



SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SHRIRAM SEEDS (P) LTD.

272, New Dhan Mandi, **Sri Ganganagar** 335001(Raj.)

Essential Tips For Moong Bean Crop Production





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VARIETIES

Research Seeds : VIJETA (SRPM-26), VIJETA-GOLD

Certified Seeds : SML-668, MH-1142, MH-421, IPM-2-3





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SUITABLE LAND AND FIELD PREPARATION

Light to medium loamy soil (pH 6.5 to 7.0) is best for growing Moong beans. Waterlogging should be avoided in the field, as excessive moisture weakens the plants. Before sowing, the field should be thoroughly tilled and made loose and friable to ensure uniform seed germination.





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SEED QUANTITY AND SOWING TIME

Zaid (February-April) 12-16 kg of seeds per acre.

Kharif (June-July) 6-8 kg of seeds per acre.

Zaid (summer) February 15th to April 15th

Kharif June to July (early sowing yields higher production).





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SEED TREATMENT

This seed is treated; treating the seeds with fungicide and Rhizobium culture leads to the formation of nodules on the roots, which increases nitrogen in the soil and promotes better crop growth.





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FERTILIZER AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

Moong bean crops do not require excessive fertilizer, but balanced nutrition is essential. Well-rotted farmyard manure improves soil fertility. Applying small amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus promotes better flowering and pod formation. Zinc deficiency can cause yellowing of the leaves, so apply zinc as needed.





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IRRIGATION-MANAGEMENT

Mung bean is a low-water-requirement crop. For the summer crop: the first irrigation should be given 20 days after sowing, followed by 2-3 more irrigations at 15-day intervals. For the monsoon (Kharif) crop: irrigations should be given based on rainfall availability. Ensure that water does not stand in the field, as this can lead to root rot and other diseases.





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WEED-CONTROL

In the early stages of crop growth, weeds grow rapidly and compete with the plants for nutrients. Apply 700 ml of Pendimethalin 30 EC (Stomp) per acre immediately after sowing. Perform one weeding and hoeing 25-30 days after sowing. This promotes faster plant growth and leads to increased yield.





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PEST AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Serial number	Pest/Disease Name	Recommended Medicine	quantity	Spraying time / method
1	Hairy caterpillar	Monocrotophos or Quinalphos (Ekalux)	Monocrotophos 1 ml/liter of water or Quinalphos 2 ml/liter of water	Spray the crop evenly as soon as pests are spotted.
2	Green leafhopper and whitefly	Rogor / Tafgor	1 ml/liter of water	Spray at the first sign of a pest infestation.
3	Yellow Mosaic Disease (YMV)	Rogor / Tafgor	1 ml/liter of water	Spray 20-25 days after sowing.
4	Leaf spot disease and bacterial leaf blight	Mancozeb (Indofil M-45)	600 grams per acre (in 200 liters of water)	Spray as soon as disease symptoms appear.





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HARVESTING AND YIELD

Harvest the crop when approximately 80-85% of the pods in the field have matured and their color has started to turn light brown. Delaying the harvest can cause the pods to split open and the seeds to fall out.

Harvesting at the right time results in plump and shiny seeds.





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COMMENT

The crop production recommendations provided in this leaflet are based on the research and experience of agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agricultural Science Centers), agricultural experts, progressive farmers, and government agricultural scientists. Crop or variety yield does not depend solely on the seed, but also on soil conditions, fertilizers, irrigation, weather, and other agricultural factors. Results may vary in different states and regions. Therefore, farmers should make farming decisions based on local conditions, the advice of scientists from relevant agricultural universities or agricultural experts, and their own experience.

