# Machine transplanting of rice

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### What is machine transplanting of rice

Machine transplanting involves planting young rice seedlings into puddled soil by machine.

#### Why machine transplant rice

Machine transplanting requires considerably less time and labor than manual transplanting (1-2 ha/person/day versus 0.07 ha/person/day).

#### **Advantages: Machine transplanting**

- Fast and efficient (1-2 ha/d), uses less labor and ensures timely planting.
- · Reduces stress, drudgery and health risks.
- · Ensures uniform spacing and plant density.
- Seedlings recover fast, tiller vigorously, and mature uniformly.

## How to transplant rice by machine

- 1. Raise seedlings in special mat nurseries or in seedling trays. Use 18-25 kg  $\,$  of good seed per 100  $\rm m^2$  of nursery for each ha.
- 2. Seedlings will be ready for transplanting in 12-15 days after seeding (DAS).
- 3. Ensure that fields are well puddled and leveled.
- 4. Drain fields and allow mud to settle for 1-2 days after the final puddling.
- 5. The subsurface soil layers need to be hard enough to

support the transplanting machine.

- 6. The soil is ready when a small "V" mark made in the puddled soil with a stick holds its shape. At this moisture level, the soil can hold the seedlings upright.
- 7. Soil should not be so dry that it sticks to and interferes with planting parts or wheels of the transplanter.
- 8. Load the seedling mats on the machine and transplant the seedlings at the selected machine setting.

Seedlings in a mat nursery



Puddle and level soil



Allow the mud to settle to support the transplanter



Load seedling mats to the transplanter

#### Limitations

- Seedlings must be planted while still young, and so mechanical transplanting is best suited for irrigated areas only.
- Special nursery management is needed (mat nursery or seedling trays).
- Good land preparation, leveling and water management are required.
- Fields need good access for machine transport and field entry.
- Transplanting machines are expensive; so poor farmers cannot afford them (contract hiring of transplanters is available in some countries).
- · Problems in poorly prepared and leveled land, or with poorly designed machines.
- Good training is needed to operate the machine properly.





Increasing Productivity of Rice Based Cropping Systems and Farmers' Income in Odisha