FINAL REPORT FROM: Pau hana Vegetable Crops Field Day

University of Hawaii, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources,

Waimanalo Research Station October 30, 1998, 4:00 PM (final results added Jan. 1999, see pg. 16-17)

INTRODUCTION:

Welcome to the University of Hawaii Waimanalo Research Experiment Station. The Station consists of 130 Acres of land at 60 feet elevation. Research work in the station is with fruit, ornamental, agroforestry and vegetable crops. Today we will show the results of recent and ongoing bush bean variety trials. Overall we evaluated 35 bean varieties. We will also visit an organic basil variety trial, as well as the five-year old organic research plots. Other highlights will include: a) observe the results of bone-meal and chicken manure amendments on bush bean yields; and b) display of the newly released disease resistant UH sweet basil variety.

Climate in Waimanalo Station:

Mean Annual Temperature: 75 F (24.6C), monthly range 70-80F (22-27C) Mean annual rainfall 55 in (1380 mm). Annual Range= 500-1800 mm

Soil type- Vertic Haplustolls, derived from lava and coral pH about 6.5, good base status, low organic matter

Soil fertility of the bean plots prior to planting on March 1998 was: pH 7.2, EC= 0.29 mmhos, P= 55, K= 234, Ca= 4904, Mg= 952, and organic matter content= 1.35%.

Typical soil fertility for soils on the bean plots (2nd planting) is organic matter content of 1.12%, pH= 5.6, and soil nutrient levels (in ppm) of P= 52, K=480, Ca=2600, and Mg=800.

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^{**}Final results added pn Jan. 1999

Results and Discussion

Spring 1998 Experiment: Overall yields

For the first experiment bean was planted on February 26. For most varieties the first harvest was conducted on April 13, 46 days after planting. Later varieties were Shade (48 days after planting); Tavera, Corumba, and Nickel (53 days); KY bush (55 days); and Xera (62 days). Pests in this experiment included aphids, thrips, Chinese rose beetle, the podborer, birds, and leafhoppers. The crop was harvested 22 times for a period of 7 weeks. Overall yields were greatest for Magnum (see Table 1, pg. 3). Other varieties with overall high yields included 93-RS-13, Espada, XP-346, and Bronco. However some growers may wish to consider some of the specialty bush bean varieties (see pg. 10-12) that had somewhat lower yields.

Spring 1998. Varieties adapted to Mechanical harvesting

For mechanical harvesting, growers are interested in varieties that have a concentrated yield for an once-over harvest. Varieties that in this experiment showed high concentrated yields included: Dorabel (a specialty yellow bean), XP-346, Rushmore, Magnum, and 93-RS-13. Varieties with an upright or erect growth habit may be more desirable for mechanical harvesting. Some of this varieties included XP-346, Espada, Bronco, EX-344, Sequoia (purple pods), and Magnum. Other varieties that are adapted for mechanical harvesting include Hystyle, Prosperity, Rushmore, Shade, and Xera.

Fall 1998 Experiments.

From the spring trials, 10 varieties that showed potential for once-over harvest were selected for the fall experiments. Each variety was grown on 10-foot double rows, with 4 replications per variety. Seed for this experiment was sown on August 28. For most varieties the first harvest was conducted on October 9, while Magnum (planted on Aug 31) and Bronco were first picked on October 12. Thus the first harvest for all varieties was conducted from 42-45 days after planting, which reflects the warmer soil conditions, compared to the spring plantings. To date the crop has been harvested 9 times for a period of 3 weeks. The greatest yields to date have been obtained by Magnum, Rushmore, and EX-323.

Bone Meal Experiment

A bone meal and chicken manure observational experiment was superimposed on the bush bean fall trials. Each of the four blocks or replications received a separate nutrient amendment regime. The treatments included a) chemical fertilizer alone (120 lb/Acre of Nitrogen); b) 60 lb N chemical fertilizer plus 4 tons/Acre chicken manure; c) 60 lb N chemical fertilizer plus 1 ton/Acre bone meal (which contains approx. 10-10-10 NPK); and d) 60 lb N chemical fertilizer plus 4 tons/Ac bone meal. As indicated in Table 4 (pg. 8) the highest bush bean yields after 3 weeks of harvest were obtained by treatment 3 (chemical fertilizer plus 1 ton/Acre bone meal). It is plausible that bean yields were somewhat depressed by the excessive Nitrogen content released with high (4 tons/Acre) applications of either chicken manure or bone meal. Direct seeding of the crop immediately after the high rate bone meal application actually resulted in substantial plant stand losses.

