

Review Article

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Current Status of Mungbean in Madhya Pradesh - A Review

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ABSTRACT

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Mungbean is one of important crop in India as well as India. Present review is related to mungbean in Madhya Pradesh. Under this study is given the information about farming and field preparation as well as weed management. Also in this review mungbean disease and their control has been studied including water management.

Introduction

Mungbean is the mature fruit seed of (*Vigna radiata* L. Wilczek) cultivated in China more than 2000 years, planted in many provinces as crops in tropical and subtropical regions of the Indian subcontinent and in South East Asian countries like Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, South China and Korea. India is the biggest producer of Mungbean where about 3.83 million ha are cultivated with 1.60 million tonne production (Annual Report-AICRP on MULLaRP 2015-16). Mungbean is excellent source of high quality protein and mineral. The seeds have high (28%) protein that is easily digestible, are easy to cook and lack flatulence factors in contrast to other legumes (Sahoo *et al.*, 2003). Mungbean is a rich source of protein (14.6–

33.0 g/100 g) and iron (5.9–7.6 mg/100 g) (Dahiya *et al.*, 2015). Mungbean contains 1-3% fat, 50.4% carbohydrates, 3.5-4.5% fibers and 4.5-5.5% ash, while calcium and phosphorus are 132 and 367 mg per 100 grams of seed, respectively (Frauque *et al.*, 2000).

Mungbean is consumed as whole grains, sprouted form as well as dhal in a variety of ways in homes. It is also used as green manuring crop. Mungbean can be used as a feed for cattle even husk of the seed can be soaked in water and used as cattle feed. In India these crops are cultivated in three different seasons, viz., *kharif*, *rabi* and summer. Summer Mungbean can be grown after harvesting of chickpea, lentil, pea, potato, mustard, wheat and cotton. Cultivation of Jayad Mungbean is important to increase

soil fertility in these areas where paddy – wheat crop rotation is used.

Crop status of India

During Twelfth Plan (2012-2017): The total area covered under mungbean in India was 34.50 lakh hectares with a total production of 15.91 lakh tonnes. The coverage of area and its production was maximum in Rajasthan (32.76% & 30.61%) followed by Maharashtra (11.95 % & 10.58%) of the total area and production. Karnataka ranked third in area (8.81%) and Tamilnadu is on third position for production (7.63%). The highest yield was recorded by the state of Punjab (845 kg/ha) followed by Jharkhand (704 kg/ha) and Andhra Pradesh (696 kg/ha). The National yield average was 461 kg/ha. The lowest yield observed in the state of Karnataka (227 kg/ha) followed by C.G. (326 kg/ha) and Odisha (327 kg/ha). During the last three Plan Period area, production and productivity showed increasing trend.

Crop status of Madhya Pradesh

In Madhya Pradesh during Twelfth Plan (2012-2017) the total area covered under Mungbean 2.51 lakh ha with 1.16 lakh tones total production and productivity was 464 kh/ha (Annual Report DPD 2016-17). Analysing the Madhya Pradesh state, the mungbean crop, district Hoshangabad covered maximum area i.e. 10.2 thousand hectare with followed by Dhar with 7.062 and Chhatarpur, Khargone, Satna and Rewa coverage around 6 thousand hectare. The highest production was in Dhar i.e. 4.70 million tonnes with 7.3% production tops in the state whereas Hoshangabad with 4.32 million tonnes with 6.7% on second position and at third position Khargone & Sidhi around 3 million tonnes. The highest yield was recorded in Bhind 768 kh/ha followed by Ratlam 439 kg/ha, Dhar 420 kg/ha. The lowest yield was observed in

Mandla 50 kg/ha followed by Harda and Dindori. District-wise area, production and yield of top ten district of Madhya Pradesh in respect of production, are presented below which contributed 445% and 43.7% percent of area and production of the state (Table 2).

Potential yield (FLD result)

It is observed that in general average potential yield gap between FLD and farmer's local check yield is about 27%. The potential yield level could be obtained by adoption of improved package of practices. Front Line Demonstration conducted on Mungbean crop with improve variety SML 668 in Madhya Pradesh the improve practice yield was 818 kg/ha and farmers yield was 600 kg/ha result revealed the increase the yield over check 36.3 % (Source-ICAR-IIPR, Kanpur). From the table 3, it is clearly visible that experimental productivity is higher as compare to farmer productivity for each variety. Based on the above criteria for Madhya Pradesh is potential state for production of mungbean. The state occupies 2.5 lakh hectares and has potential where productivity and production could be increased by adoption of recent technologies. In Madhya Pradesh, mungbean production can be increased in five years by reducing 10% yield gap every year.

