

PEANUT SEED PRODUCTION
COST AND RETURN PER HECTARE

ITEMS	UNIT	QTY.	RATE	AMT. Php
A. LABOR				
Organic Fertilizer	Bag	40	300	12,000.00
Seed Inoculant	Pck	4	20	80.00
Seeds	Kg	20	90	1,800.00
Fermented Plant Juice	L	4	100	400.00
Fermented Fruit Juice	L	2	150	300.00
Calcium Nutrient	L	4	300	-
Botanical Pesticides	Pcs	50	10	1,200.00
Sacks	Roll	1	60	500.00
Plastic Twine				60.00
Sub Total				16,340.00
B. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS				
Land Preparation		kg	30.00	75,000.00
Plowing 2x	MD	bags	400.00	40,000.00
Harrowing 2x	MD	li	300.00	1,200.00
Furrowing	MD	li	300.00	1,200.00
Fertilizer Application	MD	li	2,350.00	11,750.00
Planting	MD	li	450.00	2,250.00
Off-barring	MD	pcs	28.00	2,800.00
Hand weeding	MD			

Legend:
MD = man-day, kg = kilogram, pcs = pieces, L = liter, pck = pack

ITEMS	QTY.	UNIT	UNIT COST (PHP)	TOTAL (Php)
Spot weeding	3	MD	220	660.00
Hilling-up	2	MD	220	440.00
Spraying of NFS (10x)	6	MD	220	1,320.00
Harvesting & Postharvest Processing	30	MD	220	6,600.00
Sub Total				17,820.00
Fixed Cost (Land Rental)				5,000.00
Contingency (10%)				3,916.00
Total Production Cost				43,076.00
GROSS INCOME				54,000.00
Net Income (GI-TC)				10,924.00
Return of Investment				25.36%

