

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.908.144>

Effect of Date of Sowing and Irrigation Regimes on Growth and Yield of Mung Bean

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ABSTRACT

At “C” block farm of BCKV, Kalyani, a field experiment was conducted during the summer season of 2018, with split plot design considering two date of sowing [D₁:7th march 2018, D₂:22nd march 2018] as main plot treatment and four irrigation level [I₁: Rainfed, I₂: IW/CPE=0.50, I₃=IW/CPE=0.75, I₄=IW/CPE=1.00] as sub plot treatment. Result revealed that the maximum seed yield (1774.9 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded under early sown crop i.e. D₁ which was found to be significantly higher (23%) as compared to D₂ (1354.1 kg ha⁻¹). Seed yield of moong bean was significantly influenced by different irrigation schedules. Crop under rainfed condition produced maximum seed yield (1724.1 kg ha⁻¹) and lowest seed yield (1446.7 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded by the treatment having no stress condition. Recorded value showed that all yield attributing character i.e. pod per plant, seed per pod, test weight (g), total seed weight (gm⁻²) were maximum in early sown crop and the crop grown under rainfed condition among all the irrigation regimes. Highest total biomass was noted under early sown crop and also under I₁.

Keywords

Biomass, Irrigation,
Mung bean, Yield

Article Info

Accepted:
15 July 2020
Available Online:
10 August 2020

Introduction

Mung bean (*Vigna radiata*) is an important pulse crop after chickpea and pigeon pea. Mung bean contributes 13.86 % of total area and 7.76 % of total pulse production in India. The national productivity of this crop is 467 kg ha⁻¹. The crop consumes less water as compared to other summer crops (Abd El-Salam *et al.*, 2013). Mungbean roots grow deeper into the soil profile to extract water

resources from greater depths (Haqqani and Pandey1994). In West Bengal Mungbean is grown mainly during summer season and contribute only 9% of country's total moong bean cultivation. Mungbean is largely grown in warm season in west Bengal; hence, the yield of Mungbean is highly dependent on adequate supply of water (Kramer and Boyer 1997). Sowing time is one of the non-monetary inputs affecting the growth and yield of field crops under the control of the

producer. Among the various agronomic practices, sowing time is the most important factor influencing the yield of mung bean (Ashgar *et al.*, 2006). Reduced water availability during pre monsoon summer period restricts the growth of summer mung bean (Kumar *et al.*, 1992). As mung bean is a less water requiring crop, the present investigation was carried out to assess the effect of sowing date and irrigation regimes on yield, evapotranspiration and water use efficiency and to screen out optimum date of sowing and irrigation frequency for mung bean cultivation in New Alluvial Zone of West Bengal.

Materials and Methods

Experimental site

Field experiment was carried out during the pre Kharif season (March-June) 2018 in C-Block Farm of Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, (Latitude 22 059'13''N, Longitude 88 027'20''E and altitude of 10.8 m AMSL) West Bengal, India. The agro climatic sub zone of this region is hot and sub-humid. Normal annual rainfall is 1600 mm and 85% of it is received during monsoon period (June-Sept). May is the hottest period with average temperature of 27.6 °C to 31.1 0C and January is the coldest month (15.5⁰C to 21.3 ⁰C). The soil of the experimental site is Entisol with sandy loam texture.

Experimental design and treatments

The experiment was carried out in split plot design with two date of sowing (DOS, D₁: 07.03.2018, D₂: 22.03.2018) as main plot treatment and four irrigation management (I₁: Rainfed, I₂: IW/CPE=0.50, I₃: IW/CPE= 0.75 and I₄: IW/CPE= 1.00) as sub plot treatment. Individual plot size was 5m x 3.5m with spacing of 30cm (R x R) and 10cm (P x P).

Synthetic fertilizer was applied during land preparation @ 20 kg N/ha, 40 kg P/ha and 20 kg K/ha through urea, SSP and MOP respectively as basal dose.

Sowing

The crop was sown on 7th March 2018 and 22nd March 2018. Line sowing with 3 cm depth was done with row to row spacing of 30 cm and plant to plant spacing of 20 cm.

