

Investigating the effect of corn and mung intercropping on the yield and quality of *Vigna radiata* in the climate of Shoush city

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ABSTRACT:

Cultivating long grain such as sorghum and corn -with members of Fabaceae is one of the most popular kinds of intercropping. The experiment was carried out in the form of split plot in a private farm in Shoush city, 8 Km away from Shoush – Dezful road, in 2013. The experimental design was a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with four replications. The maximum yield of wet forage in the treatment of C₁₀₀ (pure corn + 100% normal density of mung without weeding) was 42.48 tons per hectare and the minimum of that treatment M_w was 13.85 tons per hectare in the intercropping treatment. The maximum yield of dry forage in the treatment of C₁₀₀ was 9095 tons per hectare and the minimum of that treatment M_w was 2.67 tons per hectare. The lowest percent of digestibility in the treatment of M₀: pure mung with weeding was observed with the percent of 64.58%. The effect of intercropping was obvious in other studied features. The purpose of this study was to investigate the quality of forage of both crops and recommending its intercropping provided that it results in better performance and higher quality and protein.

Keywords:

Mung ,corn, intercropping, yield and quality