Pod growth of Two Genotypes of Country Bean (*Lablab purpureus* L.) in Acid Soil

Sharifunnessa Moonmoon1, Md. Moudud Ahmod, Md. Sazidur Rahman

Department of Crop Botany and Tea Production Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Sylhet Agricultural University, Sylhet-3100, Bangladesh

DOI: 10.36347/sjavs.2020.v07i04.001 | Received: 19.03.2020 | Accepted: 27.03.2020 | Published: 05.04.2020

*Corresponding author: Sharifunnessa Moonmoon

Abstract

Pod growth of two genotypes (Sikribi Sheem-01 and SB003) of Country bean (*Lablab purpureus* L.) were investigated to assess the time of harvest of vegetable pod at PM. The field experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design with three replication. The harvested pods were collected to the laboratory and randomly split into samples (5 pod/samples) of three replication. Pod growth was observed at 33, 40, 47, 54 and 61 days after flowering (DAF). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of different parameters were calculated using R software (R Gui x 64 3.6.0). Pod size increased gradually with increasing ages (DAF) and reached maximum at around 40 DAF. Pericarp fresh weight reached maximum at around 40 DAF (approximately 7.14 g and 6.78 g per pod in Sikribi Sheem-01 and SB003 genotypes, respectively. Percent dry matter was highest in 61 DAF in both the genotypes. Pod and pericarp ratio was gradually increased with the increase of DAF. It may be concluded that Lablab bean can harvested between 33 DAF to 40 DAF for vegetable pod purpose, as pod weight will ensure market price and fleshy soft pericarp will ensure consumption satisfaction.

Keywords: Lablab purpureus, Pod harvesting stage, Pod growth, Vegetable pod, Acidic soil.

INTRODUCTION

Country bean (*Lablab purpureus* L.), a self-pollinated [1] legumes under Fabaceae family [2] is believe to be originated as wild from in india [3] and native of Asia and Africa, widely distributed throughout tropics and subtropics including Bangladesh [4]. This underexploited nutritious perennial legume cultivated as annual for green pod vegetable purpose [5] containing 3.8% protein green pod basis [3]. The twining, creeping vine strain is in marginal land, home garden [6] homesteads, including in urban areas, for centuries in Bangladesh [7]. Although it is a highly proteinous major legume vegetable of winter [4]. In Bangladesh, summer growing varieties are developed [7] for its tender green pods [8] for serving throughout the year. This multifarious legume [9, 10] has several forms of use includes eating young pods, seeds, leaves, and flowers [6]. Green pods are used as vegetables, mature seeds as pulse [8] and dried seeds are eaten directly after frying [10] which has high protein content (21-29 percent) [7]. As a dietary vegetable, country bean have high nutritional values similar to most of edible legumes [11]. The country having scarce of animal protein can rely on legumes to meet up the deficiency [1]. In developing country, green mature pods of country bean is comparatively inexpensive source of protein than animal source [12] which can play an important role in protein supplementation in Bangladesh [10]. As a vegetable legume, both edible pods and seed of country bean provide substantial amount of protein with dietary fibre, carbohydrate, fat, vitamins and minerals [13,8]. A large tonnage of green pods and mature seeds are also exporting on demand to many countries including the UK [7]. For vegetable, usually green tender pod producing varieties are grown and long pods similar to kidney beans are preferred as vegetables [5]. In lablab bean high pod mass accounts for higher amount of important constituents present during harvesting. With increasing moisture content, individual pod weight increases [14]. Moisture content plays important role in regulating shelf life of pod too. Again low moisture content of pod indicates high dry matter content [15] with higher dietary fibre and protein. Thus moisture and dry matter gradient regulates the harvesting of lablab in appropriate condition. But there was not much of a work conducted on determining appropriate time to harvest of lablab vegetable pod in Bangladesh. Some work has been done in India [16] and Mymenshingh, Bangladesh condition which were varied possibly due to location, genotype and growing condition [12]. Physiological maturity is appropriate time for vegetable seed purpose harvesting.
were varied from 33 DAF to 40 DAF [12] in Bangladesh. But pericarp attain maximum weight earlier than seed [12], thus days for vegetable pod purpose harvesting may not be the same with PM. Therefore, it was necessary to find out the right harvesting time of vegetable lablab bean for consumption and also for exporting in acidic soil in Bangladesh.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The experiment was conducted under Agro-Ecological Zone of Eastern Surma-Kushiyara Floodplain (AEZ-20) during winter season (November 2019 to February 2020) at field laboratory of department of crop botany and tea production technology, Sylhet Agricultural University, Sylhet (24°54'37.8"N 91°54'00.6"E). The elevation of the experimental area is 30m above the sea level, belonging “Khadimnagar” soil series having pH value of 5.1. Two genotypes of lablab bean viz. Sikribi Sheem-01 (G1) and SB003 (G2) was collected from the department of Horticulture, Sylhet Agricultural University. The field experiment was laidout in randomized complete block design with three replication. Each block was comprised of two genotypes, each one having one pit each. The size of each plot was 2 m (8m x 1m) for each block. 0.5 m distance was maintained between block to block. The pit was dug out (50cm X 50cm X 50cm) a distance was maintained between block to block. The experimental area is 30m above the sea level, belonging “Khadimnagar” soil series having pH value of 5.1. Two genotypes that is 30 pod/genotypes from three block. The harvested pods were brought to the laboratory and randomly split into samples (5 pod/samples) of three replication. At each pod ages of two genotypes, data was collected on pod length, pod width using centimeter scale, pod weight (fresh and dry), pericarp weight (fresh and dry) uses electronics balance. Pod materials were dried using oven at 82° C temperature for 72 hours to obtain dry weight for further calculation. Two genotypes and different aged pod (DAF) was used as treatment in this experiment. Dry matter percentage (%DM) of pod and pericarp were calculated using following equation-