Irrigation

A pre-sowing irrigation of 30mm was given before sowing. The post sowing irrigations were applied as per treatments by calculating CPE value, if any rainfall occurred during that period than that amount of rainfall was deducted from the depth of irrigation and rest amount of water was given through irrigation to maintain IW/CPE ratio.

Harvesting

The crop was harvested at physiological maturity stage. The grain yield was recorded after proper sun drying and threshing of the crop.

Observation

The following yield and yield attributes were determined in each sub plot; no. of pods per plant at harvesting, seed per pod, Test weight (g), Total seed weight (g m⁻²) and Straw yield (kg ha⁻¹), Chaff yield (kg ha⁻¹), Grain yield(kg ha⁻¹). Recorded biometric observation includes plant height and total biomass.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done by using the standard procedure of split plot design (Gomez and Gomez, 1984) to draw a valid conclusion.

Results and Discussion

Plant height

Plant height is one of the most important growth parameters of any crop. It is an index of growth and development, representing the infrastructure build-up by the plant over a period of time. The variation of plant height between two dates of sowing was significant during all the growth stage. The data revealed plant height increased progressively with the advancement of crop growth stages from initial to harvest. During harvesting the highest plant height (54.55cm) was recorded under D₁ which was 3.8% more than D₂.

The highest plant height under D₁ might be due to favorable soil moisture and temperature for growth during early sowing. Though there was no significant variation among irrigation treatments the highest plant height (53.97cm) was recorded under I₁ and lowest plant height (53.23 cm) recorded under I₃ at harvest. Non significant variation might be due to soil moisture condition which was attained by rainfall during the crop growing period. Interaction effects were found non-significant at all crop growth stages (Table 1). Kaur (2014), Kumar and Kumawat (2014), Patel (2014), Puste *et al.*, (2014), Idnani and Singh (2008), Laekemariam (2013) and Rehman *et al.*, (2004) observed the same.

Total biomass

Irrespective of irrigation regimes, the variation of total biomass during different crop growth stage was increased significantly up to early pod formation stage (S3), afterward it showed non-significant variation till harvest (S5). With the advancement of crop growing stage the total biomass was progressively increased under both sowing date. At harvest (S5) the maximum total biomass was recorded 35.60 g plant⁻¹ and

29.25 g plant⁻¹ under D₁ and D₂ respectively. The total biomass under D₁ was higher than D₂ during crop growing period (Fig. 1). Irrespective of date of sowing, the variation of total biomass among irrigation treatments, during different crop growth stage was statistically insignificant. At harvest (S5) the maximum (33.91 g plant⁻¹) total biomass was recorded under I₁ and the minimum (30.04g plant⁻¹) total biomass was recorded under I₄. Higher soil moisture under I₄ might have negative impact on total biomass accumulation (Fig. 2).

Yield and yield attributes at harvest

Pod per plant

The number of pods per plant is an important yield determining component of crop growth. More pods per plant are associated with higher yield potentiality. Experimental study reveals significant differences in number of pods per plant under different dates of sowing. The maximum number of pods per plant (59.3) was observed under D₁ sowing date which was significantly superior over D₂ (45.6). Though there was non-significant variation was observed under different irrigation treatment, the maximum pod per plant (62) recorded under I₁ and minimum pod per plant (43.7) was recorded under I₄. Kaur (2014), Chovatia *et al.*, (1993), Sekhon and Singh (2005), Singh and Singh (2009), Palsaniya *et al.*, (2013), also recorded the same.

Seed per pod

Number of seeds per pod is considered an important parameter as it deals with the potential yield recovery in leguminous crops. Data on number of seeds per pod under different dates of sowing and irrigation schedules is being given in Table 2. The data on number of seeds per pod indicated no

significant differences due to different dates of sowing and subsequent irrigation schedules. The highest number of seeds per pod (11.9) was observed in D₂ (22nd March) sowing date as compared to D₁ (7th March) sowing date (11.6). Sekhon and Singh (2005) also observed no significant differences in number of seeds per pod under different dates of sowing. Monem *et al.*, (2012), Kaur (2014), Palsaniya *et al.*, (2013), Singh and Singh (2009), Chovatia *et al.*, (1993), and Raza *et al.*, (2012) recorded the same.

