

Performance of Direct Seeded Rice by using Drum Seeder in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Manual transplanting is the most popular method of crop establishment in rice growing areas in Chittoor district, it requires more number of labour leads to increase in the cost of cultivation and results in delayed transplanting. Direct seeding with the help of drum seeder avoids raising of nursery, pulling and transplanting due to which labour requirement is reduced. RASS – Krishi Vigyan Kendra, conducted ninety six front line demonstrations on direct seeded rice using eight row drum seeder consecutively for three years during *rabi* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The results revealed that the increase in grain yield of drum seeded rice was seven percent compared to transplanted rice. The cost of cultivation was low in direct seeded rice (₹ 28,035/ha) than manually transplanted rice (₹ 33,756 ha⁻¹). The average benefit cost ratio was more in the case of drum seeded rice (2.09) than manual method of transplanting (1.62).

Key words : Benefit cost ratio, Direct seeded rice, Drum seeder, Front line demonstrations, Grain yield, Gross and Net returns.