**2.6 Seeding rate**

**The amount of seed was 130g (dry) and 150g (sprouted) per tray. Tray soil**

**The number of seedlings per hill in rice transplanter increased from 1.7 to 2.8 as the seeding rate increased from 60 to 100 g per tray. The missing hills decreased from 13.32 to 7.65 % with increasing seeding rate from 60 to 100 g per tray**

**total cost of transplanting in the treatments of T2, T3 and T4 was decreased by 19.20, 22.44 and 25.70%, respectively as compared to hand transplanting** Techno-Economic Performance of a Self-Propelled Rice Transplanter and Comparison with Hand Transplanting for Hybrid Rice Variety

**60, 80 and 100 g per tray.** Techno-Economic Performance of a Self-Propelled Rice Transplanter and Comparison with Hand Transplanting for Hybrid Rice Variety

**number of seedlings per hill in rice transplanter increased from 1.7 to 2.8 as the seeding rate increased from 60 to 100 g per tray. The average number of seedlings per hill in rice transplanter was obtained to be 2.2 compared to 1.1 in hand transplanting.**

Techno-Economic Performance of a Self-Propelled Rice Transplanter and Comparison with Hand Transplanting for Hybrid Rice Variety**60**

**The seed rate per tray for mechanical transplanting was 130-140 gm dry seed.** Techno-economic performance of 4-row self-propelled mechanical rice transplanter at farmers field in Bangladesh

**Rice plants significantly reduce the yield after transplanting seedlings grown at higher seed rate as compared to seedlings grown with low seeding density (Singh et al., 1987).**

**Mostly farmers use high seed rates in the nursery to avoid weed competition and to uproot seedlings easily, but they don’t realize its effect after transplanting in main field**

**Transplanting shock was also higher in older seedlings grown with high seed rate due the more root damage during up- rooting, as separation of seedlings caused maximum root damage during uprooting and at the time of transplanting in main field. Our results are in line with the explanations of some previous studies (Singh et al., 2005; Lal and Roy, 1996; Panda et al., 1991) who reported that seedlings grown with low seed rate and with fertilizer application increased vigor, showing a better stand in main field after transplanting and ultimately effected growth and yield of rice crop**

Influence of Nursery Management and Seedling Age on Growth and Economic Performance of Fine Rice

**seeds or 4 seed /m2. When farmers direct seed their crops, only 10‐20% of the seeds sown will actually established. In a nursery, this may increase to 40‐50%.**

Rice Production Manual

**The seed rate naturally influences the growth of the seedlings. Thin sowing gives strong and tillered seedlings, whereas thick sowing provides thin and tall seedlings without tillers. Thin sowing in nurseries is always better and it will produce strong and sturdy seedlings, which can withstand adverse climatic conditions better and produce better yields. Therefore,**

(Oryza sativa

**and BRRI dhan48 were transplanted in the farmer’s field by mechanical rice transplanter and compared with hand transplanting. Seedlings density was reduced at the seed rate higher than 145 gm tray-1 indicating higher seed rate increased the seedlings mortality. Seedlings mat prepared**

**in the farmer’s field by mechanical rice transplanter and compared with hand transplanting. Seedlings density was reduced at the seed rate higher than 145 gm tray-1 indicating higher seed rate increased the seedlings mortality. Seedlings mat prepared by the farmers were varied in seedling height, density and color due to management skill of the**

Effect of row spacing of Rice transplanter on seedling requirement and grain yield

**Seedlings density depended on the seeding rate, germination and uniform placement of seed during tray preparation. Seedlings density followed increasing trend with**

**Seed rate applied by the respective farmers was ranged from 125 to 150 gm tray-1. Seedlings density depended on the seeding rate, germination and uniform placement of seed during tray preparation. Seedlings density followed increasing trend with the increase in seed rate up to 145 gm tray-1 (Fig. 1). Seedlings mortality increased in higher seed rate and reduced the**

**rate, germination and uniform placement of seed during tray preparation. Seedlings density followed increasing trend with the increase in seed rate up to 145 gm tray-1 (Fig. 1). Seedlings mortality increased in higher seed rate and reduced the seedling density in seedling tray (Hossen, 2016). The amount of seed used in tray preparation varied depending on the variety**

**the increase in seed rate up to 145 gm tray-1 (Fig. 1). Seedlings mortality increased in higher seed rate and reduced the seedling density in seedling tray (Hossen, 2016). The amount of seed used in tray preparation varied depending on the variety and germination rate. Seed rate was also varied from one farmer to another due to farmer’s perception. Amount of seed used**

**seedling density in seedling tray (Hossen, 2016). The amount of seed used in tray preparation varied depending on the variety and germination rate. Seed rate was also varied from one farmer to another due to farmer’s perception. Amount of seed used per tray by different farmers had direct influence on the seedlings density obtained per tray and consequently tray**

**and germination rate. Seed rate was also varied from one farmer to another due to farmer’s perception. Amount of seed used per tray by different farmers had direct influence on the seedlings density obtained per tray and consequently tray requirement in the field. Islam et al. (2015) mentioned that tray requirement, number of seedlings dispensed per stroke and**

**per tray by different farmers had direct influence on the seedlings density obtained per tray and consequently tray requirement in the field. Islam et al. (2015) mentioned that tray requirement, number of seedlings dispensed per stroke and missing hill during transplanting operation were subjected to the seed rate and uniformity of seedlings establishment.**

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Effect of row spacing of Rice transplanter on seedling requirement and grain yield