There was no significant variation was observed under different irrigation treatment, however the maximum seed per pod (11.8) was recorded under I₁, I₃ and I₄ and the minimum seed per pod (11.7) was recorded under I₂.

Test weight

The test weight is an important index which indicates the efficiency of the seed filling process and governs the seed yield of moong. It reflects the nature and extent of seed development and is a function of various production factors that influences seed development and filling patterns.

The data regarding test weight as affected by sowing dates and irrigation scheduling is presented in Table 2. The data revealed non-significant difference due to different dates of sowing. The highest (292.2 g) test weight was observed under D₁ sowing date, which was 28.8 g higher than D₂ sowing dates. However, thousand-seed weight was non significantly influenced by irrigation schedules. The highest test weight (319.4 g) was recorded with irrigation schedule of I₂ and lowest seed weight (247.7 g) was recorded under I₃ which was 22% higher. Monem *et al.*, (2012), Kaur (2014), Palsaniya *et al.*, (2013) and Sekhon and Singh (2005) also found the same results.

Total seed weight per m²

Recorded data reveals significant difference due to different dates of sowing. The highest (177.5 g) 1000-seed weight was observed under D₁ sowing date, which was 42.1 g higher than D₂ sowing dates. However, thousand-seed weight was significantly influenced by irrigation schedules. The highest 1000-seed weight (172.4 g) was recorded with irrigation schedule of I₁ and lowest seed weight (144.7 g) was recorded under I₄ which was 16% higher.

Straw yield

Straw yield is an index of the vegetative growth of the crop. The data on straw yield are important tool for making the assessment of the effect of different irrigation treatments on the vegetative growth of the plant. The data on the straw yield of summer moong is presented in Table 2. The maximum straw yield (3174.2 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded under late sown crop i.e. D₂ (22nd March) which was found to be significantly better as compared to D₁ (7th March) sowing dates. Higher straw yield in case of D₂ sowing date might be due to higher dry matter accumulation and total biomass of crop plant (Table 2). Straw yield of moong was significantly influenced by different irrigation schedules. Irrigation scheduled of I₁ treatment produced maximum straw yield (3146.7 kg ha⁻¹) which was statistically at par with I₃ and I₄ irrigation schedules.

The reason for increased straw yield under I₁ might be due to more efficient photosynthesis as the optimum required amount of water demands were fulfilled better by rainfall and the plants produced more dry matter and leaf area and ultimately higher straw yield. Kaur (2014) and Kumar *et al.*, (2009) recorded the same.

Stover yield

Stover yield is an index of the vegetative growth of the crop. The data on the stover yield of summer moong are given in Table 2. The maximum stover yield (843.7 kg ha⁻¹) had been reported under early sown crop i.e. D₁ (27th March) which was found to be significantly higher as compared to D₂ (22nd March) sowing date. Stover yield of moong was significantly influenced by different irrigation schedules. Irrigation scheduled of I₁ produced maximum stover yield (927.6 kg ha⁻¹) and lowest stover yield (768.8 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded under I₄.

Seed yield

Seed yield is the most important criterion for evaluating and comparing the efficiency of experimental variables because seed yield is a function of diverse characters like number of pods per plant, seeds per pod and 1000-seed

weight. The data regarding moong seed yield as affected by sowing dates and irrigation scheduling is presented in Table 2. The maximum seed yield (1774.9 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded under early sown crop i.e. D₁ which was found to be significantly better as compared to D₂ (1354.1 kg ha⁻¹) sowing dates which was recorded 23% more. Seed yield of moong bean was also significantly influenced by different irrigation schedules. Irrigation scheduled of I₁ produced maximum seed yield (1724.1 kg ha⁻¹) and lowest seed yield (1446.7 kg ha⁻¹) which was statistically at par with I₃ (1558.6 kg ha⁻¹) and I₂ (1528.6 kg ha⁻¹) irrigation schedules. Monem *et al.*, (2012), Palsaniya *et al.*, (2013), Kumar and Kumawat (2014), Chovatia *et al.*, (1993), Bhingharde and Dumbre (1994), Kumar *et al.*, (2009), Ram and Dixit (2001), Sarkar *et al.*, (2004), Singh and Vashist (2005), Tijare *et al.*, (2017) and Singh and Singh (2009), Raza *et al.*, (2012) also found the same result.

