

## Popular varieties of Arid legume Crops

### Cowpea

Variety	Year of Release	Area of adaptation	Maturity	Yield (kg/ha)	Specific Traits
Goa Cowpea-3	1990	Southern region	100-105	1500	Seed colour is light brown and suitable for sowing in Nov. and Dec.
RC-19	1993	Rajasthan	65-70	900-1000	Early, Synchronous maturity, moderately resistant to CYMV
CO 6	1993	Tamilnadu	65-70	700-800	Studied to rainfed condition, moderately, moderately resistant to CYMV
Gujarat Cowpea-3	1997	Delhi, HP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Jharkhand, Gujarat	90-95	750-1150	Nationally adapted, early maturing and high yielding, short statured growth, pods are moderate in size, drought tolerant and disease resistant.
GC 4	1998	Gujarat	58-70	900-1000	Early, Synchronous maturity, moderately resistant to CYMV
RC-101	2001	Rajasthan	60-65	750-850	Extra Early in maturity drought tolerant, determinate type, non-viny, white seeded, suited to low rain falls, high yielder.
Co Vu-702 Co (CP-7)	2002	Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerela	67-73	950-1250	MR to pod borer and LCV diseases, erect growth, ovate trifoliolate leaves, compact growth, light brown grain colour
GC 5	2005	Gujarat	50-70	1100	Moderately resistant to CYMV
Pant Lobia-1	2009	Uttarakhand	65-70	1500-2000	45-50 cm plant height, Resistant to YMV and drought tolerant, 27 % protein content
Pant Lobia- 2	2010	Uttarakhand	75-80	1400-1800	It has tolerance to major bacterial and viral diseases like yellow mosaic, photo insensitive and drought tolerant, adaptable to zaid season

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Hisar Cowpea 46 (HC 98-46)	2010	Haryana	65-70	1000-1200	Drought tolerant resistant to YMV.
DCS 47-1	2014	Southern region	80	1400	Suited for cultivation under light and loamy soil, sowing time during late kharif, resistant o kharif.
Pant Lobia-4	2015	All cowpea growing regions	60-65	1400-1800	It has tolerance to major bacterial and viral diseases like yellow mosaic, photo insensitive and drought tolerant, adaptable to zaid season.
Pant lobia-3	2016	All cowpea growing regions	65-70	1400-1800	50-55 cm tall. Resistant to YMV and bacterial blight, bush type, seeds are kidney to oval shape and brown in colour. It has 27% protein.
Phule Vithai (Phule CP-05040)	2016	Maharashtra	70-80	1200	Moderately resistant to color rot and leaf spot.
Pant Lobia-5	2017	Uttarakhand	65-70	1600-200	It is tolerant to aphid thrips bruchids and resistant to CYMV, suitable to summer and kharif season, protein content is 23-25 %.
Phule Rakhumai PCP 0306-1	2017	Southern zone	70-80	1000-11002	Early maturing, suitable for optimum sown for rainfed and irrigated condition, moderately resistant to Cercospora leaf Spot.
TPTC 29 (Tirupati cowpea-1)	2017	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, odisha	80-90	1000-1100	Moderately resistant to dry root rot and YMV, Suitable, suitable for kharif, rabi and summer season.
DC 15	2017	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerela	75-80	1000-1300	Tolerant to aphids, wide adaptability from deep black to red loamy soil, tolerant to pod borer, moderate resistant to dry root rot and YMV.

## Guar

Variety	Year of Release	Area of adaptation	Maturity	Yield (kg/ha)	Specific Traits
RGC-197	1990	Rajasthan	100-110	900-1100	Suited for inter-cropping, unbranched type, requires close spacing for planting, gum content 32-33%, grains are medium sized
RGC-936	1991	Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan	85-90	900-1150	Early, branched type, dwarf wide adoption, drought hardy, high yielding, grains medium sized with light pink colour, most popular variety of Rajasthan.
HG 365	1998	Haryana	85-90	18-20	Branched, pubescent and serrated leaves, early maturing.
RGC-1002	1999	Rajasthan, Gujarat	90-95	800-1300	High yielding with improved gum content, wide adaptation, more number of pods with less disease infection.
RGC-1003	1999	Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP, UP	90-95	1100-1200	Early maturing, medium height with green leaves and grain size is large.
RGC-986	1999	Rajasthan	110-115	1100-1200	Suited for irrigated conditions and better soils, grows tall, quite late, requires better management.
HG 563	2001	Guar growing area	85-90	18-20	Branched, pubescent with smooth leaves, early maturing.
RGC-1017	2002	Rajasthan, MP, Punjab, UP	92-95	1200-1400	Moderately resistant to BLB, PM and RR diseases, wide adaptation, branched, leaves margins show slight cut.
RGC-1038	2006	Rajasthan	95-100	1200-1500	Branched type, semi photo insensitive, suited to summer and 23 kharif seasons, more podding, high yielding potential.
RGC- 1031	2006	Rajasthan	110-114	1500-2000	Seeds are average bold and content high endosperm value, tolerant to major diseases, gum content is 28.10 to 30%.