Climate requirement

The crop needs a well-distributed rainfall, high temperature, less humidity. Heavy rains at flowering are harmful, even moist winds at this stage interfere with fertilization. Water logging is fatal for root development and nitrogen fixation during early vegetative stage. Crop is generally grown as rain fed but under assured irrigation during summer in Indo Gangetic plains of Northern India. The additional importance of the seed/soil/water contact zone in influencing sees germination on soil (Fyfield and Gragory, 1989).

Soil type and field preparation

Green gram can be grown on a variety of soils ranging from sandy loam to black cotton soils having good drainage capacity. Saline and alkaline soils are not suitable for Mungbean cultivation. Mungbean is very sensitive to water logging conditions. A well prepared seedbed is required for proper germination and establishment of the crop. For this give 2 – 3 ploughings followed by planking to make the seedbed free from clods and weeds. For the summer/spring cultivation after the harvesting of last crops, the tillage should be done after irrigation. All land is suitable for Green gram production with varying degrees of suitability where 32.7%, 23.7% and 43.6% as highly, moderately and marginally suitable respectively. Major limitations that prevent land from being highly suitable include acidity, alkalinity and poor drainage in soils and in some cases steep slopes (Mugo JW *et al.*, 2016).

Sowing time

Mungbean should be sown during the first week of July to last week of July. For the summer or spring crop, Mungbean should be sown after the harvest of last crop (potato, sugarcane, mustard and cotton, etc). The second fortnight of February to first fortnight of March is most suitable for spring/summer cultivation. Late sown Mungbean takes more loss at the time of flowering stage due to high temperature and yield affected. The early planted crops produced higher yield as compare to late planted crops (Rahman *et al.*, 2004).

Seed rate, spacing and method

During Kharif season 20 kg seed/ha should be sown in rows 40-45 cm apart while during Rabi and Summer 25 kg seed /ha sown in rows 30 cm apart. As a companion crop with

sugarcane seed rate should be 7-8 kg/ha. The plant-to-plant distance should be maintained (at least 5 cm). Sowing can be done behind the local plough or with the help of seed drill. The row spacing caused remarkable improvement in growth attributes such as plant height, dry matter accumulation, RGR, CGR and NAR at different growth stages which resulted in higher productivity (Mandal *et al.*, 2012).

Seed treatment

Treat the seed with Thiram (2gm.) +Carbendazim (1gm.) or Carbendazim & Kepton (1gm. + 2gm) to control the soil & seed germinated disease. For sucking pest control seed treatment with Imidacloprid 70 WS @ 7g/ kg or Thiamethoxam 4g/kg seed. It is also desirable to treat the seed with Rhizobium and PSB culture (5-7gm/kg seed). Biofertilizer significantly increase seed germination and decrease incidence of foot and root rot of Mungbean (Mohammad and Hossan 2003).

Cropping systems

The important crop rotations with moongbean are given as under:

Rice-Wheat-Mung (*summer*), Maize + Mung – Wheat - Mung, Maize (early) - Potato (early)-wheat-Mung, Sugarcane+Mung (*summer 1:2*), Cotton + Mung (1:3 in *Central India 60/90* cm paired row).

Intercropping

During kharif, mungbean are grown generally with maize, pearl millet, pigeonpea and cotton as intercrop. During spring, mungbean is grown in 2:1 ratio with sugarcane with row to row distance of 90 cm. and from mungbean 30 cm distance maintain. Intercropping with sunflower is also suitable with ratio (2:6). Intercropping of upland rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

with short-duration grain legumes has shown promising productivity and resource use efficiency (Aggarwal *et al.*, 1990).

Manure and fertilizer

Mungbean is generally grown on the basic fertility of soil. If available 8-10 tonnes of compost or farm yard manure should be applied before 15 days of sowing. For mungbean, per hectare 15-20 kg nitrogen, 30-40 kg phosphorus, 20 kg potash should be applied at sowing time. The fertilizer should be applied by drilling either at the time of sowing or just before sowing in such a way that they are placed about 2-3 cm below the seed. The application of N and P fertilisers significantly increased the seed yield (Sadeghipour *et al.*, 2010).