\[ \%DM = \frac{\text{Dry weight (g)}}{\text{Fresh weight (g)}} \times 100, \]

RESULTS

Pod length does not increase significantly after 33 DAF of age rather decreases in some degree after 47 DAF (Table 1). Although in terms of genotypes, length was higher (11.31 cm) in G2 than G1 (10.09 cm). Considering the pod width, width of the G1 was higher (11.31 cm) in G2 than G1 (10.09 cm). It increases and become maximum at 40 DAF than follows trend of decreasing in interaction (Table 1).

| Treatment | Pod size (cm) | Pod weight (g) | Pericarp weight (g) |
|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
|            | Pod size (cm) | Fresh weight | Dry weight | %DM | Fresh weight | Dry weight | %DM |
| G1 X 33 DAF | 9.61 b | 3.13 b | 9.39 b | 1.33 e | 14.20 e | 7.01 a | 0.75 ab | 10.75 b |
| G1 X 40 DAF | 9.88 b | 3.29 a | 10.51 a | 1.77 d | 16.85 de | 7.14 a | 0.75 ab | 10.49 b |
| G1 X 47 DAF | 10.09 b | 3.18 b | 9.32 bc | 2.03 b | 21.80 cd | 5.55 b | 0.54 d | 9.77 b |
| G1 X 54 DAF | 9.64 b | 3.05 c | 8.24 d | 2.12 ab | 25.84 bc | 4.36 c | 0.52 de | 12.34 b |
| G1 X 61 DAF | 7.19 d | 2.14 f | 2.57 f | 1.99 bc | 77.37 a | 0.57 d | 0.49 de | 84.58 a |
| G1 X 33 DAF | 11.31 a | 2.46 e | 8.23 d | 1.02 f | 12.41 e | 6.78 a | 0.73 ab | 10.74 b |
| G1 X 40 DAF | 11.8 a | 2.59 d | 9.00 bcd | 1.31 e | 14.57 e | 6.77 a | 0.79 a | 11.62 b |
| G1 X 47 DAF | 11.3 a | 2.53 de | 8.57 cd | 1.74 d | 20.33 cd | 5.56 b | 0.68 bc | 12.24 b |
| G1 X 54 DAF | 10.95 a | 2.54 d | 7.28 e | 2.23 a | 30.98 b | 3.72 c | 0.62 c | 17.11 b |
| G1 X 61 DAF | 9.09 c | 1.62 g | 2.50 f | 1.85 cd | 74.36 a | 0.53 d | 0.45 e | 86.64 a |

Within particular treatments, figures within a column having similar letter(s) do not differ significantly at P≤0.05 by DMRT;†: DAF-Days after flowering, G1 (Sikribi sheem-1) and G2 (SB003)
Genotype 1 performed well as gave higher fresh weight (10.51 g pod\(^{-1}\)) and dry weight (2.03 g pod\(^{-1}\)) than second genotypes (9.00 g pod\(^{-1}\) and 2.23 g pod\(^{-1}\) respectively) (Table 1). Mean fresh weight of the single pod of genotypes increases and become maximum (9.76 g) at 40 DAF but decreases gradually. In case of dry weight of pod, it is 54 DAF (2.18 g) than follows same trend. Fleshy pericarp goes with the trend of fresh weight of pod in terms of both fresh and dry weight, that is attain maximum weight at 40 DAF but statistically at 33 DAF in both genotypes (Table 1). The ratio between pod and pericarp was gradually increasing and become maximum (fresh 4.61 & dry 4.09), signifies that mass of fleshy pericarp decreases inversely with increasing pod mass after 33 DAF in both fresh and dry weight basis. % pericarp in pod validate the fact as it was maximum at 33 DAF in both fresh (78.51%) and dry (64.10%) weight basis and decreases afterward.