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RGC-1055	2006	Rajasthan	96-106	1500-2000	Tolerant to bacterial blight and root rot diseases, this variety has high endosperm value, photo thermo insensitive and grown in both kharif
RGC-1066	2006	Rajasthan	97	1000-1400	This variety is resistant to bacterial blight and root rot, unbranched early high yielding suitable for inter cropping and mixed cropping, seeds are high in endosperm content and photo thermo insensitive and cultivated in kharif and zaid season.
HG-884	2010	Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan	90-95	1400-1500	High yielding variety with medium early maturity, 30-32 % gum content of 2000-3500 cP values.
HG 2-20	2010	Haryana, Gujarat, UP	90-100	2000-2200	Moderately resistant to wilt, Alternaria leaf blight, BLB and root rot.
HG 870	2010	Haryana	85-95	2000-2200	Moderately resistant to Alternaria leaf blight, BLB and root rot.
Guar Kunjal (RGC 1033)	2010	Rajasthan	95-100	1500-2000	Moderately resistant to Alternaria leaf blight, tolerant to BLB and root rot, Gum content 29.90 to 31.50 %.

## Horsegram

Variety	Year of Release	Area of adaptation	Maturity	Yield (kg/ha)	Specific Traits
CO-1	1970	Tamil nadu	110-115	600-700	Suited for rainfed areas, trailing type, brown seeded.
Madhu	1978	Bihar	105-110	850-1000	Bushy habit, dark cram with red spots seeds, medium large seeded.
Birsa kulthi-1	1985	Bihar	92-97	800-1000	Slightly trailing type, cream colour seed, moderately resistant to Macrophomina leaf blight.
VL Gahat-8	2005	North India	115-135	900-1000	Resistant against stem rot and anthracnose disease.
VL Gahat-10	2006	North India	113-117	700-800	Resistant against stem rot and anthracnose disease
CRIDA 1-18 R	2007	South India	90-100	800-850	Medium maturity, tolerant to PM, YMV and leaf blight.
VL Gahat- 15	2009	North & central India	90-100	600-700	Moderately resistance against anthracnose and leaf spot disease.
VL gahat-19	2010	North India	100-105	850-900	Medium maturity, moderately resistance to anthracnose.
Cridalatha (CRHG-4)	2010	South India	110	780	Black shining seeded, tolerant to YMV, Cercospora, PM
Indira Kulthi 1 (IKGH-05-01)	2011	Chhattisgarh	95	800	Black seed with long pod, tolerant to YMV
Gujarat (Dantiwada) Horsegram-1 (GRHG-5)	2012	Gujarat, Rajasthan, UP, UK and Jharkhand	94	550-575	Resistant to root rot, moderately resistant to powdery mildew, collar rot and leaf blight
Cridaharsha (CRHG-19)	2014	AP, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu	100	900	Tolerant to pod shattering, YMV and Cercospora leaf blight
Pratap Kulthi-2 (AK 53)	2016	Rajasthan,CG, MH & Gujarat & UK	80	650	Extra early maturing, lowest tannin content.

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Cridavardhan (CRHG-22)	2016	South India	94-100	800-900	Semi compact and semi erect plant type and black seed colour, moderately resistant to anthracnose.
Phule Sakas (SHG-0628-4)	2016	Maharashtra	110-120	1000-1100	Resistant to YMV and escape drought due to earliness.
Chhattisgarh kulthi-3 (BHG-03)	2017	Chhattisgarh	85-90	500-600	Resistant to collar rot, powdery mildew leaf spot disease.
Chhattisgarh Kulthi-2 (BHW-1)	2017	CG & Neighbouring states	104-112	754	Resistant to powdery mildew & significantly low YMV incidence.

## Mothbean

Variety	Year of Release	Area of adaptation	Maturity	Yield (kg/ha)	Specific Traits
RMO-40	1994	Rajasthan, Gujarat	62-65	550-650	First early variety, erect growth, suited to low rainfall, widely grown in low rainfall zones, short stature, less biomass.
RMO-435	2002	Rajasthan	62-67	550-600	Erect, medium nearly, good yield potential, leaves green coloured, mutant from RMO-40
CAZRI Moth-2	2003	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra	65-67	1000-1200	Suited to moderate rainfalls, first variety developed following hybridization (Jadia X RMO-40), brisk podding behavior, high yield potential.
RMB-25	2004	Rajasthan	67-70	600-700	Early maturing, Multi clustered, semi-spreading type, moderately tolerant to YMV and bacterial blight.
RMO-423	2004	Rajasthan	67-70	550-600	Early flowering, multi clustered with short peduncle semi spreading type, moderately tolerant to YMV and bacterial blight.
RMO-257	2005	Rajasthan	62-67	500-550	Early maturing, moderately tolerant to YMV and bacterial blight.
CAZRI Moth-3	2005	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra	65-75	500-750	Erect, early drought tolerant, escape YMV diseases, heavy podding behavior.
RMO-2251 (I)	2016	Rajasthan, Gujarat	60-67	600	Erect stem with 3-5 branches, fodder remain green upto maturity, average incidence of YMV.