A field experiment was conducted at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute (PAJANCOA and RI), Karaikal to investigate the performance of seed hardening in aerobic rice at various dates of sowing during Rabi season in the coastal deltaic areas of Karaikal. The treatment combination comprised of four dates of sowing at weekly interval [September 12th (D1), September 20th (D2), September 27th (D3) and October 4th (D4)] and three seed hardening techniques [one % KCl (H1), water (H2) and control (H3)]. The treatments were evaluated in factorial concept of RBD and replicated thrice. It was found from the present investigation that growth and yield attributes were higher in early sown crop (September 12th) (D1) coupled with water hardening (H2) technique. Phenophase studies were also conducted for all the treatments. Direct and derived weather parameters were correlated and regressed between grain yield and DMP of aerobic rice during the crop period.

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