## EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SOWING DATES ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF MUNG

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Effect of different dates of sowing on the growth and yield of mung (Vigna radiata) was studied under the agro-climatic conditions prevailing at Khanewal. A randomized complete block design with four replications was used for the experiment. High yielding, Mung variety Niab-28 was sown to determine the common the common state of the c most pertinent sowing time in the Khanewal conditions. Planting was done Ist week, 2nd week, 3rd week and last week of march. Crop sown in 1st week of 3nd week of March. March gave maximum grain yield.

## INTRODUCTION

Mung bean is an important pulse crop, cultivated in almost all parts of Pakistan. It also improves and restores the fertility of soil by fixing atmospheric nitrogen through root nodules because it belong to family leguminoseae. it improves the palatability and nutritive value of fodder when sown mixed with maize and sorghum. Due to rich protein content (22-24 %), it's extensive use as a pulse can be a cheap source of vegetable protein in human diet. Recently it has been observed that Mung crop sown in spring is more productive than sown in kharif. Hence the present study was taken up to evaluate the effect of different sowing dates commencing from first week of march to the end of march on the growth and yield of Mung.

Bose (1932) suggested that mung bean should be sown at the break of monsoon rains and harvested in October. However, at some places it may be sown even in february and harvested by may. Roberts and Singh (1951) reported that Mung been is sown from middle of june to the end of july. They observed that earlier types produced poor grains and the late sown varieties yielded superior quality grains. It was observed by Aziz (1960) that mash and mung crops when sown during the first fortnight of July gave the better yield than both the early and late sowing. Khan (1970) found that mung bean when planted from early March to mid April gave high yield under the conditions prevailing