Secondary and micro nutrients

Sulphur

In medium black soils and sandy loam soils apply 20 kg S ha⁻¹ (equivalent to 154 kg gypsum/ phospho-gypsum/ or 22 kg bentonite sulphur) as basal to each crop. If S deficiency is diagnosed red sandy loam soils, apply 40 kg S ha⁻¹ (equivalent to 300 kg gypsum/phospho-gypsum/or 44 kg bentonite sulphur) per hectare. This quantity is sufficient for one crop cycle. The application of sulphur @ 30 kg ha⁻¹ significantly increased grain and stover yield of Mungbean (Bahadur and Tiwari (2014) (Table 1).

Zinc

The Application of 0.5% FeSO₄ and ZnSO₄ as foliar spray (before flowering) along with recommended doses of fertilizer in mungbean for enhancement of production, quality and upliftment of their socio-economic status (Singh *et al.*, 2013). Quantity of Zinc requirement determined according to the soil

type & it's availability or status in the soil. Therefore, the doses of zinc should be applied based on the soil type as follows:

Red sandy and loamy soils-2.5 kg Zn ha⁻¹ (12.5 kg zinc sulphate hepta hydrate/ 7.5 kg zinc sulphate mono hydrate) per hectare.

Black soils- 1.5 to 2.0 kg Zn ha⁻¹ (7.5 to 10 kg zinc sulphate hepta hydrate/ 4.5 to 6.0 kg zinc sulphate mono hydrate) per hectare.

Laterite, medium and alluvial soils- 2.5 kg Zn ha⁻¹ (12.5 kg zinc sulphate hepta hydrate/ 7.5 kg zinc sulphate mono hydrate) as basal along with 200 kg of farm yard manure.

High organic carbon containing Tarai soils-3.0 kg Zn ha⁻¹ (15 kg zinc sulphate hepta hydrate/ 9 kg zinc sulphate mono hydrate) as basal once in three year.

Low organic carbon content and hilly sandy loam soil - 2.5 kg Zn ha⁻¹ (12.5 kg zinc sulphate hepta hydrate/ 7.5 kg zinc sulphate mono hydrate) as basal in every alternate year.

Boron

In B deficient soils, apply 0.5 kg B h⁻¹ (5 kg borax ha⁻¹/ 3.6 kg di-sodium tetra borate penta hydrate). The application of phosphorus and boron has synergistic effect on yield, P and B content in seed and straw of green gram (Nidhi Kamboj and Malik, 2018).

Manganese

It is an activator of nitrite reductase and many respiratory enzymes. It is necessary for the evolution of oxygen (photolysis) during photosynthesis. Functions with enzyme systems involved in breakdown of carbohydrates, and nitrogen metabolism. In manganese deficient sandy loam soils, Seed soaking with 2% manganese sulphate OR

foliar spray of 1% manganese sulphate is recommended.

Molybdenum

In molybdenum deficient soils, application of 0.5 kg Sodium Molybdate /ha as basal or two foliar sprays of 0.1% Sodium Molybdate or seed treatment is recommended.

Water management

Generally the kharif crop requires one life saving irrigation, which may be applied during the early pod formation stage. For the summer/spring mungbean, 3–4 irrigations are required. Apply first irrigation after 20-25 days of sowing and repeat after 10-15 days as per need. One irrigation before flowering and another at pod-filing stage would ensure healthy seeds. Water logging in the field should be avoided at all cost. No irrigation should be given when the crop is in full bloom stage.

Integrated weed management

Yield losses in Mungbean due to weeds have been estimated to range between 30-50% (Kumar *et al.*, 2004). For effective weed control use Pre- emergence herbicide @ 0.75 kg pendimetheline 30 EC + Imazethapyr 2 EC with 600 liter water or 1lt ai fluclorelin with 800 liter water.

For post emergence the imazethapyr @ 0.075 kg/ ha applied 20-25 days after sowing was the most remunerative and effective herbicide for controlling the complex weed flora in Mungbean (Khairnar *et al.*, 2014).

Or the quizalofop-p-ethyl 50 g a.i. ha-1 at 21 day after emergence (DAE) + hand weeding (HW) at 28 DAE (Kundu *et al.*, 2009). Always flat nozzle is used during spraying of weedicide.

