

RESEARCH PAPER

Frequency and spectrum of chlorophyll mutations in greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek]

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Greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek], popularly known as mungbean, is third most important pulse crop of India. Mungbean is a cheap source of dietary protein for the poor, with high levels of folate and iron compared with many other legumes. Variability is low available in mungbean and hence, to replace conventional breeding, mutation breeding has gained its momentum. Induced mutagenesis thus seems to be an ideal methodology for the induction of desirable genetic variability. Chlorophyll mutations, an important index in the estimation of induced genetic changes in mutagen treated population are most widely employed for assessing the potentialities of mutagens in creating genetic variability. An investigation was carried out in two mungbean genotypes CO (Gg) 7 and NM 65 treated by two mutagens viz., gamma rays and ethyl methane sulphonate. A wide range of chlorophyll mutations was observed and scored in M_2 generation. The highest frequency rate was noted at 300 Gray and 10 mM on M_1 plant basis and M_2 seedling basis in both the genotypes. The mutant chlorina and xantha occurred in all the treatments of gamma rays and EMS at higher proportions.

Key words : Greengram, Chlorophyll mutation, EMS, Gamma rays, Variability

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