

PERFORMANCE OF MUNG BEAN VIGNA RADIATA VARIETY S-8 UNDER SPRING AND KHARIF SOWING DATES

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ABSTRACT

An experiment to study the effect of different sowing dates on the growth and yield of Mung was conducted at Agronomy Section, A.R.I. Tandojam during spring and kharif seasons 1986-87. The crop sown on 1st March gave the maximum grain yield of 783.33 kg/ha followed by 77.99, 758.33 and 741.66 kg/ha under 1st Feb, 15th March or 15th Feb, sowing dates respectively. All the characters under study were significantly affected by various sowing dates except number of branches/plant. Spring sowing gave better results than kharif sown crop.

INTRODUCTION

Mung Vigna radiata is an important pulse crop of Pakistan and plays a vital role in human diet, animal feeds and in the maintenance of soil fertility. It is rich in protein contents and essential amino acids and provides a balanced human diet when taken in combination with cereals which are deficient in protein and lysine. According to area and production, Punjab is the major pulse growing province followed by Sind, North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, respectively.

Lot of research work has been done to get the maximum yield of "Mung" crop. Khan [1] reported that mung when planted from early March to Mid April gave highest yield. Haque and Rafeeq [2] found that when mung crop was sown from middle of March to middle of April gave the highest yield. Sandhu et al [3] reported that the short duration much Vigna radiata CV. G-65 sown in April and harvested before the onset of monsoon rains in late June/early July, gave seed yield of 582-870 kg/ha suggesting that Vigna radiata can fit well in Rice/Wheat; Maize/Wheat, and Cotton/Wheat rotations in Punjab. Singh et al [4] reported