Table 1. Marketable yields from 22 harvests (7 weeks) of bush bean varieties grown at the UHM Waimanalo Experiment Station, Spring (Feb.-May), 1998.

Bird damage (lb/Ac)	1 210 5-6 116 5-6 158 5.5-6.3 1 100 5-5.5 1 158 6-6.3 74 5-6 32 4.3-5 1210 6-6.3 95 4.7-5.5 89 5.5-6 105 6-7 326cd 6-7 58 6-6.7 84 4.3-4.7 174 5.5-6	116
	332cd 53 274cd 305cd 195 232 205 42 10141¢ 579c 184 242 242 242 242 100 579c	1 1 2 268
Misshapen pod wt. (Ib/Ac)	2021 1626 1084 1142 1310 2110 1737 1442 1726 1005 1547 1131 1126 2068 1068	_
Total Wt (lb/Acre)	18,382bc 16,566bcd 16,129b-e 15,414b-f 14,488b-h 14,177b-h 13,503b-i 26,097a 13,651b-h 13,230b-i 12,256c-j 12,146c-k 11,735d-k 11,735d-k 11,735d-k	10,0404-n 9,999d-k
od size A Off-Grade grams) (lb/Ac)	2568c-f 1800e-h 1410 1547 1663e-h 2415d-g 2047e-h 14,267a 2137e-h 2005e-h 1337 1884e-h 1542 1289 2158e-h 1363	1326
Pod size / (grams)	5.54 5.16 6.96 6.44 7.14 6.22 10.91 9.51 7.15 6.09 7.31 4.59	
Grade A Wt. Grade A no. (1b/Acre) (no/Acre)	1,293,754a 1,298,528a 959,574abc 976,283abc 670,747b-f 773,388b-e 852,159a-e 876,029a-d 491,72 549,010b-h 1,047,893ab 692,230b-f 754,292b-f 754,292b-f 759,066b-f 618,233b-g 978,670abc	3+9,010 575,267b-h
Grade A Wt. (lb/Acre)	15814b 14766bc 14719bc 13867bcd 12825be 12172b-f 121009b-g 11825b-g 11509b-g 11225b-g 110914b-g 10914b-g 10914b-g 10914b-g 10193b-h 9962b-h 9962b-h 8999c-h	8709c-n 8709c-h
Cultivar	93-RS-13 Espada XP-346 Bronco Rushmore Fandango Zodiac Dorabel Or. Wonder EX-393 RX-1386 Opus Probe Seville Prosperity Sable EX-323 Maxibel	Mirada

Experiment: The experiment consisted on growing each variety on a 10-foot long double row bed, one replication per variety. Spacing was 3 inches between plants in the row, and 1 foot between rows. The crop was drip irrigated.

Data analysis: The data was run through a statistical analysis using the harvesting dates (22 dates) as replications. This is not a true replicated experiment, so the analysis may only provide insight on general trends in terms of yields. Numbers followed by the same letter within each column are not statistically different according to Duncan's New multiple range test at a 95% confidence interval (P<0.05).

Yields: Yields per acre were based on an estimate of 21,700 linear foot row per acre. In our experiment we grew each variety on 20 a foot row length, so a direct conversion was used to estimate yields per acre.

Table 1. continues.

