RESEARCH BUILDING TECHNIQUES CLEAN MUNG BEAN
SPROUT (Vigna radiata (L.) R. Wilczek) SAFETY VEGETABLES
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Summary
To study were conducted in nethouse with nylon cover, College of Agriculture and Applied Biology, Can Tho University from January to October in 2014. Including four experiments to study the effects of soaking time per day and absorbing water level of cover materials; time per each soaking; inhibited method to grow of stem length; growing container volume on growth, yield of mung bean sprout for building culture techniques clean mung bean sprout production for high yield and good quality. The results showed that: 1/ Soaking 4 times/day combined to cover materials absorbing water of 350 ml gave high marketable yield (7.92 kg sprouts/kg dry seed), long stem (7.47 to 7.52 cm), large stem diameter (2.42 mm); 2/ Time of soaking 10 minutes each gave high marketable yield (8.86 kg sprouts/kg dry seed), equivalent with which 20 and 30 minutes/each, saving more time and labor; 3/ Compressed material to had about 3 kilogram putting on top of 5 litre container had length of stem (7.91 cm), roots and true leaf were shorter, larger stem diameter but equivalent marketable yield (8.02 kg sprouts/kg dry seed), and more satisfy the consumer tastes than without compressed material; 4/ To produce clean mung bean sprout should use Vietnamese variety from SSC gave marketable yield 8.01 kg sprouts/kg dry seed 13.6% higher than Chinese mung bean and without using Chinese chemical; the crispy, the Brix and vitamin C amount of sprouts made both mungbean varieties were equivalent; microbial populations E. coli were below the level lower than the standard of the Ministry of Health, did not detect Salmonella, storage time was 6 days.

Keywords: Compressed material, mung bean sprout, watering times.