Effect of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) on Quality Seed Production in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Studies on the effect of system of rice intensification of seven rice varieties on quality and productivity was conducted at Seed Research and Technology Centre, Hyderabad during *Rabi,* 2011-12 in comparison with traditional method of seed production. Significant differences were observed among the management practices for yield and yield components. Fourteen per cent yield improvement was noticed with SRI (60.42 q ha^{-1}) over traditional method (53.01 q ha^{-1}). Similarly, 64.29 per cent improvement in productive tillers and 12 per cent improvement in spikelet fertility were noticed with SRI method of cultivation. Among the varieties, MTU 1010 had high potential (76.99 q ha^{-1}) for seed production under SRI besides higher seedling vigour index (1742). The plants in SRI method had high partitioning of dry matter resulting in high density spikelets per panicle (80.3) and higher spikelet fertility (94%). Seed produced under SRI showed significantly higher seedling vigour index I (1450) compared to traditional method (1359) of planting. SRI method with 10-12 days old seedlings, three weedings with cono weeder at 45, 60 and 75 DAS under saturated conditions of water during the entire crop growth period was found to be effective over the traditional method.

Key words: *Seed yield and Seed quality, SRI.*