Cultivar	Grade A Wt.	Grade A Wt. Grade A no.	Pod size A Off-grade		Total Wt	Misshapen	Insect wt.	Bird Wt.	Pod
ıcıığııı	(lb/Acre)	(no/Acre)	(grams)	(lb/Acre)	(lb/Acre)	pod wt. (lb/Acre)	(lb/Acre)	(inches)	
	8262d-h		5.08	2958cde	11,220d-k		153	353cd	6.5-7
Kentucky bush	n 8173d-h	398,629	9.30	11,283b	19,455b		9399b	332cd	13.5-
Benchmark	7699e-h	546,623	6.39	2037e-h	9,741e-k	1716	95	226	2-6
EX-345	7662e-h	484,561	7.17	1658e-h	9,325	1205	232	226	5.5-7
Shade	7557e-h	618,233b-g	5.54	1174	8,920	816	95	258	4.5-5.5
Tavera		603,911b-g	5.63	1358	8,862	1105	189	58	4.3-4.7
Xera		728,035b-Ĕ	4.63	2615c-f	10,051d-k	2263abc	300	53	4.5-5.5
EX-344	7225e-h	341,341	9.60	3694c	10,920d-k	1252	158	2284a	7-7.5
Dragon Tongu		23,870	136.30	2158e-h	9,336	2142a-d	16	S	6.3-6.7
Corumba		649,264b-g	4.67	1137	7,825	953	147	37	4.5-5
Sequoia		150,381	19.40	1894e-h	8,325	1595	300	0	4.5-5
Nickel	5894ghi	389,081	6.87	974	6,868	747	163	63	6-6.7
Narbonne	4278hi	305,536	6.35	1195	5,473	753	184	253	5.5-6
Hystyle	4152hi	341,341	5.52	1810e-h	5,962	1400	100	310	5-5.5
Earlý Bush	4131hi	379,533	4.94	2010e-h	6,141	1495	62	437c	5-5.5

Table 2. Early marketable yields (first two weeks= 6 harvests) of bush bean varieties grown at the UHM Waimanalo Experiment Station, Spring (Feb.-May), 1998.

C111th 100	Condo A IMI	C 40 40 4 120	11mm1/4 xut	Total W/+	Mischonon	120004	Dind
Cultival	(lb/Acre)	(1b/Acre) (no/Acre)	(lb/Ac)	(lb/Acre)	pod wt.	damage	damaged pods
					(lb/Ac) 591bc	(lb/Acre)	(lb/Acre)
XP-346	8364ab	270.165a-g			377bc	+04 263cd	14e1 19ef
Rushmore	8314ab	156,240	840efg	9,155ab	544bc	195d	102d-f
Magnum	7836abc	47,523			301bc	309cd	1504b
93-RS-13	7793abc	318,990a-e			880abc	280cd	32ef
EX-393	7488abc	97,650			607bc	574c	100d-f
Bronco	7193a-d	184,233			294bc	291cd	32ef
Dr. Tongue	7143a-d	20,832			1719a	12d	3ef
EX-323	6781a-e	130,200			499bc	115d	136c-f
Fandango	6588a-e	0			553bc	108d	39ef
Tavera	6506a-e	405,573a			682bc	191d	40ef
Zodiac	6380a-f	169,260			553bc	204d	67ef
Prosperity	6161a-f	187,488			499bc	26d	14ef
Espada	6085a-f	351,540a-d			593bc	52d	32ef
Probe	5932a-g	289,695a-f			639bc	205d	39ef
Opus	5903a-g	112,623			390bc	237cd	46ef
Sequoia	5817a-g	57,288			904abc	297cd	J0
RX-1386	5643a-g	359,352abc			639bc	177d	39ef
Seville	5382a-g	214,30			309bc	92d	273c
Benchmark	5272a-g	242,823			1016abc	p68	139c-f

Experiment: The experiment consisted on growing each variety on a 10-foot long double row bed, one replication per variety. Spacing was 3 inches between plants in the row, and 1 foot between rows. The crop was drip irrigated.

Data analysis: The data was run through a statistical analysis using the harvesting dates (22 dates) as replications. This is not a true replicated experiment, so the analysis may only provide insight on general trends in terms of yields. Numbers followed by the same letter within each column are not statistically different according to Duncan's New multiple range test at a 95% confidence interval (P<0.05).

Yields: Yields per acre were based on an estimate of 21,700 linear foot row per acre. In our experiment we grew each variety on 20 a foot row length, so a direct conversion was used to estimate yields per acre.