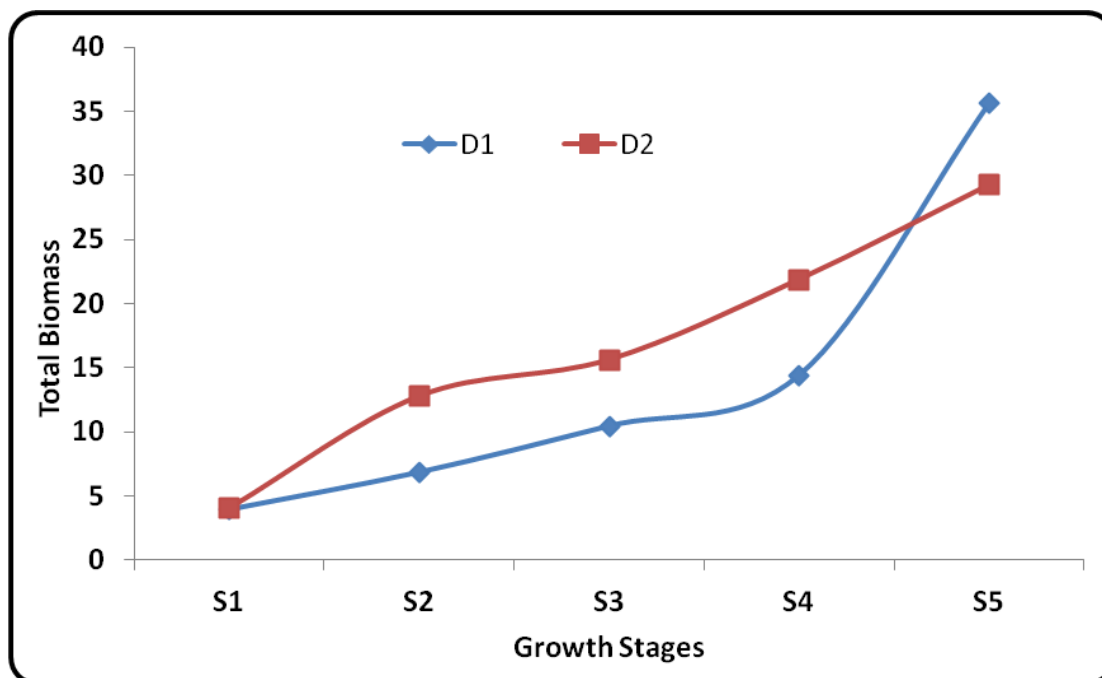
Table.1 Effect of date of sowing and irrigation regimes on plant height (cm) of green gram

Treatments	Plant height
Date of sowing (DOS)	
D ₁	54.55
D ₂	52.55
SEm (±)	0.12
CD (P = 0.05)	0.71
Irrigation (I)	
I ₁	53.97
I ₂	53.27
I ₃	53.23
I ₄	53.73
SEm (±)	0.24
CD (P = 0.05)	NS

Table.2 Effect of date of sowing and irrigation regimes on yield attributes at harvest

