

Effect of different planting on the yield of mung bean (*Vigna radiata* to L.) at Sardasht of Khuzestan

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ABSTRACT:

The effect of different planting methods on the yield and yield components of mung bean cv. Gogar in the environmental conditions of Sardasht in Khuzestan was studied. The experiment was conducted on a field at Sardasht in Khuzestan in the agricultural year of 2015 -2016. The experiment was conducted as a split plot in a completely randomized block design with four replications. Three treatments of row spacing (50, 65 and 80 cm) were considered as the main plots and three treatments of plant spacing on the row (5, 7.5 and 10 cm) were considered as sub plots. The results showed that the highest and lowest seed yield per unit area belonged to the treatments of row spacing of 50 and 80 cm, respectively (120 and 94.6 grams per square meter, respectively). Increasing the seed yield per unit area by reducing the row spacing was due to increasing the number of seeds per pod (8.7), dry pod weight (73.2 grams per square meter) and biological yield (315.4 grams per square meter). The treatment of plant spacing on the row has no significant effect on the seed yield and its components With the exception of 1000 seed weight and harvest index. The highest yield per square meter was observed in the planting pattern of five in 55 cm. The results also showed that by reducing the plant spacing between and on the rows, the seed yield increased per unit area and decreased per unit single plant. The decrease in the seed yield by decreasing the plant spacing was not reported as significant.

Keywords:

Planting, Khuzestan, Mung bean