Bird Wt. (lb/Acre)	tcd of	161cde 36ef 148c-f	ef 4c-f)d-f 1 c I c-f	50a tcd ef	
Bire	227	161 366 148	476 154 0f	10(28 141	213 244 436	
ect wt. /Acre)	6d 8d 3cd	2000 126d 276cd 2813b	3d 5cd 27a	1d 0d 1d	م م	
wt.Ins	101	12 12 27 28	13 22 40	15 10 14	15 82 54	
Misshape wt.Insect wt.	422bc 534bc 377bc	736bc 11 83ab 555bc	270bc 395bc 520bc	720bc 956abc 320bc	165c 471bc 224c	
Total Wt (lb/Acre)	5688a-e 5528a-e 5485a-e	5772a-e 6067a-e 7686a-d	4387b-e 4561b-e 7983abc	4198b-e 4505b-e 3175c-e	4603b-e 2555de 1546e	
Vt (5)		DO .		50		
UnmktWt (lb/Acre)	755efg 700efg 712efg	1023efg 1023efg 1495c-f 3516b	455fg 772efg 4547a	972efg 1338d-g 603fg	2473c 797efg 273g	
Grade A no. (no/Acre)	17 47a-g	75,157 113,925 272,769a-g 151,032	9 0 03	92a-g 10 0	2 72 05	
Grade (no/A	238,9 258,4 76,16	113,9 272,7 151,0	90,48 84,63 164,7	255,1 201,8 65,10	14,32 111,9 100,9	
cont. ade A	31a-g 27a-g 74a-g	4748a-g 4748a-g 4571a-g 4169a-g	34a-g 89b-g 34c-g	26c-g 58c-g 72d-g	28e-g 58gf 73g	
yields, Wt Gr						
. Early	х	l 1der	(y bush	ne	nsh.	
Table 2. Early yields, cont. Cultivar Wt Grade A	Corumk Mirada	Maxibel Xera Or. Wonder	Nickel EX-345 Kentuck	Jade Hystyle Narbon	EX-344 Early Bu Sable	

Table 3. Marketable yields from 9 harvests (3 weeks) of bush bean varieties grown at the UHM Waimanalo Experiment Station, Fall (Aug.- Oct.), 1998.

Cultivar	Grade A Wt. (lb/Ac)	Unmkt Wt (lb/Ac)	Total Wt (lb/Ac)	Unmkt (Percent)	Grade A Wt. (lb/100 ft)	Total Wt. (1b/100 ft)	Pod Size (grams)	Pod length (inches)
Rushmore EX-323 EX-393 XP-346 Dorabel Bronco Dragon Tongue Mirada	10,047b 9,879c 8,684d 8,125e 7,916f 7,571g 6,775h 6,689h	807a 670a 583a 635a 999a 570a 891a 1,102a	10,857b 10,549bc 9,268c 8,762ef 8,913de 8,142efg 7,664g 7,791fg 6,585h	7 6 6 7 7 11 12 14	46 46 40 37 36 33 31 31	335 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	8.4a 4.9d 5.2b 5.1c 4.7d 3.5h 4.1f 4.6e 4.6e	7.5-9 5.5-6.3 5.7-6 5.9-6.7 5.3-6 4-5 5.5-5 6-6.7 4-5

Experiment: The experiment consisted on growing each variety on a 10-foot long double row bed, four replication per variety. Spacing was 3 inches between plants in the row, and 1 foot between rows. The crop was drip irrigated.

Data analysis: Numbers followed by the same letter within each column are not statistically different according to Duncan's New multiple range test at a 95% confidence interval (P<0.05).

Yields: Yields per acre were based on an estimate of 21,700 linear foot row per acre. In our experiment we grew each variety on 20 a foot row length, so a direct conversion was used to estimate yields per acre and yields per 100 ft row.

Table 4. Effect of bone meal, chicken manure, and chemical fertilizer on the yield of bush bean varieties grown at the UHM Waimanalo Experiment Station, Fall (Aug.-Oct.), 1998.

8-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	dem orania		are the first common, the first of the control of t	Caro Gara	• 0 0 1			
Treatment	Wt Grade A	Grade A UnmktWt Total Wt	Total Wt	Unmkt	Wt Grade A	Wt Total	Pod Size	No.
plants	(1b/Ac)	$(1b/\Delta c)$	(14/40)	Dercent	(1b/100 ft)	(lb/100 ft) (grams) (ner	(grame)	(ner
10 ft		(377/27)	(15/117)		(51 001 (31)	(31 001 (31)	(Simila)	Tod.
								Jo
row)								
ton/A	-	913a	10,131b	6	42b	47b	5.1a	29.0
F & Bone Meal-1 ton/A	10,247a	868a	11,115a	∞	47a	51a	5.2a	28.7
F & Bone Meal-4	6,170d	648a	6,816d	10	28d	31d	4.6b	16.5

ers split at planting and one month after planting; Block 2 received at planting 30 lb/Acre N chemical fertilizer plus chicken manure at a rate of 4 tons/Acre; Block 3 received at planting 30 lb/Ac chemical fertilizer plus bone meal (approx. 10-10-10) at rate of 1 ton/Acre; block 4 received at planting 30 lb/Ac chemical fertilizer plus bone meal at a rate of 4 fertilizer treatment, as follows: Block 1 received 120 lb/A of Nitrogen in the form of 10-20-20 and calcium nitrate fertiliz-Experiment: This non-replicated experiment was superimposed on a bush bean variety trial. Each block received a different