Integrated pest management

Insect pests can attack mungbeans at any stage from seedling to harvest but the crop is most susceptible from budding onwards. It is important to monitor crops once a week during vegetative growth as the first buds are borne below the top of the canopy.

Diseases

Yellow mosaic virus

Symptoms

This disease is caused by the mungbean yellow mosaic virus (MYMV) belonging to Gemini group of viruses. The disease starts as small yellow specks along the veinlets and in severe form covers the entire lamina. Whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) transmits this geminivirus in the persistent (circulative) manner. The host range is confined mostly to members of the Leguminosae family. The economic losses due to this virus account up to 85% in green gram which is spreading faster towards newer areas (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2014).

Control measure

Diseased plants should be rouged out to prevent further spread of the disease. Seed treatment with imidacloprid at 5 ml/kg seeds and two sprays of imidacloprid at 0.5 ml/l at 25 and 40 days after sowing (DAS) or two sprays of imidacloprid at 0.5 ml/l alone at 25 and 40 DAS were found effective in reducing the incidence of MYMV and its vector. Seed treatment with imidacloprid at 5 ml/kg seeds plus two sprays of neemazal at 3 ml/l was also effective in management of MYMV and its vector (Jayappa *et al.*, 2017). Grow tolerant/resistant varieties like Meha, TJM-3, PDM 139 (Samrat), PDM 11, PKV AKM-4, HUM 2, IPM 02-14, MH 421, IPM 410-3 (Shikha) and IPM 205-7 (Virat).

Crop status of Madhya Pradesh

District	Area 000 ha	District	Production MT
HOSHANGABAD	10.2	DHAR	4.70
DHAR	7.062	HOSHANGABAD	4.32
CHATTARPUR	6.68	KHARGONE	3.37
KHARGONE	6.2776	SIDHI	3.26
SATNA	6.184	SHIVPURI	2.38
REWA	6.02	CHATTARPUR	2.29
SHIVPURI	5.59	BARWANI	2.22
SIDHI	5.56	REWA	2.01
TIKAMGARH	5.36	NARSINGHPUR	1.97
BARWANI	5.3	JABALPUR	1.93

Table.1 Nutritive value

Protein	24-25%	Calcium	124 mg/100 g
Fat	1.3%	Phosphorus	326 mg/100 g
Minerals	3.5%	Iron	7.3 mg/100 g
Fiber	4.1%	Calorific value	334 Kcal/100 g
Carbohydrate	56%	Moisture	10%

Table.2 Recommended varieties for Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Name of variety	Year of Release	Average yield q/ha	Days to Maturity	Reaction to major diseases	Remark
1.	BM-4	1992	10-12	65-70	Tol. To MYMV & PM	Recommended for Kharif
2.	JM-721	1995	12.4	70-75	Tol. To PM	Recommended for Kharif
3.	HUM 1	1999	9.0	65	Resistant to MYMV	Recommended for Kharif & summer
4.	PUSA 9531	2000	9.0	60	Resistant to MYMV	Recommended for summer
5.	AKM 8802	2000	10-11	61-63	Moderately resistant to MYMV	Recommended for Kharif
6.	PDM 139	2001	10-12	58-62	Highly resistant to MYMV, Erect, synchronous	Recommended for summer cultivation in MP
7.	Meha	2004	12-15	65-70	Early maturity, MYMV resistance	Recommended for summer cultivation
8.	TJM-3	2007	9.5	65	Resistant to MYMV, CLS & PM	Recommended for Kharif
9.	PKV AKM-4	2009	10.0	62-66	Resistant to MYMV	Recommended for Kharif
10.	IPM 410-3 (Shikha)	2016	11-12	65-70	Highly resistant to MYMV and powdery mildew	For Summer/spring season
11.	IPM 205-7 (Virat)	2016	10-11	52-56	Resistant to MYMV	For Summer/Season

Source: - PC, AICRP on MULLaRP, Report 2016-17

Table.3 Experimental yield of dominating varieties (kg/ha)

S. No.	Varieties	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Mean
1.	AKM 8802	1696	1107	634	972	403	962.4
2.	PKV AKM 4	2074	1448	315	1326	519	1136.4
3.	BM 4	-	1191	833	878	726	725.6

Source- Annual Report AICRP on MULLaRP

Leaf curl

Symptoms

The symptoms are visible first in third leaf after three to four weeks of sowing. The symptoms are downward curling of leaves, vein necrosis, chlorotic spots and chlorosis on the lamina, stunting and death of the plants due to apical necrosis on green gram. Symptoms are conformity with Nene (1972). The affected plants, however, do not die till the harvest of the crop.

