

Cluster bean Production Technology



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare

Directorate of Pulses Development, Bhopal (M.P.)



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



Per Drop, More Crop

M-kisan portal - <http://mkisan.gov.in>

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Kisan Call Centre (KCC)-Toll Free No.-1800-180-1551

CLUSTER BEAN

Botanical Name – *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.)

Synonym – Guar



Among Pulse crops cluster bean has a special contribution. It is grown in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh. In India Rajasthan stands first in terms of area and production of Cluster bean. The crop produces gum which is called guar gum and is exported in foreign countries. Its seeds contain protein-18% and Fibre-32 % and about 30-33 % gum in the endosperm.

Climate Requirement

Cluster bean is a tropical plant. It requires warm growing season. The crop requires 30 to 35°C temperatures at the sowing time for proper germination and 32 to 38°C temperatures encourages good vegetative growth, but high temperature at flowering stage photosensitive and indeterminate crop. Atmospheric humidity encourages the infestation of many diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot etc.

Soil

The Cluster bean is grown in medium to light textured soil having a pH of 7.0 to 8.5. Water logged conditions affects the crop growth. Heavy loam soils are not suitable for cultivation of cluster bean. Also the crop growth is affected in the high moisturized area.

Field Preparation

After harvesting of rabi crop one deep ploughing from mould board plough or disk harrow followed by 1-2 harrowing or ploughing and planking. Properly leveled field is required for good drainage.

Improved Varieties

For seeds and Gum - HG-365, HG-563, RCG- 1066, RCG- 1003

For vegetables - Durga Bahar, Pusa Navbahar, Pusa Sadabahar

For Fodder - HFG-119, HFG- 156

State-wise recommended varieties

S.No.	State	Recommended Varieties
1	Andhra Pradesh	RGM-112, RCG-936, HG-563, HG-365
2	Gujarat	GC-1, GC-2
3	Haryana	HG-75, HG-182, HG-258, HG-365, HG-563, HG-870, HG-884, HG-867, HG-2-20
4	Madhya Pradesh	HG-365, HG-563
5	Maharashtra	HG-365, HG-563, RCG-936

6	Punjab	AG-112 and varieties from Haryana
7	Rajasthan	RCG- 1033, RCG-1066, RCG-1055, RCG-1038, RCG-1003, RCG-1002, RCG-986, RGM-112, RCG-197
8	Uttar Pradesh	HG-563, HG-365

Source: Seednet GOI, Min. of Agri. & FW, & ICAR-CAZRI, Jodhpur

Time of Sowing

The crop is sown in the first week of July to 25th July. Where irrigation facility is there the crop can also be grown in the last week of June or after the onset of monsoon. During summer it can be grown in the month of March.

Seed Treatment

To prevent crop from soil borne disease seed can be treated by 2 g Thiram and 1 g Carbendazim /kg seed. Seeds can be treated 2-3 day before sowing. After fungicide seed treatment the seed is inoculated with suitable Rhizobium culture @ 600g / 12-15 kg seed.

Planting Distance

Row to Row - 45 cm (normal), 30 cm (single stem variety)

Plant to Plant - 15-20 cm

Intercropping - Cluster bean can be grown with Bajra in intercropping system

Crop Rotation - 1. Guar-Wheat; 2. Guar-Chickpea; 3. Guar- Mustard

Irrigation and Drainage

For good production of the crop one irrigation can be given at the time of flowering and pod formation if crop suffers moisture stress. Cluster bean cannot tolerate water logging condition therefore proper drainage is required in the field

Weed Management

In cluster bean two manual weeding given at 20-25 and 40-45 days after sowing are sufficient to keep the crop weed free. However, sometimes due to non –availability of labour chemical weed control can be done. Before germination of the crop application of Pendimethalin 30% EC @ 0.75 kg/ha a.i. as pre emergence and for post emergence application Imazetapyr 10% SL @ 40g/ha a.i. in 600 litres

of water is applied at 20-25 DAS is suitable for weed control. Wheel hoe and Hand Hoe is used for Inter Culture operation to reduce the expenditure. Flat Fan Nozzle should be used for spraying.

Crop Protection

a) Insect

- 1. Sucking insect:** Jassids, Aphids and White fly are sucking insect. For controlling these insect apply Imidacloprid @ 0.2 ml/liter or Dimethoate @ 1.7 ml/liter of water.
- 2. Termite:** Termites damage plants by eating away root and stem, which cause poor plant stand.

Control Measures

- Use well decompose FYM; ii) Seed treatment with Chlorpyrifos @ 2 ml/kg seed; iii) Application of Chlorpyrifos dust @ 20kg/ha at the time of last ploughing before sowing.

b) Disease

1. Bacterial Blight

Control measure

- Use resistant/tolerant varieties and certified seed; ii) Seed treatment with Streptocycline for that soak the seed in 200 ppm (0.2g/liter) solution of Streptocycline for 3 hours; iii) In standing crop spray of Copper oxychloride @2.5g/liter of water can be use for controlling disease.

2. Anthracnose & Alternaria Leaf Spot

Control measure

For controlling these disease foliar sprays of Mancozeb 75 WP @2g/liter of water can be used and repeat the spray at 15 days interval if needed.

Harvesting & Threshing

For grain purpose crop, harvesting is done when leaves become dry and 50% pod turn brown & dry. After harvesting crop should be sun drying then threshing is done by manually or thressure. For fodder crop, crop cut when crop at flowering stage.

Yield

By adopting improved package of practices, crop can produce 10-15 q

seed yield/ha. If crop grown for fodder purpose 250- 300 q green fodder/ha can be achieved.

Utility of the Cluster Bean

- Green pods can be used as vegetables.
- Green nutritious fodder for animals.
- It is also used as green manure (40-50 kg/ha Nitrogen).
- N- Fixation (25-30 kg/ha) is done by guar.
- Increase soil fertility.
- Gum can be produced from the crop.

Recommendation to achieved higher production

- i) Deep summer ploughing once in 3 years.
 - ii) Seed treatment should be done before sowing.
 - iii) Application of fertilizer should be based on soil test value.
 - iv) Weed control should be done at right time.
 - v) Adopt integrated approach for plant protection.
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- For technical information of crop production please contact to district KVK/ nearest KVK.
 - To avail benefit from Central and State Government running schemes for crop production (ploughing, fertilizers, micronutrient, pesticide, irrigation equipment), agricultural implements, storage infrastructure etc., please contact to your DDA/SADO office.

**- For more information also visit -
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