Data analysis: Numbers followed by the same letter within each column are not statistically different according to Duncan's New multiple range test at a 95% confidence interval (P<0.05).

Yields: Yields per acre were based on an estimate of 21,700 linear foot row per acre. In our experiment we grew each variety on 20 a foot row length, so a direct conversion was used to estimate yields per acre and yields per 100 ft row.

Table 5. Marketable yields from 16 harvests (5 weeks) of bush bean varieties grown at the UHM Waimanalo Experiment Station, Fall (Aug.- Nov.), 1998.

Cultivar	Grade A Wt. (lb/Ac)	Unmkt Wt (1b/Ac)	Total Wt (lb/Ac)	Grade A (Percent)	Grade A Wt. (1b/100 ft)	Total Wt. (lb/100 ft)	Pod Size (grams)	Pod length (inches)
Ruchmore	12 025 bc	2 500ah	1.4.6201bc	72 12k	L/ L/	23	%	7.5-9
EX-323	12,840ab	2,35,7ab 2,85,5a	15.696ab	71.2ab	6 C	72	5.2	5.7-6
EX-393	10,521bcd	1,768bcd	12,289bcd	74.5a	84	57	5.5	5.9-6.7
XP-346	10,647bcd	1,975bc	12,622bc	74.5a	49	58	7.4	5.3-6
Dorabel	10,138bcd	1,451cd	11,593b-e	72.1ab	47	53	3.5	4-5
Bronco	9,400bcd	1,554cd	10,954b-e	73.9a	43	50	4	5.5-5
Dragon Tongue	6,774d	926de	7,700de	42.2c	31	35	4.6	6-6.7
Mirada	7,873cd	2,625ab	10,536cde	60.2b	36	49	4.6	5.3-6.3
Sequoia	6,598d	566e	7,165e	60.7b	30	33	4.2	4-5

Data analysis. Numbers followed by the same letter within each column are not statistically different according to Duncan's Experiment: The experiment consisted on growing each variety on a 10-foot long double row bed, four replication per variety. Spacing was 3 inches between plants in the row, and 1 foot between rows. The crop was drip irrigated.

Yields: Yields per acre were based on an estimate of 21,700 linear foot row per acre. In our experiment we grew each variety on 20 a foot row length, so a direct conversion was used to estimate yields per acre and yields per 100 ft row. New multiple range test at a 95% confidence interval (P<0.05).

(per 10 of row) 29 28.7 weeks) of bush bean varieties grown at the UHM Waimanalo Experiment Station, Fall (Aug.-Oct.), 1998. Table 6. Effect of bone meal, chicken manure, and chemical fertilizer on total yields (16 harvests for 5 (lb/100 ft) (grams) 5.15.2 Wt Total 65 Wt Grade A (1b/100 ft)56 34 Grade A 70.5a Percent Wt Grade A UnmktWt Total Wt 14,188a (lb/Ac) 13,380a 8,699b 2,040a 1,282b(lb/Ac) 12,144a 11,160a Bone Meal-4 tons/Acre Bone Meal-1 ton/Acre **Treatment** plants

chicken manure at a rate of 4 tons/Acre; Block 3 received at planting 30 lb/Ac chemical fertilizer plus bone meal (approx. 10-10-10) at rate of 1 ton/Acre; block 4 received at planting 30 lb/Ac chemical fertilizer plus bone meal at a rate of 4 fertilizer treatment, as follows: Block 1 received 120 lb/A of Nitrogen in the form of 10-20-20 and calcium nitrate fertiliz-Experiment: This non-replicated experiment was superimposed on a bush bean variety trial. Each block received a different ers split at planting and one month after planting; Block 2 received at planting 30 lb/Acre N chemical fertilizer plus

Data analysis: Numbers followed by the same letter within each column are not statistically different according to Duncan's New multiple range test at a 95% confidence interval (P<0.05).