Control measures

Treat the seeds with imidacloprid 70 WS@ 5ml/kg; Foliar spray of insecticide (dimethoate 30 EC @ 1.7ml/ha) on 30 days after sowing; Select resistant varieties whenever possible i.e. SAMRAT (PDM 139), PS 16; Leaf curl can be controlled by applying sulfur or copper-based fungicides that are labeled for use on peaches and nectarines. For best results, trees should be sprayed to the point of runoff or until they start dripping; Containing copper and pyrethrins, Bonide® Garden Dust is a safe, one-step control for many insect attacks and fungal problems; Keep the ground beneath the trees raked up and clean, especially during winter months; Prune and destroy infected plant parts as they appear. If disease problems are severe, maintain tree health and vigor by cutting back more fruit than normal, watering regularly (avoiding wetting the leaves if possible) and apply an organic fertilizer high in nitrogen.

Anthracnose

Symptoms

Anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* is the causal organism affecting aerial plant parts, however, the leaves and pods are more vulnerable.

The characteristic symptoms of this disease are circular brown sunken spots with dark centers and bright red orange margins on leaves and pods. Infection just after germination causes seedling blight. The average seed yield loss of 40.18 per cent and stalk yield loss of 46.90 per cent was noticed due to anthracnose of mungbean (Kulkarni, 2009).

Control measures

Hot water seed treatment at 58°C for 15 minutes has been found effective in checking the seed-borne infection and increasing proportion of seed germination. The seed treatment with Thiram 75 SD, 3 g/kg seeds + two foliar sprays at 15 days interval starting from initiation of disease with trifloxystrobin + tebuconazole (75 WG), 0.075 per cent or with carbendazim + mancozeb (75WP), 0.075 percent (Chaudhari and Gohel 2016).

Cercospora leaf spot

Symptoms

It is most important fungal disease of mungbean. Leaf spots are circular and

irregular in shape with brown to greyish-white centres and reddish-brown to dark brown margins. Such spots are also visible or pods are the affected pods become blackened.

Control measures

i) Field sanitation, crop rotation, destruction of infected crop debris; ii) Opt for resistant varieties as per recommendation of local agricultural authorities (Like- LM 113, LM 168, LM 170, JM 171, Ganga 1, HUM 12, Pusa 06722); iii) Treat the seeds with thiram or captan @ 2.5g/kg of seed; iv) On appearance of the symptoms spray with carbendazim 50 WP @1.0 g/liter or mancoze 75 WP @ 2.0 g/liter or hexaconazole (contaf 5 % EC) @ 1 ml/ liter of water. Subsequent spray should be done after 10 to 15 days, if required. Spraying with copper oxychloride @ 3 to 4 g /liter water has also been found effective in management of the disease.

Insect-pest management

Numerous insect pests attack the mungbean. The loss in the production caused by them may reach up to 70% depending upon the severity of attack. Some common insect pests of mungbean and their management are as follow:

White fly

Nature of damage

The infested plants become very weak showing downward cupping of the leaves giving a sickly look and the plant may die. Insect secretes honey dew on leaves results blackening of leaves, drastically reducing photosynthetic rate and drying of leaves.

Whitefly is a vector of number of viral diseases especially mungbean yellow mosaic virus (MYMV).

Control measures

i) Seed treated with Dimethoate 30 EC @ 5ml/kg; ii) Foliar spray of Triazophos 40 EC @ 2.0 ml/l or Malathion 50 EC @ 2.0 ml/l at 10-15 days intervals if required; iii) Grow cotton as a trap crop one month earlier between the mungbean rows; iv) Grow maize, sorghum or pearl millet as a barrier crop to minimize the incidence of whiteflies; v) Install Sticky trap; vi) Opt. resistant varieties e.g. ML 1256, ML 1260 and ML 1191

Bean thrips

Nature of damage

The thrips nymphs and adults feed on stigma inside the flower, flower sheds before opening and there is elongation of terminal shoot. Plants attain a bushy growth and the crop looks dark-green in colour, bearing few pods with shrivelled grains.

