



Yield optimization in mungbean through improved seed and crop management practices in arid Rajasthan

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Abstract : Three separate experiments on selection of high yielding varieties, fertilizer management and effect of row spacing and agro-chemicals on crop yield were conducted in Transitional Plain of Luni Basin of Rajasthan. Average seed yield of mungbean varieties varied between 11.67 q/ha and 14.44 q/ha with the average of 12.80 q/ha. The maximum seed yield was recorded in RMG-492 followed by GM-4 with 14.00 q/ha. However, productivity of all other varieties was almost at par and relatively poor. A fertilizer dose comprising seed treatment with bio-fertilizers (*Azotobacter* and PSB culture), basal application of N 11.25 kg/ha and P 30 kg/ha; and foliar spray of 1% soluble NPK (19:19:19) @ 600 litre/ha at flowering stage provided maximum yield of 9.57 q/ha, which was 25.29 per cent higher yield over farmer's practice. The crop sown at row spacing of 30 cm gave 7.04% higher seed yield over 60 cm row spacing. Foliar spray of agro-chemicals (0.2% K₂SO₄ + thiourea 1000 ppm or 0.2% K₂SO₄ + 100 ppm ascorbic acid) during heat and moisture stress provided about 9% yield increase over control.

Key Words : Agro-chemicals, Fertilizer management, Mungbean, Row spacing, Seed yield, Varieties

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