

RICE BEAN — A NEW CROP FOR TRIBALS OF BIHAR PLATEAU

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Rice bean, popularly known as 'Raj moong', has proved to be the highest yielding *kharif* pulse in this region. On account of its high yield and high degree of resistance to viral and bacterial diseases in comparison to other *kharif* pulses as well as its profuse pod-bearing and bold-seeded character, rice bean may prove to be more popular and acceptable to the local farmers than moong and urid. Moreover, due to the hardness of its seed-coat, grain damage by storage pests is negligible or almost nil. A need was, therefore, felt to evaluate rice bean varieties obtained from various parts of the country to test their suitability for this region.

Evaluation trials were conducted in a randomised block design with 21 varieties in *kharif* 1990, with 22 varieties in *kharif* 1991 and with 24 varieties in *kharif* 1992. Out of these, 16 varieties were common to all the three years. Each plot was of 3×4 m, 10 rows, 30 cm apart and 4 m long. Fertilizer @ 40 kg N and 40 kg P₂O₅/ha was basally applied before sowing.

In the combined analysis of three years yield data (Table 1), RBL -13 recorded highest mean yield of 1486 Kg/ha followed by RBL-6 (C) 1339 kg/ha; the third highest mean yield was obtained by the variety RBL-100 (1272 kg/ha). It can be seen from the table, that the yield obtained during 1990 were very low; in the year 1991 the yields were better, but true potentiality of the varieties appeared only in the year 1992. In individual years, variety RBL-3 (868 kg/ha) ranking number 3 was at par with the highest yielding variety RBL-4 (899 kg/ha) in 1990. In the year 1991, the highest yield was obtained by the variety RBL-13 (1410 kg/ha) followed by RBL-35 (1290 kg/ha) both being at par. In the year 1992, the yield figures showed much higher yield than the previous years. Highest yield was obtained by the variety RBL-35 (2264 kg/ha) followed by, and at par with, RBL-13 (2181 kg/ha). RBL-13 is the best variety for this region.

Table 1. Combined analysis of three years' yield data on ricebean

Sl. No.	Variety	Yield (kg/ha)			Mean yield (kg/ha)	Overall rank
		1990	1991	1992		
1.	RBL-1(c)	629	-	2056	-	-
2.	RBL-2	409	-	-	-	-
3.	RBL-3	418	1024	1792	1078.0	-
4.	RBL-4	899	1234	1681	1271.3	-
5.	RBL-5	766	406	1347	906.3	-
6.	RBL-6(C)	874	1103	2042	1339.6	II
7.	RBL-7	686	1220	1389	1098.3	-
8.	RBL-8	800	1251	1681	1244.0	-
9.	RBL-9	412	-	-	-	-
10.	RBL-10	645	1068	1778	1163.6	-
11.	RBL-13*	868	1410	2181	1486.3	I
12.	RBL-35	241	1290	2264	1265.0	-
13.	RBL-36	499	1047	1597	1047.6	-
14.	RBL-38	340	-	-	-	-
15.	RBL-48	720	252	-	-	-
16.	RBL-50	822	330	1319	820.3	-
17.	RBL-51	535	1063	2042	1213.0	-
18.	RBL-52	375	1047	1778	1066.6	-
19.	RBL-70	554	990	2069	1204.3	-
20.	RBL-100*	797	1076	1944	1272.3	III
21.	RBL-121	398	991	1375	954.6	-
22.	RBL-26	-	1133	1472	-	-
23.	RBL-69	-	1106	2375	-	-
24.	RBL-122	-	944	1694	-	-
25.	RBL-23	-	847	1403	-	-
26.	RBL-40	-	844	1778	-	-
S.E. (Mean)		73	109	69	143	
C.D. at 5% level		310.93	310	195.25	412	
C.V.%		17.74	19.94	6.73	21.5	

The average yield of moong and urid in this region are much lower than that of rice bean, being only 5-6 q/ha, whereas the average yield of rice bean has been shown in the trials to be as high as 12-14 q/ha. Moong is harvested earlier, in 60-65 days and urid in 80-90 days, while rice bean can be harvested within 75-90 days, not too late if we get 200 per cent higher yield over the above named traditional pulses crops.