Control measures

i) Seed treatment with Thiomethoxam 70 WS @ 2 ml /kg seed + foliar spray of Thiomethoxam 25 WG 0.2 g/liter of water of is quite effective in controlling bean thrips; ii) Spray neem seed kernel extract (50 g/l) and neem oil 3000 ppm @ 20 ml/l; iii) Opt for resistant varieties (Mungbean: PIMS 2, PMS 3, 12-333, Co 3, ML 5, ML 337; iv) Timely irrigation at an interval of 15 days results in low build-up of thrips; v) The incidence of bean thrips can be minimized by intercropping mungbean with cotton; vi) Spray of Triazophos 40 EC @ 2.0 ml/liter, Ethion 50 EC @ 2 ml/liter of water.

Stem fly

Nature of damage

Stem fly (*Ophiomyia phaseoli*) maggots mine the leaves or bore into the leaf petiole or

tender stem resulting in withering, drooping and death of plant. The characteristic symptoms of damage include drooping of the first two leaves and yellowing of plants. It can cause 5 – 20% damage in mungbean.

Control measures

i) Follow clean cultivation, crop rotation, earthing up, growing trap crop, destroying alternative hosts like *Solanum nigrum* to minimize the stem fly incidence; ii) Opt for resistant varieties (Mungbean: CoGG 912 & CoGG 917; Urdbean: CoBG 671 & AC 222); iii) Seed soaking either in imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 5.0 ml/kg seed in 100 ml water for one hour or thiomethoxam 25 WG @ 5.0 g/kg seed in 100 ml water to avoid early incidence of stem fly is recommended; iv) Spray either Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.2ml/l or thiomethoxam 25 WG @ 0.3g/lit at 15 days after sowing.

Bihar hairy caterpillar

Nature of damage

Female moths lay eggs on plants in a field. Young caterpillar eats away all the green matter of the leaves and it can be easily recognized by perforated, dusty white coloured leaves in the field. The grown-up caterpillars feed voraciously on leaves, soft stems and branches. The insect totally denude the crop within few days resulting in total failure of the crop.

Control measures

i) Uproot the damaged plants along with the young larvae at the gregarious phase and bury under the soil; ii) Spray of Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2.5 ml/liter or Dichlorvos 10 EC @ 1.0 ml/ liter or Fenvalerate 20 EC @ 1.87 ml/ liter of water or dusting with Fenvalerate 0.4% @ 15 kg/ha.

Harvesting threshing and storage

Mung should be harvested when more than 80 per cent pods mature. One or two rounds of picking of pods are also recommended to avoid losses due to shattering. The plants are cut with the sickle and dried on the threshing floor. These are then threshed by beating with sticks or by trampling with bullocks.

The clean seeds should be sun dried for 3-4 days to bring their moisture content at 8-10% to safely store in appropriate bins.

Yield

A well-managed crop, as indicated above, may produce 8-10 quintals and in mixed crop yield 3-5 quintals grains per ha. In rainy season crop produce 10 qtls/ha and in summer crop produce 12-15 qtls. /ha. In mixed cropping 3-5 qtls/ha.

Recommendation to achieved higher production

Deep summer ploughing once in 3 years.

Seed treatment should be done before sowing.

Application of fertilizer should be based on soil test value.

In kharif season sowing should be done by ridge & furrow method.

Yellow mosaic resistant/ tolerant varieties Narendra Mung1, Pant Mung 3, PDM 139 (Samrat), PDM 11, MUM 2, ML 337, IPM 02-14, MH 421, SML 832 etc. choose as per suitability of region.

Weed control should be done at right time.

Adopt integrated approach for plant protection.

Global supplies of pulses are limited, as India happens to be the largest producer and consumer of pulses. India needs around 32 million tons of pulses by 2030, to feed the estimated population of about 1.68 billion. Hence, India needs to produce the required quantity, but also remain competitive to protect indigenous pulses including mungbean production. Improved technologies like improved, high yielding varieties and appropriate crop management practices are available. However, great efforts by farmers, researchers, and government agencies are there to ensure that India becomes self-sufficient in pulses in the next coming years. The programs initiated by the government are bearing fruits, and it is hoped that this momentum is sustained and strengthened to make India self-sufficient in pulses. During the last three Plan Period area fluctuating, however, production and productivity showed increasing trend. The yield of most of the potential districts were below the National average yield need to be adopt Improved Package of Practices of the Mungbean to increase the production in districts as well as state and country.

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