate the effect of FYM and Dung under different treatment levels, separately and in combination, on two cultivars of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) i.e. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. cv. Malka & *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. cv. Caldera. Physiochemical characters of soil were recorded before the transplantation of the seedling and after final harvest. There were seven treatments given to each cultivar of tomato i.e. T0 (garden soil), T1 (20% FYM), T2 (40% FYM), T3 (20% Dung), T4 (40% Dung), T5 (10% FYM+10% Dung) and T6 (20%FYM +20%Dung), every treatment had six replicas. Vegetative and reproductive growth of potted tomato plants was monitored during the course of experiment by measuring various growth parameters, i.e. plant height, number of branches, number of buds, number of flowers and number of fruits. It was observed that in cv. Malka, FYM (20%) individually showed a great impact on growth and yield of tomato plants, in this cultivar maximum growth and yield was observed in T1 and lowest was observed in T4. On the other hand in cv. Caldera the combination of FYM & Dung (10% +10%) showed a great impact on growth and yield of tomato plants, in this cultivar maximum growth and yield was observed in T5 and lowest was observed in T0. It is concluded that FYM & Dung independently and in combination showed significant increase in growth and yield of tomato plants (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.).