# LECTURE 6 RABI PULSES CHICKPEA

Rabi season pulse or Cool season food legumes are:

- Chickpea, Filed pea, Lentil, , French bean
- They contribute 60% world pulse production
- 28 million ha globally
- They are concentrated on temperate and sub-tropical climate
- Chickpea, lentil in developing countries
- · Peas in developed countries

# <u>CHICKPEA / BENGALGRAM - Cicer arietinum</u>

- Cicer derived from 'Cicero' well known Roman family and 'arietinum' from 'aries' meaning ram's head shape
- Gram, Bengal gram, chana
- Mostly used pulse in many products
- Boiled, roasted, steamed, sprouted, flour made into many delicious food









# **World Scenario**

Country			Million ha	Million t	t/ha
Africa (Ethio	•	Morocco,	0.41	0.32	0.79
Mexico		0.11	0.16	1.44	

Asia (India, Pak, Turkey, Iran, Myanmar)	9.82	7.37	0.75
India	6.93	5.60	0.81
Europe	0.05	0.04	0.93
Australia	0.09	0.11	1.09
World	10.67	8.24	0.77

(FAOSTAT, 2006)

# **Indian Scenario**

State	С	Production	oduction Productivity	
		( '000 t)	(kg/ha)	
MP	2560.7	2371.2	926	
Rajasthan	1081.1	478.9	443	
UP	739.6	660.6	893	
Maharastra	1020	705	691	
Haryana	130	72	554	
Karnataka	418	229	548	
AP	394	627	1591	
All India	6896.2	5575.4	808	

(Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 2005-06)

# Origin

Gram is cultivated in India from a longer period. It is originated from South West asia or eastern Mediterranean. It is cultivated in Iran, Turkey, Central and Southern Africa, Rumania and Egypt.

# Varieties

- Two types Desi & Kabuli
- Desi is small seeded
  - Angular shaped edge
  - · Shape like chickens head
  - 90% of the world's cultivated
- Kabuli, large and round seeded with white pale cream seed coat
- Duration 90-180 days
- CO 2, CO 3, CO 4 are 90days
- All India many varieties, Vijay, Pusa 391, DCP 91-3 (HYV, High input response, 150d, 170mg seeds size)

### Climate

Comes well under dry tracts with an annual rainfall of 600 – 1000mm.

### Soil

Sandy loam to clay loam soil.

# Field preparation

- One deep ploughing followed by two harrowing
- Crop needs clodded and rough seed bed for aeration in root zone.

# Sowing

Second fortnight of October to first week of November

### Seed rate

- 75 -100 kg/ha, depth of sowing 8 to 10cm
- Spacing 30 cm between rows for Desi types

4o to 45 cm for Kabuli types

# Nutrient management

Crop	Ecosystem	Planting time	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	S
Chickpea	Rainfed	Normal	20	40	0	20
	Irrigated	Normal	20	60	20	20
		Late	40	40	20	20

# Weed management

- 2 hand weedings at 25 to 30 DAS and after 60 DAS
- Basalin @ 1 kg a.i/ ha as pre emergence + 1 hand weeding at 60 DAS

# Water management

Light irrigation at flowering and grain development stage.

# Nipping

Plucking the apical buds of the crop at about 30 to 40 DAS is done to stop the apical growth. It promotes the lateral branching, plants to become more vigorous and produce more vigorous and produce more flowers and pods and yield per plant is increased.

# Harvesting

The matured plants are cut and dried under direct sun. The dried plants are threshed using sticks to separate the grains.

# Grain yield

Desi types -1.5 to 2 t/ha

Kabuli types – 2.5 to 3.5 t/ha

# Multiple choice questions Centre of origin of chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_\_ c. S.W.Asia a. America b. S. Africa 2. The inflorescence of chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_ c. Ear a. Axilary raceme b. Panicle 3. The recommended seed rate for chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_\_ a. 8-10 kg/ha b. 15-20 kg/ha c. 75-100 kg/ha 4. Most critical stage of irrigation for chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_\_ a. Tillering b. CRI c. Pre flowering 5. The leading producer of chick pea is \_\_\_\_\_ a. India b. Burma c. Bangladesh 6. Photoperiodically, chick pea is a type of plant is \_\_\_\_\_ a. Short day b. Long day c. Day neutral

- 7. Chick pea belongs to the family
  - a. Tiliaceae
- b. Leguminoceae
- c. Linaceae
- 8. Ideal temperature for sowing of chick pea is
  - a. 15-20<sup>o</sup>c
- b. 10-25<sup>o</sup>c
- c. 10-15°c
- 9. The recommended seed rate for kabuli gram is \_\_\_\_kg/ha
  - a. 20-25
- b. 100-125
- c. 8-10
- 10. Nipping in chick pea is a process of
  - a. To enlarge branching
  - b. To reduce plant height
  - c. To protect plants against lodging