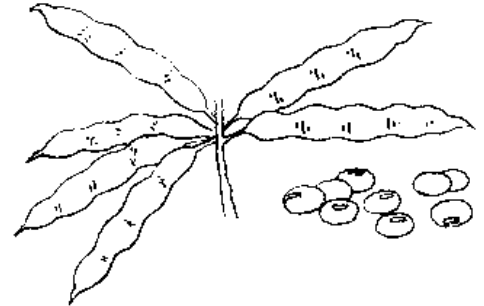




Mungbean variety KTC1

The mungbean variety KTC1, known locally as "two-month variety", is a high-yielding, early maturing variety suitable for many parts of the Dry Zone. It can be harvested as early as 60 days after emergence. After each harvest, the mungbean will flower again and set seeds. With enough soil moisture (or with irrigation), it can continue yielding up to an age of 90 days. As many as 5 harvests are possible from the same plant.



Early maturing, high yielding

Age 60 days (first harvest) to 90 days (if sufficient soil moisture)

Days to flowering 45 days after emergence

Plant height 1 to 1.5 feet (0.7 to 1 *taung*)

No. of pods per plant 40 to 70 pods

No. of seeds per pod 8 to 12 seeds

Length of pod 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm)

Time of planting Early monsoon (May – June)
Late monsoon (August – September)
Pre-monsoon (February – March)

Type of soil Sandy, loamy sand, sandy loam, clayey loam

Seed rate 4 *pyis* per acre (18 lbs per acre)

Plant spacing Between rows: 21 inches
Within rows: 10 inches

Fertilizer application

Pearl (urea) 1/8 bag (14 lbs) per acre during land preparation

1/8 bag (14 lbs) per acre as top dressing (after each harvest)

Brown (TSP) 1 bag (112 lbs) per acre during land preparation

Dat Sar (KCl) 1/4 bag (28 lbs) per acre during land preparation

Urea leaf spray Concentration of 1% (0.2 lbs in 2-gallon sprayer, or 10 g in 1000 ml) \$\$\$WHEN?, HOW OFTEN?



Pests and diseases

Pest or disease	Scientific name	Period of pest attack
Leaf cutter	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Throughout the season
Leaf binder	<i>Spodoptera</i> spp.	Throughout the season
Podborer	<i>Heliothis armigera</i>	After flowering
Leaf rust		Throughout the season
Leaf mosaic		Throughout the season

Pest and disease control

Control insects using natural methods where possible. Spraying is a last resort: it is expensive, and the spray can kill the friendly insects such as ladybirds that eat pest eggs.

- Encourage predator birds such as sparrows and mynahs to hunt in the field, for example by providing tree branches for them to perch in.
- Encourage other predators such as dragonflies, ladybirds, beetles and spiders to stay in the field. Avoid spraying pesticides unless absolutely necessary, as spraying can kill these friendly insects.
- Check the crop regularly for pests. Walk across the field, and check every 10th plant. Count the number of plants that are infested with pests. If more than one in 20 (5%) is infested with one of the pests in the table above, you should consider spraying.
- If you decide to spray, consult the table below for the correct dosages.

Pesticide application

Pest or disease	Chemical	Rate
Leaf cutter	Cypermethrin, Fanthoate, Myanmar Cyper	300 – 500 cc/acre
Leaf binder	Diazinon 40% EC, Monocrotophos	250 – 300 cc/acre
Podborer	Sumialfa, Decis, Cypermethrin	200 – 300 cc/acre
Leaf rust	Daconil, Nordeaux	500 g/acre
Leaf mosaic	Remove infected plants and burn them or bury them	

Harvesting

Harvest when more than 80% of the pods are ripe. Check several seeds by biting them between your back teeth. If the seed breaks with a cracking sound, it is dry enough to harvest.

Remember that harvesting is not a single operation. Several harvests are possible. Pick only mature pods; leave the immature pods on the plant for the next harvest.

After harvesting, if there is enough moisture in the soil, apply 1/8 bag of urea fertilizer per acre as top dressing. This will encourage a second flush of flowers and seed setting. Continue harvesting and fertilizing until there are not enough new pods to make it worthwhile.