Yields: Yields per acre were based on an estimate of 21,700 linear foot row per acre. In our experiment we grew each variety on 20 a foot row length, so a direct conversion was used to estimate yields per acre and yields per 100 ft row.

lower bone-meal rate and the synthetic N and chicken manure treatments. A trend was also observed for greater total yields Results: The data shows a trend towards greater yields for the treatments that received a startup application of synthetic N (at bean, because the material was applied on the same day that the seed was sowed. When applying high bone-meal rates, it is synthetic fertilizers for bean production in Hawaii. The highest bone-meal rates caused significant stand reductions on the 30 lb/Acre rate), plus a 1 ton/Acre rate of bone meal. However no statistical significant difference was found between the found with the fertilizer or chicken manure treatments with respect to these variables. In summary, with respect to yields and a higher percentage of Grade A pods for the low rate bone-meal treatment, but again, no significant differences were and productivity alone, the bone-meal organic material, may be a viable alternative to replace or supplement the use of thus recommended to apply it during bed preparation, a few weeks prior to sowing bean in the field.

Bush Bean Variety Descriptions

UHM Bean Variety Trials, 1998

- Benchmark (Roger's/Sandoz) A standard green/snap variety in Texas. Had high total yields in 1996 trials in Kentucky. In Fall 1996 trials in Kentucky (cool and wet weather) Benchmark had high total yields, was attractive and had good unifromity, straightness and high pod fill ratings.
- **Bronco** (Asgrow) Med dark carries I gene commom mosaic virus. Very similar to Strike (Strike is a vigorous upright plant, outstanding yield, very straight, smooth slender pods. Seed form very late and pods hold small size for a long time. Good shipper) but pods are darker green and shiny, 49-50 days(N. Carolina).
- **Cloudburst** (XP 345) (Asgrow)Maturity similar to Hialeah or Opus. Upright plant with pods set high. Slightly longer pods. Has the I gene for Bean Common Mosaic Virus resistance.
- **Corumba** (Petoseed) Bush bean, pods at about 4.4 inch lenght, sieve in 3's. Resistant to BCMV and Antracnose.
- Dorabel, Snap bean 460-N (Cook's Garden) This vigorous yellow bush bean that we found at the home of the oldest seed firm in France colors up early and stay slim, which makes it ideal for a yellow filet type bean. Exceptional flavor when large or small makes it a great choice for all around use. Stringless wax bean with concentrated set. Pods are 5 inches long, very straight and with gold color that develops early. Resistant to anthracnose and common mosaic virus.
- **Dragon Tongue**, Snap bean 452-L, (Cook's Garden) Stocky bush plants bear a profusion of flat wax beans mottled with bronze tiger stripes. Even when harvested large they are crisp, juicy and stringless. At a garden market, they were universally rated by our customers as one of the tastiest beans around. They are also one of the highest yielding.
- Early Bush (Snap bean), (Known-You Seed) Plant is a compact early bush. Green pods are 12 cm (4.7") long, smooth. round, straight and stringless.
- Espada, (Harris Moran) Slender, smooth pods with attractive deep green color, slow seed development and excellent yields. Rel. Maturity: Mid Season; Pod Color: Dark Green; Seed Color: White; Pod Shape: Round; Espada has shown promise for several different markets. For processors, its ability to hold color well when blanched and its slender pod diameter have made it look promising for frozen product. For fresh market use, Espada's refined, long straight pods and smooth deep green color, convey a sense of freshness when displayed at roadside stands. Consistently a high yielder, as well as its fine pod characteristics, are making Espada popular internationally as well as domestically.Recommended in Michigan for hand pick. Disease: R-BCMV, R-CT, R-BNS, TGM, Resistant to halo blight and anthracnose.
- **Ex 344** (Asgrow) XPB 344, is a KY-type that Asgrow introduced in 1997. Primarily for shipping, the plant has excellent standability and high pod placement. XP 344 is a flat podded type similar to Greencrop. A bush Kentucky Wonder type. Maturity similar to Greencrop. Plant is more upright with pods higher in the plant. Pre-commercial product. Contains the I gene for Bean Common Mosaic Virus resistance.
- **EX 393.** (Asgrow), Experimental variety. Very early maturity, earlier than Rushmore or Storm by a couple of days. Large plant with high pod set. (May be rust resistant, I don't remember for sure.) Has the I gene for Bean Common Mosaic Virus resistance.
- Fandango (Petoseed)- mid-season snap bean with slightly more slender pods than Xera. plant very erect about 20" tall, relative small leafs, pods dark green, straight, sieve size in the 3 and 4's (using the USDA sieve size scale)and about 6 inch long. Relative Maturity at about 59 daysTolerant/resistant to halo blight, common blight, anthracnose, and bean common mosaic virus.
- **Hystyle** (Harris Moran) High yielding, lodge resistant plants, well suited to mechanical harvest. Rel. Maturity: E Mid Season; Pod Color: Med. Dark Green; Seed Color: White; Pod Shape: Round. Performed well in Indiana summer 1996 trials.
- Jade- (Roger's/Sandoz), 60 days This revolutionary, fresh market green bean features long, round, straight pods with excellent color and flavor. Its strong, large, upright bush is easy to pick. Average Pod Length: 6-7" (14-16 cm), Type: Green Rod; Pod Color: Dark green; Resistant to bean common mosaic virus strains 1 and NY 15, and curly top virus. Tolerant to rust.