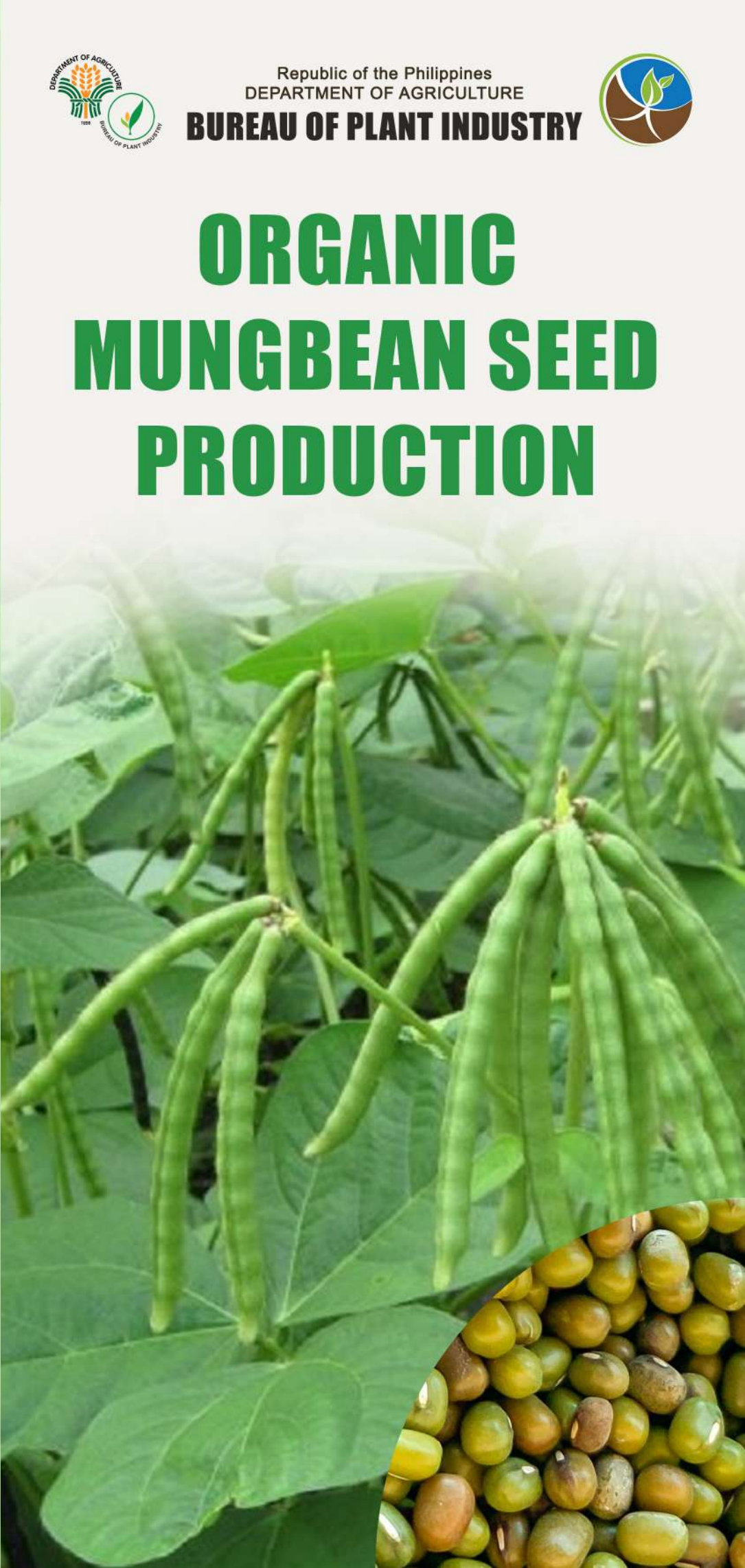
QR code

Technology developed by: BPI - Los Banos, National Crop Research, Development and Production Support Center (BPI-LBNCRDPSC)
IEC#21-04-07

PUBLISHED BY:

BPI - CROP RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION SUPPORT DIVISION

692 San Andres St., Malate, Manila
Tel. (02)8525-7313 / Email: bpioap.crpsd@gmail.com
Website: www.bpi.da.gov.ph



INTRODUCTION

Mungbean (*Vigna radiata*) locally known as “munggo” is among the most important legume crop grown in the Philippines. It is grown widely for human food (as dry beans or fresh sprouts), but can be used as a green manure crop, and as forage for livestock. It is used as raw material in mungbean sprout production, sotanghon manufacturing, hopia making, and in dishes such as soups, porridge, bread, noodles and ice cream. Its agronomic characteristics permit it to fit in various cropping systems as an intercrop, rotation, and relay crop. In addition, its crop residues can be used as fodder.

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

PSB MG 2	NSIC MG 16	PSB MG 3
NSIC MG 17	BPI MG 9	NSIC MG18
NSIC MG 11		

SOIL AND CLIMATIC REQUIREMENTS

reparing the land for planting is done manually using grab hoe in sloping terrain. Field with dense weeds and volunteer plants are removed before or during land preparation.

CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

1. Land Preparation - Plow the field 2 - 3 times alternated with harrowing at weekly interval to eradicate weeds and achieve good soil tilth. Set furrows at 50 - 60 cm apart.



2. Fertilizer Application- Application of organic fertilizer at the rate of 2 - 5 tons per hectare is recommended 3 weeks before planting.



3. Planting - 18 to 20 kilograms of mungbean seeds are needed in one hectare area. If inoculants are available, inoculate the seeds with the right strain of Rhizobium at the rate of 10 grams per 1 kilogram of seeds to produce vigorous plants. Drill evenly in furrows 18 - 20 mungbean seeds per linear meter and cover thinly with fine soil.



4. Irrigation - Whenever there is insufficient soil moisture, irrigate the field especially during germination, flowering, and pod development.

5. Weeding and Cultivation - Off-bar by passing a carabao-drawn cultivator or plow 15 - 20 days from planting. Hand weed remaining weeds especially those growing near the base of mungbean plants. Hill-up after hand weeding.



6. Crop protection - Apply *trichogramma chilonis* at the rate of 200 strps/hectare. Starting 20-25 days after planting, apply 80 strips, and another 120 strips after one week to control pests. In addition, spraying of Oriental Herbal Nutrient (OHN) at the rate of 20 ml/L water. Spraying of chemical pesticides at recommended rate can also be employed.



7. Harvesting - Harvest when 80 to 85% of the pods turn black or yellowish black. It takes about 60 days from planting to first priming. About 3 primings can be done in one cropping.

8. Threshing, cleaning and storing - Sundry pods until they become brittle or shatter easily. Thresh dry

pods using flails or a multi-crop thresher. Winnow newly threshed mungbean seeds to remove chaffs and unfilled grains. Sundry seeds until 10 - 12% moisture content is attained. Discard infected and damaged mungbean seeds. Place seeds in clean sacks and store in dry place until sold or disposed.

