Rice (Oryza sativa) is one of the food crops that produce rice which is the staple food for the majority of Indonesians. Indonesia itself admits that rice is the main commodity in supporting the food sovereignty of the Indonesian people. The use of early-age rice seeds can overcome the threat of weather that occurs in Indonesia, by using early-age rice seeds can help farmers to feel bountiful harvests. This study compares several promising lines that have been previously researched by the Indonesian Center for Rice Research which have developed new cultivars that have been assembled from inbred and mutant origin with the aim of finding out which lines of hope have high production power and have a fast age compared age-superior varieties early. This research was conducted from December 2019 to May 2020 in Kaliwining Village, Rambipuji District, Jember Regency. The experimental design was carried out by using a non-factorial randomized complete block design (RCBD). In this study, there were nine treatments consisting of eight rice lines and one comparison variety with three replications each so that 27 experimental units were obtained. The data obtained for each parameter were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). If between treatments there is a real or very real effect, then it is continued with the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) with a level of 5%. The results showed that the lines that had superior productivity and had a shorter lifespan than the Inpari 19 variety as the comparison varieties were the B13813D-RS * 1-1MR-8-1 line, US-2 line and UA-9 line.

**Keyword :** paddy, Early Age, Varieties