- KY Bush (Asparagus/Yardlong bean), (Known-You Seed) Rel. Early and Resistant to virus. Plants are very vigorous, dwarf, around 50 cm (19.7") tall, and well-branched. Flowers are blue-purple and have two to four pods per cluster. Pods are slender, light green, 25-30 cm (9.8-11.8") in length, and 0.6-0.8 cm (0.2-0.3") in width, weighing 12-18 g (0.4-0.6 oz.), tender and stringless. Seeds are red.
- **Magnum**, (Asgrow) Med light, Performed above average in 1996 summer trials in Indiana. Carries I gene with resistance to Commom Mosaic Virus.
- Maxibel (Filet bean), (Johnny's): 50 days. Long and Stringless, concentrated set bean. The very slender 7" round green beans are firm-textured, tender, uniform and a good tasting. Maxibel can be classed as a Morgane-style bean with the advantage of being stringless for more flexibility in harvest scedule. High yield. For specialty market and growers wanting a very slender, long green bean with high eating quality. Brown mottled seeds. In Kentucky trials it did not yield as well as other varieties but "was a very attractive long thin bean that would market well." (also sold by Vilmorin).
- Mirada (Roger's/Sandoz), 55-days. A fresh market bean that has performed very well in the Southeastern U.S. especially in the spring. Very good bush habit, has straight 5-6 inch pods held high in upright bush. Upright plants hold Mirada's 5.5 to 6-inch pods above the ground allowing them to grow straight and long, and reducing the risk of tip rot. Growers in all major bean producing areas report high yields from this variety. In about 54 days, Mirada produces a plentiful crop of high quality beans that can be machine harvested or hand picked. Bean common mosaic resistance.
- Narbonne (Green bean) (Johnny's): 52 days. Tender and firm with rich color. The round, slim, 5 1/2-6" beans are a deep green color like Jade (Rogers), and the taste and the texture are excellent. Very heavy yields. White seeds. Fresh market/processing, diamater is medium/slim, Disease tolerance: Bacterial Blight, Halo Blight, bean common mosaic virus, anthracnose (also produced by Royal Sluis).
- Nickel, Filet bean 464-N, (Cook's Garden). This exciting French filet is one of a new breed of long holding filets that can provide first rate, thin yet flavorful baby beans. The concentrated harvest period considerably lowers the labor in having first rate filets because you only have to harvest once or twice. Each plant may bear 1/4 lb. or more over two pickings a week apart. Yield is concentrated for machine harvest and pods are uniform, bearing straight, dark-green, fleshy beans. Dual purpose fresh market/processing variety. Sturdy plant that exhibits disease and stress tolerance. (from Vilmorin).
- **Opus**, (Asgrow). Med lt resistant to, mod rest to 10r more bean rust. High yielding, resistant to rust, resistant to CBMC, 52-56 days; Grown as one standard in Florida (1995), N. Carolina (1994).
- **Orient Wonder** (Sakata). Rich green colored beans are slender and long, from 15-18" (38-48 cm). Seeds are slow to develop so pods stay smooth. Thrives in heat, but sets better in cool or drier weather than similar varieties.
- Probe (Harris Moran)
- Prosperity (HMX 8956), (Harris Moran). Long, smooth, straight pods, slow seed development, concentrated pod set: upright bush, excellent yields. Rel. Maturity: Mid Season; Pod Color: Med Lt. Green; Seed Color: White; Pod Shape: Round; A concentrated pod set on an erect plant which is well suited for mechanical harvest. Performed above average in trials in Indiana (summer 1996). Disease: BCMV, Br Spot. Has performed well in trials in Florida and in the SE U.S.
- **Rushmore**, (Asgrow). A medium-green fresh market snap bean. Colored seed. It has potential for improved cold soil emergence and is adapted to either mechanical or hand harvest. Can produce high yields of slender pods that are normally 5-5.5 inches long. The bush holds pods well above the ground. It has the "I" gene for resistance to bean common mosaic virus.
- **RX 1386** (Petoseed) Bush bean, pods meduim green about 5 to 5.5 inch long sieve sieze in the 4's and 5's. Maturity in about 54 days
- **RS 1384** (93) (Petoseed)- Grading in the 4-5 sieve size, a Royal Sluis brand from Petoseed, is a cut bean type that has strong tolerance to heat and drought. Medium green bush bean, pods about 5 inch long, Maturity 52 days resistant to BCMV.
- Sable (HMX 2974), (Harris Moran). Dark Green, very straight, mainly 4 sieve that fits the Japanese and Italian fresh markets. Rel. Maturity: Mid Season; Pod Color: Dark Green; Seed Color: White; Pod Shape: Round; Disease: BCMV, Halo, Anth. 12

