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Screening of mung bean (Vigna radiata) genotypes for nutrient stress tolerance

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Generally nutrient deficiency of a soil is corrected through application of chemical fertilizers. Fertilizers on one hand are costly and on the other hand it may lead to water pollution by nitrogen and phosphorus from agricultural land. Screening of genotypes for nutrient stress tolerance could be the best alternative to overcome the situation. The present study evaluates the plant growth characters with emphasis on root growth and nutrient uptake of selected mung bean genotypes and examines the efficiency of certain growth parameters for predicting their adaptation in sub-optimal nutrient environment. Some genotypes (VC 6153B, GK3 & VC 6144A) were found to be high nutrient acquiring genotypes and some (PDM 54, IPSA 25 & VO 1443 A-G) were low nutrient acquiring genotypes.

Biography

Md Altaf Hossain is a PhD in Agronomy from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Bangladesh. He is a public servant of Bangladesh. He has published 15 scientific papers in reputed journals in home and abroad. He is acting as a Principal Scientific Officer in the Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bangladesh.

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