**Presentation Title**

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Mungbean is a highly versatile, multi-cultural crop used as a dry seed, sprouts, flour, forage and protein product.  Furthermore, with its short duration, capacity for biological nitrogen fixation, and high stress tolerance, mungbean can fit into maize-soybean-winter wheat-mungbean rotations.   Although still grown on a limited basis in North America, demand is rapidly growing.  With growing genomic and phenomic tools, a variety of breeding approaches are increasingly not only possible but cost-effective.  Public breeding efforts at Iowa State University and Tennessee State University are harnessing growing genomic information for mungbean.  Participatory breeding efforts are also underway, under the umbrella of the Ujamaa Cooperative Farming Alliance. We highlight emerging genomic information on the domestication and human dispersal of mungbeans, limitations to genetic resources for mungbean, bottlenecks of domestication, benefits and drawbacks of different breeding approaches, and emerging challenges.