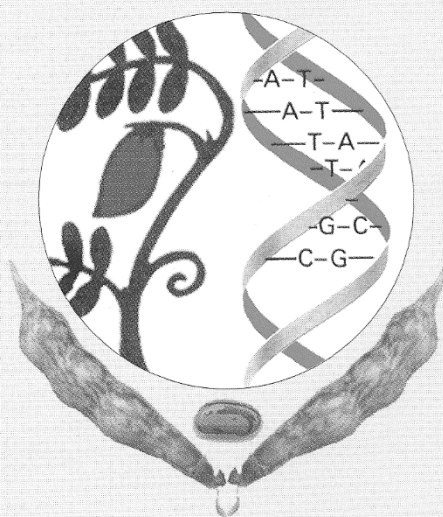


# 4<sup>th</sup> International Food Legumes Research Conference

OCTOBER 18-22, 2005 at NEW DELHI, INDIA

*Food Legumes for Nutritional Security  
and Sustainable Agriculture*

## ABSTRACTS



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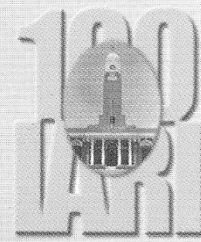
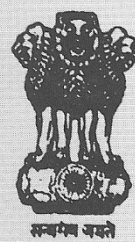
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### **Agromorphological diversity in common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) landraces of Jumia, Nepal**

R. K. Neupane, R. Shrestha, M. L. Vaidya, E. M. Bhattarai and R. Darai

Gut Reach Research Division, Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Singh Durbar Plaza.

Kathmandu, Nepal

Common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) is an important grain legume crop grown as a vegetable and pulse crop in Nepal. The crop is cultivated in a wide range of agro-climatic conditions from Terai 300 (m amsl) to high hills (2500m amsl). However, the crop grown often in association with maize, is more important in the hills of mid western Nepal and other areas with similar agro-climatic condition. In Jumla and adjoining area, farmers usually grow beans during summer season in uplands as a rain fed crop. The predominant cropping patterns involving beans are: bean + summer maize, bean-wheat, bean-barley and bean-other vegetables. Farmers regard beans as a cash generating crop and a number of landraces with varying morphology are grown by the farmers. With a view to assess the variability in the local land races and their potentials for utilization in varietal improvement program, a total of 100 accessions of local and exotic bean germplasm collected from various locations were studied for agro-morphological characteristics at Agriculture Research Station, Jumla (2300 M amsl) for two consecutive years 2000-2001. The accessions were grown un-replicated in 2-meter row plots. Data on 13 qualitative and 12 quantitative traits were recorded to assess the variability in different traits under study. A wide range of variation was recorded in seed coat color, seed shape, plant type, leaf size and shape, pod color, pod shape, nodulation, root length, root weight, plant height (28.0-144.0 cm), days to flower (40.0-84.0) and maturity (80.0-149.0), number of pods per plant (5.0-32.0), number of seeds per pod (3.0-6.0), 100 seed weight (14.5-76.6g) and seed yield (5.9-306.5g/M<sup>2</sup>). Among 16 selected germplasm evaluated in farmer participatory varietal trial at Jumla, farmers have preferred PB0001, PB0002, and PB0048 on the basis of suitability to growing both as a sole and/or inter/mixed crop with maize, medium growth habit, attractive seed color and seed size, tolerance to diseases, earliness in maturity, high seed yield, higher dal-recovery percentage and better cooking quality. Further research on utilization of the germplasm for development of suitable varieties for different production systems/uses has been suggested.

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### **Wild relatives of cool season food legumes in Turkey: Ecology and distribution**

Mehmet Bilgen, Huseyin Canci and Cengiz Tokar

Department of Field Crops, Faculty of Agriculture, Akdeniz University, TR-07070 Antalya, Turkey

Turkey is not only the cradle of wild relatives of cool season food legumes, but it is also one of the first domesticated center and one of the most important variation center in the world. As cool season food legumes, wild relatives of *Cicer*, *Lens*, *Pisum*, *Vicia*, and *Lathyrus* and their ecogeography and distribution in Turkey are illustrated on the map of Turkey in this communication. The genus *Cicer* encompasses 9 annual species including the cultivated chickpea, *Cicer arietinum* L., 33 wild perennial and one unspecified wild. *C. bijugum* K.H. Rech., *C. echinospermum* P.M. Davis, *C. judaicum* Boiss., *C. pinnatifidum* Jaub. & Sp. and *C. reticulatum* Ladiz. (wild progenitor) as annual wild relatives, and *C. anatolicum* Alef., *C. floribundum* Fenzl, *C. heterophyllum* Contandr. et al., *C. insicum* (Willd.) K. Maly, *C. isauricum* P.M. Davis, *C. montbretti* Jaub. & Sp. as perennial species are grown in Turkey's flora. The genus *Lens* Miller consists of seven species and *L. culinaris* ssp. *orientalis* (Boiss.) Handel-Mazetti (wild progenitor), *L. culinaris* ssp. *odemensis* Ladiz., *L. culinaris* ssp. *tomentosus* Ladiz., *L. ervoides* (Brign.) Grande, *L. lamottei* Czefr. and *L. nigricans* (Bieb.) Godron and *L. culinaris* ssp.

