

SEMINAR- V

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED IN PULSES AT BARI

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Summary

Lentil (*Lens culinaris*), chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*), blackgram (*Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper), Mungbean (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek), fieldpea (*Pisium sativum* Rub sp. *arvense*), grasspea (*Lathyrus sativum* L.), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) are the important pulses of Bangladesh. Among the pulses grasspea, lentil, chickpea, fieldbeans are grown during winter (November - March) and contribute about 82% of the total pulses. Blackgram and mungbean are grown in late summer (August - October) in some areas. Mungbean genetic recently is grown in kharif-I followed by wheat, pulses, mustard in northern part of the country. These crops occupy about 5% of the total cropped area of Bangladesh. Their cultivation is mainly concentrated in the Gangetic flood plain and in some char lands. Pulses Research Centre (PRC) of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) has so far developed 27 HYV, disease tolerant and agronomically fit varieties for the existing cropping pattern. The BARI developed varieties are lentil (6), grasspea (2) and chickpea (8), blackgram (3), cowpea (2) and mungbean (6). BARI mung can easily be accommodated in kharif-I just after wheat, mustard, lentil, potato in northern and west southern part of the country and after T. aman rice in southern part occupying the land only for 55-65 days. Delay sowing during winter, omitting chemical fertilizer, seed treatment with Provax-200 WP, plant protection measures, high pH are the major limiting factors to higher pulses yield. Seventy nine diseases-54 fungi, 9 nematodes, 1 bacteria, 11 virus and 4 mycoplasma have been recorded in pulses. PRC and Entomology Division of BARI has identified 60 insect-pests in pulses. It is observed that it is possible to replace rain fed aus rice area with mungbean, blackgram. T. aman rice in Noakhali, Laskmipur, Barisal region can be replaced by mungbean to boost up pulses area and production.

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