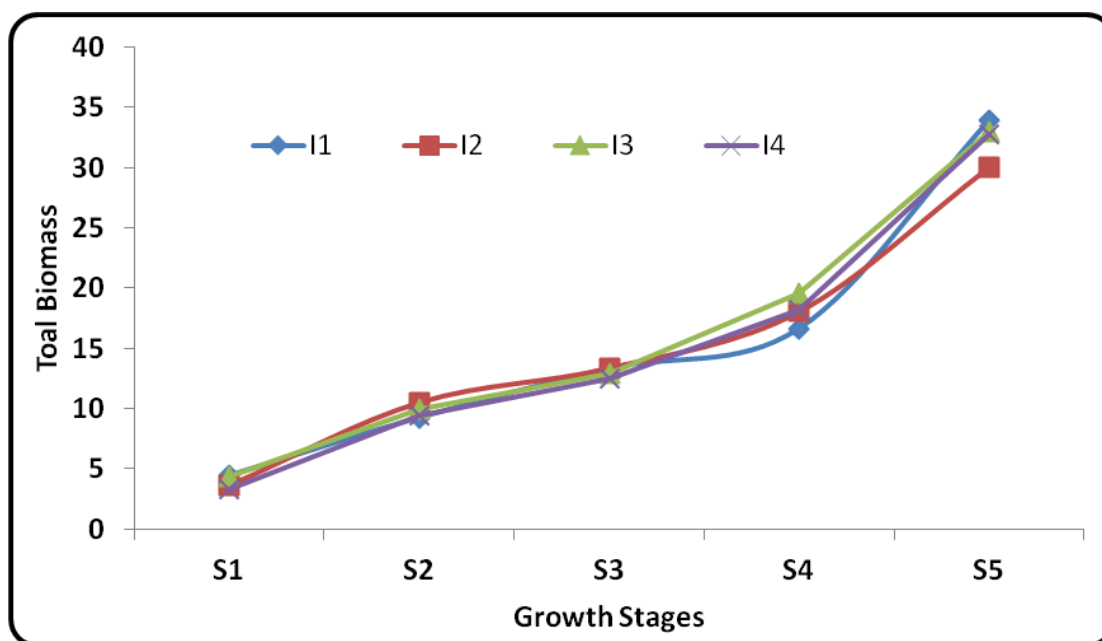
Treatments	Pod per plant	Seed per pod	Test weight(g)	Total seed weight (g m ⁻²)	Straw yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Stover yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Seed yield (kg ha ⁻¹)
Date of sowing (DOS)							
D ₁	59.3	11.6	292.2	177.5	2617.5	843.7	1774.9
D ₂	45.6	11.9	263.4	135.4	3174.2	805.2	1354.1
SEm (±)	1.9	0.1	15.7	0.2	78.9	6.1	2.1
CD (P = 0.05)	11.5	NS	NS	1.3	479.9	37.1	12.7
Irrigation (I)							
I ₁	62.00	11.80	253.50	172.40	3146.70	927.60	1724.10
I ₂	47.30	11.70	319.40	152.90	2458.30	796.30	1528.60
I ₃	56.80	11.80	247.70	155.90	3071.70	805.30	1558.60
I ₄	43.70	11.80	290.70	144.70	2906.70	768.80	1446.70
SEm (±)	6.2	0.1	35.2	5.8	163.8	32.9	58.1
CD (P = 0.05)	NS	NS	NS	17.9	504.9	101.4	179.1

Fig.1 Variation of total biomass during various crop growth stages



[S1;Branching,S2 ;Flowering,S3 ; Early pod formation,S4 ; Early pod maturity,S5 ;Harvest]

Fig.2 Variation of Total biomass during various crop growth stages



[S1;Branching,S2 ;Flowering,S3 ; Early pod formation,S4 ; Early pod maturity,S5 ;Harvest]

It is concluded that mung bean crop sown during 1st week of March produced higher pod per plant and 1000 seed weight which subsequently resulted highest seed yield. Delay in sowing date by 15 days resulted 31% yield reduction. Thus, early sowing is recommended for growing mung bean in new alluvial agro climatic zone. In this study highest seed yield was recorded under rainfed (I₁) condition, which was 16% lower under 100% irrigation treatment. As mung bean is a low water requiring crop, 100-150 mm available water is sufficient for achieving higher yield.

Acknowledgement

The author duly acknowledges the support received from AICRP on Agrometeorology, Directorate of research, BCKV.

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How to cite this article:

Hemadri Bag, Asis Mukherjee and Lopamudra Bhoi. 2020. Effect of Date of Sowing and Irrigation Regimes on Growth and Yield of Mung Bean. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 9(08): 1274-1281. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.908.144>