SUMMARY: Rice, Oryza sativa L. is the most economically important food crop grown by millions of people in India. It plays a major nutritional role in the diet of people of many developing nations (Norman and Kebe, 2006; FAO, 2013). The productivity of rice is threatened by a wide range of pre and post harvest pests (Ashamo and Akinnawonu, 2012). Stored product insect pests such as Sitophilus oryzae (Linnaeus), Sitophilus zeamais (Motschulsky), Rhyzoperthadominica (Fabricius) and Sitotroga cerealella (Olivier) are usually seen on rice in most of the stores. An experiment was conducted at Seed Research and Technology Centre, Rajendranagar, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad during 2015-16 to study the efficacy of botanicals on storability of paddy seeds through seed treatments. The storage studies revealed that among botanical seed treatments, significantly highest seed germination was recorded in seeds treated with Acorus calamus @ 10ml per kg seed (96.33%) followed by Karanj oil @ 5ml per kg seed (90.33%) and the lowest in untreated seeds (80.67%). Significantly highest seedling vigour was also observed in Acorus calamus @ 10ml per kg seed (1947) followed by Karanj oil @ 5ml per kg seed (1853) while significantly lowest seedling vigour index was recorded in untreated control (1458). Though lowest seed infestation was recorded in Karanj oil @ 5 ml/kg seed (5.3 %) but it was on par with Acorus calamus (8.0 %) at the end of twelve months of storage.