**Table-2: Assimilate partitioning of pod at different seed maturity stages in two genotypes of Country bean**

| Treatment | Pod:pericarp | % pericarp in pod | Pericarp:seed | Pod:seed |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| G1 × 33 DAF | 1.34 | 1.77 d | 74.65 b | 56.54 b | 2.96 b | 1.31 bc | 3.96 bc | 2.31 bc |
| G1 × 40 DAF | 1.47 | 2.37 c | 67.89 c | 42.29 c | 2.12 c | 0.74 cd | 3.12 cd | 1.74 cd |
| G1 × 47 DAF | 1.68 | 3.75 ab | 59.48 d | 26.65 d | 1.47 cde | 0.36 d | 2.47 def | 1.36 d |
| G1 × 54 DAF | 1.9 | 4.08 a | 52.71 e | 24.73 d | 1.12 def | 0.33 d | 2.12 efg | 1.33 d |
| G1 × 61 DAF | 4.49 | 4.10 a | 22.34 f | 24.40 d | 0.29 f | 0.32 d | 1.29 g | 1.32 d |
| G2 × 33 DAF | 1.22 | 1.41 d | 82.36 a | 71.66 a | 4.64 a | 2.75 a | 5.60 a | 3.75 a |
| G2 × 40 DAF | 1.33 | 1.67 d | 75.2 b | 60.32 b | 3.23 b | 1.57 b | 4.27 b | 2.57 b |
| G2 × 47 DAF | 1.54 | 2.56 c | 64.91 c | 39.09 c | 1.89 cd | 0.64 cd | 2.90 de | 1.64 cd |
| G2 × 54 DAF | 2 | 3.64 b | 50.47 e | 27.56 d | 0.99 ef | 0.38 d | 1.95 fg | 1.38 d |
| G2 × 61 DAF | 4.73 | 4.07 a | 21.22 f | 24.62 d | 0.30 f | 0.33 d | 1.44 g | 1.33 d |

Within particular treatments, figures within a column having similar letter(s) do not differ significantly at P≥0.05 by DMRT; †: DAF- Days after flowering, G1 (Sikribi sheem-1) and G2 (SB003)

**DISCUSSION**

Pod length does not increases significantly after 33DAF of age rather decreases in some degree after 47 DAF that is similar what Das & Fakir [12] has found. The pod length was within the range that was reported (2.5 to 14.0 cm) by Pengelly & Maass [5]. Considering the pod width, width of the G1 was higher than G2 supports what have has found previously [8]. Genotype 1 performed well as gave higher fresh and dry weight than second genotypes. The fresh pod weight was within the range of 7.08 g to 12.61 g that is recorded by [1] among 44 genotypes which support our current research. Fresh weight was similar (40 DAF) but dry weight was somewhat dissimilar (40 DAF) with the result has been recorded by [12]. But fleshy pericarp goes with the trend of fresh weight of pod in terms of both fresh and dry weight, that is attain maximum weight at 40 DAF but statistically at 33 DAF in both genotypes which support what have fakir have found. Pericarp mass decreases but pod mass still increases are because of continuous assimilates accumulation in seed. Both the ratio result viz. pericarp: seed and pod: seed shows decreasing trends after 33 DAF, signifies pod accumulates mass only in seed after that time.

**CONCLUSION**

The experiment showed after 33 DAF pod length did not increase significantly but width increased up to 40 DAF in these two genotypes. Although G2 is longer but G1 shows better potential in width, pod weight (fresh & dry); that increases gradually and become maximum at 40 DAF in fresh weight due to moisture and 54 DAF in dry weight at both genotypes. Fleshy pericarp attains maximum weight (fresh & dry) at 40 DAF in these genotypes. Although pod fresh weight increases up to 40 DAF due to increase seed mass accumulation but percentage of pericarp in pod and fleshiness decreases after 33 DAF. In these genotypes and agro-ecological basis Lablab bean can harvested between 33 DAF to 40 DAF for vegetable pod purpose as pod weight will ensure market price and fleshy soft pericarp will ensure consumption satisfaction. Higher pod masses in this period indicate pod may contain higher percentage of dietary fiber, protein, fat, carbohydrates and mineral. Due to slightly lower moisture in the pod harvested in this period, shelf life of harvested pod could be higher comparatively.

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