

Comparative to study of the different intra row spacing of mechanized rice transplanting in fields of Chittoor district

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■ **ABSTRACT** : Rice is one of the most important cereals that hold the key for food security. SRI has reached certain level of acceptance among the research and scientific community in major rice producing countries. The SRI method of rice cultivation involves planting single seedling in wider row spacing *i.e.*, 25x 25 cm, which involves more labour intensive and laborious process. Hence, the present study was conducted with an objective to compare the mechanized rice transplanting with different intra row spacing with mechanized rice transplanter method with SRI and normal method of rice cultivation. The study was conducted with four treatments *i.e.*, T₁ - Machine transplanting at spacing of (30 x 14 cm), T₂ - Machine transplanting at spacing of (30 x 18 cm), T₃ - Machine transplanting at spacing of (30 x 20 cm), T₄ - Machine transplanting at spacing of (30 x 22 cm) and T₅ - Manual transplanting at spacing of (20 x 15 cm) (control). The study indicated that mechanized transplanting with rice transplanter adopting highest yield of (30 x 20 cm) row spacing recorded more 10.00 per cent more yield, when compared to 30 x 18 cm) method of planting. Mechanised paddy farmers were able to secure a net income Rs. 1.81/- per every rupee of expenditure. While, the convectional paddy farmers realized Rs. 1.42/-.

■ **KEY WORDS** : Mechanised system of rice intensification with SRI principles, Plant height, Economic

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