- Sequoia, 463-L, (Cook's Garden) A rich beany flavor characteristic of flat podded types, solid texture, and deep purple color.
- Seville, (Roger's/Sandoz) 56 days Seville is the odds-on favorite for flavor, texture, appearance and infield performance. Seville produces rich green, six inch, straight pods high on a upright bush. South-eastern growers are very pleased with it's vigor, germination and disease resistance particularly when planted in the December-February slot. Type: Tendercrop; Avg. Pod Length: 6-6.5 inch (14-16 cm): Avg. Pod Diameter: 9-10 mm; Resistant to bean common mosaic virus (races 1 and NY 15); Disease Res.: BV1 & NY15.
- Shade (HMX 2976), (Harris Moran) A new dark green, glossy, very straight variety with high disease resistance on a medium size bush that will mechanically harvest. Rel. Maturity: Mid Season; Pod Color: Dark Green; Seed Color: White; Pod Shape: Round; Disease: R-BCMV, R-CT, R-BNS, TGM
- Stallion (XP 346), (Asgrow) Maturity similar to Strike or Bronco. Darker pod color. Plant large and a little floppy. Pods set medium high. Intermediate resistance to halo blight. All have the I gene for Bean Common Mosaic Virus resistance.
- **Storm** (XP 323) (Asgrow) Maturity the same as Rushmore or a day earlier. Large plant with pods lower in the plant. Commercial product. Has the I gene for Bean Common Mosaic Virus resistance.
- **Tavera** (Filet bean): (Johnny's) 54 days. Stringless and extra slender. "Extra fine" grade beans. Short, 4-5" medium dark green round pods. Medium sized plants. Small white seeds. Disease tolerance: Anthracnose and one or more races of Bean Mosaic Virus.
- Xera, (Johnny's) New in 1997. High yielding and heat tolerant. A widely adapted high yielder for fresh market. Beautiful, avg 5 1/2" pods are slender, straight, dark green, and have slow seed development. Good, tender eating quality. Ability to set pods during heat a plus. Hand or mechanical harvest. White seeds. Disease tolerance: Halo Blight and one or more races of Bean Mosaic Virus.
- Xera (Petoseed) A fresh market snap bean that produces straight smooth and shiny dark-green pods about 6 inches long. The variety's upright plant habit is conducive to hand or machine harvest. Pods dark green shiny, attractive, sieve in mainly 4's.resistant to BCMV and Antracnose

XP-345: see Cloudburst

XP-346: see Stallion

Zodiac, (Asgrow). A fresh market hybrid with excellent standability, has a relatively large frame. Adapted to Homestead, Florida (South Fl) for late-winter and spring harvest.

Asgrow

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